

Challenges and risks associated with the transport of radioactive sources

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International Nuclear Services

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2. INS who are we and what do we do?
3. UK Transport security regulations – an overview
4. Do the regulations include requirements for transport security plans?
5. Do the regulations include requirements for tracking and monitoring mechanisms?
6. Are transportation security plans and procedures developed and implemented?

Scope

Ensuring the Resilience and Sustainability of Radioactive Source Security

- Identify and discuss the **criteria and parameters** at the **state level** that promote and demonstrate sustainable security of radioactive sources in transport
- **Specifically the UK's challenges** and risks associated with the transport of radioactive sources



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

**UK Government
Department:**
Sets UK policy



Government Agency:
Responsible for clean-up of
the UK's nuclear legacy



NDA subsidiary:
Delivers specialist nuclear
services including
transportation



PNTL

INS subsidiary:
Shipper of nuclear cargoes
(68.75% INS | 18.75% Japanese
Utilities | 12.5% AREVA)

International Nuclear Services is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the UK Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and has over 40 years experience of irradiated fuel management and nuclear material transportation.

INS – what do we deliver?

End-to-end transport solutions
4 purpose-built vessels classified by IMO at
highest level of INF3
40 year flawless nuclear safety record
+5 million nautical miles covered
+200 shipments completed
18x HLW Shipments to Japan
6x MOX Shipments to Japan
5x Shipments in support of GTRI / M3

World's leading shipper of SNM

Start with why...

Why is transport necessary?

Radioactive Source - definition

“radioactive source” means radioactive material that is permanently sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a solid form and which is not exempt from regulatory control. It also means any radioactive material released if the radioactive source is leaking or broken, but does not mean material encapsulated for disposal, or nuclear material within the nuclear fuel cycles of research and power reactors.”

Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, IAEA, Vienna (2004)

UK Context- RA Sources- Utility



Start with why...

Why is security necessary?

TERROR LAWS: TELL TONY HE'S RIGHT

SUN SAYS
IF YOU BACK THE 90-DAY LAW, CALL 0906 361 2211



10 Bombs Shatter Trains in Madrid, Killing 192

1,400 Are Hurt — Top Suspects Are Basques and Al Qaeda

OUTRAGE

● The bloody blitz that hit London
● Ten held in big swoop at airport
● The horror and the devastation
● Lunchtime blast rocks a Ministry

Daily Mail



Bloodbath as bombers launch worst U.S. terror strike since 9/11

MURDERED AT THE MARATHON

DAILY Mirror Sneering Hunt spared chop in May's Cabinet

NEW OUTRAGE IN FRANCE



75 KILLED BY TERRORIST IN A TRUCK

1,400 Are Hurt — Top Suspects Are Basques and Al Qaeda

MASSACRE IN PARIS

● 40 killed in gun and bomb terror attacks
● Day after US drone blows up Brit jihadi John

Terror Hits Pentagon, World Trade Center



N.Y. Skyscrapers Collapse After Hijacked Planes Hit

'This Is on the Scale of Pearl Harbor'

Nightmare Shatters Manhattan Morning

Manchester Evening News

WELCOME TO THE NEW-LOOK M.E.N.

FROM TODAY TV IS AT THE BACK AND SPORT IS IN THE MIDDLE

WE NAME MANCHESTER BOMB SUSPECT

Evening News Exclusive by STEVE PANTER

DAILY NEWS TIMES SQ. CAR BOMB

● Hero cops stop madman in the nick of time
● Smoking SUV was packed with gas & gunpowder

DAILY NEWS

TERROR ON FLIGHT 63

HOTFOOT BOMB SCARE

● Suspect nabbed trying to light fuse on shoe
● Heroic passengers, flight attendants

THE Sun

53 DEAD IN LONDON TERROR ATTACKS



The Knoxville News-Sentinel

Oak Ridge Has Over 425 Buildings

ATOMIC SUPER-BOMB, MADE AT OAK RIDGE, STRIKES JAPAN



● Story of Secret Officially Told
● Two Views of Great Oak Ridge Production Plant

