**US/IAEA TRANSURANIC (TRU) SOURCE REPATRIATION, PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2010 – 2021**

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**Abstract**

In response to a US domestic need for TRU sealed source disposition, DOE/NNSA initiated a project in 1998 called the Off-site Source Recovery Project at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The need was in fact worldwide, since many countries did not have processes, regulations, or personnel to accomplish TRU source repatriation. From 2005 to 2010, the NNSA/OSRP team had recovered 422 sealed sources from 14 countries. By 2021 an additional 754 TRU sources had been recovered in 17 IAEA Member States. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the work that has been done and to emphasize what made this success possible. The requirements for a successful repatriation effort were multifaceted and followed many of the precepts of IAEA Pub. 1657, “The Management of Disused Radioactive Sources” No. NW-T-1.3 (2014). The need for a regulatory authority in country, a central storage facility, a current inventory, approved packaging, proper source characterization in line with a pathway and facility for final disposition, and a willing Member State to receive the repatriated sources. The IAEA has worked very hard to help member states establish regulatory authority in each State. IAEA has used its Technical Cooperation programs to help countries create inventories with sufficient information to allow potential repatriation of US origin TRU sealed sources. The advent of LANL-OSRP with a proven track record in US domestic TRU source recoveries provided a process, tools, personnel, and funding to allow this work to move forward.