DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20362-5101

IN REPLY REFER TO
NAVSEAINST 5100.18A
OPR 06GN
1 April 1988

NAVSEA INSTRUCTION 5100.18A

From: Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
To: All Ships and Stations

Subj: RADIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS SUPPORT PROGRAM (RASP)

Ref: (a) SECNAVINST 5100.10F (NOTAL)
(b) OPNAVINST 5100.8G
(c) Executive Order 12344 of 1 February 1982, Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program
(d) NAVMED P-5055 (NOTAL)
(e) OPNAVINST 6470.3

1. Purpose. To update radiological controls for all sources of ionizing radiation within the Navy and Marine Corps except naval nuclear propulsion, naval nuclear weapons, and medical-dental sources.

2. Cancellation. NAVSEAINST 5100.18.

3. Background. In reference (a), the Secretary of the Navy assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) the responsibility to implement and manage Safety and Occupational Safety and Health Programs in their respective areas of command and to coordinate on matters of mutual concern. In reference (b), the CNO designated Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSCOM) as the Technical Manager for the Radiological Affairs Support Program and to act authoritatively on behalf of the CNO for matters under the auspices of the RASP. *

4. Scope. RASP applies to ionizing radiation sources such as Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed radioactive material, naturally-occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material, radioactive waste, and machine sources such as X-ray machines, particle accelerators, electron microscopes, laboratory analytical devices and all other equipment capable of producing ionizing radiation. This instruction does not apply to radioactive material transferred from the Department of Energy (DOE) to the Department of Defense (DOD) per section 91B of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Nor does it apply to radioactive materials produced as a consequence of the construction, operation, servicing, or maintenance of Naval nuclear propulsion plants, reference (c). This instruction also does not apply to medical and dental sources of ionizing radiation.

5. Discussion

a. For many years, the Navy and Marine Corps have derived benefits from various applications of ionizing radiation.
* Radiation hazards have been controlled through the licensing/ permitting process, established standards for protection, safe operating procedures, periodic inspections, training programs, and emergency preparedness. However, the increasing interest in protection of the environment emphasizes the need for a centrally coordinated program having the expertise and capability to provide radiological support to implement DON policy to reduce occupational exposures to radiation associated with Navy and Marine Corps operations to a level As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).

b. RASP is composed of the following elements:

(1) Program management provided by COMNAVSEASYSCOM. All correspondence concerning RASP policy should be forwarded to the
* Navy Radiological Controls Program Office (formerly SEA 06G3R), addressed to Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (SEA 06GN), Washington, DC 20362-5101.

R) (2) Technical support for RASP ionizing radiation sources to include radiological assistance, program review, RASP training, management of RASP radioactive waste program, management of Navy Radioactive Materials Permit (NRMPs) and inspection of radiation protection programs provided by Naval Sea Systems Command Detachment, Radiological Affairs Support Office, (NAVSEADET(RASO)) Yorktown, VA 23691-5098.

(3) Radiological Affairs Support Committee (RASC). The committee is comprised of representatives from the Systems Commands (SYSCOMs), Fleet Commanders (FLTCOMs), Marine Corps,
D) Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), and NAVSEADET (RASO).

(4) Radiological Controls Programs at the SYSCOM, Marine Corps, and FLTCOM level.

(5) Radiological Controls Programs in individual ships and stations and at individual Marine Corps commands.

c. The Radiological Controls Program and the Radiation Health Program are integrated at the command level into the Radiation Protection Program. This integrated program provides commanding officers with the mechanism of assuring maximum protection of personnel, property, and the general public during routine operations and emergency situations involving ionizing radiation.