Threat Spectrum

MOST LIKELY



MOST DANGEROUS



International Framework

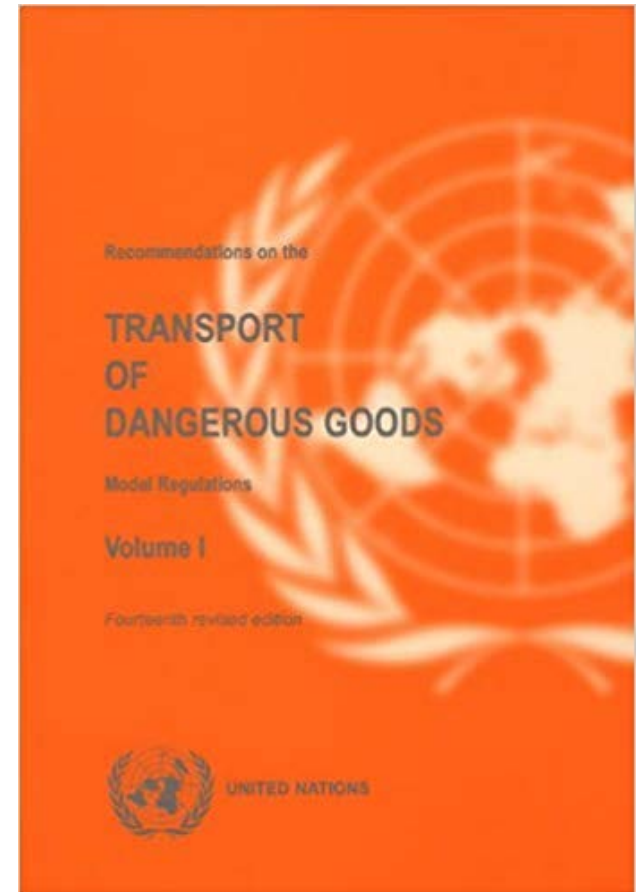
A Starting point....

Some architecture...



UN Orange Book – ‘Model’ Regs

- UN Economic Commission for Europe
- Committee of Experts
- Draws up ‘non-mandatory’ recommendations
- Distinction between DG & HCDG
- Take account of IAEA GP
- Written in the form of ‘Model Regulations’...



