## Table 2.2 Diversion Path Analysis: Generic Route Pu-239, Undeclared Facilities

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POTENTIAL FACILITY / SOURCES OF MATERIALS		URANIUM MINE URANIUM URANIUM CONVERSION			POWER/DUAL PURPOSE/ PRODUCTION REACTOR	RESEARCH/ TEST REACTOR	PU ENRICHMENT	PU REPROCESSING FACILITY	SMUGGLED PLUTONIUM MATERIAL		EXISTING STOCKPILES
RISK RELEVANT PARAMETERS							(LASER ISOTOPE SEPARATION)		IRRADIATED FUEL	PU EXTRACTED FROM FUEL	
LIKELIHOOD	NWS	low	low	low	very low	very low	Proposed special isotope separation plant cancelled (US)	low	very low	very low	high
OF FACILITY	NNWSD	low	low	low	very low	very low	very low	medium	very low	very low	low
ANOMALY (L)		high (if state has research reactor)	high	high	power reactor only	high	very low	high	low	high	very low
IMPORTANCE OF FACILITY FINAL MATERIAL ACQU		low	low	. low	high	high	very low	high	low	high	high
DIVERSION SIGNATURES		Same as for see Table 2.1			emissions •electrical transmission network •gaseous/liquid active	features •security fencing •air defence systems •thermal	•EM laser emissions? • building type and size not distinguishable?	•radioactive discharges (I-129, Kr-85) •active liquid waste tank storage		•Pu activity from reprocessed fuel not a large problem •export controls information	•intelligence information
	Technical Means	Same as for see Table 2.1			-	-	•remote EM detection (not demonstrated to date?)	•remote monitoring/ sampling of airborne activity and liquid discharges	•intelligence information	•intelligence information	•satellite reconnaissance observation of storage location shipment transfers
VERIFICATION	Routine Inspections	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
METHODS	Special Inspections	Same as for see Table 2.1			nnneales dast broduction	•physical inspection provides confirmation of size, design type specifics •radiation monitoring confirms production status •spent fuel storage inspection indicates past production	<ul> <li>physical inspection and assay measurements needed to confirm purpose</li> <li>divulgence of design &amp; operational knowledge needed to assess capability</li> </ul>	•physical inspection and divulgence of design & operational knowledge needed to assess capability	•Interception required to confirm	•Interception required to confirm	•physical inspection and portable radiation monitorin, to confirm Pu
EFFECTIVENESS OF VERIFICATION METHODS		Same	as for see Tabl	le 2.1	•SI verifies actual diversion	•TM conclusively identify facility •SI verifies actual diversion conclusively	•SI needed to confirm purpose and capability	•TM conclusively identify purpose •SI identifies capability	•Interception required to confirm	-Interception required to confirm	•TM not conclusive
			sk ranking hie		es 3.2.2a, b and c for the relative ris	a rankings for NWS, NNWSD a	nd NNWSU respectively		·····	<b>.</b>	······································
RISK OF DIVERSION	NWS	8	9	10	2(DP) 5(POW) 7(PROD)	4	12	3	11	6	1
(L x I)	NNWSD	8	9	10	2(DP) 5(POW) 8(PROD)	4	12	3	11	7	1
	NNWSU	1	8	9	4(POW)	3	10	2	6	1	5

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