

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE**

**GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE
INSTRUCTION 40-201**



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Medical Command

RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 20, *Standards for Protection Against Radiation*; DODI 6055.8, *Occupational Radiation Protection Program*; AFI 40-201, *Managing Radioactive Materials in the US Air Force*; AFI 48-148, *Ionizing Radiation Protection*; and AFMAN 48-125, *Personnel Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry*. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained according to AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of according to the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) at <https://my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims/cfm>. This instruction applies to all US Air Force personnel including members of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard (ANG). It further applies to all Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Energy (DOE), contractor and other activities using, storing and transporting radioactive material (RAM) or personnel who may be occupationally exposed to ionizing radiation on any US Air Force (USAF) owned or leased property. It also applies to persons not occupationally exposed to the extent that it addresses controls to protect the public from potential hazards from sources of ionizing radiation owned or operated by the Air Force. It does not apply to the exposure of patients by the Medical Services during diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, nor does it apply to radiation exposures resulting from the employment of nuclear or thermonuclear weapons in combat. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all direct supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval.

1. Scope. This instruction establishes guidelines for protecting Air Force personnel from occupational exposures to ionizing radiation. It provides specific procedures for the receipt and shipment of RAM by Goodfellow Air Force Base (GAFB) units. It also outlines procedures required by contractors prior to bringing RAM onto GAFB for the performance of specific activities on a temporary basis. This instruction is required by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Standard 10 CFR 20, *Standards for Protection Against Radiation*.

2. Program Requirements.

2.1. Personnel Dosimetry Program.

2.1.1. The GAFB Installation Radiation Safety Officer (IRSO), normally the Bioenvironmental Engineer assigned to 17 MDOS/SGOJ, will conduct radiation dosimetry according to AFMAN 48-125, *Personnel Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry*. Personnel working in the following areas are monitored for exposure to ionizing radiation with Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLDs).

2.1.1.1. MDG X-Ray (17 MDSS/SGSQ), building 1001, exchange frequency: quarterly.

2.1.1.2. MDG Maintenance (17 MDSS/SGSM), building 1001, exchange frequency: quarterly.

2.1.2. The IRSO will prepare RDL Listing 1523, *Dosimetry Assignment Data*, to enroll and dis-enroll personnel in the dosimeter program. The IRSO will also review, sign, and distribute RDL Listing 1499, *Occupational Radiation Exposure Report* when received from the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM). USAFSAM will annually prepare and distribute an AF Form 1527-1, *Annual Occupational Exposure History to Ionizing Radiation*. The AF Form 1527-1 is prepared annually for each individual who has been monitored for occupational exposure to ionizing radiation and is entered in the USAF Personnel Dosimetry Program. Each individual monitored on the TLD program will review the AF Form 1527-1, sign it, date it, and return the form to the IRSO for filing. The monitored individual will be provided a copy of the signed AF Form 1527-1 and a copy will be placed in the individual's health record (if available).

2.1.3. TLD Exchange Dates. TLDs will be exchanged the first working day in January, April, July, and October.

2.1.4. Quality Assurance Requirements. The following personnel dosimeter action levels will be used by the IRSO as a guide in determining surveillance and control requirements.

2.1.4.1. Overexposure Level. A personnel dosimeter result which exceeds the maximum permissible dose listed in [Table 1.1](#) Every effort must be made to prevent exposures at or above this level.

Table 1.1. Maximum Permissible Dose Levels.

The More Restrictive Of	Value		
	Monthly Dosimeter	Quarterly Dosimeter	Yearly Dosimeter
Total Effective Dose	0.417 rem/	1.25 rem/	5 rem/