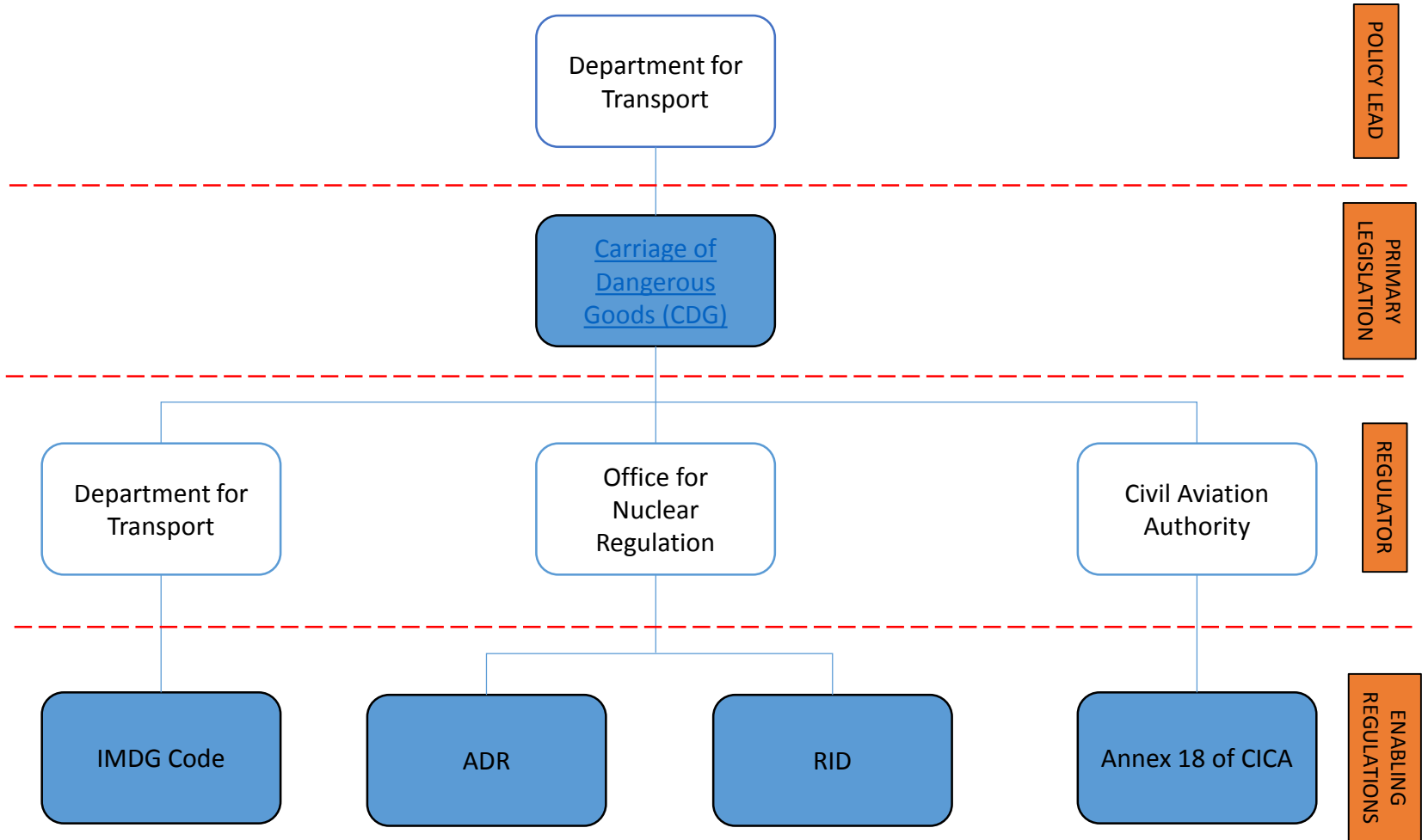
Dangerous Goods Classification

- Class 1 – Explosives
- Class 2 – Gases
- Class 3 – Flammable Liquids
- Class 4 – Flammable Solids
- Class 5 – Oxidising Substances and organic peroxides
- Class 6 – Toxic & Infectious substances
- **Class 7 – Radioactive materials**
- Class 8 – Corrosive Substances
- Class 9 – Misc. dangerous goods

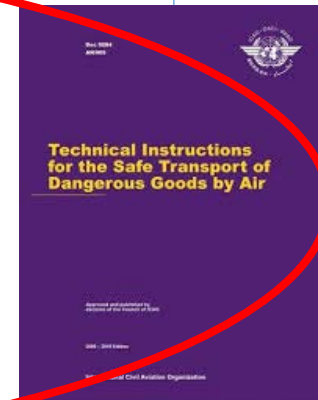
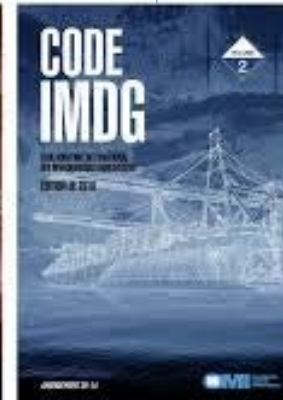
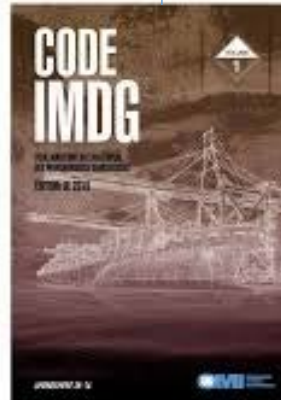
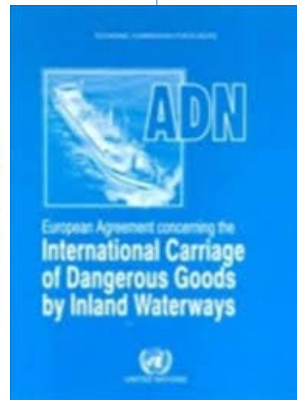
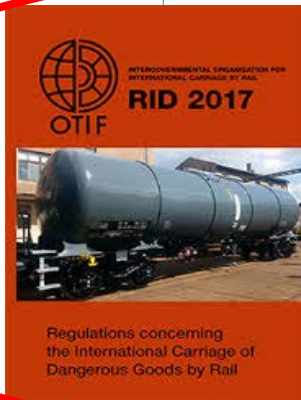
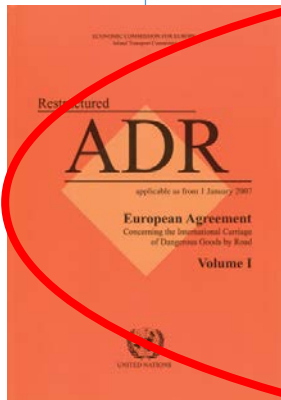
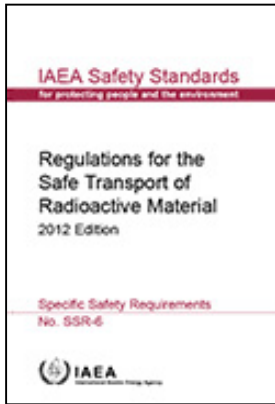
UK Regulatory Framework

