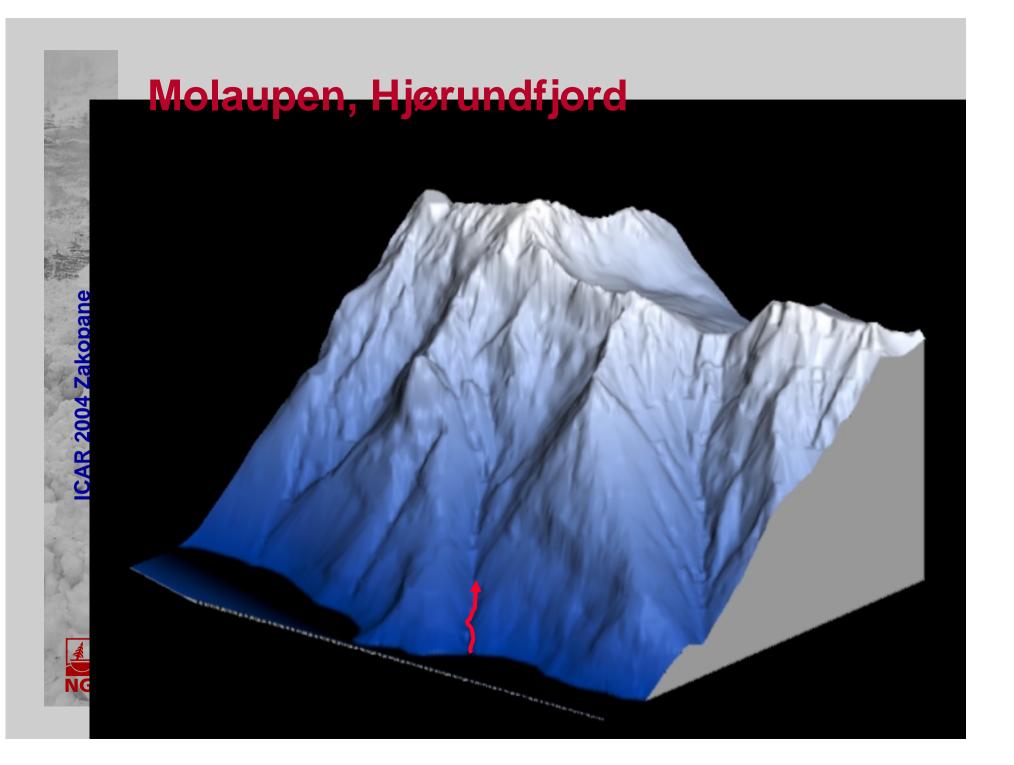
Risk and rescue

- Risk acceptance
- Risk assessment
- Risk/benefit





Risk acceptance

- Risk is always non-zero
- Safety requirements are often ambiguous:
 "Safe" means "safe enough"
 or "ALARP" (As Low As Reasonably Practicable)
- Risk asymmetry rescuer/victim
- Statistical risk level for alpine rescue?



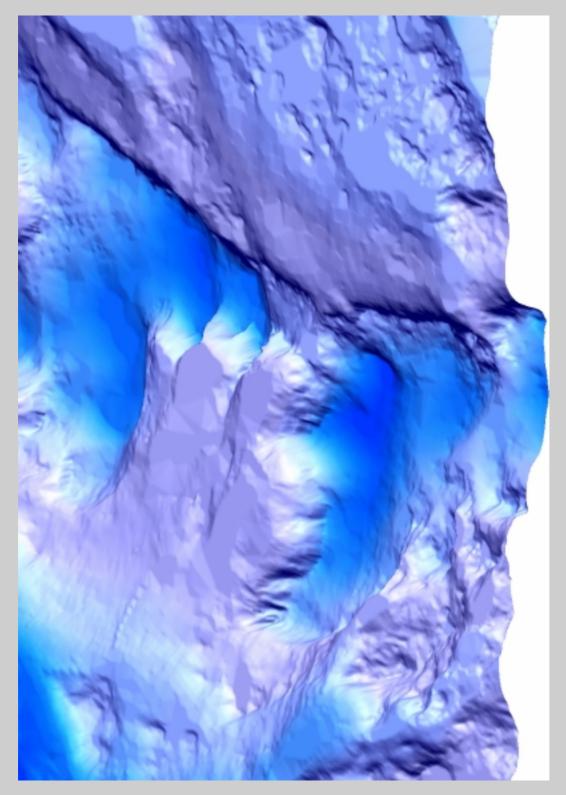
Risk assessment

- "Classical" avalanche hazard evaluation
- Terrain analysis:

