

# EFNDT Working Group 5

## “NDT Technology for Public Security and Safety”, two areas with the same aim

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Differently allocated responsibilities for technical integrity and functionality, infrastructures, trade, traffic, public security

### ► **May NDT technologies be of benefit elsewhere?**

The EFNDT Working Group 5 (WG5) started investigating whether NDT methods could also be deployable for the detection of landmines. Following the increasingly more common terrorist threats, this scope of applicability has been extended accordingly.

Damages and consequences are irreversible, bearing consequences is inevitable. Searching for the causes is relevant for the prevention.

Anthropogenic menaces exist such as anti-personal mines – still persisting.

*Earlier this year, floods in Serbia unearthed land mines.*



### ► **questions tackled by the EFNDT WG5**

#### → **current status**

- Do solutions exist in the other area?
- Do all the parties speak the same language?
- Are scenarios essentially different or not?
- How do standards, regulations and directives differ?
- Do regulations made for one area need modification?

#### → **operating conditions**

- How far is the public prepared for actual scenarios?
- When should information be kept confidential?
- How about coping with situational burden and stress?
- How far are we aware of the possibility of rare events?

### ► **challenges to be expected**

- Threats not encountered before may occur unexpectedly.
- Novel and improved technologies may be considered.
- The reliability of diagnostic tools need to be evaluated.
- Complementary methods should be considered (orthogonality).
- Particularly novel procedures need to be verified.
- New developments may be of benefit countering future threats.
- Applied measures and methods must be generally acceptable.
- Effects on operating procedures in effect have to be considered.
- Concerns about ionising radiation have to be taken seriously.
- The public opinion on any measures must be respected.

## ► **different areas, common aim: freedom from danger**

technical safety:  
NDT

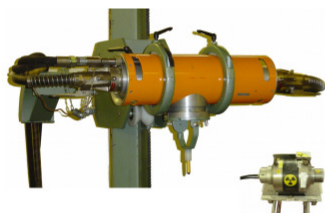
→ **different actors and responsibilities**  
→ **same technological principles**

public security:  
e.g. check-in

e.g. radiological  
methods

#### → **activities:**

- exchange of knowledge and experience
- networking and establishing consortia
- cooperation and common projects
- expressing common interests
- identifying research needs



### **Establishing a bridge: EFNDT Working Group 5**

### ► **Due to the retirement of the current convenor, the Working Group needs a new one:**

- active in a field with potential benefit for both areas, technical safety and public security (e.g. any inspection technology)
- employer's permission to spend time and resources to participate in related events and to organise specific thematic meetings and workshops
- capability to organise an interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and to draft common projects.
- support from the national NDT society to be requested.