UK approach....

UK Regulatory Map & Links



Modal Regulations



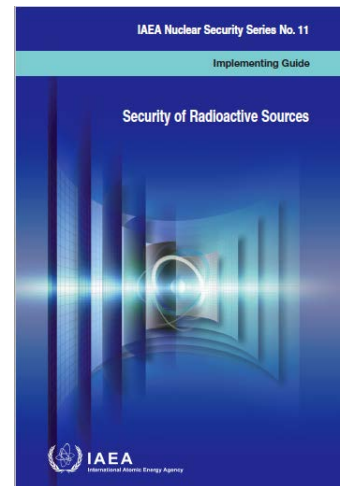
Source Categorisation

UK approach....

Categorisation – Graded Approach

- ‘The Code’ - 3 Categories D Values
- NSS 11 - 5 Categories recommended based on A/D calculations
- Category 1 most ‘dangerous’-pose a very high risk to human health
- Category 5 least dangerous
- Concomitant security measures required

[NSS 11, Code of Conduct, RS-G-1.9]





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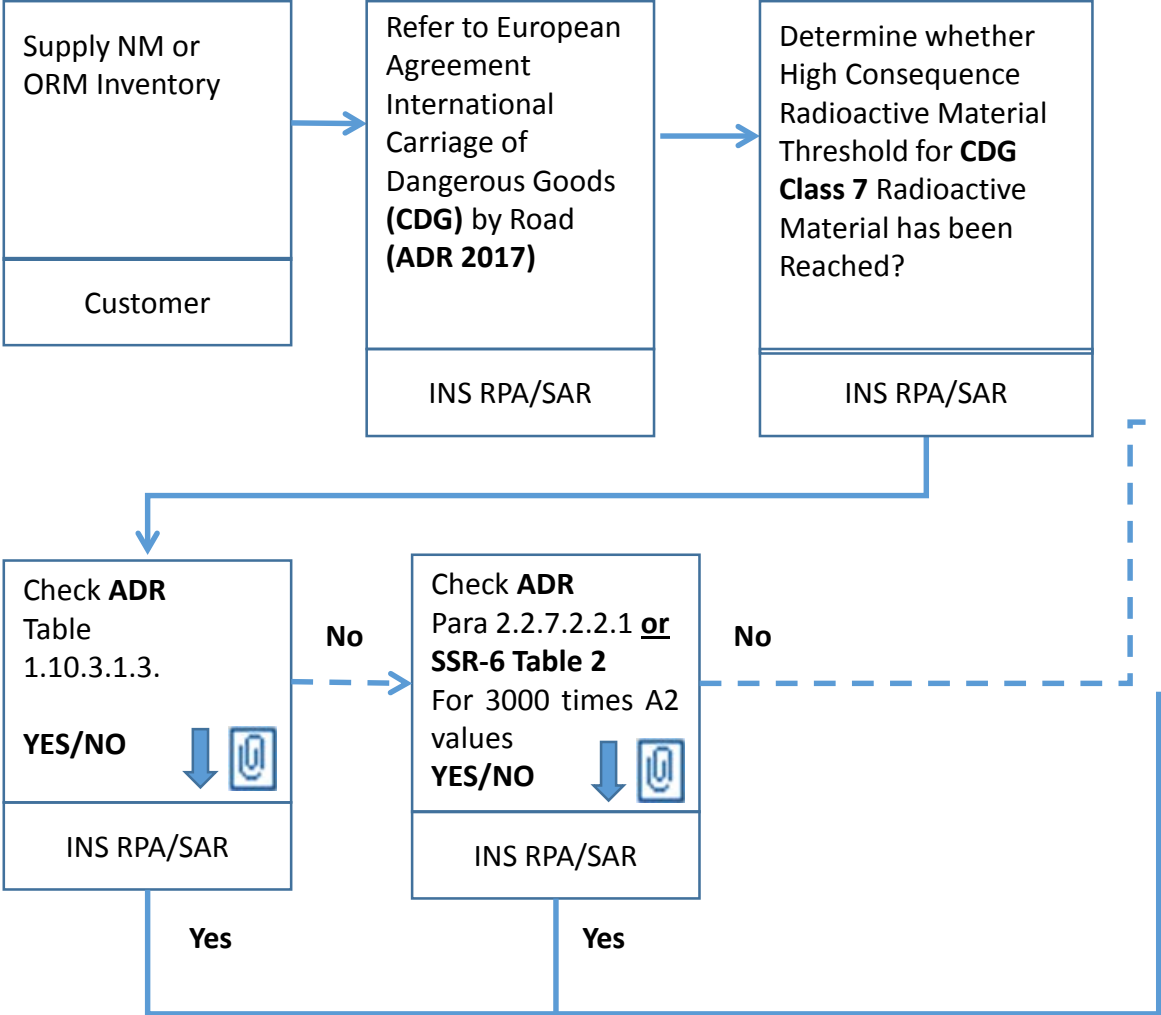
Determine Security Threshold