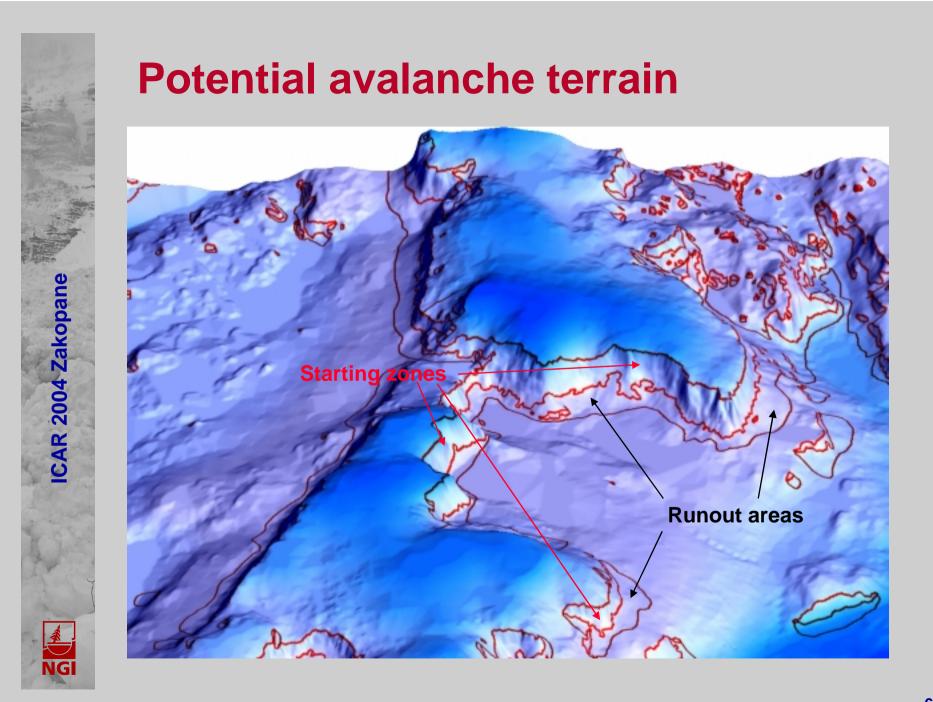
Starting zone: Sensitivity for additional load Runout zone: Probability of release and exposure (time)



ICAR 2004 Zakopane

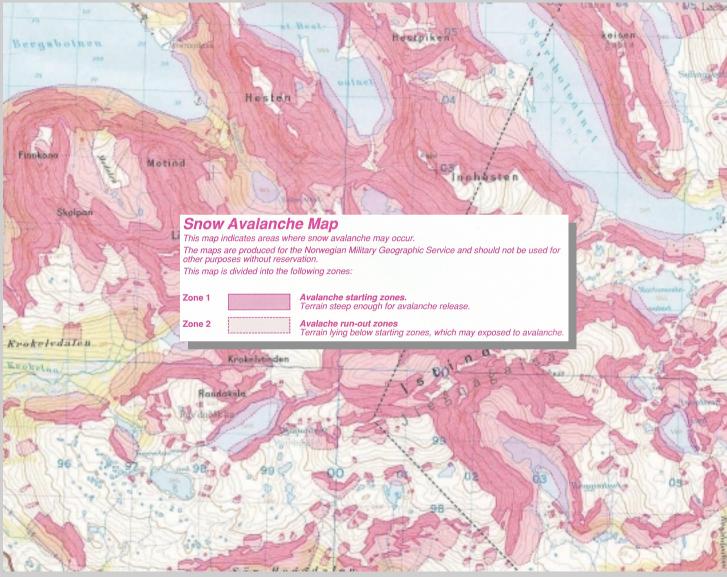


Terrain analysis





Potential avalanche terrain





- 1. Weighs the risks likely to be taken, against the likely gains
- 2. Uncertainty is quantified by using probabilities



- Example 1:
- One person buried >1 h
 Probability of being found alive 20%
- Example 2:
- Rescue crew of ten in the runout zone
 Probability of being caught and killed 5%

Life expectancy 50 years



- Example 1, no search: Loss of life years: 50x0.2=10
- Example 2, search:
 Loss of life years : 10x50x0.05=<u>25 (+10)</u>



Purpose:

- Not "putting a price on human life"
- An objective **comparison** of options
- A <u>transparent</u> decision making tool (as opposed to "romantic heroism")
- A quantitative assessment of the effect of risk reduction measures



"Risky" rescues?

May only **appear** risky to the outsider, but:

- Risk reduction measures are taken
- Tactical decision making skills are used
- "Windows of opportunity" are exploited,

which may not be apparent to non-experts



"Real" risky rescues?

High risk operations should require **informed consent** form all involved.

Molaupen, Hjørundfjord

• One buried initially

CAR 2004 Zakopane

Seven dead as a result of the rescue effort

