







#### Radiation Detection, Response & Recovery Office of the Second Line of Defense

Stephanie P. Clarke Deputy - Megaports Initiative February 2009

#### Second Line of Defense (SLD)

**MISSION:** Strengthen the capabilities of partner countries to *deter, detect,* and *interdict* illicit trafficking of special nuclear and other radioactive materials at international border crossings including airports, seaports, and other points of entry/exit

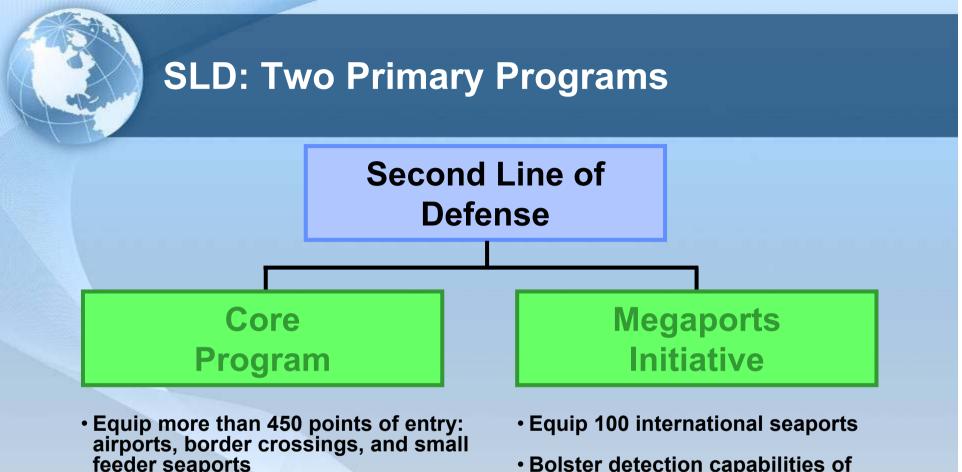
**STRATEGY:** Develop cooperative efforts to mitigate the risk of illicit trafficking through:

- Search, detection, and identification of nuclear and other radioactive materials
- Development of response procedures and capabilities
- Deterrence of future trafficking in illicit nuclear and nuclear-related materials



**GOAL:** Deliver an effective and sustainable global capability to *deter, detect, and interdict* illicit trafficking in special nuclear and other radioactive materials.





- Bolster detection capabilities of foreign border officials or affiliated agencies
- Partner with international or multilateral organizations

-International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

-European Union

- Bolster detection capabilities of foreign customs officials and port authorities
- Partner with other U.S. federal agencies
  - -CBP/ICE: Container Security Initiative (CSI)
  - -CBP: Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)
  - -DHS: ASP deployment



## **SLD Accomplishments through FY08**

**SLD Core Program:** Installed over 950 radiation portal monitors and/or provided handheld equipment at 213 sites in 13 countries.

- Installed at 38 Airports, 97 Border Crossings, 11 Post Offices, 60 Seaports, 6 Training Academies, and 1 Pedestrian Crossing
- Installations ongoing in 16 countries

**SLD Megaports Initiative:** Installed over 150 radiation portal monitors, straddle carriers, spectroscopic portal monitors, and handheld equipment in 18 countries.

- Installed at 19 Megaports
- Installations ongoing at 25 additional Megaports



## **SLD Core Program Progress**

#### **Program Goal:**

 Equip approximately 450 sites at borders, airports, and strategic feeder ports in approximately 30 countries