UK approach....



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RAM Road Moves Process Map – ‘How To’





 Supporting Process

NSS 9 – Security in the Transport of RM



Excepted

Prudent Measures Section 4.1



No

Basic Measures Section 4.2



Yes

Enhanced Measures Section 4.3

Assess

Additional Measures Section 4.4

NSS 9- Security Levels

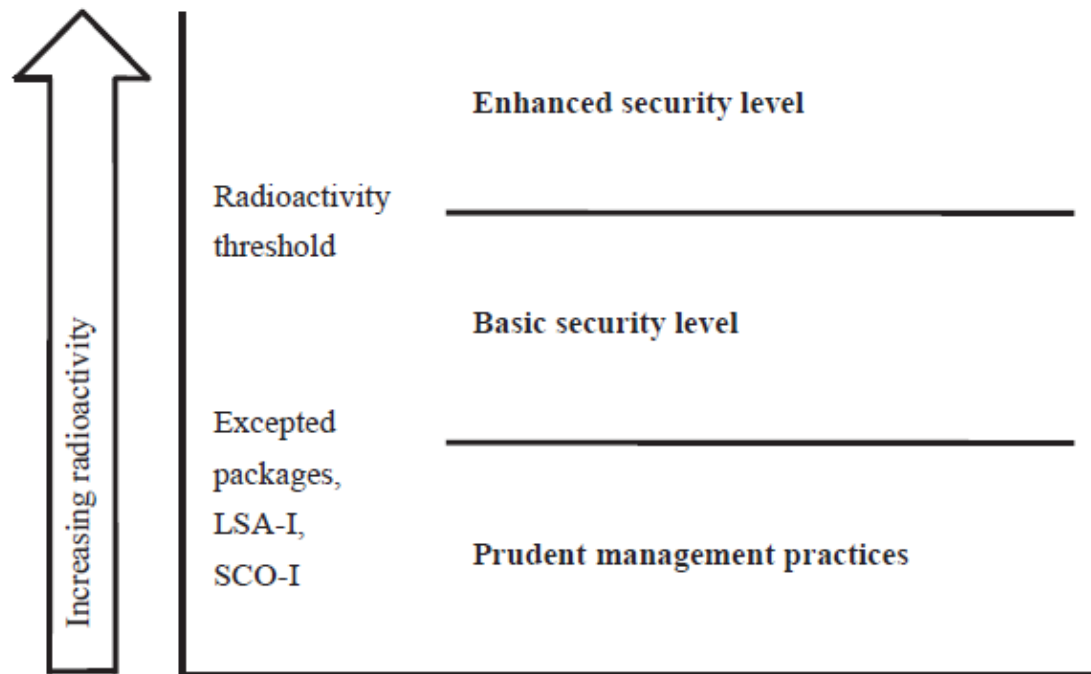


FIG. 1. Incremental transport security levels.

