

未だに解明されていない TMI-2 原発事故による
放射能放出量 --- TMI 研究会(フィラデルフィア)に向けて---

§ 1. TMI Public Health Fund (1981年2月17日)

TMI の建設者と所有者が負担して \$ 25,000,000 を注資
この内 \$ 20,000,000 は経済的損害の弁償
\$ 5,000,000 は Public Health Fund を通じて
放射能に関する問題、研究と教育。
\$ 5,000,000 は 5つの分野にわける。

1. TMI からの放射能のモニタリング
2. 事故によって生じた公衆の健康への影響
3. 公衆の教育
4. 退避計画の策定
5. 低レベル放射線の一般的研究

これを執行するのは David Berger, Attorneys at Law.
\$ 5,000,000 の執行は 2か月が行われず 2年後の 1983 年 1月には
利子の分が増えて \$ 6,500,000 となり、Karl Z. Morgan の
助言の下に研究計画が作られた。

§ 2. TMI 研究会について

1984年 1月 12, 13 両日、フィラデルフィアで希ガスと沃素の放出量
と、それに伴う集団被曝、健康への影響に関する総合的な研究会が
ひらかれた。参加者として予定されたのは ~~米ハーバード大学~~ 100
数 10 人。参加予定者には 200 ページを越える Review article が
送られて来た。これは Jan Beyea その他の研究者によって書かれ
たもので、希ガス、沃素に関する多くの重要な文献が検討されている。

§ 3. A Review of Dose Assessments at Three Mile Island and Recommendations for Future Research

構成は次ページ以降に示す。

(1) 希ガス

データが徹底的に不足している。

放生源でのモニタリングデータがない
環境データは周囲わずか20ヶ所のTLDからのもののみ
補助建屋内のいくつものエリアモニターたるケが振り切れて生き残った。

集団総量の推定の方法として次の3つ。

- エリアモニターの記録を、希ガス放出量に換算して、これに気象データを組合せて算出する。
- TLDデータをもととし、このデータのない地域には内挿、外挿の手法を用いて算出する。
- エリアモニターの記録から、放出量の時間的変化を相対的に決め、絶対量はTLDのデータに合うように決める。

放出量のまとめ Table A-3

Inventory = 1.5 - 2 億 Ci

2.4 - 30 MCi と 10倍以上のばらつきがある。

集団総量のまとめ Table A-2, A-4

276 - 63,000 person·rem と 300近くのひらきがある。

問題点

(i) について

- ガスの成分の復元
- エリアモニターの読み取り rate の復元が極めてあやしい

(ii) について

- TLDの数が少なすぎる。放射能ガスの見方とし
- NRCが3日あたり37ヶ所 TLDを増やすが、24th Met. Ed. TLDの関係。
- TLDのBG 誤差の問題
- TLDの核効率の問題

(2) 汚素

やはりデータが「ほんと」ない。

- 放射源でのモニター (ヤコールカートリッジ) のデータは一貫してとられており、これは有効^{である}と公式の報告書で主張されている。— 14 Ci 放出

問題集

- 最初の 15 時間の最も重要なデータが欠落している。
- つづく 27 時間のデータが記録ミスの為か、信用できない。
- ヤコールカートリッジの捕集効率が不明。(公式報告書で 100% とみなされている)、實際には大量の水分、希ガスにおいて大幅に捕集効率が落ちていたのは確実。
- 補助遮塵、燃料取扱い建屋のフィルターの検査で
捕集された汚素の全料 = 112 Ci (ヤコールフィルターのみ)

filter inlet $I_2 / CH_3I / HgI = 35/40/25$ $\frac{I_2 + CH_3I}{HgI} = 50 - 80\%$
 $4:6$ I_2 と HgI は 100% 近くへあるが、それでも max (112 Ci) の
 CH_3I が放せ。 $20\% \text{ humidity}$ 84.6% $170 Ci$
NRC の評価 (17) (32) Ci

- しかし別の測定、フィルター前後の汚素の比 (total で)

$$\frac{1}{1.2} - 84/10 \text{ 前後}, \text{ 実測量 } 19.6\%$$

。環境データ。

- モニターステーション (8ヶ所) 少すぎ。

大気拡散モデルの計算は 15 Ci 放出より少い。

しかし計算の仕方によっては大幅に違う。

しかもこのステーションの無機汚素捕集効率は非常に悪いものと思われる (ヤコールカートリッジを用いたかうか長時間)

- サンプルデータ

草： 10 数 Ci の無機汚素放出と矛盾しない。

人体： 760 人の測定データは 10 数 Ci の無機汚素放出と矛盾しない

ハチネズミ： 上と同じ

兔、山羊ひつじ： 上と同じ

牛乳： 矛盾した二つのデータあり。

当時牛は戸外に出でず、屋内の干草を食べていなはずなのに
数 10 Ci/l の汚染水牛乳に検出。牛乳に混入した経路
を ① 戸外の草を 10% 食べたとしたら 15 Ci と合うという
データ。② 呼吸を通して入り込んだと仮定したらこの量は
800倍つまり $12,000 \text{ Ci}$ の汚染が放出されたことになります。