#### Agreements signed:

 Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Ukraine

# Finalizing agreements and various stages of engagement :

• Turkey, Lithuania, Pakistan, Hungary, Malta, Cyprus, Turkmenistan

# Engaged with countries to upgrade older USG installed equipment:

• Lithuania, Cyprus, Malta, Bulgaria, Turkmenistan, and Turkey

# SLD also maintains USG installed equipment in Uzbekistan



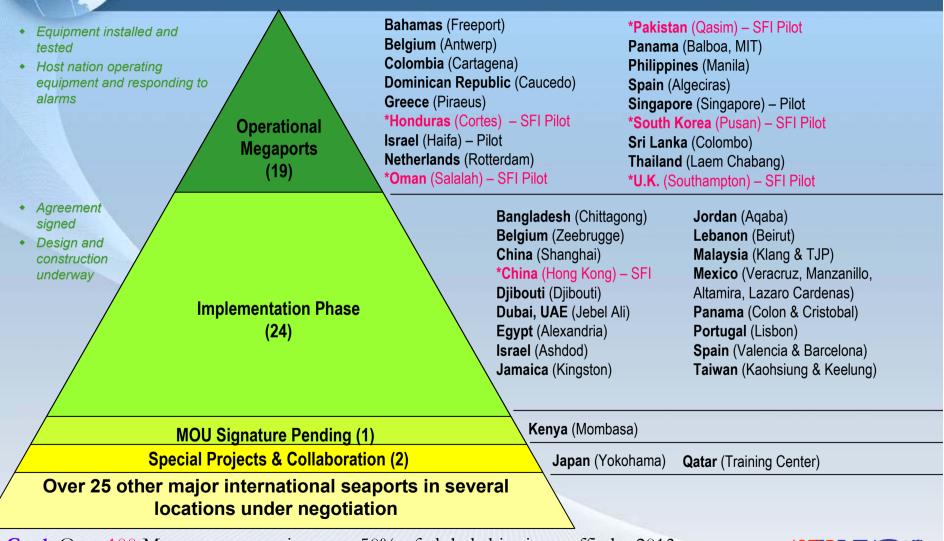
Airport in Greece



Vehicle Crossing in Slovenia



#### **Megaports Progress to Date**



Goal: Over 100 Megaports, scanning over 50% of global shipping traffic by 2013



# **Reach and Impact of SLD Installations**





SLD scans a variety of types of traffic at borders and seaports around the world





# **Types of SLD Installations**



Pedestrian Monitor

Rail Monitor





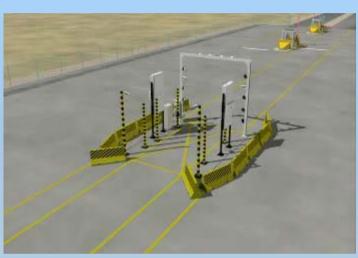
Vehicle Monitors



# **SLD Monitoring in Action**



**Vehicle Monitors** 



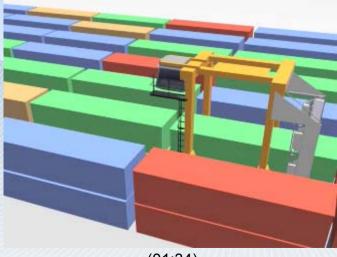
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**Rail Monitors** 



Secondary Inspection



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Border Crossings, Seaports, and Airports



## **SLD Provided Equipment**

#### **Fixed Locations**

- Vehicle monitors
- Pedestrian monitors
- **Rail monitors**
- Spectral monitors
- OCR/LPR
- Fixed Focus Cameras





#### Handheld Equipment

- Personal Radiation Pagers (PRDs)
- Radioisotopic Identifiers (RIIDs)
- Radiation Survey Meters
- Highly Sensitive Germanium Identifiers

#### **Non-Fixed Locations**

- Straddle carriers (Megaports)
- Mobile Detection Systems (Megaports)
- Van-mounted monitors (Core Program)







**TSA Survey Meter** 



**IdentiFINDER** 



Germanium Based ORTEC Detective



## **Types of Detections**

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) or Legitimate Radioactive Sources
Orphan radioactive sources in scrap metal
Contaminated materials



**Banana** Crates





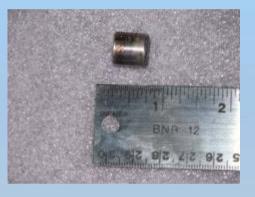
Cs-137 Source in Shielding

Co-60 Contaminated Stainless Steel





# **SLD Detections: Orphan Sources**



**AmBe Source** 



Cs-137 Source in Shielding



**Co-60 Source** 



Cs-137 Source



# **SLD Detections: Contaminated Scrap**



Co-60 Contaminated Stainless Steel



Ra-226 Contaminated Scrap Metal



#### What is response?

- Real detections of illicit nuclear or other radioactive materials require a response
  - Avoid reintroduction into global maritime system
  - Recover the material (if it is not contaminated bulk)
  - Confiscate and isolate the container (if it is contaminated bulk)
- Not all detections warrant an "emergency response"
  - Depends on a number of factors, including:
    - Type of material
    - Strength of source
    - Whether contamination is present
    - Whether it is a threat material
    - Whether it is a security risk and/or a health & safety issue



#### **Source Recovery**

- For low-level radiological source detections (i.e., industrial sources in scrap metal containers), preferred method of disposition is recovery
  - Requires some technical expertise
  - Requires temporary storage at installation location and long-term disposition plan
    - Close intersection with other DOE/NNSA programs
- High activity radioactive sources may require health physics coverage and technical experts to recover
  - IAEA technical assistance



# Source Recovery Equipment

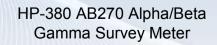
- SLD may donate specialized source recovery equipment to host nations, as requested
  - Calibrated dose rate meter
    - To accurately measure exposure rates
  - Contamination survey instruments
    - To detect presence of fixed or loose surface contamination
    - (i.e., breached source)



