

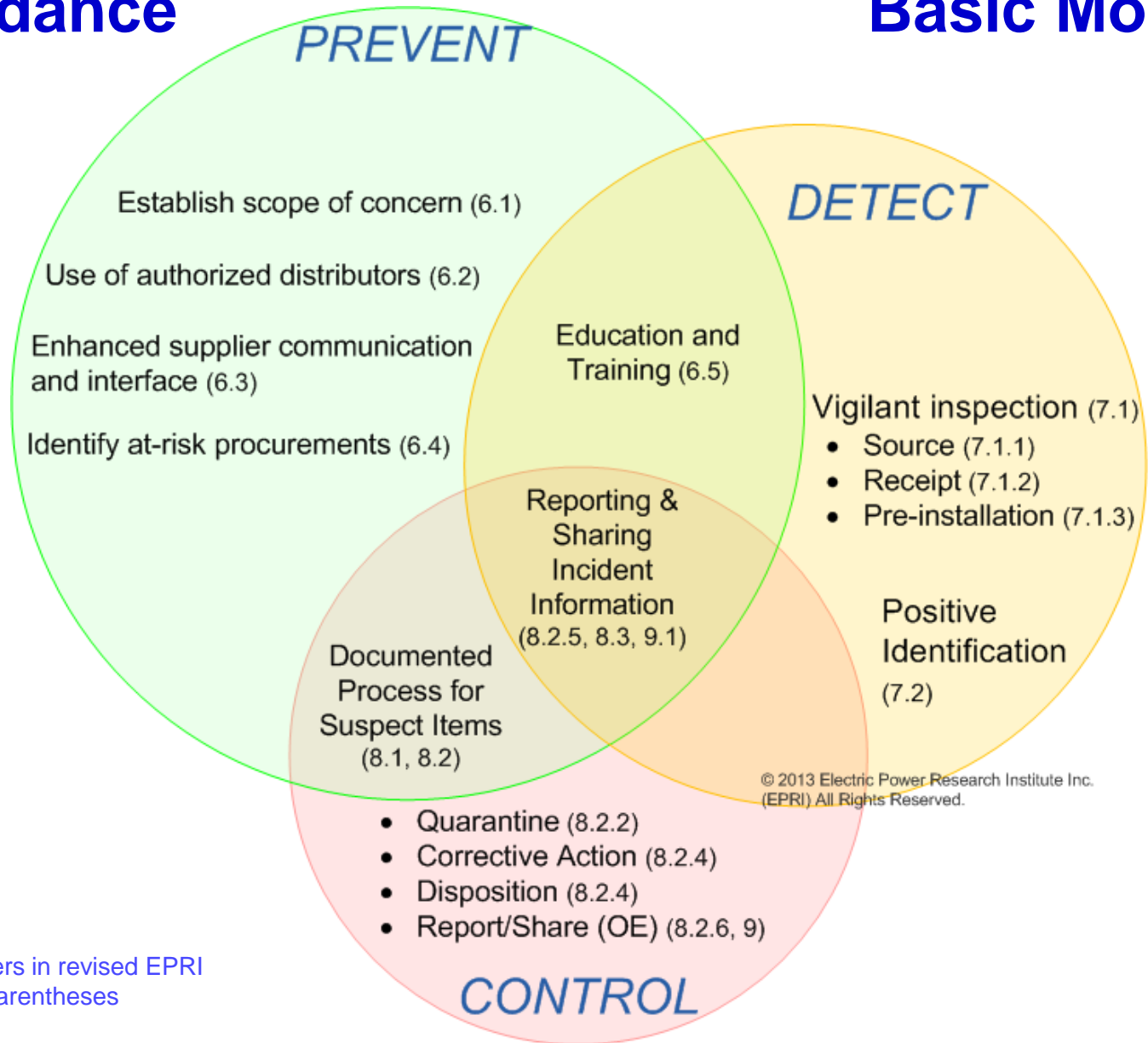


Counterfeit and Fraudulent Item Guidance

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Project Manager
NRC Public Meeting
November 7, 2013

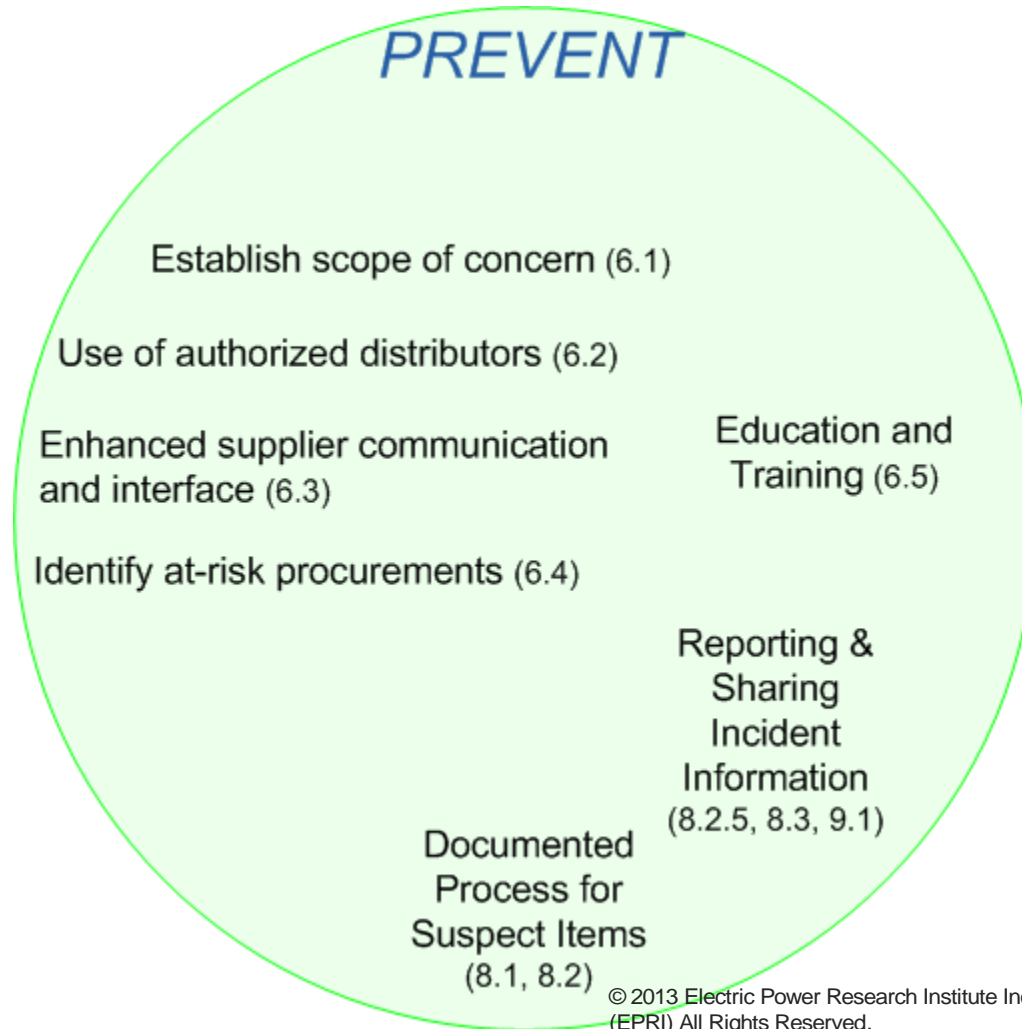
EPRI Guidance Revision

- Incorporate learning subsequent to release of 1019163 in 2009
 - NRC Public Meetings and SECY 11-0154
 - Industry Meetings (NUPIC, JUTG, etc.)
 - Benchmarking seminars and surveys
- Update references
- Introduction of a three-legged approach
 - Prevent
 - Detect
 - Control



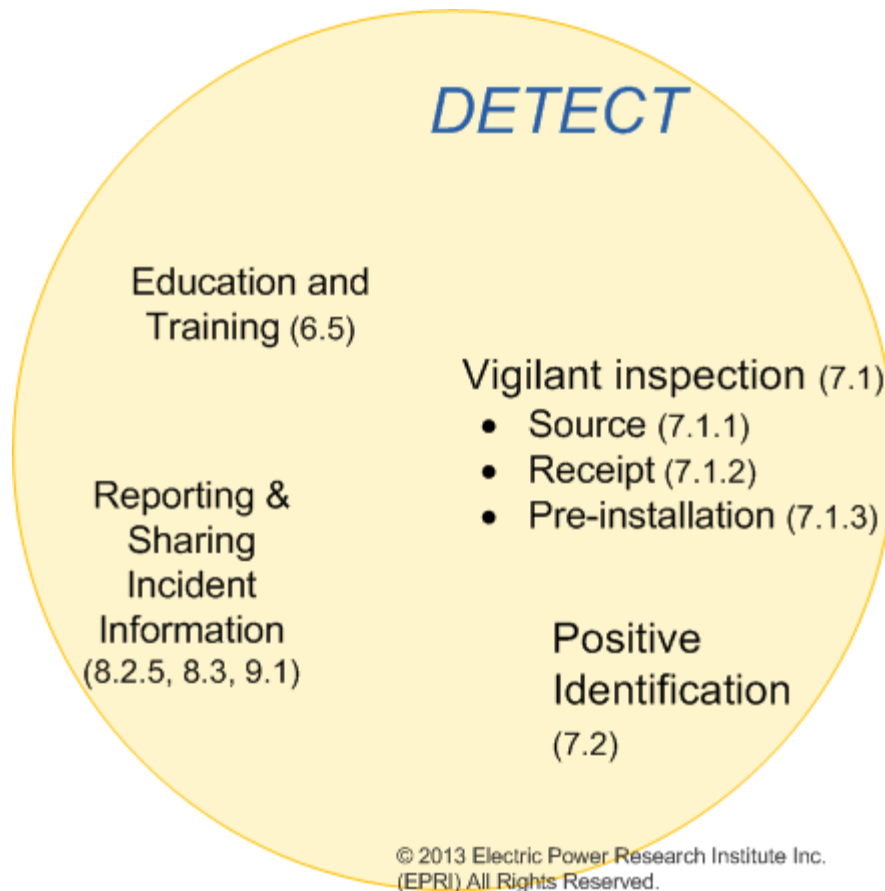
Applicable section numbers in revised EPRI Guidance are shown in parentheses

Prevention



Applicable section numbers in revised EPRI Guidance are shown in parentheses

Detection



Applicable section numbers in revised EPRI Guidance are shown in parentheses

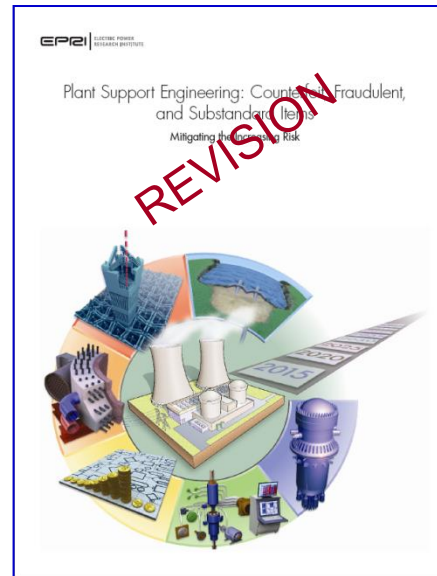
Control



Applicable section numbers in revised EPRI Guidance are shown in parentheses

EPRI Products

- scfi.epri.com (2011)
- 1021493, Counterfeit and Fraudulent Items: A Self-Assessment Checklist (2010)
- 1019163, Counterfeit, Fraudulent and Substandard Items: Mitigating the Increasing Risk (2009)
- 1020953 CFSI computer-based training (2010)



Counterfeit, Fraudulent, and Substandard Items
Introduction to CFIs

The Obsolescence Factor
Consider the evolution of the microprocessor as an example of changing technology that results in obsolete items. As you can see in the table below, major advances in the speed and number of transistors included in the microprocessors used to control personal computers use to occur about once every four years. Starting in 2002, technological advances have enabled major changes in as little as one year.

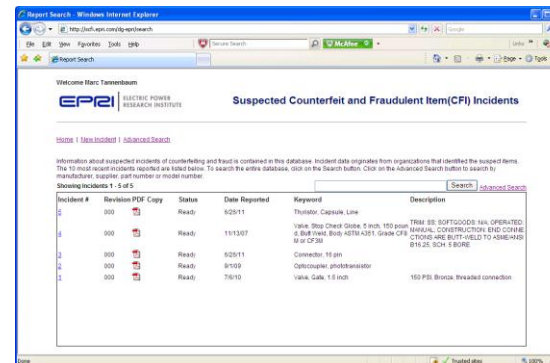
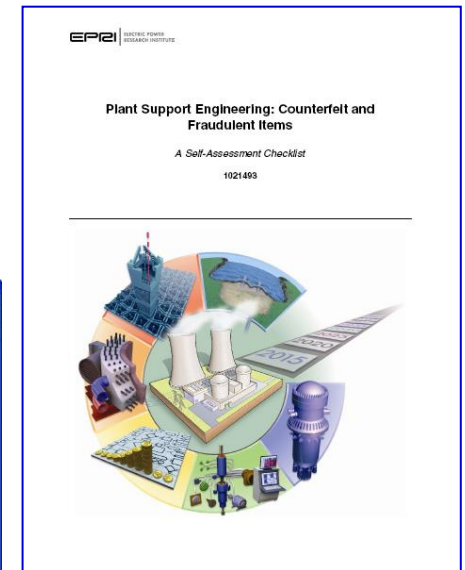
Equipment that includes 286-generation microprocessors and controllers is still in use, but replacements are increasingly difficult to find. For this reason, microprocessors are prime targets for counterfeiters, including those that "rework" and sell used microprocessors. Results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (shown in Figure 2) show that obsolete electronics are almost as likely to be counterfeited as those currently in production.

Year	Microprocessor	Initial Clock Speed	Number of Transistors
1970	8008	54KHz	23,000
1972	8080	6	294,000
1974	8088	6	294,000
1976	8088	10	275,000
1978	8088	10	294,000
1982	286	6	2,750,000
1985	386	16	2,750,000
1989	Pentium	33	3,100,000
1993	Pentium Pro	33	5,500,000
1995	Pentium Pro	33	5,500,000
1997	Pentium Pro	33	7,500,000
1999	Pentium 4	300	9,100,000
2000	Pentium 4	1.5GHz	42,000,000
2002	Pentium 4	2.5GHz	95,000,000
2003	Pentium 4	3.2GHz	291,000,000

Figure 1: Intel Microprocessor Advances from 1978 to 2003

Figure 2: In vs. Out of Production Counterfeiting Incidents

Year	In vs. Out of Production Counterfeiting Incidents (%)
2005	34%
2006	42%
2007	43%
2008 (est.)	43%



Report and Share Incident Information

- Information will enable implementation of targeted preventive measures

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Suspect Counterfeit/Fraudulent Item Data (SCFI)

[Home](#) | [New Incident](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Summary](#)

Information about suspected incidents of counterfeiting and fraud is contained in this database. Incident data originates from organizations that identified the suspect items. The 10 most recent incidents reported are listed below. To search the entire database, click on the Search button. Click on the Advanced Search button to search by manufacturer, supplier, part number or model number.

Showing Incidents 1 - 10 of 14

Incident #	Revision	PDF Copy	Status	Date Reported	Keyword	Description
21	000		New	3/25/13	Sling, Polyester	
20	000		Ready	3/22/13	sprinkler, fire	
19	000		Ready	3/22/13	Sprinkler, fire	
18	000		Ready	3/22/13	Hose, Fire, Single-Use	
17	000		New	2/12/13	Nut, Channel Spring	
16	000		New	11/9/12	Connector, Plug, Str	
15	000		Ready	11/19/12	Coil, Trip and Close	
10	000		Ready	1/16/13	Chain, Main Camer	
6	000		Ready	1/11/13	Capacitor	
5	000		Ready	6/26/11	Thyristor, Capsule, C	

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Questions?



A world map is centered on the slide, showing the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia. The map is overlaid with a white grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map is rendered in a dark blue color scheme, with landmasses appearing as lighter shades of blue and white. The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient.

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