大量の汚染の行迹が不明

$$\text{total inventory} = 75 \text{ M Ci}$$

その内 36% "fuel" の外で確認

一方 ^{137}Cs は 51%， ^{134}Cs は 68% が fuel の外で確認。

Cs より汚染の方が fuel の外へ出にくいため考え方なり
 $51 - 36 = 15$ 又は $68 - 36 = 32\%$ が行迹不明

つまり最小 11 M Ci の行迹が不明

我々の評価

放出 rate に於て 汚染/希ガス の比が constant ではあるが、
4月あたりこの、比較的信用できるデータを用いてこの比
を estimate でき。事故初期での値は半減期補正をして
約 $\frac{1}{8800}$ となる。

希ガス放水量が 25 M Ci とすれば 汚染は $2,800 \text{ Ci}$
放出されたことになります。

Table A-2
Fifty-Mile Whole-Body Population Doses Projected
from an Estimated Noble Gas Release^{a)}

<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Meteorological Model</u>	<u>Release Estimate (Millions of Curies)</u>	<u>Person-Rem</u>
Kemeny Commission Group			
Subcontractor:			
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	ARAC Code	2.4	276 ^{b,c}
Oak Ridge Laboratory	AIRDOS-EPA Code I	"	390 ^b
Oak Ridge Laboratory	TVA Code	"	970 ^b
Miller et al. (Oak Ridge)	AIRDOS-EPA Code II	"	1500 ^d
Technology for Energy Corp. (Knight et al.)	XODOQ/GASPAR Codes	7-17	3000 - 7000 ^e

- a) All analysts except for Technology for Energy for Corporation (TEC) assumed the same time dependence for the release as supplied by the Kemeny Commission. The results for all but the TEC data differ because the assumed meteorological models differ. The TEC results differ because of the larger assumed release. Shielding from buildings and self-evacuation has not been taken into account. Doing so might reduce listed doses by 25%.
- b) As reported in Kemeny Commission's "Report of the Task Group on Health Physics and Dosimetry," October 31, 1979.
- c) See also, Knox et al., Utilization of the Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC) Services during and after the Three Mile Island Accident. (Report UCRL-52959, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Livermore CA 1980.)
- d) A report released by Oak Ridge subsequent to the Kemeny Commission report indicated this higher population dose figure. It was obtained using the same computer code. However, assumptions about the release height were changed. In the second calculation, it was assumed that a ground level release was a closer approximation to actual dispersion conditions. See Charles W. Miller, Sherri J. Cotter, Robert E. Moore, Craig A. Little, "Estimates of Dose to the Population within Fifty Miles due to Noble Gas Releases from the Three Mile Island Incident," Presented at ANS/European Nuclear Society Thermal Reactor Safety Conference, Knoxville, TN Volume 2, pp. 1336-1343. (April 7-11, 1981.)
- e) Knight et al., (Report NSAC-26) p. III-14. Doses were corrected in their report for shielding (i.e., they were reported as 2200-5300, not 3000-7000). But in order to make the results consistent with the other entries in the table, the correction has been removed.

Table A-3

Estimates of the Amount of Noble Gases Released During the TMI Accident

<u>Estimate</u> <u>(Millions of Curies)</u>	<u>Analyst</u>	<u>Method</u>
2.4	Kemeny Commission Task Group ^a)	Delayed calibration of distant stripchart re- coders against vent stack monitor.
10	Woodard and Potter ^b) (Pickard Lowe and Garrick, Inc.)	Calibration of strip- chart recorder using nearby TLD detectors.
2.9	Andrew Hull ^c)	Extrapolation backward in time using delayed heli- copter data.
7-17	Technology for Energy Corporation ^d)	Similar to Kemeny Commis- sion, but based on 10 grab samples for calibra- tion.
5.5-30	Technology for Energy Corporation ^e)	Based on tracking noble gases in cooling water to auxiliary building.
(35?)	Reassessment of Woodard & Potter data made for this review ^f)	Calibration of stripchart recorders using an average of TLD data points near and far.
?	Proposed Project	Method proposed in Appendix B: Determination of per- centage of long-lived Krypton-85 combined with assumption that the per- centages for other noble gases were the same.

