

Overview on the CRPPH Expert Group on Recovery Management (EGRM)

NEA Workshop on *PREPAREDNESS FOR POST-ACCIDENT RECOVERY PROCESS: LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE*

Tokyo, February 18-19, 2020

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CRPPH activities after the Fukushima NPP accident

- Sharing of actions taken in the early phase by the CRPPH member states to cope with the consequences of the accident
- Setting up of a dedicated expert group to follow the decisions taken in the intermediate and long term phases
- Dedicated actions on the food management and elaboration of a food management framework discussed at the international level
- Participation and lessons from the ICRP dialogue initiatives in the Fukushima Prefecture
- Large focus on stakeholder engagement including lessons from Chernobyl accident

In 2018, decision to set up a dedicated expert group: EGRM

- Recovery actions should be planned in advance
- National recovery frameworks developed or under development in a number of countries
- Some guidance already available
- Take the benefit of the implication of CRPPH and more specifically WPNEM in preparedness for engaging the development of preparedness recovery framework

Objectives of EGRM

- Assist NEA member countries in planning and improving their preparedness for recovery by producing guidance on how to develop a nuclear and radiological post-accident recovery management framework which can be adapted to national conditions
- Working methodology:
 - Based on surveys, followed by meetings to collect and share information
 - Develop guidance on a recovery management framework
 - Collaboration and coordination with CRPPH and WPNEM bodies, and interaction with ICRP, IAEA, WHO

Considerations for the preparation of the report

- Report focussed on practical guidance for preparedness
- Addressing topical issues and cross-cutting issues
- Possible format (for each issue):
 - What is at stake?
 - Existing recommendations and guidance, including national approaches
 - Considerations/guidance for preparedness

Members

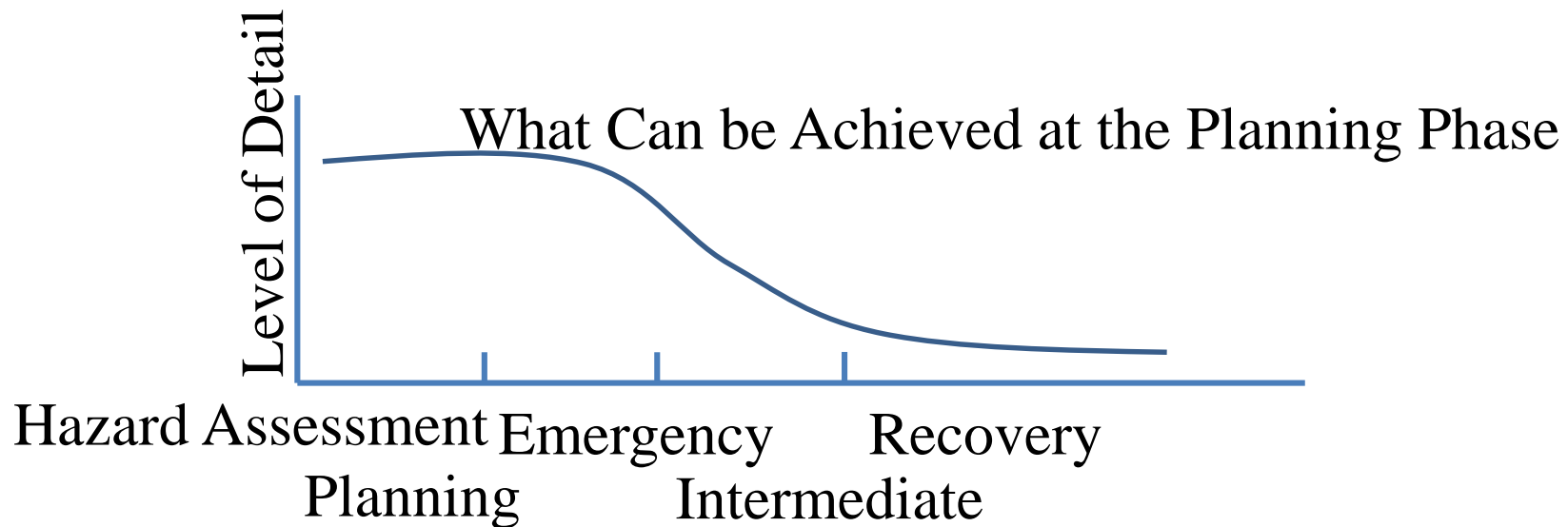
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Meetings

