

時間経過に伴う放射線低減等により、 アクセス可能性が増すことでの将来世 代の抱える潜在的リスクについて

日本原子力研究開発機構 核物質管理科学技術推進部長 持地 敏郎



Potential risk for future generations associated with access possibility due to decrease of radioactivity from SF

Toshiro MOCHIJI Director, Department of Science and Technology for Nuclear Material Management JAEA

1

JAEA直接処分された使用済燃料の核不拡散性



disposal of spent nuclear fuel (SF)

- SF right after disposal is not easy to access because of high radioactivity. Therefore, SF has high proliferation resistance.
- A couple of hundred years after disposal, SF becomes easy to access because the fission products in the SF decay.
- Meanwhile, there exists a large amount of Pu in the SF tens of thousands of years after disposal.

From a couple of hundred to tens of thousands of years after disposal, safeguards measures are needed because the amount of Pu in the SF will increase human incentives for diversion.



* The 50% lethal dose within 60 days after radiation exposure is $3\sim$ 5Gy. (1Gy \doteq 1Sv/h × 1h)

Reference: Evaluation from the viewpoint of nonproliferation, Japan Atomic Energy Commission The 9th New Nuclear Policy-planning Council, 7.Oct.2004

2

高レベル放射性廃棄物(SF含む)における 保障措置、核物質防護措置



<u>使用済燃料</u>	▼閉鎖		
保障措置	封印·監視	処分場の保障措置 アプローチの適用	新たなSGアプローチの開発の必要性
核物質防護	防護区分* Ⅰ ~Ⅲ**	適切な防護の在り方について検討が必要	
		*防護対象核物質の区分	

**照射前に区部 I 及び区分 II に分類されたものについては、 1m離れた地点での空気吸収線量率が1グレイ毎時を超え るものは防護のレベルを1区分下げることができる



Safeguards and physical protection for high-level radioactive waste



<u>SF</u>		7	Repository closure
Safeguards Physical Protection	Containment Surveillance	SG approach for disposal	Development of new SG approach?
	Category* I ∼ Ⅲ**	Consideration of appropriate protection?	

* Categorization of nuclear material on PP

** Category I or II before irradiation may be reduced one category level

while the radiation level from the fuel exceed 1Gr/h at one meter unshielded

3