Equiv. (TEDE)	417 mrem	1250 mrem	5000 mrem
Total Organ Dose Equiv. (TODE)	0.417 rem/ 417 mrem	1.25 rem/ 1250 mrem	5 rem/ 5000 mrem
Deep Dose Equiv. Whole Body	0.417 rem/ 417 mrem	1.25 rem/ 1250 mrem	5 rem/ 5000 mrem
Shallow Dose Equiv. (Skin)	4.170 rem/ 4170 mrem	12.5 rem/ 1.250000E+004 mrem	50 rem/ 5.000000E+004 mrem
Extremity Dose Equivalent	4.170 rem/ 4170 mrem	12.5 rem/ 1.250000E+004 mrem	50 rem/ 5.000000E+004 mrem
Head Dose Equivalent	0.417 rem/ 417 mrem	1.25 rem/ 1250 mrem	5 rem/ 5000 mrem
Eye Dose Equivalent	1.25 rem/ 1250 mrem	3.75 rem/3750 mrem	15 rem/ 1.500000E+004 mrem
Internal deposition of any radionuclide	>10% of Annual Limit on Intake (ALI)	>25% of ALI	

NOTE: Results at or above this level will require a formal investigation and report to the USAF Master Radiation Exposure Registry according to AFMAN 48-125.

2.1.4.2. Abnormal Exposure Levels (AEL). Personal dosimeter results which, if continued on an annual basis, would exceed the levels in **Table 1.1** above. A formal investigation is required by the IRSO to determine the cause of the exposure and must be made in accordance with AFMAN 48-125.

2.1.4.3. Investigation Action Level (IAL). Personal dosimeter results above the IAL will trigger an investigation by the IRSO. The GAFB IAL set for TLD dosimeters is **100 mrem per quarter**. The IAL includes all on- and off-base, military and civilian exposures incurred while performing duties with an ionizing radiation exposure risk. Investigation results will be annotated on RDL Listing 1499 and reported to the 17 MDG Aerospace Medicine Council (AMC). If an individual on the TLD program requires conversion to monthly monitoring (i.e., pregnancy), the requirements of section 2.1.4.4 will apply.

2.1.4.4. Pregnant Female Action Level.

2.1.4.4.1. The IRSO must notify USAFSAM/OEHHD at DSN 798-3499 of pregnant occupational radiation workers requiring monthly monitoring and priority reporting of results. AFI 48-148, *Ionizing Radiation Program*, requires that the dose equivalent to an unborn child as a result of the mother's occupational exposure be "As Low As Reasonably Achievable" (ALARA), not to exceed 5 mSv (500 mrem) during the gestation period or 0.5 mSv (50 mrem) per month. Pregnant workers with occupational exposure must be placed on a monthly exchange program according to AFMAN 48-125, paragraph 2.13.6.

2.1.4.4.2. The GAFB Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) office will investigate exposures to pregnant workers above 0.05 mSv (5 mrem) per month. Findings will be reported to the local Energy, Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health (EESOH) Council and AMC. Pregnant women will be encouraged to

advise their supervisors promptly that they are pregnant so that the total dose to the unborn child may be limited. They shall be offered reassignment, for the duration of pregnancy, from specific tasks that are likely to exceed 50 mrem during the gestation period.

2.1.5. Supervisor involvement with the Personnel Dosimetry Program. The supervisor shall:

2.1.5.1. Review dosimetry results (RDL Listing 1499) after it is sent to the section and maintain in the section "health and safety." Supervisors are responsible for ensuring the enrollment of new personnel into the program. This is done by sending newly assigned personnel to Public Health (PH). PH will schedule appropriate medical requirements.

2.1.5.2. Ensure TLDs are stored appropriately near, but not within, the radiation area. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that TLDs are available for exchange on the day designated. TLDs that are lost, damaged, or suspected to be overexposed must be reported to the IRSO immediately.

2.1.5.3. Be responsible for ensuring personnel who may have occupational exposure to ionizing radiation during TDY to GAFB are added to the TLD program for the duration of their assignment. Contact the BE office at 654-3126 for temporary TLDs.

2.1.5.4. If personnel assigned to the GAFB TLD program receive TDY assignments, they must take their own TLD with them. Supervisors must notify the IRSO if the period conflicts with the normal exchange frequency (monthly/quarterly).

2.1.5.5. Ascertain whether workers are being exposed to ionizing radiation from a job other than their primary Air Force job. Notify the IRSO of this within 30 days. Obtain the individual's exposure levels from their outside employer and provide these results to the IRSO each month to ensure worker exposures stay below the acceptable dosage prescribed in paragraph 2.1.4.1 of this section.

