



**POLICE
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Keeping people safe

World Institute for Nuclear Security

**Security of Radioactive Sources – The Road to Sustainability
and Resilience**

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Mr. Graeme Morrice, Counter Terrorism Security Advisor

Organised Crime & Counter Terrorism Unit
Specialist Crime Division
Police Scotland

National Counter Terrorism Strategy

CONTEST

Countering Terrorism

Prevent

Pursue

Protect

Prepare

“Reduce the risk to UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism so that people can go about their daily lives freely and with confidence”

CONTEST

PREVENT

To stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

PURSUE

To stop terrorist attacks.

PROTECT

To strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack.

PREPARE

To mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack.



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ROLE OF CTSA

- Trained and tasked by NaCTSO
- Protective Security:
 1. Physical Security
 2. Personnel Security
 3. Personal Security
 4. Electronic/Cyber/Information



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ROLE OF CTSA

- 4 core functions:
 1. Support to the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI)
 2. Protection of Crowded Places
 3. Protection of Hazardous Sites and Hazardous Substances
 4. Personal Security

Raise awareness of the terrorist threat and the measures that can be taken to reduce risks and mitigate the effects of an attack (Protective Security)



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UK National Infrastructure

“The national infrastructure is the underlying framework of facilities, systems, networks and sites necessary for the functioning of the UK.”

Failure of this infrastructure and loss of the services it delivers could result in severe economic damage, serious social disruption or large scale loss of life.



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Crowded Places

A crowded place is a location or environment to which members of the public have access that may be considered potentially liable to terrorist attack by virtue of its crowd density.



Crowded places will be found in a wide range of locations including: sports stadia, pubs/clubs, bars, shopping centres, high streets, visitor attractions, cinemas, theatres and commercial centres.



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Hazardous Sites & Substances



HSS sites use:

- Radioactive Sources
- Pathogens & Toxins
- Pre-Cursor Chemicals
- Chlorine
- Ammonium Nitrate



Hazardous Sites and Substances

- **Those with legal requirement**
- High Activity Sealed Sources and sources of a similar level of potential hazard.
- Pathogens and Toxins
- **Those with no legal requirement**
- Precursor chemicals
- Gasses
- Ammonium Nitrate



ROLE OF CTSA

- Radiological work forms only a small part of our remit
- Some areas more involved in this area of work than others
- Focus tends to be on Crowded Places Work
- National Infrastructure



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Incident Response

Incident Report at site

‘Normal’ incident response – Report from site

- Highlighted importance of site on Command and Control System
- Health and Safety implications
- Attend and deal with what they see – if sources involved – response will evolve through control room – Standard Operating Procedures.



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As the Incident Evolves



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Role of Police Scotland

In responding to an incident involving radioactive sources, the police responsibilities may be summarised as follows;

- In conjunction with the other emergency services, the saving of life;
- Co-ordination of the emergency services and other subsidiary organisations during the emergency phase of the incident;
- Contain, protect and preserve the scene;
- Call out or place on standby other essential services;
- Investigation of the incident in conjunction with other investigative bodies;
- Collation and dissemination of casualty information;
- Identification of the dead on behalf of the Procurator Fiscal, who is the principal investigator when fatalities are involved;
- Co-ordination of public information provision (including media); and
- Restoration of normality at the earliest opportunity



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Procedures are in place and help is available.

NAIR Response - Two Stage NAIR Assistance

Stage 1 Response

This is generally provided by a radiation expert equipped with relatively simple monitoring and protective equipment. The Stage 1 Respondent can quickly advise whether a radiological hazard exists and of any necessary actions. However, as the experts will generally only have limited resources, they are not equipped to cope with larger incidents, perhaps involving the spread of contamination. In such events the Stage 1 Respondent will advise the police to initiate the Stage 2 Response.

Stage 2 Response

This is provided by major nuclear establishments and will normally comprise a well-equipped team able to deal with larger incidents. In the unlikely event of an incident that could not be handled by one organisation alone, additional NAIR expertise and resources can also be mobilised either directly by the Respondents or through the police.

Reporting of Incidents

To maintain the effectiveness of the NAIR scheme, the Radiation Protection Division needs to obtain details of incidents from both the users (police and other emergency services) and the Responders. The information required is:

- ◆ Date, time and location of incident
- ◆ Brief description of incident
- ◆ NAIR assistance provided
- ◆ Assessment of the effectiveness of the Arrangements
- ◆ Radioactive waste arising
- ◆ Any other comments

This can be provided through any of the Division contact routes. For training purposes, any accompanying photographs, digital images or video clips are particularly appreciated.

Further Information

The Radiation Protection Division of the Health Protection Agency has responsibility for co-ordinating the NAIR scheme. It publishes the relevant documentation and provides free training to potential users (primarily the police and other emergency services) and Respondents. The Radiation Protection Division also maintains and reviews a database of past incidents so that lessons may be learnt and improvements made.

