

千葉県立柏の葉公園内の庭球場における除染効果の検証

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Evaluation of the Efficacy of Decontamination Method Examined at Artificial Turf Tennis Court Located in Chiba Prefectural Kashiwa-no-ha Park

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Summary

Decontamination to eliminate radioactive materials (especially cesium-134 and 137) derived from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident has been accomplished at various contaminated areas. This study evaluates the decontamination method that was conducted at the sand covering the artificial turf tennis court located in Kashiwa-no-ha Park. We used the measurement of the 1 cm dose equivalent rate ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$) and the concentration of radioactive cesium in the sand (Bq/kg) to determine the efficacy of this method. The sand on the tennis court that was contaminated with radioactive cesium on the tennis court was totally removed with a special vacuum machine. At the height of 50 cm we had a 52 % decrease from 0.27 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ to 0.13 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ and at 1 m above the ground we had a 46 % decrease from 0.26 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ to 0.14 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$. As a subsequent step, uncontaminated new sand was placed uniformly over the surface of the tennis court, which functioned as a shield of gamma ray radiated from persistence radioactive materials on the artificial turf. With the shielding our readings at 50 cm showed an additional 31 % decrease from 0.13 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ to 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ and at 1 m a 36 % decrease from 0.14 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ to 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$. The overall decontamination results showed a decrease of 67 % from 0.27 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ to 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ and 65 % from 0.26 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ to 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ at the height of 50 cm and 1 m above the ground, respectively. The measurement value of 1 cm dose equivalent rate after decontamination procedure showed a decrease below 0.19 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ (natural background radiation dosage 0.04 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ is subtracted) from the over the entire site. The result of this study indicates that decontamination method performed at this artificial turf tennis court showed significant efficacy.

Key Words: Chiba prefecture, tennis court, decontamination, dose equivalent rate, radioactive cesium

和文要約

本調査は、柏の葉公園内の庭球場（人工芝コート）で行われた除染作業の前後において、線量率等の詳細な測定・解析を実施し除染効果の検証をした。除染手法は、摩擦防止策として庭球場内に均一に敷かれている汚染された珪砂をレノマチック（人工芝再生とゴミ除去の専用機）によりむらなく抜き取った。汚染珪砂の抜き取り作業による高さ 50 cm、1 m の線量率の低減率は、各々 52 % (0.27 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ から 0.13 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ に低減)、46 % (0.26 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ から 0.14 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ に低減) であった。さらに、新たに珪砂（汚染されていないことは確認済み）を散布することで、人工芝に若干残っている放射性物質由来のガンマ線に対する遮へい効果が確認された。遮へい効果を地上から高さ 50 cm、1 m の線量率の低減率から算出すると、それぞれ 31 % (0.13 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ から 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ に低減)、36 % (0.14 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ から 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ に低減) であった。汚染珪砂抜き取りと新珪砂の敷均しを組み合わせた線量率の低減率は、地上から 50 cm、1 m でそれぞれ 67 % (0.27 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ から 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ に低減)、65 % (0.26 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ から 0.09 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ に低減) であった。全調査地点で 0.19 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ を下回り、本調査で実施された除染手法の有効性が確認された。