2.2. Employee Training.

2.2.1. Training Plan. There is no requirement for written unit, organization or installation Training Plans for radiation protection at GAFB. AFI 48-148, paragraph 3.3.1 requires only personnel who have the potential to be occupationally exposed to 10 percent of the annual dose limits (> 0.5 rem/yr) shall receive initial and annual training that is appropriate in breadth and depth to the radiation hazards present in the workplace. The GAFB personnel dosimetry program has shown that no work centers produce exposures at this level.

2.2.1.1. Unit work centers with the potential for radiation exposure need to incorporate the hazard into their respective Job Safety Training Outline (JSTO) for employee awareness and training (see AFI 91-202, attachment 5). The specific equipment, personal protective equipment requirements, location of operating procedures, and potential exposure levels should be included.

2.2.2. ALARA Training. AFI 48-148, *Ionizing Radiation Protection*, paragraph 3.3.1 requires the IRSO to conduct ALARA training only to individuals who have the potential to be occupationally exposed to ionizing radiation equivalent to 10 percent of the annual

dose limit as part of their assigned duties (> 0.5 Rem/yr). The GAFB personnel dosimetry program has shown that no work centers produce exposures at this level.

2.3. Quality Assurance Programs. The IRSO will conduct an annual Radiation Protection Program review, document the findings, and report to the AMC and EESOH Councils each year. The review will include:

2.3.1. All personnel dosimeter results for the previous year to identify adverse trends and ensure that appropriate actions have been taken on results which exceed action levels or standards.

2.3.2. All radiation survey results for the previous year to ensure that all required surveys have been performed and documented properly, and those corrective actions, if necessary, have been accomplished.

2.3.3. Local implementing directives (including base operating instructions) to ensure they are current.

2.3.4. An update of the radiation source and radioactive material inventory.

2.3.5. All USAF Radioactive Materials Licenses to ensure currency and compliance with requirements.

2.4. Radiation Surveys. There are three types of surveys routinely conducted by the IRSO.

2.4.1. Radiation Producing Equipment/Source Evaluation.

2.4.1.1. BE personnel will consult the Air Force Institute for Occupational Health Report IOH-SD-BR-SR-2005-0004, *Bioenvironmental Engineers Guide to Ionizing Radiation*, for detailed information prior to conducting radiation surveys. Various inventory forms are included in this report to assist BE personnel in completing the assessment.

2.4.1.2. This evaluation is normally conducted in conjunction with the routine industrial hygiene survey. Specific items of interest to be covered during the survey include:

2.4.1.2.1. Review of dosimeter results, leak test results and storage areas, if applicable.

2.4.1.2.2. Changes in operating procedures or equipment, or the physical layout of the shop.

2.4.1.2.3. Placement of a radiation area warning sign and a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Form 3, *Notice to Employees*.

2.4.1.2.4. Adequacy of reference material and Technical Orders (TOs) as needed.

2.4.1.2.5. Requirements for lead shielding and other engineering controls.

2.4.1.2.6. Any other item required according to current health physics practices.

2.4.2. Scatter Radiation Surveys. This survey shall be done when equipment or sources change. Consult the USAF AFIOH Report IOH-SD-BR-SR-2005-0004 for guidelines.

2.4.3. Radioactive Materials/Electron Tubes Storage Area Surveys. All radioactive materials storage areas will be classified and inspected by the IRSO. Storage areas are designated as “Unrestricted” or “Restricted.” The following guidance will be used:

2.4.3.1. Unrestricted Areas (Full Worker Access Permitted). The radiation intensity does not exceed 2 milli-roentgens per hour (2 mR/hr) at 1 meter from any one container (storage bin). All containers are posted with a radioactive material warning label. Also, a radioactive material warning sign must be posted in the storage area when in use. Survey frequency: annual when in use. **GAFB has no temporary storage areas in use at this time.** The Building 443 warehouse will be used for radioactive material storage if required. The IRSO will perform a survey on the radioactive material storage area prior to use.