E 600 Multipurpose Survey Meter



HP-270 Beta/Gamma Survey Meter





43-10-1 Alpha/Beta Sample Counter Kit



#### **Source Recovery Training**

- Based on idea that low-level radiological sources can be recovered by host nation with proper training and equipment
- Geared toward orphan sources in scrap metal
- Builds off of existing IAEA guidelines on source recovery
  - Focused on health and safety of the recovery team and security of source once recovered



#### **Emergency Response**

- Emergency response typically responsibility of host nation
  - Use of in-country technical expertise to assist SLD CAS operators with alarm disposition and appropriate response to real detections
- •Where host nation expertise does not exist, SLD may put response protocol in place
- IAEA assistance may also be requested in emergency response incidents



## **SLD Around the Globe**



- Bahamas - Belgium (Antwerp)
- Panama (MIT)
- Colombia
- Greece
- Honduras
- Israel-(Haifa)
- Netherlands - Oman (Salalah)
- Uzbekistan
- Pakistan (M. Qasim)

- Philippines
- Singapore
- Dominican Republic South Korea
  - Spain (Algeciras)
  - Sri Lanka
  - Thailand
  - United Kingdom



#### **SLD Around the Globe**

#### **Implementation Completed**

#### - Bahamas - Belgium

- (Antwerp)
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic South Korea
- Greece
- Honduras - Israel-(Haifa)
- Netherlands
- Oman (Salalah)
- Pakistan (M. Qasim)

- Panama (Balboa)
- Panama (MIT)
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Spain (Algeciras)
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- United Kingdom
- Uzbekistan
- Egypt
  - Estonia - Georgia
  - IAEA

- Armenia

- Bulgaria

- China

- Cyprus

- Djibouti

- Dubai

- Azerbaijan

- Bangladesh

- China (Hong Kong)

- Lebanon - Lithuania - Malaysia
- Malta

Installations Underway

- Belgium (Zeebrugge) - Japan

- Mexico
  - Mongolia

- Jamaica

- Jordan

- Latvia

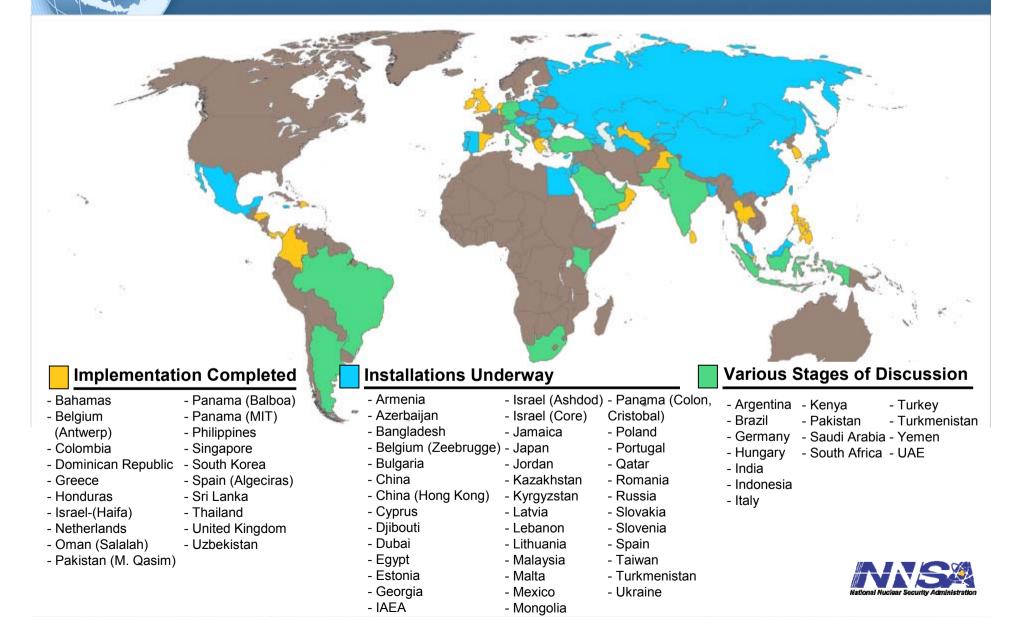
- Kazakhstan

- Kyrgyzstan

- Israel (Ashdod) Panama (Colon, - Israel (Core) Cristobal)
  - Poland
    - Portugal
    - Qatar
    - Romania
    - Russia
    - Slovakia
  - Slovenia
  - Spain
    - Taiwan
    - Turkmenistan
  - Ukraine



#### **SLD Around the Globe**



## **Points of Contact**

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