

## REMEDIATION STRATEGIES FOR RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SITES AND THEIR CLOSE SURROUNDINGS (RESTRAT)

S K Wragg<sup>[1]</sup>, D Jackson<sup>[1]</sup>, A Bousher<sup>[1]</sup>, T Zeevaert<sup>[2]</sup>, Y Stiglund<sup>[3]</sup>,  
S Nordlinder<sup>[3]</sup>, V Brendler<sup>[4]</sup> and P Hedemann Jensen<sup>[5]</sup>

- [1] Westlakes Scientific Consulting Ltd, The Princess Royal Building, Westlakes Science and Technology Park, Moor Row, Cumbria CA24 3LN, UK
- [2] Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie, SCK•CEN, Boeretang 200, B-2400 Mol, Belgium
- [3] Studsvik EcoSafe, Studsvik Eco & Safety AB, S-611 82 Nyköping, Sweden
- [4] Institut für Radiochemie, Forschungszentrum Rossendorf, Postfach 510119, D-01314 Dresden, Germany
- [5] Risø National Laboratory, PO Box 49, Frederiksborgvej 399, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark

### ABSTRACT

The RESTRAT programme has developed a transparent, generic methodology and software for ranking remediation techniques as a function of site and contamination characteristics. The results from the application of this methodology are used to aid the decision-maker in the selection of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO). The viability and utility of the generic methodology has been demonstrated through application to five different radioactively contaminated sites.

### INTRODUCTION

Within Europe there are numerous nuclear facilities that have reached or are nearing the end of their operational lives and require decommissioning. In addition there are numerous sites that have been radioactively contaminated by practices which were in the past not considered to require specific regulation such as radium luminising works and gas works that used uranium as catalysts. Where such contamination has been dispersed over large areas conventional clean-up techniques can be very expensive and may be questionable on the basis of cost-benefit evaluations. To address this issue an international collaborative project, which is part funded by the EU (under the IVth Framework of the Nuclear Fission Safety Programme of the European Commission) has established a transparent, generic method and computer software for assessing and ranking Remediation STRATegies (RESTRAT) for radioactively contaminated sites and their immediate surroundings. The objectives of this decision-aiding technique are to identify the various factors influencing the decision, to quantify them if this is reasonable and desirable, and to systematically examine the trade-offs between them so that the process can be made open to the people responsible for the decision and to public scrutiny.