2.4.3.2. Restricted Areas (Secure Areas Which Prevent Entry of Unauthorized Personnel). Radioactive material or items exhibiting radiation intensities in excess of 2 mR/hr at 1 foot from any single storage container must be stored in a restricted area. The radiation intensity at no point on the perimeter or restricted area will exceed 2mR/hr. Survey frequency: quarterly. Surveys will ensure all warning signs, notices and radioactive material permits are properly posted, facilities are secure against unauthorized entry, and measures are in place to keep personnel exposures ALARA. BE personnel will take surface swipe samples in common work areas to ensure no removable radioactive contamination is present. **NOTE: There are no radioactive material Restricted Areas on GAFB at this time.**

2.4.3.3. For all radioactive materials storage area surveys, public dose assessments will be performed to ensure members of the general public are not exposed to ionizing radiation above standards.

2.5. Shipping and Receiving Radioactive Materials. The 17th Logistics Readiness Squadron, Cargo Movement Element (17 LRS/LGRDDC) will:

2.5.1. Notify BE at 654-3126 to ensure all radioactive shipments are monitored according to 49 CFR and AFI 40-201 requirements.

2.5.2. Ensure radioactive shipments are labeled in accordance with applicable Department of Transportation guidelines (49 CFR). BE will provide advice and assistance.

2.5.3. Prior to using unit radiation storage areas, notify the IRSO. RAM owners/generators will normally keep the items at their facilities prior to shipping.

2.6. Procuring RAM. Individuals or organizations **shall not:**

2.6.1. Procure or accept RAM onto GAFB without coordination and approval of the IRSO. Units will provide details of the radioactive material in question **prior** to purchase/shipment. Any item containing radium requires written approval from the USAF Radioisotope Committee (RIC) through the BE office.

2.6.2. Procure or accept a permitted radioactive source as defined in 10 CFR. Only the IRSO has authority to request or modify a RAM permit, which **must** be coordinated and approved by the RIC.

2.6.3. Procure or accept radioluminescent signs or markers (e.g., emergency exit signs containing tritium) without written approval of the RIC through the BE office. If one or more suspected radioluminescent signs are found, the IRSO will investigate and confirm. If the sign is found to contain tritium, CE and BE will ensure appropriate warning labels are placed on the device. CE will notify the RIC and provide with an inventory of the signs, and a plan for their replacement and disposal.

2.7. Radioactive Material Inventory. Listed below are shops and workplaces where equipment producing ionizing radiation or RAM-containing devices (including check sources) is known to be used, stored or maintained as of the date of this instruction.

2.7.1. Medical X-ray, 17 MDG.

2.7.2. Dental X-ray, 17 MDG.

2.7.3. Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE), 17 MDG.

2.7.4. Security Forces, 17 SFS.

2.7.5. Packing and Crating, 17 LRS.

2.7.6. SPINSTRAS, 312 TRS.

2.7.7. Fire Department, 17 CES.

2.7.8. Fire HAZMAT Course, 312 TRS.

2.7.9. Postal Service Center (contracted), 17 CS.

2.7.10. Military Intelligence Battalion, 344 MIB.

2.8. Disposal of Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW). Use the following procedures to dispose of LLRW at GAFB.

2.8.1. The generating activity must contact the IRSO (17 MDOS/SGOJ, 654-3126) to initiate disposal through either the Air Force Radioactive and Mixed Waste Office [AFIOH/SDRH (AFRMWO)] or other approved method. Make requests for recycling in writing to 88 ABW/EMB, Wright-Patterson AFB OH.

2.8.2. All waste radioactive materials (e.g., check sources, calibration sources, exit signs, compasses) will be placed in a proper container for storage. The container must have labels indicating activity, isotope, quantity, etc.

2.8.3. Organizations generating LLRW will retain physical custody of the material until disposal instructions have been received. LLRW found on base and not claimed by any organization will be stored in Building 443, Packing and Crating Section, until disposal instructions are received.