- a) Kemeny Commission (Auxier et al.) "Report of the Task Group on Health Physics and Dosimetry " (October 31, 1979).
- b) K. Woodard, T.E. Potter "Assessment of Noble Gas Releases from the Three Mile Island Unit 2 Accident." Presented at the American Nuclear Society Meeting (San Francisco, CA, November 12, 1979).
- c) A.P. Hull, "A Critique of Source Term and Environmental Measurement at Three Mile Island" (Unpublished Report, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York, no date), Table II.
- d) P.K. Knight, J.T. Robinson, F.J. Slagle, P.M. Garrett, (Technology Energy Corporation), "A Review of Population Radiation Exposure at TMI-2" (Report NSAC-26, Nuclear Safety Analysis Center, Electric Power Research Institute, Palo Alto, August 1981) p. III-14,15.
- e) Ibid, p.IV-9.
- f) (Reassessment made for this study by multiplying 10 million curies by a factor of 3½.) The original method used by Woodard & Potter is based solely on nearby TLD detectors. Should more distant TLDs be included in a weighted average, it appears that their original estimate would increase by a factor of 3½ based on analysis appearing in another paper. (See the discussion in Section 4.2.1 about the inclusion or exclusion of distant TLD readings.)

TABLE A-4
 Fifty-Mile Whole Body Population Dose Estimates Obtained by
Interpolation and Extrapolations of Environmental Data^{*}

Investigator	Person-Rem	Limitations of Methodology
Department of Energy (Hull) ^{a)} (Based on Geiger Counter Readings)	2,000	Helicopter missed releases in first few days; May have missed center of plume on other occasions.
Ad Hoc Dose Assessment Group ^{b)} (Based on TLD Readings)	I II III IV	5,300 ^{c)} 3,300 ^{d)} 2,800 ^{e)} 1,600 ^{f)} "Holes" in TLD coverage; limited data points available for interpolation and extrapolation.
Meteorological Interpolation	V-a V-b	Assumes that the time dependence of release is uniform. 2,600 ^{g)} 3,400 ^{h)} , (12,000 ⁱ⁾
Kemeny Commission Task Group ^{j)} (Repeat of Ad Hoc Group's Methods I-IV)	1,000 - 6,600	Same limitations as methods I-IV of Ad Hoc Group.
Pickard Lowe and Garrick, Inc., (Woodard) ^{k)} (Meteorological interpolation of TLD's)	3,500, (12,000 ^{l)})	Assumes that the relative time dependence of the release can be taken from stripchart monitors.
Takeshi (Interpolation of late n) TLD readings backwards in time)	16,200	Assumes that meteorology was the same between two time periods when, in fact, it was not.
Kepford (Interpolation of late n) TLD readings backwards in time)	63,000	Same limitations as in Takeshi method.

* These estimates apparently do not take building shielding, self-evacuation or doses beyond 50 miles into account. For the purposes of this review, it is assumed that these effects cancel each other out.

✓ e NRC Report

Footnotes

Table A-4

- a) As reported in Appendix A of reference cited in footnote b).
- b) Ad Hoc Population Dose Assessment Group, (Battist et. al.) "Population Dose and Health Impact of the Accident at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station. A preliminary assessment for the period March 28 through April 7, 1979," May 10, 1979.
- c) Extrapolation/interpolation based on all Metropolitan Edison and NRC TLDs.
- d) Extrapolation/interpolation based on Metropolitan Edison TLDs only.
- e) Extrapolation/interpolation based on all Metropolitan Edison and NRC TLDs located within 8 miles.
- f) Extrapolation/interpolation based on Metropolitan Edison TLDs within 8 miles.
- g) This is the value given in the Ad Hoc Group's Report, using meteorological interpolation, as opposed to the value given in the subsequent paper published in Health Physics. The analysis was based on Metropolitan Edison TLDs. The number of detectors included was not specified in the analysis.
- h) Value given in Health Physics paper. W. Pasciak, E. Branagan, Jr., F.J. Congel, and J. Faircobent, "A method for calculating doses to the population from XE 133 releases during the Three Mile Island accident," Health Physics 40, 457-465 (1981).
- i) This is the value that would result from including three additional Metropolitan Edison TLDs in the analysis. This value is not explicitly stated in the Health Physics paper, but derived for this review using information given by the authors.
- j) This is essentially a check of the Ad Hoc Dose Assessment Group's work. Report of the Task Group on Health Physics and Dosimetry, Tables B1 and B4, and p. 133.
- k) Pickard, Lowe and Garrick, Inc. Assessment of Offsite Radiation Doses from the Three Mile Island Unit 2 Accident, (Report TDR-TMI-116, Revision 0, 1979) pp. 4-17.
- l) Distant TLDs were not used in this calculation. Had they been, the calculated value would have exceeded 3500 person-rem. The 12,000 figure has been derived for this review in analogy with the estimate given under method V-b.
- m) Seo Takeshi, "Excerpts from the author's review published in Nuclear Engineering [Japanese review], Vol 26, No.3" (unpublished mimeographed notes, Kyoto University Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, Kyoto, Japan, no date).
- n) Chauncey Kepford, "Testimony before the NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, August 20, 1979, in the matter of Public Service Electric and Gas Co., Salem Generating Station Unit #1," Docket #50-272 (1979).