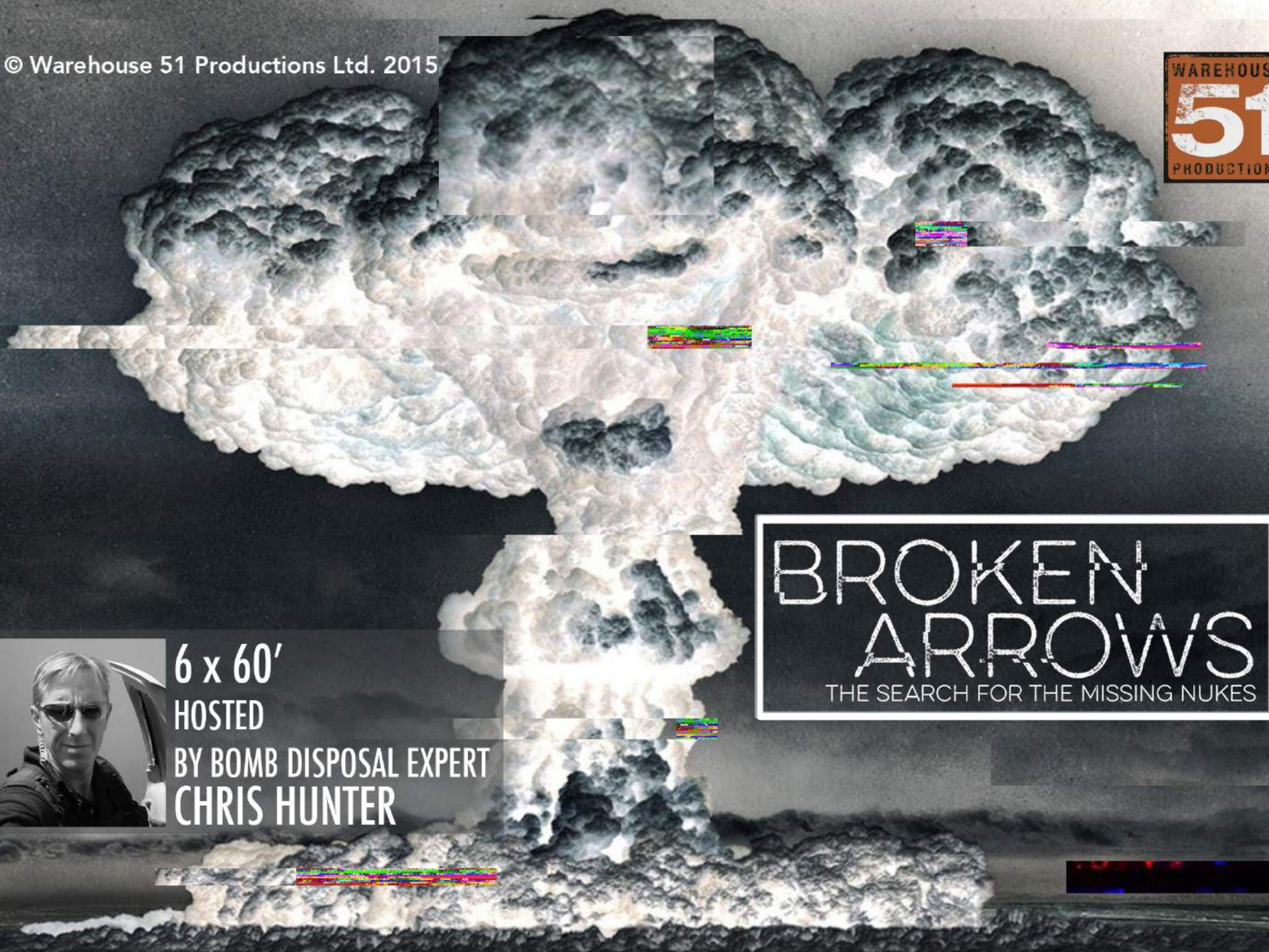


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6 x 60'
HOSTED
BY BOMB DISPOSAL EXPERT
CHRIS HUNTER

BROKEN ARROWS

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING NUKES

Putin Announces 40 New Nukes for Russia's Arsenal

Pentagon official: Russian nuke talk 'playing with fire'

Isis could obtain nuclear weapon from Pakistan, warns India

Putin threatens nuclear war: Russian leader will take any necessary step to drive Nato out of Baltics and defend Crimea

North Korea's last nuclear test had a fireball the width of 4 Manhattan blocks

Stratfor predicts loose nukes in Russia will be 'the greatest crisis of the next decade'

North Korea may have DOUBLE the number of nuclear weapons previously believed, say Chinese military experts

Air Force investigates mistaken transport of nuclear warheads

More Nukes, More Troops: NATO And Russia Take A Step Closer To War

A BROKEN ARROW IS DEFINED AS AN UNEXPECTED EVENT INVOLVING NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAT RESULT IN THE ACCIDENTAL LAUNCHING, FIRING, DETONATING, THEFT, OR LOSS OF THE WEAPON.

How close are we from the threat of a nuclear explosion? And how close did we come to annihilation?

Since 1950 at least 32 documented "Broken Arrow" incidents have killed hundreds of people but thanks to luck, bravery or both, millions of lives were spared a gruesome death.

Missile silos and nuclear armed bombers accidentally explode; computer glitches bring us a hair's breadth from total destruction; nuclear bombs and missiles sink to the bottom of the ocean; suitcase nuclear bombs mysteriously disappear; pounds of radioactive material are stolen by terrorists.

Nearly 25 years after the end of the Cold War, the US and Russia still possess 100s of active and ageing thermonuclear weapons. And as tensions increase between old enemies, groups like Islamic State and rogue nations like Pakistan and North Korea join a growing list of dangerous and reckless agitators.

Fronted by British bomb disposal expert Chris Hunter, **Broken Arrows** is a nerve shredding 6 x 60' series that will reset the nuclear debate.



