

[PRACTICE]

D5.12 ACTION PLAN AND GUIDANCE NOTES

Remediation Plans and Templates

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Summary Work Package 5

The overall aim of the project “Preparedness and Resilience Against CBRN Terrorism using Integrated Concepts and Equipment” (PRACTICE) is to improve the ability to respond to and recover from a Chemical (C), Biological (B), Radiological (R) or Nuclear (N) incident. The objective of the project is to create an integrated European approach to a CBRN crisis – i.e. a European Integrated CBRN Response System. This will be achieved through the development of an improved system of tools, methods and procedures that is going to provide EU with a capability to carry out a truly integrated and coordinated operational reaction following the occurrence of a CBRN crisis, whether it is caused by a terrorist act or an accident.

The objectives of WP5 are to develop, integrate and test a complete toolbox for first responders, decision makers and the public, including innovative components developed during the project to provide an improved and integrated preparedness and response to CBRN events.

The tools will be organized in 6 categories:

1. Recommendations
2. Standards
3. Protocols / procedures
4. Equipment and systems (eventually simulated): hardware, software, with performances, Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs), validation/certification status
5. Simulated environment (with 3D databases)
6. Real equipment and system emulation capabilities.

These tools will fulfil functions as defined in WP3, organized in line with the ESRAB/Staccato taxonomy functions, completed and detailed when needed for PRACTICE. The toolbox should be considered as a living system gathering “bricks” into an integrated solution to manage a CBRN crisis. It will include actual tools and equipment and ICT simulated environments including hardware and software. This will allow plugging and playing new components and guarantee their interoperability.

The toolbox will be developed and integrated in two steps:

- A V0 version integrating in an innovative way existing validated capabilities (fed from WP 2 and WP 3) i.e., tools, methods and procedures that will be put together into an information system, with specified standard interfaces.
- A V1 version integrating innovative tools, methods and procedures and supporting future standards to improve interoperability and consistency without impeding the existing operational systems.

Developing V0 and new CBR tools for V1 will be an iterative process with all the stakeholders in the loop. Focus will be put on specifying simple interfaces for any supplier to describe and present

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its "bricks" in order to "index / reference" them in our PRACTICE Toolbox Information System. Any new tool that satisfies the "standards" interfaces should be easily added to build new solutions ("buildings").

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Part A: Remediation Plan Template

Part B: Remediation Plan Example

Part C: Remediation Justification Template

Part D: Remediation Confirmation Template



1. Executive Summary

Following a terrorist incident involving CBR materials or an accidental release of similar hazardous materials there is likely to be a requirement to undertake some form of remediation¹ and/or disposal of assets².

This document is Deliverable D5.12 of Project PRACTICE. It introduces a set of plan templates and guidance notes which organisations may use to help them to plan for and obtain acceptance for such remediation tasks.

Three plan templates are provided, namely;

- a Remediation Plan template – used to set out the overall plans for the remediation and to gain initial acceptance of those plans from public and official bodies;
- a Remediation Justification template – used to demonstrate and gain approval for the detailed remediation plans, including the selection of remediation techniques; and
- a Remediation Confirmation template – used to gain acceptance for the completed works and authorisation/agreement to release the affected site from any further controls.

The plans will be particularly useful where the incident or the remediation has some potential impact upon the public. In these cases there may be oversight or supervision of the removal of the contamination hazard by a government or other official body.

It is intended that the plans should be used by organisations who have not previously had any experience with specialist remediation/decontamination and who may not have processes and arrangements in place for the management of such activities. The plans are designed for use in instances where, for example, a Local Authority or other controlling body has some responsibility for ensuring that the remediation is appropriately planned and controlled, but the owner of the assets is responsible for the actual remediation. In instances where the responsibility for remediation is assumed by government, or other national authorities, the plans may not be entirely appropriate but they may still provide instructive information to the organisation that has suffered the contamination. Similarly where an organisation is not responsible to a controlling body with powers granted by statute but is responsible to other Stakeholders the plans will still prove useful.

The plans may not be suitable where there are larger socio-economic or environmental issues that need to be addressed or where Government / State bodies undertake the works (rather than the organisation). Even in these cases however, it is suggested that the plan templates will represent

¹ Within this Deliverable, Remediation is part of the Recovery Phase. It refers to the treatment of contaminated assets such that they can be safely re-used or disposed of; it therefore relates principally to decontamination.

² For example, buildings, office equipment, machinery, vehicles and IT equipment. For the purpose of this Deliverable, people and animals are excluded from the definition of Assets. Land remediation is included in principle but it is likely to attract much more regulatory control – as land contamination issues are widely covered by EU Directives – and additional assessments such as Environmental Impact Assessments will be required.

a useful starting point and their acceptance, prior to an incident, by the parties involved will help to expedite the works.

It is proposed that an organisation who wishes to pre-plan for dealing with a potential incident of the type covered here should discuss the layout and content of the templates with its stakeholders and obtain consent for using them in the event of a real incident. Guidance on Stakeholder issues relating to contamination can be found in PRACTICE Deliverable D5.6 (Hale et al). Such approval and agreement before an incident will help to ensure timely completion of the documents and the associated remediation activities and will thus help to minimise the impact of the incident.

The three stage approach presented here is consistent with that developed and used in other similar instances, such as the decommissioning of radioactively contaminated buildings and facilities, the remediation of sites that have been contaminated during the illegal manufacture of drugs (such as methamphetamine) and the remediation of mould contamination in flooded buildings.

