

## 3rd SFRP/IRPA workshop Tolerability and Reasonableness

ISO/IEC Standard 53-940
Guide 51
Yann Billarand (SFRP)

Virtual meeting 4-5 may, 2021

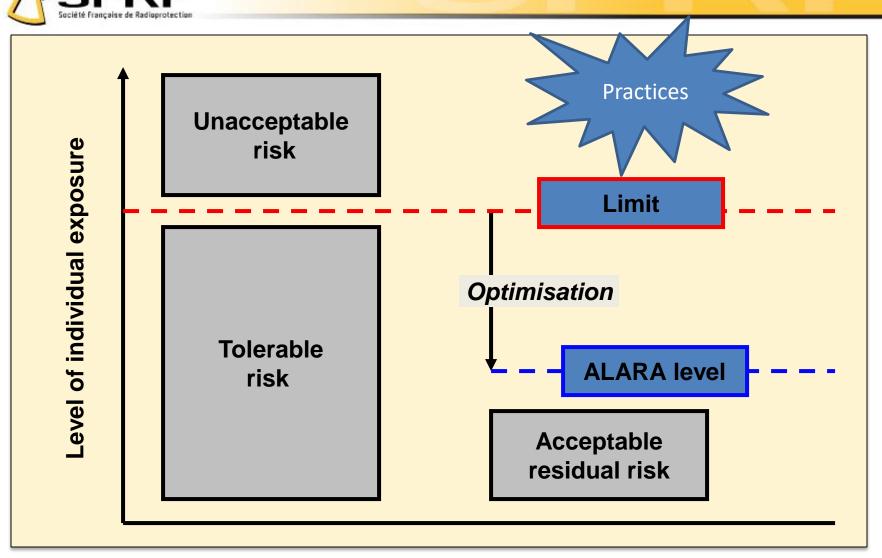
#### **GUIDE 51**

Third edition

Safety aspects — Guidelines for their inclusion in standards

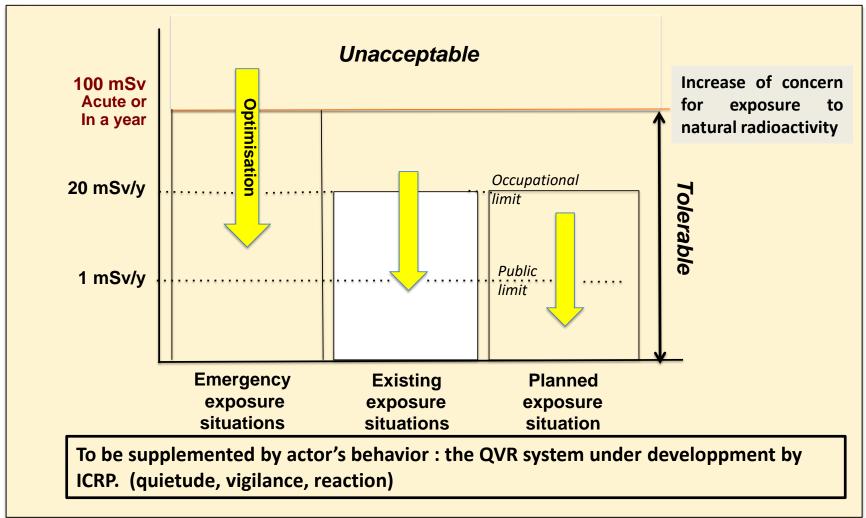
Aspects liés à la sécurité — Principes directeurs pour les inclure dans les normes

## Reminder: the tolerability of risk model adopted in ICRP Publication 60 (1991)





## Reminder: update in ICRP Publication 103 (2007)



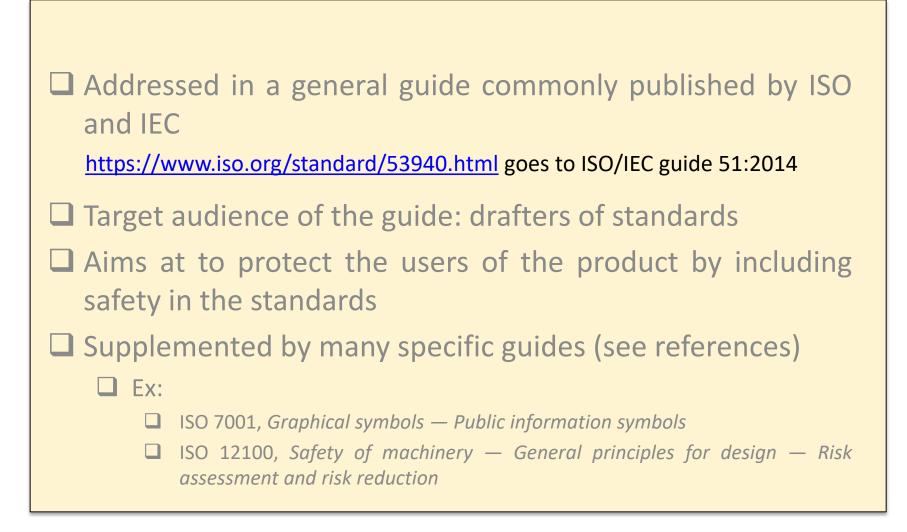


## Scale of tolerable model coming from the 1980's (Health and Safety Executive, England, cited in WHO guidelines for water quality)