CHRIS HUNTER

One man can deactivate them all.

A former bomb disposal expert for the British army, Chris was also the UK government's go-to nuclear bomb guy.

After distinguished tours of duty in the Balkans, Northern Ireland, Colombia and Afghanistan, Major Chris Hunter was the British Army's most experienced counter-terrorist bomb disposal specialist in Iraq, and a key influence of *The Hurt Locker*. Chris then served on the UK government's COBRA emergency response committee during the 7/7 terrorist attacks in London, working closely with his counterparts in the US. Part of this work involved being a trained nuclear operator, able to counter any nuclear threat at a moment's notice.

In *Broken Arrows*, Chris takes us on a horrifying journey of discovery- uncovering the near misses, accidents and detonations that remained classified for decades. He'll take us through the disturbing history of the nuclear era, and reveal how dangerous our world really is.

Each episode builds to a heart stopping set piece where Chris will use commissioned replicas and museum exhibits to demonstrate the techniques he would use to disarm the planet's nukes.

EPISODES



1. *BIG BOMBS & BROKEN BOMBERS*

Chris travels to a swamp in North Carolina and off the coast of Georgia to try and find the remains of some of the biggest nuclear bombs ever created—and lost. Over fifty years on do these missing WMDs on US soil still pose a threat to American citizens?

2. *MASSIVE MISSILES & HAIR TRIGGERS*

Chris finds out how a socket wrench, a training tape, a weather rocket and the sun almost caused nuclear catastrophe. He'll also ask if our early warning systems are fit for purpose in an age of increasingly sophisticated cyber terrorism.



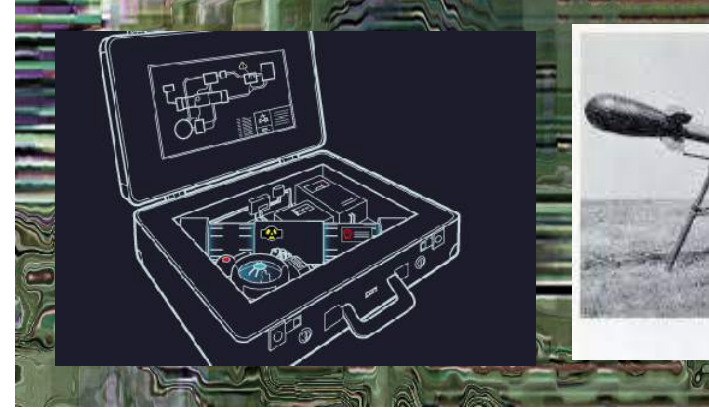
3. *NUCLEAR DISASTER in the DEEP OCEAN*

The world's oceans are littered with the grim remains of some of the most lethal killing machines ever created—the nuclear armed submarine. Chris takes to the high seas to find out if modern technology could help recover ballistic missiles before they do irreparable harm.



4. TACTICAL NUKES & BITE SIZED BROKEN ARROWS

Where are the missing Soviet suitcase nuclear bombs? And what techniques could you employ if called on to deactivate one? Chris Hunter looks at the murky world of miniature, tactical nuclear weapons and explores their secret impact on conventional warfare.



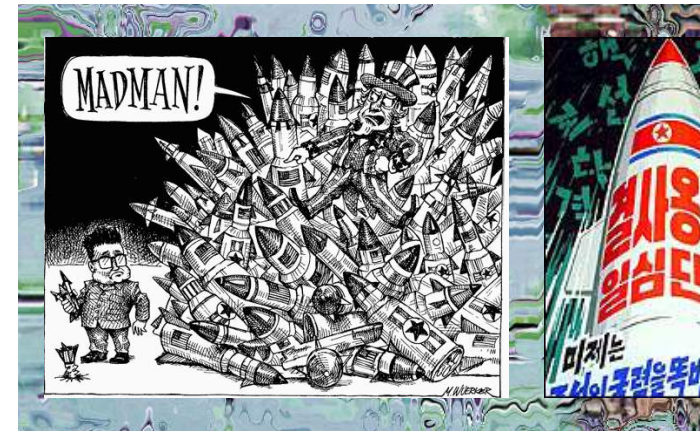
5. DIRTY TRICKS & DIRTIER BOMBS

With shocking official estimates of 100 thefts of radioactive material each and every year, there is a clear and present danger of groups like Islamic State (IS) making an improvised nuclear device from stolen nuclear stockpiles. Chris draws on his years working for the UK's counter-terrorism unit to help make sense of this nightmarish threat.



6. CLEAR & FUTURE DANGERS

70 years on from the first atomic detonations, is the world a safer place? How credible are the capabilities of North Korea and Pakistan, and what will they do with their arsenals? With Russia recently announcing the creation of 40 new ICBMs, Chris rounds off the series with a timely and alarming assessment of nuclear brinkmanship in the 21st century.



EPISODE COMPONENTS

HISTORICAL & CURRENT CONTEXT

Each episode assesses the specific history and technology of a type of nuclear device, placing it in the broader global context. What was the military and political thinking behind its creation? What is its impact on modern society? Chris will interview leading figures in intelligence and foreign policy to thoroughly scrutinize the issue.

WORST CASE SCENARIOS

If these nuclear weapons went off, what's the worst that could happen? Visceral and nightmarish CGI explosions show the damage these broken arrows could cause.

NERVE-SHREDDING SET PIECES

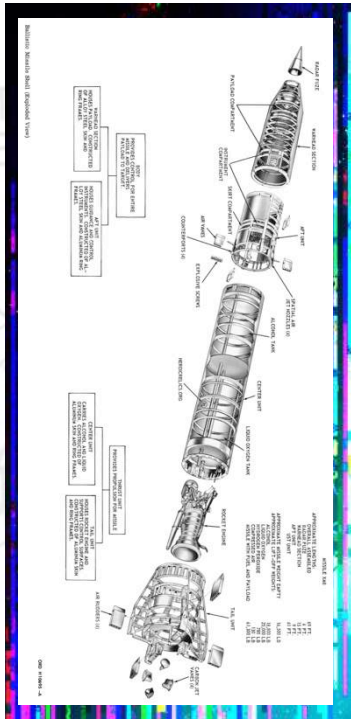
At the core of *BROKEN ARROWS* are dramatic set pieces where we recreate completely realistic replicas of historic nuclear devices. Chris is then set the task of disarming them before they reach critical mass...

TRAVELOGUE & ACTUALITY

We follow Chris as he travels by air, land and sea to the featured location in the world; he investigates the story and tracks down some of the key contributors who will help tell the stories of the broken arrows.

ACCESS

We'll also explore all access opportunities through Chris' extensive contact list and membership of various organisations – including the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators (IABTI).



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DOX
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7

BIG BOMBS & BROKEN BOMBERS

How close did we come to nuclear catastrophe?



The very first nuclear weapons were terrifyingly simple: unguided bombs dropped from planes. As the atom bomb evolved into the far more lethal hydrogen bomb, parachutes were added to delay detonation and give air crews a fighting chance of survival.

Fearing a surprise Soviet attack that could destroy US bombers and their payloads while still on the ground, Strategic Air Command (SAC) arrived at a drastic solution: continuous, round-the-clock aerial missions. Called *Operation Chrome Dome*, it required intensive training, highly technical in-flight refueling, and a compromise on the safety mechanisms of the nuclear bombs carried by the bombers.

In this episode Chris analyses four devastating mistakes that still cause controversy to this day.

GOLDSBORO, 1961

According to spectacular declassified sources, a small electronic switch was apparently all that separated normal life from the destruction of the east coast of America.

Chris Hunter travels to Goldsboro, North Carolina; population 36,437. On January 24 1961 a Chrome Dome mission turned to diasaster when a B-52 bomber broke up in mid-air a few miles from the city.

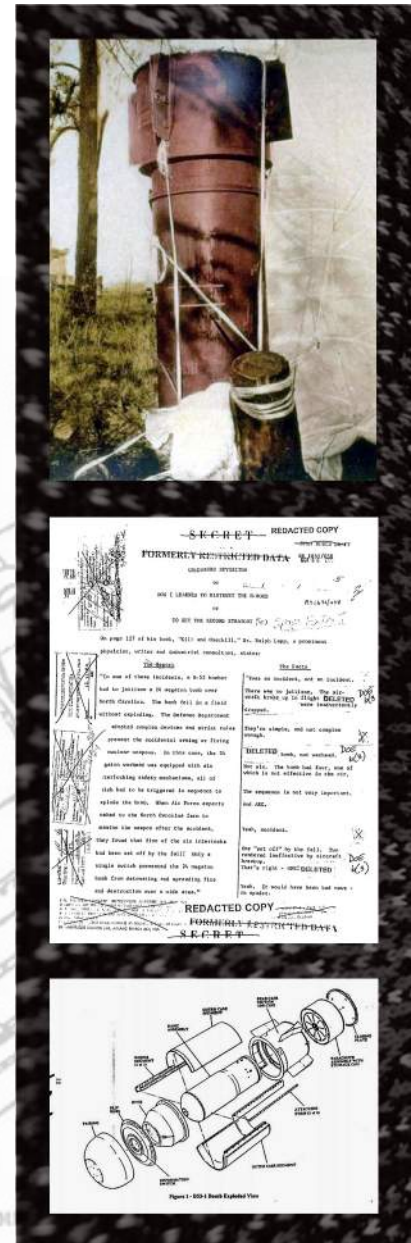
The destruction of one of the largest planes ever made 2,000ft up was devastating in itself; three of the crew were killed. But this air crash had the potential to kill millions- its lethal payload was two twenty-four megaton Mk.39 thermonuclear weapons, each 260 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

Both bombs fell out of the stricken bomber and plunged to the ground. One of them plummeted over 40 feet into a swamp, and despite the efforts of the US Air Force the uranium from the bomb has never been recovered.

SET PIECE

The other bomb slowed its descent by releasing its parachute and embedded only 18 inches into the ground. Using technical blueprints and the work of Hollywood props maker Dick George, we will recreate the exact same circumstances – complete with a replica Mk.39 bomb – for Chris to draw on his unique experiences and deactivate the historic nuclear device.

GOLDSBORO, 1961



TYBEE ISLAND, 1958

Could a Mk.15 nuclear bomb dropped in shallow waters be recovered by terrorists?

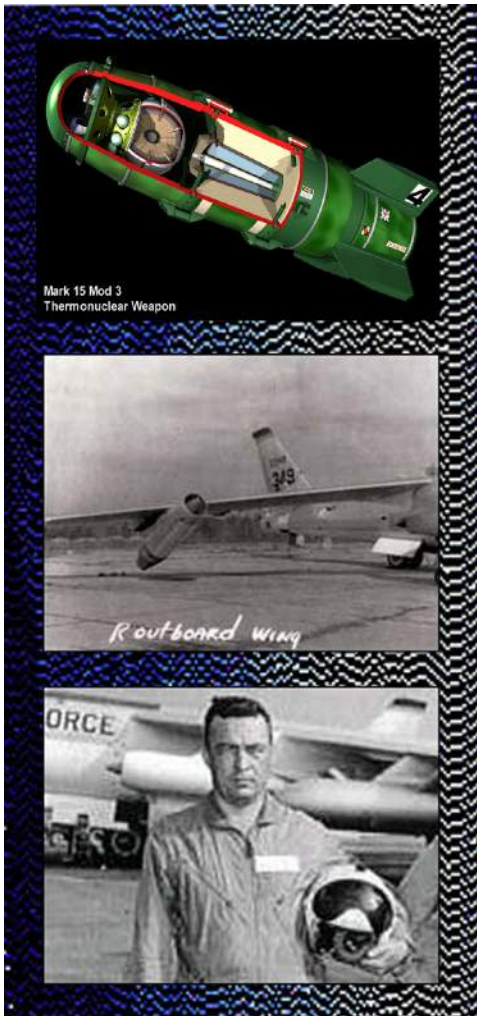
Feb 5, 1958. During a routine combat training mission off the coast of Georgia a B-47 Stratojet bomber was struck by an F-86 Sabre fighter in mid air. The fighter was destroyed and the pilot ejected, while the much larger B-47 was too badly damaged to land with its nuclear payload.

The momentous decision was taken to jettison the bomb in Wassaw Sound, a few miles off Tybee Island. This 4 ton monster – with a yield of 3.8 megatons- was dropped from 7,900 ft into the coastal waters off the eastern seaboard. The B-47 landed with its crew intact- but what legacy have they left behind?

SEARCH AND RESCUE?

Despite being just fifteen feet down, extensive official and unofficial searches have never located the broken arrow. Chris picks up the hunt, taking to the water with a local team equipped with the very latest underwater equipment. Can he defy history and locate this lethal relic of the Cold War?

In 2004 A former USAF Colonel called Derek Duke surveyed the Sound and found an area with radiation levels ten times higher. The government dismissed his readings, but many believe the bomb should be found as soon as possible- before its many pounds of plutonium and uranium fall into the wrong hands.



The search for one [redacted] weapon jettisoned from an aircraft on February 5, 1958, was continued on April 16, 1958, and the weapon is considered irretrievably lost.

PALOMARES, 1966

Operation Chrome Dome pioneered the techniques for in-flight refueling –but it remains one of the most demanding and dangerous maneuvers in any airman’s training. And with good cause—on January 17 1966 a B-52 collided with its tanker high above the Mediterranean. Both planes blew up, killing the tanker’s air crew instantly. While 4 of the bomber crew ejected safely, the payload of 4 hydrogen bombs were also released and in free fall.

Armed with a geiger counter, Chris returns to Palomares in Southern Spain to pick up the story of the USAF’s second most serious broken arrow incident on foreign (contaminated) soil.



THULE, 1968

Almost exactly two years later, another fatal accident –this time in the barren Danish controlled wastes of the Arctic- finally led to the end of Chrome Dome’s constant aerial deterrent. The aircrew of a fully laden B-52 abandoned the bomber after an uncontrollable fire swept through the cockpit. The stricken plane smashed into the ice with its payload of 4 thermonuclear bombs still onboard, detonating the high explosives and scattering plutonium and uranium across Greenland.

In Denmark, ‘Thulegate’ continues to reverberate with unsubstantiated claims of radiation sickness among the indigenous population and stories that one of the bombs may still be out there, lying on the bottom of the Arctic Ocean. Can Chris make any headway with his fresh inquiries?



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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

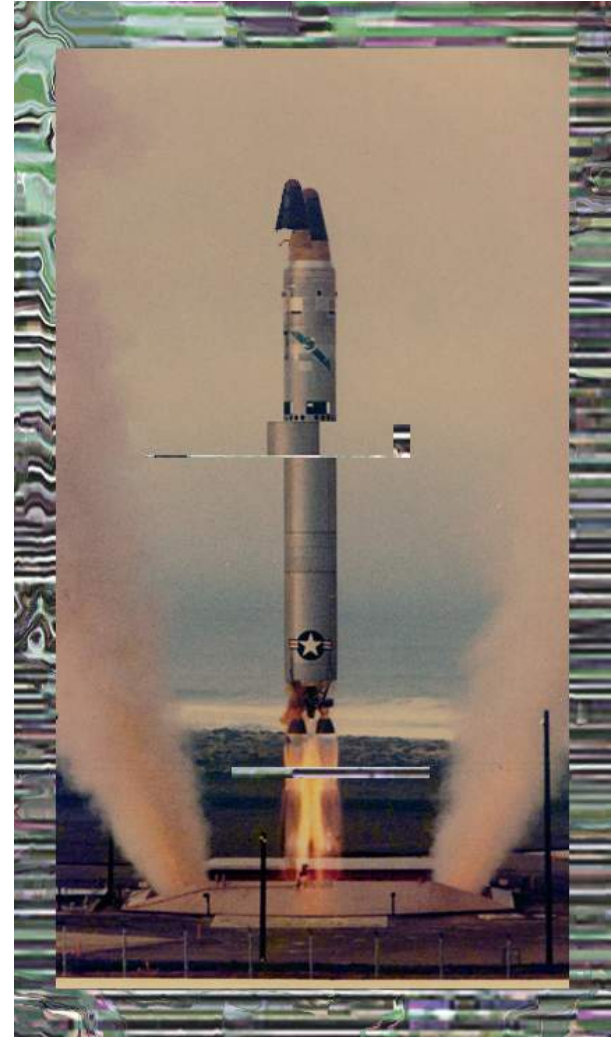
2 MASSIVE MISSILES & HAIR TRIGGERS

Huge rockets put humans into space, and later on the moon. But their military counterparts – Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles or ICBMs – have brought us to the brink of nuclear oblivion.

Unlike bomber planes, intercepting an ICBM is virtually impossible. Reaching speeds of up to 18,000 mph and carrying multiple warheads, they are said to give the possessor a *first strike advantage* – because they are capable of destroying the victim before they are able to retaliate.

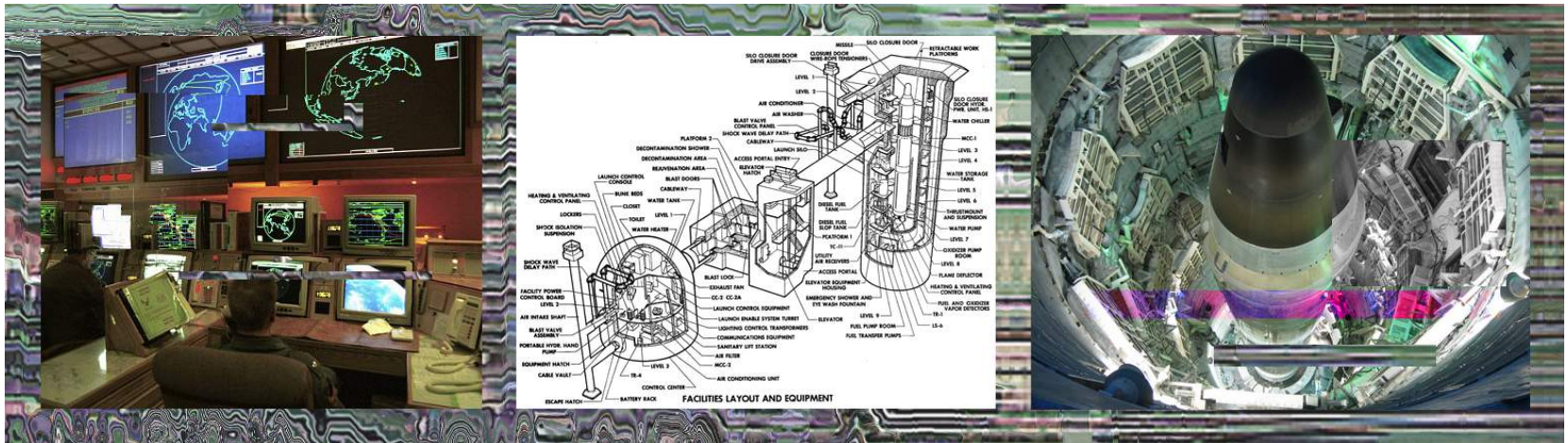
The only way to counter this advantage is to couple vastly complicated early warning systems with nuclear missiles stationed on a permanent state of 'hair trigger' alert.

As Chris Hunter finds out in this terrifying episode, on more than one occasion the margins were a little too tight to allow for any human error...



CHEYENNE MT., COLORADO 1979

Deep within a Rocky mountain, behind blast doors weighing 25 tons, is the center of North American Air Defense Command, or NORAD. Chris gets as close as he can to tell the story of how, in November 9 1979, the most complex early warning system in the world declared that the US was under attack. Klaxons sounded across USAF bases across the country, and hundreds of missile crews were prepared for lethal retaliation- until it was discovered that a technician had put a training tape into one of the ageing Honeywell computers.



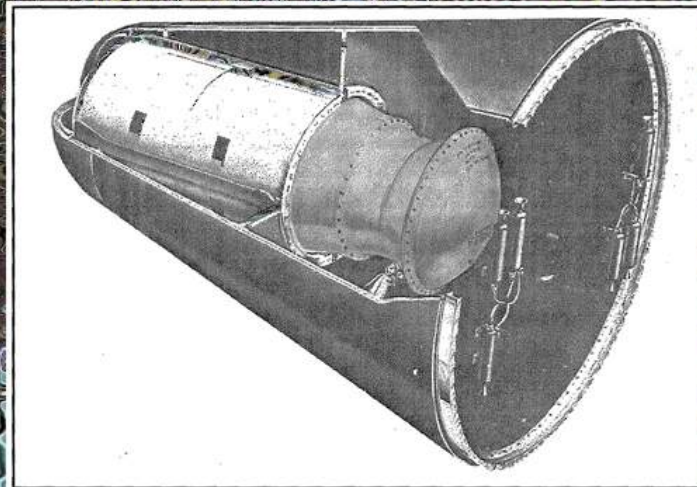
DAMASCUS, ARKANSAS 1980

One of those missile crews placed on high alert in 1979 was at launch complex 374-7, a top secret site a few miles north of a small town called Damascus, Ark. It housed the Titan II ICBM- the largest nuclear missile ever made by the US, and the same rocket that propelled Gemini astronauts into space. Less than a year later, on September 18 1980, a routine maintenance procedure led to disaster: a falling socket from a wrench ruptured the skin of the missile and caused it to explode, sending the W53 nuclear warhead 1,000ft into the sky.

SET PIECE

In the full glare of the modern media – including the first rolling 24 hour news bulletins from CNN- the USAF now had to locate and defuse one of the most powerful hydrogen bombs ever created.

With a realistic replica Chris takes us through the processes needed to 'render safe' this broken arrow. Hydraulic fluid was poured through fractures in the bomb casing to prevent a spark igniting the high explosives; X-ray analysis of the bomb was taken using a portable machine called a "pig"; and the primary and secondary parts of the bomb were separated and placed in boxes filled with sand.



Titan II Mark VI Reentry Vehicle with W-53 warhead



September 26 1983, Serpukhov-15 USSR

Not all the errors were American in origin. Thanks to the gut instinct of a Soviet officer –Lt Colonel Stanislav Petrov- a massive Soviet retaliatory strike was averted. Working at an early warning command center south of Moscow, Petrov was alarmed to receive information from a satellite of five incoming US Minuteman nuclear missiles. It was Petrov's duty to report the attack – but he held back, trusting experience over computer readouts. A later investigation confirmed his doubts – the satellite had confused the reflection of the sun on the tops of clouds with missile launches.



January 25 1995, Andoya Island Norway

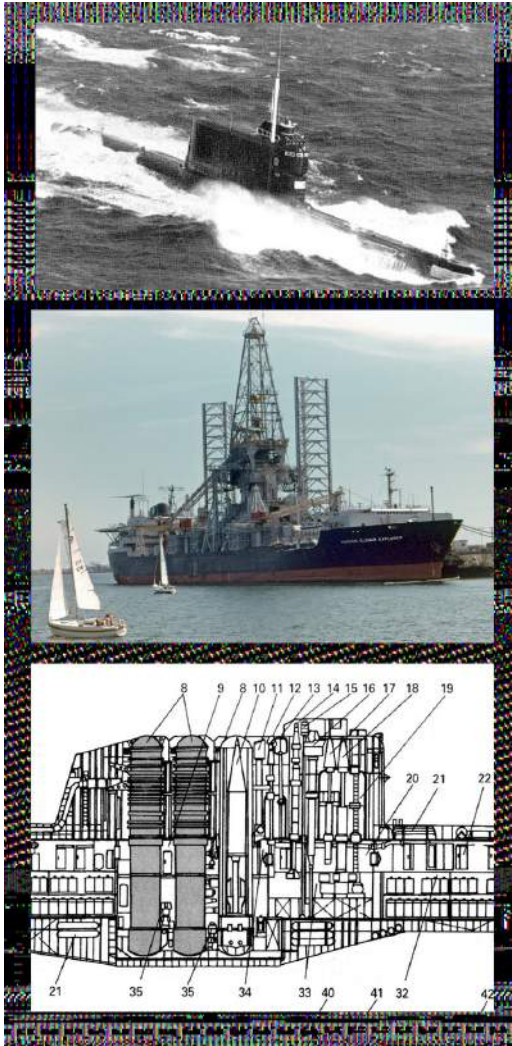
Despite the official end of the Cold War, Russia's early warning systems remained highly sensitive- and prone to alarming mistakes. When a weather rocket was launched at a civilian space center in the far north of Norway, Russian radar detected it as an inbound US submarine based ballistic missile. Back in Moscow, President Boris Yeltsin went so far as to activate his personal "nuclear football" and retrieved launch codes before it was declared to be a false alarm.

Could cyber terrorists launch a nuclear missile?

In the concluding part to this episode Chris considers the threat from cyberspace- could a terrorist group create a broken arrow incident, make it look like an accident, or even fool early warning systems and trigger a nuclear attack? According to one 2009 report from the respected International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND) the answer is a depressing yes...

3 **NUCLEAR DISASTER in the DEEP OCEAN**

Are the missing Soviet nukes of the deep ocean beyond recovery?



Stealthy, mobile, deadly: the ballistic missile submarine or 'boomer' remains the most durable and enduring weapon in the nuclear arsenal. Beyond espionage or sonar revealing their position to specialist 'hunter-killer' subs, they have no credible threat.

But despite being the most lethal killing machines ever created, deep beneath the waves any mistake is almost always fatal.

Since the 1960s the world's oceans have been littered with the tragic remains of nuclear catastrophe, including four Soviet submarines that sank with their nuclear arsenal still on board: K-129 in 1968, K-8 in 1970, K-219 in 1986 and K-278 "Kommsomolets" in 1989. Due to the extreme depths and the weight of the sunken wrecks, all the *disclosed* attempts at their recovery have so far ended in failure.

In this episode Chris Hunter investigates whether we should be working harder to utilize the latest technology and recover them before time or terrorism take their grim toll.

3

PROJECT AZORIAN, 1974

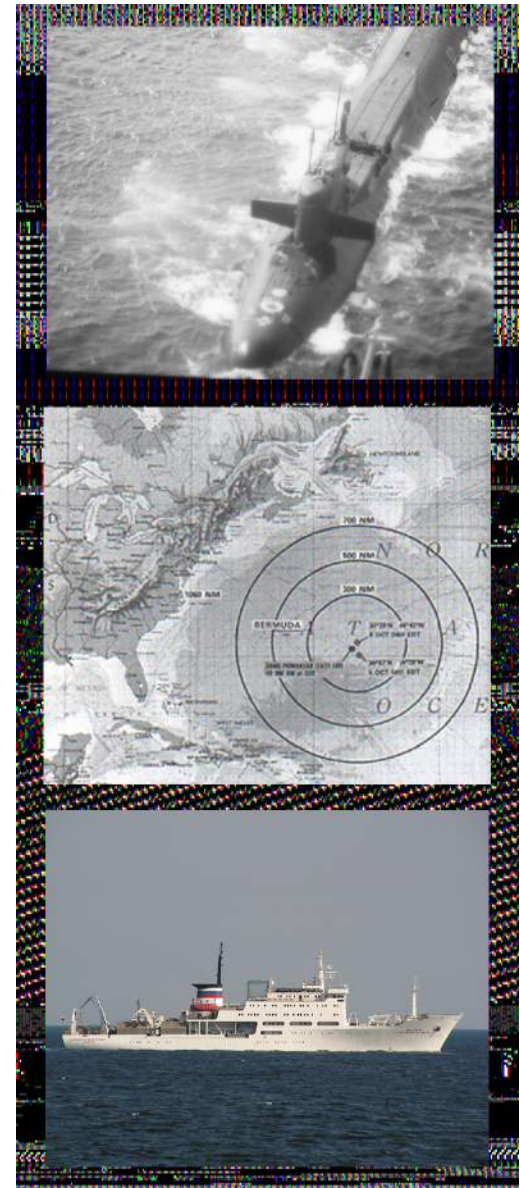
Some rescue operations have got very close. Chris Hunter tells the story of Project Azorian, a CIA backed mission to salvage K-129 1,560 miles northwest of Hawaii. 3 miles down, it was the most ambitious oceanic recovery mission of the 20th century- and it very nearly succeeded.

Even more concerning is the wreckage of K-219, 18,000ft down in the Atlantic and armed with 34 nuclear warheads. The disaster has been labelled the "maritime Chernobyl" for its potential to permanently pollute the ocean with nuclear radiation.

Although no recovery attempt was made, the Soviet research vessel *Keldysh* surveyed the wreckage in 1988. According to the authors of *Hostile Waters* –a 1990s book covering the incident- researchers made the alarming discovery that some of the missiles had disappeared.