d. The Radiation Health Program, described in reference (d), includes procedures and techniques which comprise that portion

of the Radiation Protection Program at the command level which is supported by Commander, Naval Medical Command (COMNAVMEDCOM). The Radiation Health Program, as a minimum, includes administering radiation medical examinations, providing dosimetry, and maintaining radiation exposure records and reports as described in reference (d). (R

e. The Radiological Controls Program is supervised by the Radiological Controls/Safety Officer (RSO) and covers all aspects of ionizing radiation safety including operating and emergency procedures, waste disposal, instrumentation, licensing, posting of required information, instructions, records, radiation surveys, training, management review, decontamination, transportation, and source procurement. Coordination of the Radiological Controls Program and the Radiation Health Program shall be accomplished at the working level by the RSO. It is necessary for the RSO to have access to information contained in the Radiation Health Program to perform the function adequately, such as records of exposure to ionizing radiation, results of radiation physical, and situational and annual reports on personnel exposure to ionizing radiation.

f. Effective Radiological Controls Programs and Radiation Health Programs designed to protect the individual and the environment are dependent upon aggressive command attention and assignment of appropriately trained individuals as the Radiological Controls or Radiation Safety Officer and the Radiation Health Officer to implement the requirements and guidance provided by higher authority.

6. Responsibilities and Action

a. COMNAVSEASYSCOM as Navy-wide program manager of RASP will:

(1) Direct, coordinate, administer, and act authoritatively for CNO in RASP matters using established Navy capability to the maximum extent possible. COMNAVSEASYSCOM will serve as the central point-of-contact for radiological affairs support within the DON.

(2) Provide radiological safety training within the Navy to radiation safety officers, radiation safety instructors, and others. Act as the central technical review authority for those Navy training programs involved in teaching radiological controls and radiation safety associated with RASP.

(3) Provide all Navy and Marine Corps activities with operational radiological assistance and safety review in the establishment, maintenance, and management of effective Radiation Protection Programs.

(4) Act as a central point-of-contact with the Navy Radiation Safety Committee to coordinate the administration of Navy Radioactive Material Permits under the NRC issued
R) Navy master materials license as directed in reference (e).

(5) Develop a Navy system to control radioactive material and devices which produce ionizing radiation.

(6) Provide design review of facilities to ensure the adequacy of radiological controls.

(7) Inspect Radiation Protection Programs. Copies of Radiation Health Program deficiencies will be forwarded to COMNAVMEDCOM.

(8) Develop and maintain a comprehensive procedural directive for the RASP.

(9) Provide assistance on a nonreimbursable basis, when requested, to all Navy and Marine Corps activities. Services involving the expenditure of funds determined to be beyond the scope of available resources may require reimbursement by the requesting command.

(10) Establish and chair RASC.

(11) Act as the program manager for the RASP Radioactive
A) Waste Disposal Program.

R) b. The Commandant of the Marine Corps will:

(1) Maintain an effective and unified RASP in the Marine Corps and in coordination with COMNAVSEASYSCOM.

(2) Appoint a member to the RASC. The member will be knowledgeable in Marine Corps Radiological Controls Programs and will function as liaison and central point-of-contact for radiological affairs within the Marine Corps.

R) c. Echelon 2 Commanders with activities within the scope of the RASP will:

(1) Maintain an effective and unified RASP in coordination with COMNAVSEASYSCOM.

(2) Appoint member(s) to RASC. The member(s) will be knowledgeable in their Command's Radiological Program and will function as liaison and central point-of-contact for radiological affairs. Recommended that FLTCOMs consider assigning one representative from each Type Command.

D) d. The Commanding Officer of NRL will appoint a member to RASC to represent NRL.

e. The Officer in Charge, NAVSEADET (RASO) will be the RASO member of RASC.

f. Commanding officers and officers in charge of Navy and Marine Corps commands possessing ionizing radiation sources controlled by the RASP which require radiation protection of personnel or the environment shall establish a radiological controls program and ensure coordination with the radiation health program. Assistance in deciding which sources of ionizing (A radiation require radiological controls programs is available from Naval Sea Systems Command Detachment, Radiological Affairs Support Office.

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