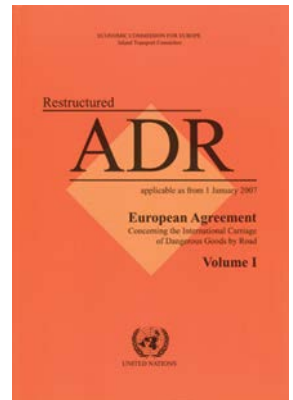
NSS 9 - Security Measures Radiological Material

- Section 4.1 identifies **prudent management practices** for low levels of radioactive material
- Section 4.2 provides guidance for the **basic security level**
- Section 4.3 provides additional guidance for transport of radioactive material **above the threshold level** specified . These are measures based on the Model Regulations and are to be considered by States and operators as representing a minimum set of measures.
- Section 4.4 provides additional guidance that States **may wish to consider applying** to the transport of particularly vulnerable radioactive material or at a time of **increased threat**.

HCDG- definition

“High consequence dangerous goods (HCDG) are those which have the potential for misuse in a terrorist event and which may, as a result, produce serious consequences such as mass casualties, mass destruction or, particularly for Class 7, mass socio-economic disruption”

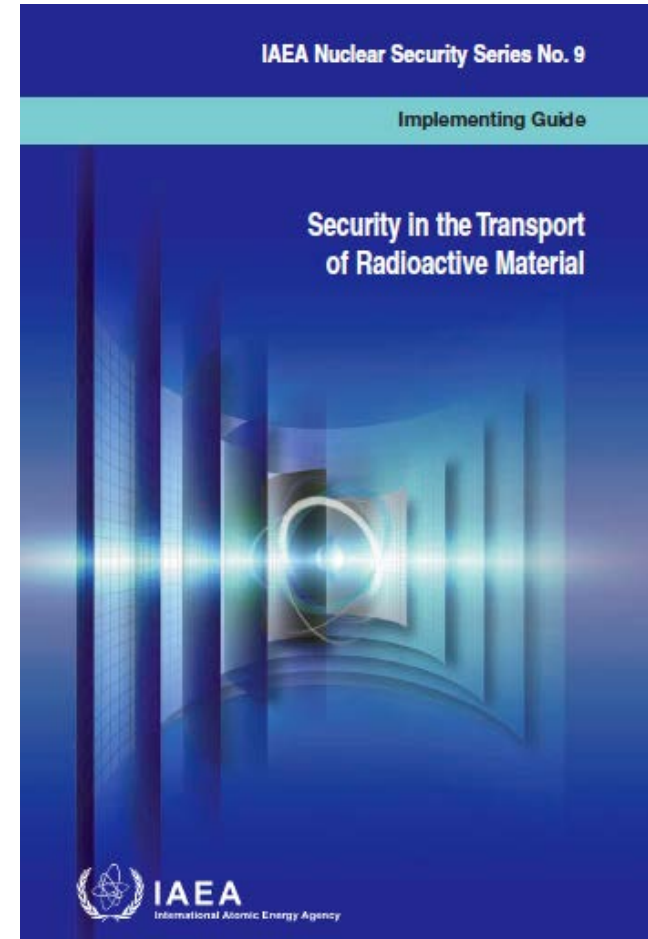
[ADR 1.10.3.1.1]



Enhanced Security – Threshold

- For radioactive sources and other forms of radioactive material containing radionuclides covered by the Code of Conduct, **10 D** (this includes **Category 1** and **Category 2** sources) per package; or
- For all other radionuclides, **3000 A2** per package.

[NSS 9]





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Understand Security Objectives

A Modal approach....