- First meeting in January 2019 – NEA, Boulogne-Billancourt
 - Review of the EGRM mandate
 - Identification of specific issues and cross-cutting issues to be addressed
- Second meeting: 1-2 October 2019, Environment Agency, Bristol, UK
 - Focus on Radioactive Waste Management with contribution from UK, Germany and Japan
 - Further developments on cross-cutting issues with contribution from ICRP, NCRP, IAEA, NEA-CRPPH, European research projects
- Dedicated workshop on lessons learned from past-experience: 18-19 Feb. 2020, Tokyo – jointly organised with NRA
- Third meeting: 20-22 Feb. 2020, Iwaki, Japan.
 - Technical visits
 - Further elaboration of the framework based on the results of the workshop

Level of Planning Detail

Management strategy should recognise that, at the planning and preparation stage the level of planning detail possible decreases from the emergency phase to the transition phase to the recovery phase, and flexibility of planning increases



Planning Objectives

The principal objective of situation management varies with phase

Phase	Objective
Emergency	Protection
Intermediate	Characterisation
Recovery	Achieve sustainable living and working conditions

Protection actions in all phases should be as harmonised as reasonably achievable

- Within each phase
- From phase to phase
- Nationally
- Internationally

End State Choices

Process to agree on appropriate end state objectives is important, and should consider

- Prevailing circumstances will drive choices
- Waste management issues
- All-hazards consideration of resource limitations
- “Reasonable” level of conservatism
- Skilled workforce availability
- Consideration of behaviour changes needed to successfully manage exposures providing decent living and working conditions and sustainable environment

Specific issues to be addressed by EGRM (1)

- Monitoring and dose assessment
 - including sample analysis
 - Data collection and analysis and information dissemination
 - Dose assessments and dose reconstruction
- Food and drinking water management
 - Monitoring of radioactivity in food and the environment (how to keep them operational; Resources needed)
 - food restrictions
 - Reinforcing countries reputation as a quality food producing country
- Trade issues
 - Certification of exports/imports
- Harmonisation-coordination issues
 - strategies for the recovery in the preparedness phase
 - cross-borders (trade traffic)

Specific issues to be addressed by EGRM (2)

- Remediation including decontamination
- Waste management
- Wider economic consideration including compensation
- Welfare issues
 - Sustainability/access to decent living conditions (schools, medical, hospitals)
 - Health surveillance including psychological effect
 - Return of people to contaminated lands
- Stakeholder engagement/community engagement
- Communication
- Education and training

Cross-cutting issues to be addressed by EGRM

- The process – sharing experiences. Co-operation
 - Methods for addressing recovery management in preparedness
 - How to put this issue on the agenda?
 - Role of feedback experience on recovery management (essentially from Chernobyl and Fukushima)
- Governance & Roles and responsibilities & Co-ordination
 - Establishment of pluralistic and multidisciplinary approach in preparedness
 - Largely relying on commitment of civil society and different categories of stakeholders
 - Favouring bottom-up approach and establishing a trustful cooperation framework
- Legal requirements
 - Requirement for establishing a recovery framework
 - Identification of the necessary legal tools to be adopted for the development of the framework

Next steps

- Draw the lessons from this Workshop
- Prepare a draft framework to be discussed during WPNEM meeting in Nov. 2020
- Organise a dedicated session in April 2021 during the CRPPH annual meeting to present the proposed framework and collect feedback for its finalisation
- Finalise the framework by the end of 2021

Thank you for your attention

