Working Group 3
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The holistic approach:

*How to be ALARA in the context of other risks?*
Holistic Approach

Multi-risks situations: deconstruction + remediation, radioactivity + chemical

Taking into account sustainability as well
Challenges

• How to evaluate the risks and put them into balance to identify priorities? (and given the uncertainties)

• Can one risk overwhelm the others? Can the management of one risk be in contradiction with the management of others?

• What are the key points to implement a successful holistic strategy?
Evaluate the risks and put them into balance to identify priorities

• “Everyone wants to go home safely” (decomposition) – “Everyone wants to stay in a safe home for now and in the future” (site)

• integrated (risk) approach from the perspective of the operator, regulator, public

Hazard Identification (HAZID) – Rank hazards (risk matrix) – Graded approach to mitigate the main risk
Evaluate the risks and put them into balance to identify priorities

Q: How to evaluate (quantify) risks and compare to other risks?

- Stochastic versus deterministic effects (prevent deterministic effect, keep stochastic effects as low as reasonably achievable, both in RP as in Industrial Safety)
- Workers versus public

Hazard Identification (HAZID) – Rank hazards (risk matrix) – Graded approach to mitigate the main risk
Can one risk overwhelm the others?

• See previous – HAZID and ranking
• Can the management of one risk be in contradiction with the management of others? YES, e.g. asbestos
• Accept the extra 10 microSv if working on the scaffolding is performed safer”
• “Extra 10 microSv is not justified for a less relevant check”
→ apply optimisation principle
Key points

Optimisation (ALARA) is a case-by-case process
CONCLUSIONS

• STATEMENTS:
• “Everyone wants to go home safely” (decom process) – “Everyone wants to stay in a safe home for now and in the future” (site)
• Requires integrated (risk) approach from the perspective of the operator, regulator and public
• Regulator determines legal boundary conditions
• Team work with all stakeholders is needed to have an overview of / to assess the hazards and risks
• Adjust your process (dynamic way to the ‘fixed end state’) along the way as new insights pop up – e.g. PDCA cycle / STAR-principle (Plan – Do – Check – Adjust and Stop – Think – Act – Review)
• Hazard Identification (HAZID) – Rank hazards (risk matrix) – Graded approach to mitigate the main risk