2.8.4. Generators of LLRW requesting disposal or recycling shall provide the following, or assist the IRSO to obtain.

2.8.4.1. Item NSN or part number.

2.8.4.2. Manufacturer's name or code of the radioactive source (if applicable).

2.8.4.3. Quantity of each item or amount of waste in terms of cubic feet.

2.8.4.4. Known or suspected radionuclide(s) including any known hazardous waste constituents.

2.8.4.5. Chemical composition and physical form (e.g., solid, liquid, gas).

2.8.4.6. Activity or estimated activity per item, per container.

2.8.4.7. Total activity in millicuries or becquerels.

2.8.4.8. Radiation exposure rate in millirems per hour at 4 inches from surface of unpackaged item.

2.8.5. Supply personnel are responsible for providing positive security and accountability for LLRW stored in their facility while awaiting disposal. Access to the storage location must be limited to specifically designated individuals, all articles and containers must be clearly marked, a detailed inventory is kept, and appropriate warning placard posted when the storage area is being used.

2.9. Permits. GAFB does not have any USAF Radioactive Material permits.

2.10. Contractor Operations.

2.10.1. **Under no circumstances shall a contractor, in the performance of any maintenance or construction project, bring an item containing radioactive material, or any item capable of producing ionizing radiation, onto GAFB without the expressed written approval of the IRSO.** Any questions on contractor's responsibilities regarding this topic shall be directed to the IRSO 30 days prior to the contractor starting work. This includes Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contractors. All contractor requests for RAM usage on the installation will follow the provisions of AFI 40-201. Civil Engineering and the GAFB Contracting office shall ensure all civilian contractors are aware of this requirement.

2.10.2. Civilian contractors or any other agency bringing a radioactive device (e.g., soil or asphalt density meter) on GAFB must have prior approval from the IRSO. The contractor shall provide to BE an application package with two copies of each of the following documents:

2.10.2.1. NRC License or State Permit to operate or own a radioactive device.

2.10.2.2. Operator's qualifications and radiation safety training.

2.10.2.3. Radiation dosimeter results for the operator for the prior calendar year.

2.10.2.4. Statement of the expected start date and length of the contract.

2.10.2.5. Statement of the storage and security requirements or other needs of the contractor.

2.10.2.6. Copies of the last two leak tests (if applicable).

2.10.3. The activity quality assurance evaluator will advise of the presence of RAM to the work area supervisors and Air Force employees monitoring the performance of contractors. Direct inquires on occupational safety to the contract administrator.

2.11. Proposed Facilities or Operations Reviews.

2.11.1. All plans for modifications of facilities or design of new facilities, which involved use of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices, must be reviewed by the IRSO to ensure ALARA concepts are incorporated.

2.11.2. The review process and signature of plans by the Bioenvironmental Engineer (IRSO) will be sufficient for these requirements. The IRSO will recommend engineering controls if required to reduce the radiation exposures to ALARA levels.

2.11.3. The USAFSAM Radiation Health Consultative Services can be contacted for complex designs, beyond the technical capabilities of the IRSO.

3. Requests for Additional Information. Workers desiring information or clarification will contact BE at 654-3126 or can come to the BE office in Building 1006. BE personnel will review information with the employee and provide an explanation of the requirements.

4. After-Hours Procedures. Direct requests after normal duty hours to the on-call BE representative through the Command Post at 654-3558. The BE on call phone number is 325-234-4582.

KIMBERLEE P. JOOS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

10 CFR 20, *Standards for Protection Against Radiation*, 21 May 1991
DODI 6055.8, *Occupational Ionizing Radiation Protection Program*, 15 Dec 2009
AFI 40-201, *Managing Radioactive Materials in the US Air Force*, 16 March 2011
AFI 48-148, *Ionizing Radiation Protection*, 21 September 2011
AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, 5 August 2011
AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 Mar 2008
AFMAN 48-125, *Personnel Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry*, 4 Oct 2011
USAF AFIOH Report IOH-SD-BR-SR-2005-0004, *Bioenvironmental Engineers Guide to Ionizing Radiation*, October 2005

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*
AF Form 1527-1, *Annual Occupational Exposure History to Ionizing Radiation*
NRC Form 3, *Notice to Employees*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEL—Abnormal Exposure Levels
AFI—Air Force Instruction
AFMAN—Air Force Manual
AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health
ALARA—As Low As Reasonably Achievable
AMC—Aerospace Medicine Council
BE—Bioenvironmental Engineering
CE—Civil Engineer
CFR—Code of Military Regulations
EESOH—Energy, Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
GAFB—Goodfellow Air Force Base
IAL—Investigation Action Level
IDIQ—Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity
JSTG—Job Safety Training Guide
LLRW—Low Level Radioactive Waste