For more information on any aspect of these Arrangements or to obtain further free copies of this document or to arrange training, please contact the Radiation Protection Division
 T 01235 831600
 F 01235 833891
 email nair@hpa.org.uk
 website www.hpa.org.uk and Search for NAIR



National Arrangements for Incidents involving Radioactivity

User's Handbook - 2009 Edition



Providing 24-hour assistance to the police in incidents involving radioactivity

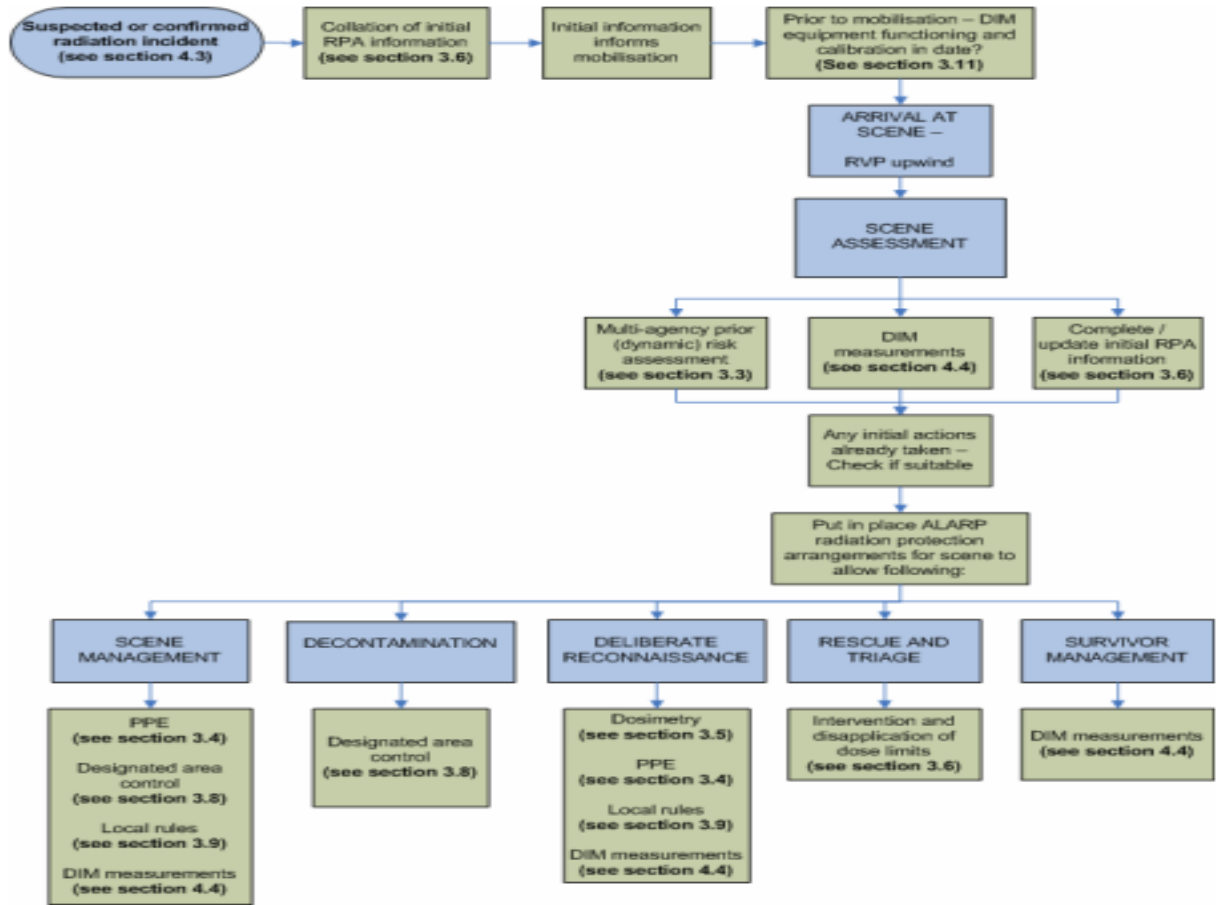
In an incident call **0800 834 153**

NAIR only functions because of the efforts of the participating organisations and their representatives. The Radiation Protection Division of the Health Protection Agency expresses its gratitude for their continuous support.



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Figure 4.5 – Flowchart showing general response to an incident involving radiation



Difficulties

- Other Agencies involved
- Lack of consistent security standards
- Mobility
- Chain of Custody
- Reporting of loss
- Individuals may not be aware of potential of materials
- Established procedures to investigate loss, but..
- Specialist equipment required search for missing items



Prevention will ALWAYS be better than trying to find a cure!



Prevention best option

- Regular contact with site, Site Security Plan
- Education – Awareness of current threat
- Accountability
- Elimination of loopholes – e.g. Mobile Sources – who checks security provision?
- Agencies working together.
- Holistic approach to ALL hazardous materials?
- Planning, planning and more planning





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Project ARGUS



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securing your business



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