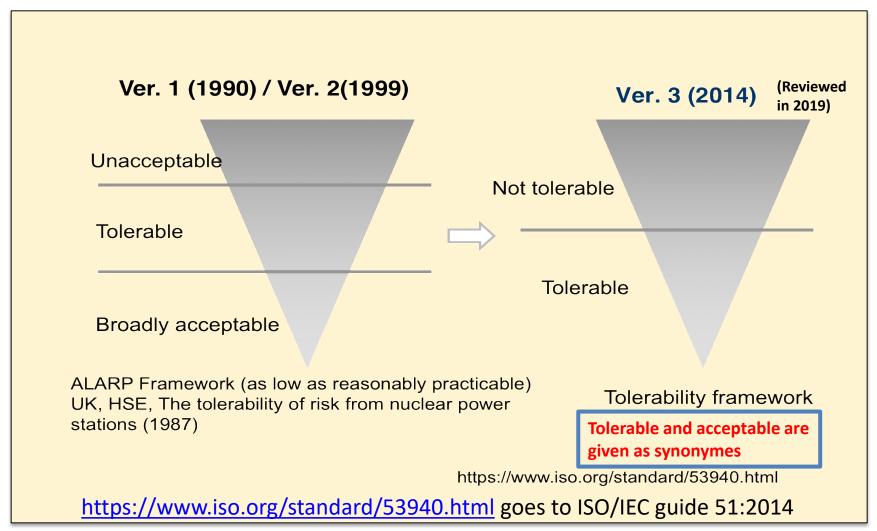
# Probability of death

|   |                               |                            | 10 <sup>-2</sup> / |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Unacceptable risk for workers except in exceptional circumstances |                               |                            |                    |
|   | able for workers - Unacceptab | ole risk for the umstances | 10 <sup>-3</sup> / |
|   | Tolerable for the public      | Non nuclear plan           |                    |
|   | Tolerable for the public      | New nuclear plant          |                    |
|   | Negligible risk               |                            | 10 <sup>-6</sup> / |

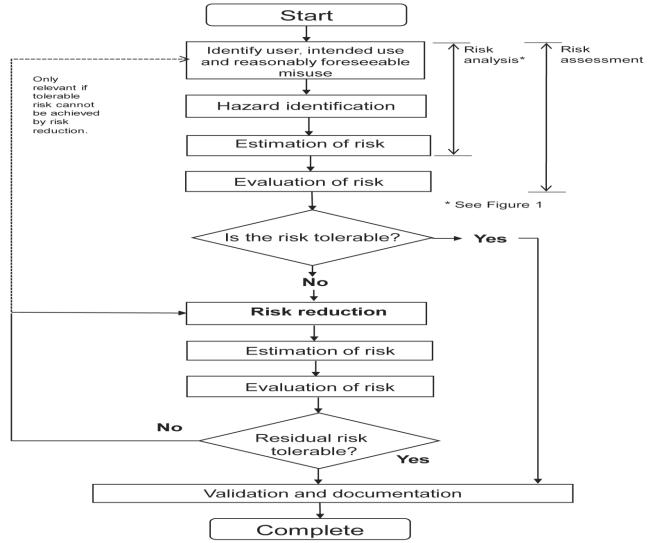














| ☐ Tolerable risk defined as the level of risk accepted in a given context based on the current values of society.   |
|---|
| □ Ex US EPA: need to regulate according to the number of people exposed to a chemical carcinogen / leads to different individual risk objectives and therefore to different limits for the same pollutant |
| ☐ Tolerable risk can be determined by:  |
| the current values of society;  |
| the search for an optimal balance between the ideal of absolute<br>safety and what is achievable; (not a single value!)   |
| the demands to be met by a product or system;   |
| factors such as suitability for purpose and cost effectiveness.   |
| ☐ Iterative process of risk assessment and risk reduction for each hazard (essential in achieving tolerable risk).  |



| <ul> <li>□ Acknowledgement to</li> <li>□ Jacques Lochard (Orlando, USA, July 2019</li> <li>□ Thierry Schneider (TG 114 meetings on tolerability, TEAMS September 2020)</li> <li>□ Jean-François Lecomte (for his help to prepare this presentation)</li> </ul> |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |