技术及应用

轻微放射性污染金属再循环再利用中的剂量评价

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摘要 根据GB 18871—2002所规定的豁免剂量准则和国际原子能机构所推荐的相关方法,对钢铁、铝、镍和铜4种轻微放射性污染金属的再循环再利用中的剂量评价方法作了介绍。所得计算结果合理可信,已作为修订相关国家标准的基础。保护环境和实现再循环经济是我国科学发展的基本国策,标准颁布后可发挥很好的社会效益和经济效益。

关键词 <u>环境保护</u> <u>再循环再利用</u> <u>污染金属</u> <u>剂量评价</u> <u>豁免准则</u> 分类号

Dose Assessment for Recycle and Reuse of Metal Potentia Ily Containing Very Low Levels of Residual Radioactivity

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Abstract Environmental protection and recycling economy both are the basic policies for Chin a's scientific development. This paper introduces the methods of dose evaluation in recycle and reuse of four kinds of metal which potentially contain very low levels of residual radioactivity, including steel, aluminum, nickel and copper. It was done based on the exemption principles quoted in GB 18871—2002, and the method recommended by IAEA. The calculation shows reasonable and credible results, and they will be a sound foundation for developing relative national standard, which will play important social and economic benefits after its enforcement.

Key words environmental protection recycle and reuse contaminated metal dose assessment exemption criteria

DOI

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