

Paul Uijt de Haag, Leendert Gooijer, Peter Frijns QRA for land use decisions – Need for unification and the validity





Milieu en Veiligheid

Land use planning in the Netherlands

- Land use planning for dangerous substances based on quantified risk calculations
- Risk criteria are established in legislation



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Risk criteria

Location based Risk and Societal Risk





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Basis for QRA calculations

- Guidelines
- computer models

• Benchmark ...







BRAM - Benchmark Risk Models





Results benchmark



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Conclusion of the benchmark

- Differences in model results are too large
- Results are not transparent
- Results are not verifiable
- Conclusion:
 - QRA method was not clear enough for land use planning



Solution

- Fixed 'risk' distances for 'standard' situations
 - LPG filling stations
 - Ammonia refrigerators
 - warehouses

- One software model prescribed – SAFETI-NL





Solution

- Guideline more tight
 - Fixed failure frequencies
 - Prescribed model input
 - Fixed dose-response functions
- Stringent procedure for deviations





Advantages

- Results are transparent
- Differences are traceable to input





Balance between transparency ↔ reality





How valid is the QRA

- 'QRA' is now standardized
- Useful instrument for land use planning
- Link between actual risk and QRA weaker
 - Risk reducing measures difficult to evaluate
 - Strict procedure for model changes





QRA for land use planning - comparison

• QRA looks similar in different countries, but



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Conclusions

- 1. QRA for land use planning is a compromise between reality and transparency
- 2. QRA differs between countries
- 3. QRA is an integrated method and is directly linked to legislation
- 4. QRA is (only) useful for its purpose



Conclusions

5. Challenge to include risk reducing measures in a transparent QRA method