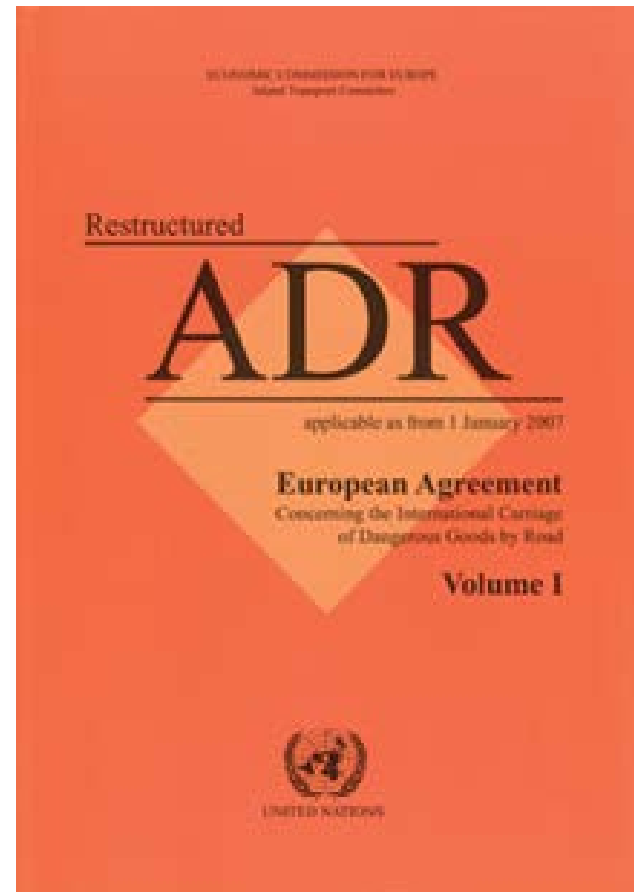


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ADR - Road

General Provisions (1.10)

- Company Roles & Responsibilities
- Recruitment checks
- Temporary Storage Arrangements
- Identification
- Security Training



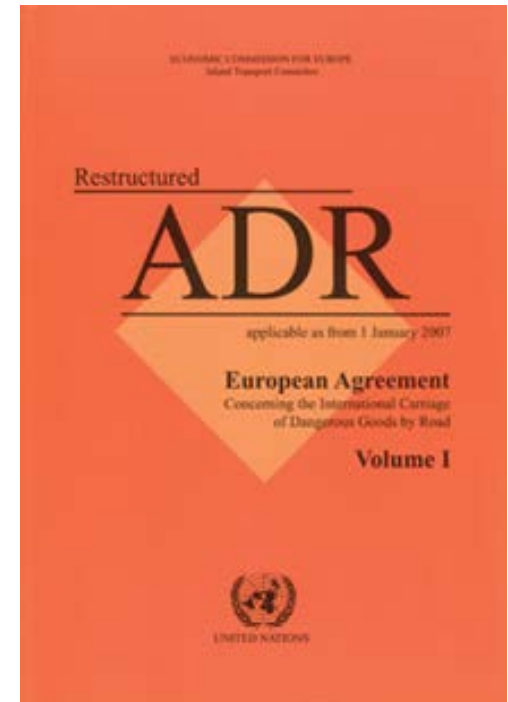
ADR - Road

Provisions for High Consequence DG's (1.10.3)

- **Security Plans**

- Allocation of responsibilities
- Records
- Assessment of vulnerabilities
- Statement of measures (inc. escalation)
- Incident Procedures
- Evaluation & testing
- Protecting information
- Need to know measures

- **Devices**, equipment or arrangements to **prevent the theft** of a vehicle carrying HCDGs



The Security Plan

Requirements....

Security Plan

“All operators (consignors, carriers, consignees) and other persons engaged in the transport of radioactive material packages requiring the enhanced security level should develop, adopt, implement, periodically review as necessary and comply with the provisions of a security plan.”

[NSS 9]

Security Plan



- Allocation of security responsibilities (accountability)
- Statement of measures
- Procedures
- Contingency & Emergency Plans
- Assurance Plan – how do you measure success?
- Exercising



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Tracking Devices

Defence in depth....



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Tracking Devices

- Technology is always improving...
- Conveyance, Trailer or Package?
- Geofencing
- Who's actually monitoring the device?
- Cyber considerations (spoofing)



Tracking Systems - Learning

- Is it fixed or removable?
- What asset are you interested in...?
- Who is tracking it? Are they trained?
- Redundancy?





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Summary

To conclude....



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Summary – Challenges & Risks

- UK – Regulatory compliance – prescriptive vs outcome focussed – *‘too prescriptive/no cost benefit to carriers’*
- Navigating the legal line of sight to/from international Modal regulations – synergised editions of key guidance
- Risk assessing the nature, attractiveness, and hazard presented – theft vs sabotage
- Competence in design, testing and compliance - proportionate mitigatory measures and defence in depth
- Evidence over assertion - internal, peer and external assurance employed – build confidence



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Questions



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