NRC—Nuclear Regulatory Commission

OI—Operating Instruction

PH—Public Health

QA—Quality Assurance

RAM—Radioactive Material

REM—Roentgen Equivalent Man

RIC—Radioisotope Committee

IRSO—Installation Radiation Safety Officer

TDY—Temporary Duty

TLD—Thermoluminescent Dosimeter

TO—Technical Order

TODE—Total Effective Dose Equivalent

TODO—Total Organ Dose Equivalent

USAFSAM—United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine

Terms

As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) Concept— The management and administrative actions to reduce personnel radiation dose to as low as possible, consistent with existing technology, cost, and operations requirements. The ALARA concept assumes no level of radiation exposure is totally risk free. While the established maximum permissible dose is conservative and offers a low risk of adverse health effects, we should make every effort to reduce exposures to the lowest level reasonably achievable and thereby lower the health risk associated with exposure.

Broken Arrow— Accident involving a nuclear weapon, warhead, or component.

Formal Components— Personnel dosimeter program, training, written operating instructions (OI), quality assurance (QA) programs, radiation surveys, low level radioactive waste, permit procedures, and proposed facilities or operations reviews.

Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity— Indefinite-delivery contracts may be used to acquire supplies and/or services when the exact times and/or exact quantities of future deliveries are not known at the time of contract award. An indefinite-quantity contract provides for an indefinite quantity, within stated limits, of supplies or services during a fixed period (Taken from Federal Acquisition Regulation, parts 16.501-2 and 16.504).

Installation Radiation Safety Officer (IRSO)— The individual designated to manage radiation protection programs. The IRSO provides consultation and advice on the hazards associated with radiation and the effectiveness of control measures. According to AFI 40-201, the IRSO should be the most technically qualified person available and should have specific education, training and professional experience to assure a capability commensurate with the assignment. There are two distinct categories of RSOs: permit RSOs and the IRSO. A person can be a permit RSO and a base IRSO at the same time. The base IRSO is designated by the Wing Commander. If

applicable, this individual coordinates with and assists individual permit RSOs to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated radiation protection program is carried out at the unit level.

Ionizing Radiation— Alpha Radiation, Beta Radiation, Gamma Rays, X-Rays, or Neutron Radiation emitted spontaneously by radioactive materials or emitted intentionally by radiation producing devices, which upon interaction with matter, will form ions.

Permit (USAF Radioactive Material Permit)— Written authorization from the USAF Radioisotope Committee for Air Force organizations to receive, distribute, possess, use, transfer, or dispose of radioactive material. These permits are equivalent to an Nuclear Regulatory Commission License.

Radiation— As the term “radiation” appears through the remainder of this plan it is understood to mean “ionizing radiation” or radiation in that part of the electromagnetic spectrum which is capable of producing ions, directly or indirectly, by interaction with matter.

Roentgen Equivalent Man (rem)— The special unit of dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rems is equal to the absorbed dose in Radiation Absorbed Dose (rads) multiplied by the quality factor (1 rem = 0.01 sievert, the Standards International unit); (1 rem = 1000 millirem).

USAF Radioisotope Committee (RIC)— A committee set up according to the Air Force Master Materials License to coordinate the administrative and regulatory aspects of licensing, receiving, possessing, using, distributing, storing, transporting, transferring and disposing of all radioactive materials in the Air Force except that transferred from the Department of Energy to the Department of Defense in nuclear weapon systems, certain radioactive parts of weapons systems and nuclear reactor systems, parts and fuel controlled under section 91b of the Atomic Energy Act.

Attachment 2

TASKED ORGANIZATIONS

17 MDG/CC

17 MDOS/SGOJ

17 MDOS/SGOL

17 MSG/CC

17 CS/CC

17 CS/SCS - Postal Service Center (contracted)

17 CES/CC

17 LRS/CC

17 LRS/LGRDDC

17 CONS /LGC

17 SFS/CC

17 TRG/CC

312 TRSS/CC

344 MIB/TPG