

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: JAPAN

Reporting Year: 2009

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.**

This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

| Waste Class Name | Distribution % | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | VLLW | LLW | ILW | HLW |
| VLLW | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LLW | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ILW | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| HLW | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Waste Class Matrix: **JP**

Description: Radioactive waste is classified into two categories, namely HLW (liquid waste generated from spent fuel reprocessing and its vitrified package) and other LLW. Reported % for LLW is only applicable to disposal packages and will be updated in a future submission. Please refer to the comment that is included for this matrix.

| Waste Class Name | Distribution % | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | LILW-SL | LILW-LL | HLW |
| HLW | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| LLW | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Comment **# 12115: Waste classification in Japan**

Radioactive waste other than HLW is usually called as LLW (ie. based on exclusion). Therefore, LLW includes items ranging from very low activity waste from hospitals and universities up to highly active waste such as ion exchange resins from reactor water clean up systems, irradiated reactor core components and some LLW containing transuranic nuclides (so-called TRU waste) which is to be disposed of geologically. The LLW has been sub-classified according to origin (differing radionuclide composition) and level of radioactivity in the development of waste management policy. Waste origin information is supplied according to the %distribution in Waste Data component of the NEWMDB,

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: JAPAN

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Waste Class Matrix: **DISPOSAL**

Description:

Disposal-based classification from the Framework for Nuclear Energy Policy (October 11, 2005) decided by Japan Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). Clearance may be regarded but omitted here.

% of "Geological" class is based on future disposal package generation (HLW glass packages and some waste from reprocessing and MOX fuel fabrication those are subjected to the geological disposal). % of "Sub-surface with EBS" class (all LILW-LL) is ad-hoc and controversial.

| Waste Class Name | Distribution % | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------|------|
| | LILW-SL | LILW-LL | HLW |
| Geological | 0.0 | 78.0 | 22.0 |
| Sub-surface with EBS | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Near-surface with EBS | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Near-surface without EBS | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Comment **# 12127: Disposal-based classification**

In the Framework for Nuclear Energy Policy (October 11, 2005) decided by Japan Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), radioactive waste is grouped into two categories: a) radioactive wastes for geological disposal, and b) radioactive wastes for disposal with institutional control. Methods of disposal with institutional control include: b-1) near-surface disposal without engineered barriers, b-2) near-surface disposal with engineered barriers, and b-3) sub-surface disposal with engineered barriers.

The Framework for Nuclear Energy Policy (October 11, 2005, AEC) is available from:
http://aec.jst.go.jp/jicst/NC/tyoki/taikou/kettei/eng_ver.pdf
 (see §2-3. Treatment and Disposal of Radioactive Waste)

Definition of «unprocessed waste» and «processed waste»:

This country uses the following definitions:

| | as-generated waste | processed for handling | processed for storage | processed for disposal |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Unprocessed means: | x | x | x | |
| Processed means: | | | | x |