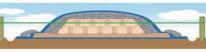


## Structure of a Temporary Storage Site (in the case of agricultural by-products)

- Take measures to prevent scattering and runoff of waste
- Take required measures against radiation (isolation or shielding using sandbags, etc.)
- Take measures to prevent infiltration of rainwater using impermeable sheet, etc.



## Checking of storage status

The status of storage at Temporary Storage Sites is to be checked to ensure that designated waste is properly stored in compliance with the standards, etc. specified in the Act on Special Measures.





Staff of the Regional Environmental Office checking the storage statu

Prepared based on the website, "Information on Disposal of Radioactive Waste," of the Ministry of the Environment

Designated waste includes ash left after incinerating waste contaminated with radioactive materials, sludge generated through sewage treatment, soil that remains at purification plants to supply tap water (p.38 of Vol. 2, "Waterworks System"), agricultural by-products such as rice straw and pasture grass, etc.

As of the end of September 2020, there was a total of over 320,000 tons of designated waste in 10 prefectures, including Tokyo Metropolis. Such waste is temporarily being stored at incineration facilities, purification plants, sewage treatment facilities, farmland, etc., where it was generated, until the national government establishes a proper disposal system.

The waste is to be covered with impermeable sheets, etc. to prevent infiltration of rainwater and measures to prevent scattering and runoff of the waste are being taken in line with the guidelines and the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials. Officials of the Ministry of the Environment visit various locations and check the status of temporary storage periodically to ensure safe and proper storage of designated waste.

Included in this reference material on January 18, 2016 Updated on March 31, 2021