Chris travels to Russia to meet surviving members of K-219 and the *Keldysh* to shed light on the mysterious events during the dying moments of the Cold War.

K-219, 1986



SET PIECE

In this scenario, K-219 has been raised into shallow water. Chris is tasked with the job of salvaging the R-27 'Serb' Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) on board.

Chris elects to do the render safe procedures while the missiles are still submerged rather than risk exposing the decades old circuitry to the air. Separating the 1 Megaton warhead from their highly volatile and unstable liquid-fuelled rocket motors is going to massively complicated, to say nothing of getting to grips with Soviet nuclear technology.

Chris dons his scuba gear and enters the sub, attempting to gather his thoughts and slow his heart beat. Fortunately for us, his fluent Russian makes sense of the Cyrillic instruction panels; unfortunately, the intense pressure of lying deep in the ocean has crushed the skin of the first missile and a strange colored liquid is oozing out...



4 TACTICAL NUKES & BITE SIZED BROKEN ARROWS

Where are the missing Soviet nuclear suitcase bombs?



Nuclear landmines, artillery shells, surface-to-air missiles, torpedoes, depth charges and guns: in order to counter the Soviet's overwhelming numerical advantage, the US devised countless weapons that exploited the enormous power of nuclear fission on the conventional battlefield.

In this episode Chris examines the vast range of US Tactical Nuclear Weapons (TNWs), from the Mk.54 Special Atomic Demolition Munition (SADM) aka the 'backpack' nuke, the nuclear air-to-air missile AIR-2 'Genie' to a portable nuclear-tipped gun called the 'Davy Crockett'.

Chris explores their uses – and investigates a United Nations report from 2000 that was highly critical of their continued presence in the US arsenal because of their ability to be either stolen or to inadvertently trigger an all-out nuclear war.

LEBED, LUNEV, MITROKHIN

During the Cold War, the USSR seemed to be far less interested in mastering miniature atomic weapons. But in 1997, long after the collapse of the USSR, a Soviet defector called General Aleksander Lebed made a startling claim: not only had the Russians made a nuclear weapon small enough to be contained in a briefcase, *but up to 100 of them had disappeared.*

4

This alarming revelation has subsequently been backed up by two other Soviet defectors, Stanislav Lunev and Vasili Mitrokhin. Such weapons – called the RA-115- were planted in caches all over the US and Europe to kill political leaders in the event of war.

According to Mitrokhin, one such suitcase nuke was discovered near the Swiss capital of Bern. Police blasted the device with water from a high-pressure cannon, and the high explosive detonated.

KOLLO, FOSSO, BOR



While the one near Bern was clearly discovered and rendered safe, in 2014 a disturbing map from Mitrokhin's archive was released. It purports to show the location of 3 nuclear caches around Rome. Each cache -marked 'Kollo' 'Fosso' and 'Bor'- was booby trapped with a 'Molniya' or Lightning device. Chris hunts in the countryside around the Italian capital and shows us the steps he would take if he discovered one of these lethal relicts of the Cold War.

4

SET PIECE

Part of Chris Hunter's training involved hyper-realistic simulations where he was tasked with deactivating TNWs hidden in all manner of everyday objects – such as washing machines and drinks dispensers. We'll set up a similar scenario in Washington DC: a cop has been found to be suffering from radiation sickness, and Chris interviews her in hospital. Can he locate the device and deactivate it before he becomes a victim of only the third nuclear bomb in history to be detonated in anger?



KALININGRAD, 2015

With tensions between NATO and Russia escalating, intelligence reports indicate that President Putin is far more prepared to employ his 2,000 TNWs than at any point in the past.

In March 2015 a consignment of lorry mounted TNWs –the 9K720 *Iskander* missile- arrived in a small Russian protectorate called Kaliningrad. Right in the heart of Europe, Chris assesses this troubling information and speculates if the hidden Soviet suitcase nukes of the Cold War might still have a role to play in Putin's dangerous geopolitical mind games.



5 DIRTY BOMBS & DIRTIER TRICKS

Not if, but when?

Dirty bombs or Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDDs) use conventional explosives to disperse radioactive material over a wide area. In the modern world, radioactive material comes from a wide variety of sources, including hospitals, and the skills required to make an RDD are relatively accessible.

Not all this material is potent enough to cause serious harm, but there is also 2,000 tons of weapons grade Plutonium and Uranium stored around the world- enough for 100,000 nuclear bombs. Some of it is inadequately secured in countries like Pakistan with known sympathies to Islamic terrorism. Coupled with official estimates of 100 thefts of radioactive material every year, and you have a real risk of a dirty bomb.

MOSUL, 2014

In 2014 Islamic State made this risk a reality when they stole 88 pounds of uranium from Mosul University and announced they had created their own version of the device. Experts like Chris believe that as the uranium is not weapons grade the potential for widespread harm is minimal- but the mass panic such a weapon could create is a very potent asset.





MOSCOW, 1995

This psychological power was demonstrated on 23 November 1995 in Moscow. The leader of the Chechen militants, Shamil Basayev, boasted to Russian TV that he planned to blow up canisters of a highly radioactive isotope called cesium-137.

To quell the rising public alarm, hundreds of emergency crews with Geiger counters were mobilized across the city to find them. After hours of fruitless searching, a tip off finally led them to the buried canisters in a leafy suburban park.

The mere threat of using such a weapon can cause mass hysteria. So what would such a bomb look like, and what damage could it do?

SET PIECE

Argun, Chechnya, 1998. Security forces discover a mine attached to radioactive material near a railway line 10 miles east of Grozny.

Armed with a geiger counter, Chris Hunter approaches a replica of the dirty bomb and tries to defuse it, accepting the chance of receiving a lethal dose of radiation.



CLEAR & FUTURE DANGERS

How close are we to nuclear catastrophe?

