

NRA presentation

C4 Occupational Radiation Protection

KONISHI Koji Nuclear Regulation Authority JAPAN

IAEA Regulatory Review Mission on ALPS Treated Water Handling 21 March 2022

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Requirements		Note
Responsibilities of the regulatory	body (Requirement 19)	→P.3~P.5
Assessment of occupational exposworkers' health surveillance	sure and (Requirement 25)	→ P.4 Coordination with MHLW
Special arrangements for female workers etc. (Requirement 28)		→ P.5
Arrangements under the radiation protection program (Requirement 24)		→ P.6
Information, instruction and training (Requirement 26)		→ P.6





Regulations on Occupational Radiation Protection in Japan

Туре	Example	
LAW	Industrial Safety and Health Act (※MLHW) Reactor Regulation Act RI Regulation Act	
CABINET ORDER	Reactor Regulation Enforcement Cabinet Order	
ORDINANCE MHLW Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards (※MLHW) NRA Ordinance for Commercial Power Reactors NRA Ordinance for Fukushima Daiichi NPS		
NOTIFICATION	NRA Notification for Dose Limits NRA Notification for Fukushima Daiichi NPS	

(Relevant IAEA Standards) GSR Part3 Req. 19

• The government or the regulatory body shall **establish and enforce requirements** to ensure that protection and safety is optimized.

2. Overview of Regulation on Occupational Radiation Protection



Coordination with Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW)

Industrial Safety and Health Act (MHLW)

- Medical examinations*
- Delivering exposure records to the designated institution etc.

Reactor Regulation Act (NRA)

- Establishment of controlled areas
- Measuring and recording of air dose rates of controlled areas
- Measures to control exposure of radiation workers
- Special education etc.



Requirements for industries in general

2. Overview of Regulation on Occupational Radiation Protection



Specific Requirements on Occupational Radiation Protection

NRA Notification for Fukushima Daiichi NPS

(Dose Limits for Radiation Workers)

Article 5

with regard to effective dose

100 mSv per 5 years and 50 mSv per year

For the lens of eye

100 mSv per the 5 years and 50 mSv per year

For the skin

500 mSv per year

(Relevant IAEA Standards) GSR Part3 Req. 19

regulatory body shall enforce compliance with dose limits for occupational exposure.



TEPCO takes measures for Occupational Radiation Protection;

- designating approximately whole area of Fukushima Daiichi NPS as expanded controlled area
- Adopting individual monitoring for workers in all part of the expanded controlled area
- providing adequate instructions for radiation protection and safety, which are described in the **Implementation Plan**

*GSR Part3

Req. 24

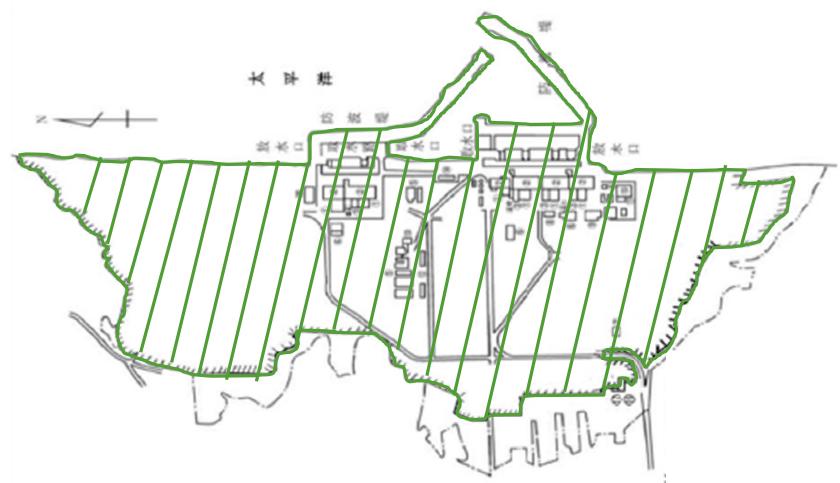
- licensees shall designate a controlled area (3.88.)
- individual monitoring shall be undertaken for whom works in a controlled area (3.100.)

