







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

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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

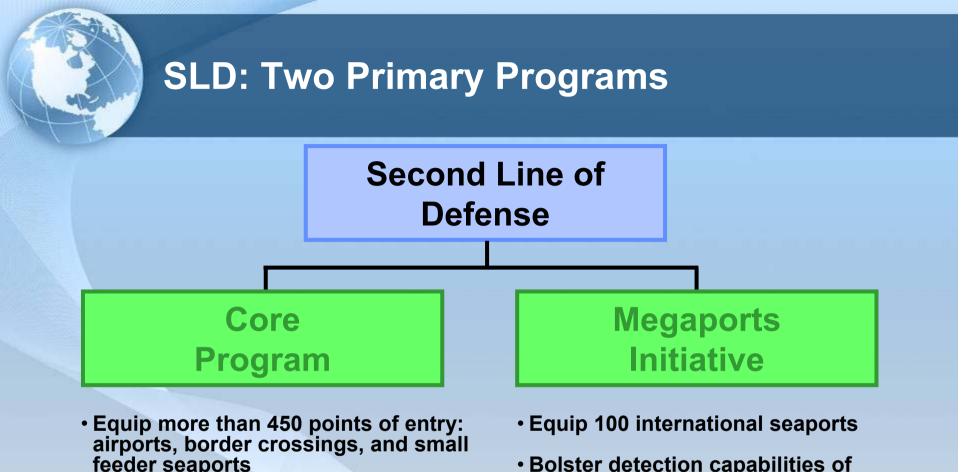
STRATEGY: Develop cooperative efforts to mitigate the risk of illicit trafficking through:

- 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



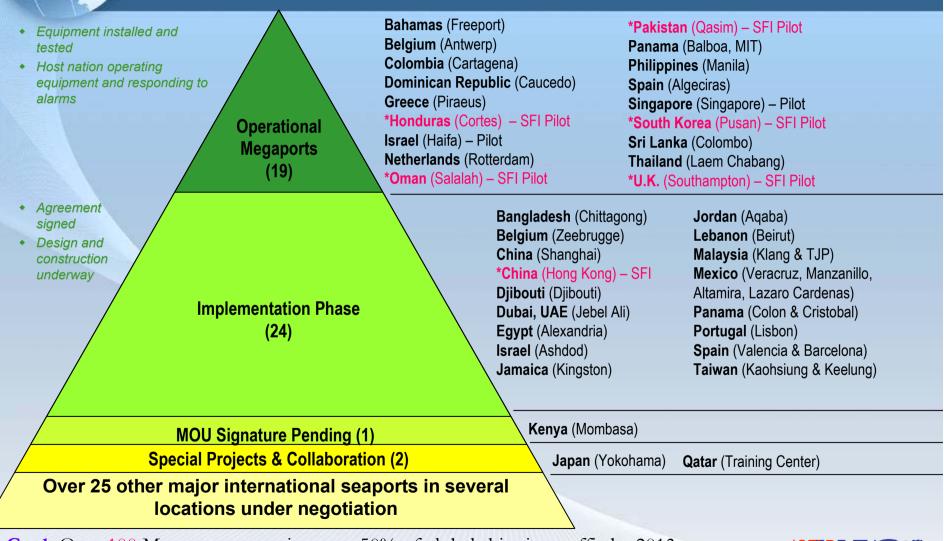
Airport in Greece



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





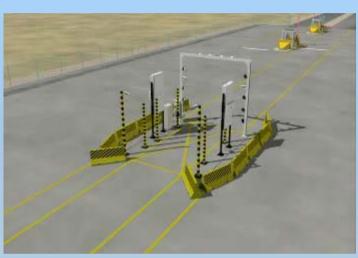
Vehicle Monitors



SLD Monitoring in Action



Vehicle Monitors



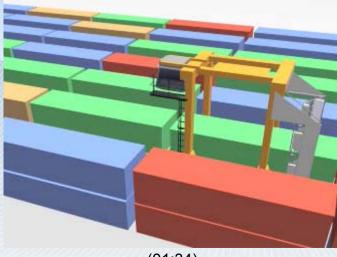
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Rail Monitors



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

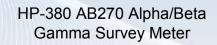
- SLD may donate specialized source recovery equipment to host nations, as requested
 - Calibrated dose rate meter
 - To accurately measure exposure rates
 - Contamination survey instruments
 - To detect presence of fixed or loose surface contamination
 - (i.e., breached source)



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

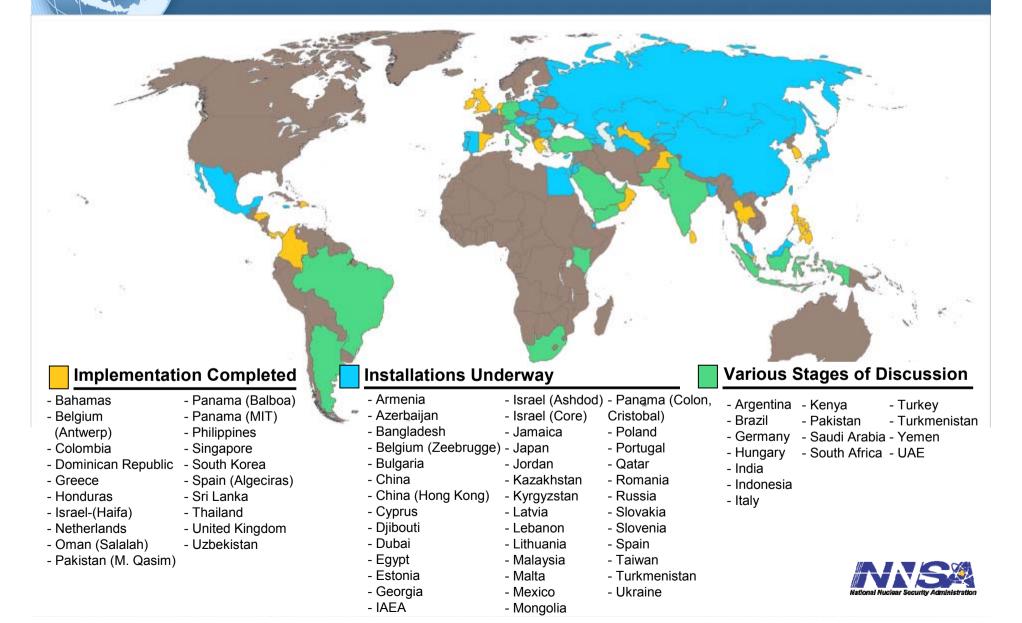
- Kazakhstan

- 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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