In 1945 one nation possessed 3 nuclear weapons, two of which were used in anger. In 2015 9 nations possess 17,300 warheads, with thousands more in storage.

Taking the definitions of a Broken Arrow incident –the accidental launching, detonation, firing, theft or loss of a nuclear weapon- Chris Hunter closes the series with a timely and brutal assessment of the technologies and capabilities of the early 21st century. What chance is there of another 70 years without a nuclear war?

A BROKEN ARROW IS DEFINED AS AN UNEXPECTED EVENT INVOLVING NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAT RESULT IN THE ACCIDENTAL LAUNCHING, FIRING, DETONATING, THEFT, OR LOSS OF THE WEAPON.

ACCIDENTAL LAUNCH



Most likely country: Russia. According to intelligence thinktank Stratfor, Moscow's control on its Russia's 40 nuclear sites and the largest stockpile of weapons in the world will loosen as its economy plunges into recession. The Federation will break apart, leading to several irregular factions in control of hundreds of launch sites.

While Putin's nuclear saber-rattling has alarmed the West, his removal or the lessening of his grip on the Russian military could actually have far more grave consequences.

ACCIDENTAL DETONATION/FIRING

Most likely country: North Korea. Being a political basket case and international pariah hasn't halted the testing and strengthening of its nuclear weapons stockpile. Without international intervention, the likelihood of this country avoiding a broken arrow incident is slim to nothing.



A serious nuclear accident may have happened before: in 2004 satellite images captured a gigantic mushroom cloud in Ryanggang province, an area known for ballistic missile production. A forest fire or chemical explosion have been provided as alternative explanations, but Chris Hunter is unconvinced.

SET PIECE

Chris is dispatched to a North Korean missile base as part of a team of UN weapons inspectors. Meeting intense hostility, he discovers a crude warhead that is tipped to go nuclear.

We invite weapons experts to help create what they believe to be a realistic North Korean nuclear bomb – and set Chris his ultimate render safe challenge.



THEFT

Most likely country: Pakistan. The advance of ISIS in the Pakistani province of Balochistan has sent tremors throughout the intelligence community. The area is a known center of nuclear weapons testing, and it's thought the terrorist group are making concerted attempt to steal either radioactive material or an actual bomb. With millions of dollars gained through extortion, ransom demands and looting, ISIS also have the means to bribe corrupt officials into handing over a WMD for hard cash.

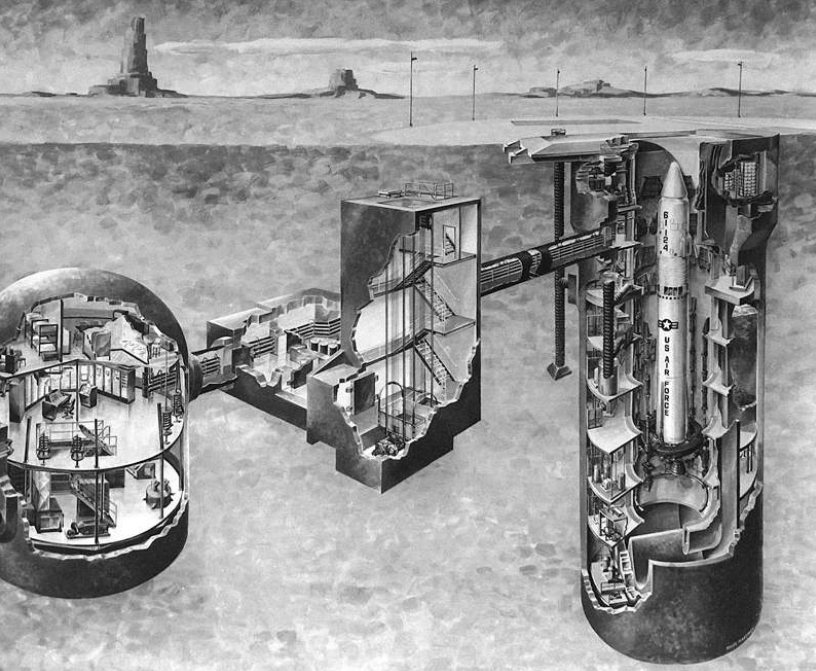
The country has form: throughout the 1980s and 90s Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan sold nuclear secrets to Libya, North Korea and Iran, doing much to disseminate weapons knowledge to these rogue states. With many sympathizers in the country, ISIS have both the financial and the religious leverage to corrupt another Pakistani scientist.



LOSS

Most likely country: USA. America has some big, endemic problems with its nuclear arsenal. An ageing and glitch-prone stockpile of weapons spread over many US and European bases. Low morale coupled with political apathy and straitened budgets. A culture of cheating tests among USAF ICBM 'missileers', as well as the repeated use of drugs and alcohol while on duty. And, in 2007, one of the most serious broken arrow incidents in recent history.

A B-52 bomber was mistakenly loaded with 6 nuclear tipped cruise missiles, flew across the US, and spent 36 unguarded hours before the loss was reported. In this sobering finale, Chris scrutinizes the failures and asks if the nation that began it all is committed to preventing the broken arrows of the future from heralding Armageddon.



BROKEN ARROWS CREATOR- Will Aspinall

Will is an experienced British factual producer / director with credits for the BBC, ITV, Channel 4 and Discovery. Recent projects include the award winning current affairs series *Cybercrimes with Ben Hammersley* (BBC) and *Strip the City* (Science).

WAREHOUSE 51 PRODUCTIONS

Warehouse 51 Productions houses, funds and nurtures production talent in the UK, producing the highest quality factual and factual entertainment formats. Recent credits include the one-off special *AREA 51: The CIA's Secret Files* (Nat Geo).

With his 30 years of experience in production, production finance and distribution, together with international broadcaster relationships, Carl Hall (Managing Director) gets the best films made. W51P has bases in London's Soho and a main production unit in Whiteladies Road Bristol.