Req. 26

licensees shall provide workers with adequate information, instruction and traffing



The map indicating expanded controlled area



➤ The approximately whole area of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS site are designated as expanded controlled area



Zoning (Area control) in Fukushima Daiichi NPS as of May 2018





Criteria for zoning (area control)

<u>Streetia for Zonnig (area control)</u>				
Area	Contaminated level	Place	Wear	
Red Zone	 Areas such as Unit1~3 R/B, handling stagnant water or contaminated water Existence of Alpha nuclides 	 Unit1~3 R/B Buildings containing stagnant water near Unit 1~4 	 Full-face mask Double coverall or waterproof coverall (anorak) etc. 	
Yellow Zone	 Concern on radioactive dust Existence of Beta nuclides 	 Near Unit1~4 Buildings with RO desalination facilities or ALPS facility etc. 	Full-face/Half-face maskCoverall etc.	
Green Zone	 Not required for full-face mask 	Other area	Normal dust maskGeneral work wear etc.	

(source) METI HP: https://www.meti.go.jp/earthquake/nuclear/decommissioning/committee/ose nsuitaisakuteam/2016/pdf/0225_3_7b.pdf



Wearing and equipment according to zoning

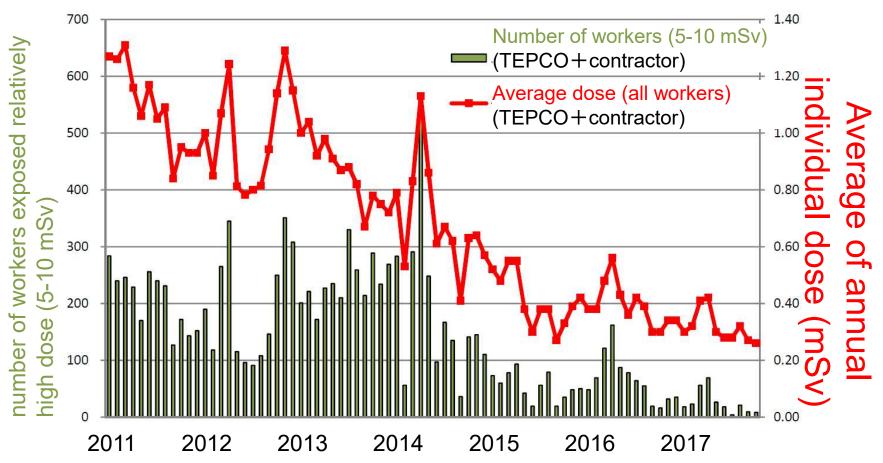


➤ General working wears and dust masks are used in almost all part of the site (G zone: over 95%)

(source) TEPCO HP: https://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/progress/environment/



Average dose of workers at Fukushima Daiichi NPS in each month



The average annual dose for all workers has gradually decreased and the number of workers exposed relatively high dose (5-10 mSv) has also decreased for this decade.

(source) MHLW: https://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/2019/01/dl/17 daijinsoumu-05.pdf

4. Occupational Radiation Protection measures on ALPS Treated Water Discharge



Occupational exposure situation in relation to works of ALPS treated water discharge are as below:

- facility construction work
- patrol
- sampling
- facility maintenance
- emergency response

Radiation protection measures by the operator are:

- area control (G-zone)
- individual monitoring
- ➤ NRA understands that the air dose rate of K4 tanks area are comparable to approximately 1µSv/h so that general radiation protection measures taken in G-zone area are applicable.

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4. Occupational Radiation Protection measures on ALPS Treated Water Discharge



The NRA regards the TEPCO's Occupational Radiation Protection measures for the operation of ALPS treated water discharge are acceptable assuming:

- Air dose rate of the tanks area (which is designated as G-zone) is low enough that workers will not be exposed to high radiation in normal operation.
- Workers will not be exposed to high radiation <u>even in unusual</u> <u>situation</u> because the concentration of ALSP treated water is low.
- Exposure of workers are <u>recorded by TEPCO and reported to NRA</u>
- Dose limit for workers are established and workers will not be exposed above that level.