1. Background

- Ministry of the Environment estimates that <u>approximately 15 - 31 million</u> tons of soil and waste are generated from decontamination and other contaminated waste has reached <u>approximately 0.56</u> <u>million tons</u> in the Fukushima Prefecture alone.
- The Ministry will start deploying full-scale activities to dispose of these waste **in summer, 2013**.

2. Objectives of the revision

- <u>Activities for accident-derived waste disposal (*)</u> are subject to <u>the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing</u> <u>Radiation Hazards (the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance)</u>; however, the current ordinance does not contain sufficient regulation for employers involved in disposal. (* e.g., final disposal (landfill), interim storage, interim treatment (incineration, crushing, etc.))
- <u>The advisory committee by experts on radiological</u> protection and waste disposal were held to consider measures to prevent radiological hazards. <u>The report</u> was published on February 14.
- Based on the report, <u>the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance</u> and others will be revised and the clear <u>guidelines</u> will be developed that summarize relevant laws and regulations.

3. The advisory committee

Name	Title				
Masahiro Osako	Director, Research Center for Material Cycles and				
	Waste Management, National Institute of				
	Environmental Studies				
Nobuyuki Sugiura	Director, Research Center for Radiation Emergency				
	Medicine, National Institute of Radiological				
	Sciences				
Shunji Suzuki	Manager, Technical Department, Japan Industrial				
	Waste Management Foundation				
Shunji Nagoya	Professor, Faculty of Science and Engineering,				
	Waseda University				
Yoshimi	Councilor, Technology Institution of Industrial				
Matsumura	Safety				
Koji Mori	Professor and Director, Occupational Health				
(Chair)	Training Center, University of Occupational and				
	Environmental Health				
Toshiyuki Monma	Senior Engineer, Fukushima Environmental Safety				
	Center, Headquarters of Fukushima Partnership				
	Operations, Japan Atomic Energy Agency				

4. Schedules

- Advisory committee meetings (Dec. Mar.)
- Publication of the report (Feb. 14)
- Public comments (Feb. 15 Mar. 17)
- Consultation to and recommendation from the Labor Policy Council (Mar. 22)
- Promulgation of the ordinance (Apr. 12)
- Enforcement of the ordinance (Jul. 1)



* It includes radioactive materials discharged by the accident in which non-cesium isotope exceeds the volume and the minimum limit of concentration defined in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance, due to the process of concentration during waste disposal.

Summary of Measures for Preventing Radiological Hazards to Workers

Laws and places of application	Dose Limit at designated facilities for dose management	Type of work		Work Requirements	Exposure Limit & Health Care, etc.	
[Ionizing Radiation Ordinance] [Places of application] - Areas where the radiation sources are located <u>at a certain place under</u> <u>controlled conditions.</u> - <u>Indoor work</u> (e.g., operation of equipment)	[Radiation controlled area] - Areas where <u>radiation</u> <u>dose exceeds 1.3mSv per 3</u> <u>months (2.5µSv/h)</u> - Areas where surface contamination exceeds 4Bq/cm ²	Radiation work s	 Operation of nuclear reactors Handling of radioactive material or contaminated waste Use of X-ray devices Mining of nuclear source material in tunnel. 	 Requirements equipment Protection against external radiation Prevention of contamination Management of special activities Operation manager's license 	[Exposure limit] 100 mSv or less in 5 yrs. and 50 mSv or less in 1 yr. [Dose measurement] [General medical examination] [Special medical examination] (Except for works under a designated dose rate)	
	 [Dose limit at facilities] 1mSv or less per week at high traffic areas constantly accessed by workers [Measurement of work environment] [Emergency action] Emergency exposure limit is 100 mSv 		- Disposal of accident-derived waste (<u>large volume of</u> <u>waste exists in large</u> <u>scale facilities</u>) revised parts	 Requirements for disposal facilities Prevention of spread of contamination Work management Special education Exemption where disposal facilities are constructed in special decontamination areas.etc 		
[Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination] [Places of application] - Areas where <u>the radiation sources</u> <u>are dispersed and cannot be</u> <u>controlled (e.g., special</u> decontamination area, etc.) - Mainly <u>outdoor work (e.g.,</u> <u>decontamination, construction)</u>	- Areas to be decontaminated (the simplified measurement if dose is 2.5 μSv/h or less)	[D (W de so	Decontamination works] Vorks for handling esignated contaminated bil and wastes)	 Actions relating to decontamination Prevention of contamination Special education 		
	- Areas where ambient dose rate exceeds 2.5 μSv/h)	[V de (V de so	Vorks under a esignated dose rate] Vorks for not handling esignated contaminated il and wastes)	 Actions relating to the works under a designated dose rate Special education 		

Flow diagram of activities at the disposal facility for accident-derived waste will be as shown below.



Activities controlled under the revised Ionizing Radiation Ordinance

1. Activities for disposing the "accident-derived waste" are as follows :

- (1) Soil generated from decontamination whose radioactivity concentration exceeds 10,000 Bq/kg (Removed soil)
- (2) Waste contaminated with radioactive materials discharged by the accident(emitted by Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant of TEPCO) whose radioactivity concentration exceed 10,000 Bq/kg (<u>Contaminated waste</u>)

Note: These include radioactive materials discharged by the accident in which non-cesium radioisotopes exceed the volume and the minimum concentration limit specified in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance due to the process of concentration during waste disposal.

2. "Disposal" comprises the following activities :

(1) Final disposal (landfill) and interim storage

(2) Interim treatment (sorting, crushing, compression, concentration, incineration, etc.)

(3) Maintenance and inspection of relevant facilities and equipment

Overview of the revisions

Employers involved in the waste disposal and other related projects are required to abide by the additional regulations described in (1) to (5) (1) Requirements for the accident-derived waste disposal equipment

Applied facilities: waste etc. handling facilities, crushing system, incinerator, landfilling facility, storage facility, effluent processing facility, etc. Description: Facilities must have the structure with no potential risk of leakage for contaminated gas or liquid, and be equipped with double doors at the entrance/exit.

(2) Measures to prevent spread of contamination

Use of respiratory protective equipment and protective clothing appropriate for the contamination level, contamination inspection after work, use of containers, etc.

(3) Work management

Operation methods and procedures, developing a manual concerning the adjustment of safety equipment, submission of maintenance and inspection request to the authority

(4) Special education

Provide education in advance to prospective waste disposal workers regarding the methods of dose control, work procedures, and how to use machines

(5) Exemption for building disposal facilities in special decontamination area, etc

The level of contamination in the soil should be considered before establishing the facilities. Depending on the condition of the soil, exemption will be made regarding inspections and use of containers.

* Note that the current rules remain intact regarding setting of controlled areas, measurement and record of exposure dose, exposure limit, and dose limit in facilities.

The structure that prevents leakage of internal gas and liquid (requirements for facilities) as well as ambient dose rate and surface contamination limit (dose limit) controls disposal facilities for accident-derived waste.



Requirements for Facilities in the Disposal Site and Dose Limit < Exemption>

In the case that a disposal site is set up in special decontamination areas, etc. some exemptions will be made because soil in and around the site has already been contaminated by the radioactive materials discharged by the accident.

