

## **INTERFACES BETWEEN SECURITY AND SAFETY IN TRANSPORTATION**

### **Introduction**

Materials are transported both domestically and abroad via land, sea, air, train, and road for uses in sophisticated scientific research, agriculture, nuclear power generation, and medicine and health. The annual shipment of radioactive materials is estimated by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to be 20 million. Equally important is the need for transportation security.

During transportation, radioactive and nuclear materials may be subject to security risks. The IAEA helps governments establish and uphold a national nuclear security framework for the transportation of these kinds of goods.

The IAEA's role includes helping its member states secure nuclear and other radioactive active materials while they are being transported.

### **Objective**

The goal of transport security is to prevent nuclear and other radioactive materials from getting into the wrong hands by using technology and procedures such as locks and seals. Transport safety seeks to safeguard the public from radioactive contents of packages.

### **Methodology**

Transport regulations will encompass the design, composition, categorization, documentation, labeling, and marking of containers. These regulations will focus on specific transport activities such as actual shipments, special arrangements, and the transport index number assigned to each package to manage radioactive exposure. They will also address transportation methods, whether by road, rail, water, or air, to, through, and across the country's borders. Safety and security considerations regarding the transport of radioactive materials will be aligned to ensure compliance with transport regulations and adhere to IAEA safety standards and nuclear security guidelines.

### **Results**

Guidelines for establishing regional modal transport security will need to be created with the assistance of the European agreement on the international transport of hazardous materials by road, inland waterways, and the convention regarding international transport by rail.

### **Conclusion**

Nuclear material is a small subset of the radioactive material family, because of the increased attractiveness of nuclear materials, the security requirement and recommendations for them will be specified separately from those for other radioactive materials.

Basics for security during the transport of nuclear material and transport of other radioactive materials will be in place.

### **Reference**

1. Code of conduct on safety and security of Radioactive Sources, /CODEOC/2004, IAEA, Vienna, Austria(2004).
2. Security in the transport of Radioactive materials and associated facilities, Nuclear security series No.14, IAEA, Vienna, Austria(2011)
3. Security of Nuclear Material in Transport, IAEA Nuclear security series No26, IAEA, Vienna Austria (2004)

## **Country or International Organization**

## **Instructions**

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**Track Classification:** Track 3 Safety and Security during Transport Operations