



**COMMANDER'S
GUIDE**
to the
Health Physicist



**ARMY SAFE
IS ARMY STRONG**

Army Civilian Corps Creed

I am an Army Civilian – a member of the Army Team

I am dedicated to our Army, our Soldiers and Civilians

I will always support the mission

I provide stability and continuity during war and peace

I support and defend the Constitution of the United States
and consider it an honor to serve our Nation and our Army

I live the Army values of Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service,
Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage

I am an Army Civilian

ARMY SAFE
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<https://safety.army.mil>

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Foreword

The Commander's Safety Guide to the Health Physicist was written to provide all levels of scientist management an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the assigned health physicist safety professionals. Quite often, commands are aware of the health physicist professionals assigned to the facility, but do not truly understand their true scope of operation. The intent of this document is to better clarify the capabilities and duties associated with these professionals. If used effectively, the health physicist professional(s) enhance science delivery and mission completion by identifying/mitigating hazards that may have been overlooked by staff trying to multi-task numerous operations and responsibilities.

Additionally, this resource is a valuable source of information for assigned professionals interested in making a difference in their workplace through safety intervention. It provides personnel with guidance on how to take the first steps in changing their lives as well as others. The guide offers information that will assist safety professionals and individuals interested in this career with useful questions that they may have. Each workplace will benefit from having an easy to read booklet that can assist in career development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeffrey A. Farnsworth', is positioned above the printed name and title.

JEFFREY A. FARNSWORTH
Brigadier General, US Army
Director of Army Safety



I. The Safety Profession and Role of the Health Physicist



A separate military occupational specialty (MOS) for safety does not exist within the Army. Although there is a MOS for military health physicists, the Army has never been able to fill all the positions needed by the Army with Soldiers. Instead, Department of the Army Civilians (DACs) specially trained in the Career Field 1306 fill this critical need. Safety career fields currently available to DACs include safety and occupational health specialist (0018), safety engineer (0803), industrial hygienist (0690), health physicist (1306) and air safety investigator (1815).

Army safety and occupational health professionals assist commanders in the prevention of accidents, incidents, and events that harm Army personnel and cause damage to property and the environment. They use qualitative and quantitative analyses of simple and complex products, systems, operations, and activities to identify hazards. They evaluate hazards to identify what events might occur, the likelihood of occurrence, severity of results, actual risk (a product of probability and severity), and potential loss incurred. They then consider these factors in making recommendations to commanders, managers, designers, employers, government agencies, and other organizations on the risk management process, which includes risk assessment procedures, appropriate mitigation measures, and ultimate acceptance of residual risks.

In addition to the skills identified above, health physicists employ engineering and scientific principles and practices to eliminate or control exposure to sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation (lasers, high intensity optical sources, and high-powered radiofrequency sources). Health physics incorporates an understanding of many disciplines. It has common scientific interests with many areas of specialization: physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, probability and statistics, medicine, environmental science, industrial hygiene, radiological health and safety, radiation biology, biophysics, engineering (nuclear, civil, mechanical, and electrical), genetics, ecology, metallurgy, physiology, and toxicology. The wide spectrum of knowledge required in this field makes the position of the health physicist both challenging and rewarding.



II. What is Health Physics?



Health physics is the science concerned with the recognition, evaluation, and control of health hazards to protect the Soldiers, civilians, and the environment against the harmful effects of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation while promoting the many benefits of the use of radiation to accomplish the U.S. Army's mission.

III. What Health Physicists do?



Health physicists are responsible for having the knowledge and ability to manage a comprehensive radiological safety program to protect the Soldiers, civilians, and the environment from potential ionizing and non-ionizing radiation hazards. The health physicist is responsible for safety aspects in the design of processes, missions, equipment/devices/items, and facilities utilizing radiation sources, so that radiation doses to personnel will be minimized and will at all times be as low as reasonably achievable.

The health physicist must keep personnel and the environment under constant surveillance in order to ascertain that the radiation safety program and radiation emitting devices/items designs are indeed effective. If control measures are found to be ineffective, or if they break down, the health physicist must be able to evaluate the degree of hazard and make recommendations to the commander regarding necessary actions to be taken to reduce the risk of exposure to radiation.

The health physicist requires an understanding of the generation, measurement, and characteristics of radiation; environmental transport of radionuclides; and the effects of radiation in biological systems in both the near and long term. The health physicist must have a firm understanding of the regulations and recommendations governing the use of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation and electromagnetic field generating equipment.

Army health physicists promote excellence in the science and practice of radiation protection and safety in the following areas:

- Draw upon their technical knowledge and varied experiences to advise commanders on the safe use of radioactive materials and radiation emitting devices/items.

- Ensure regulatory compliance with federal agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Transportation, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- Execute effective radiation safety programs to include performing radiological surveys, planning and executing radiological emergency response, radiological decommissioning, maintaining inventories of radioactive material, storing radioactive waste, and shipping radioactive materials.
- Apply for and manage U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses authorizing the possession and use of radioactive materials.
- Apply for and manage Army Radiation Authorizations (ARAs) for Army radioactive sources not regulated by the NRC and machine-produced ionizing radiation sources to include x-ray devices that produce high and very high radiation areas.
- Manage Army Radiation Permits (ARP) for contractors utilizing radiation emitting devices/items on government property.
- Apply for and manage Sealed Source Registries for Government Commodities under their command.
- Perform specialized work in dosimetry, radiation detection, radiation measurements, and radioactive waste disposal.
- Study environmental levels of radioactivity and the effects of radiation on biological systems.
- Assist engineers and scientists in designing facilities/ equipment/ devices that protect personnel when performing tasks involving radiation emitting materials.
- Provide expertise in laser safety to evaluate and control laser hazards, implement control measures, monitor and enforce compliance.
- Provide expertise in electromagnetic radiation safety to protect personnel and equipment against hazards associated with electromagnetic radiation fields, contact voltages and induced currents.
- Provide training that covers all aspects of the Army radiation safety program and perform radiation safety training to subordinate radiation safety officers to support local missions.
- Support Army radiation safety officers to ensure ionizing and non-ionizing sources are used properly.

- Assist in developing regulations that comply with the guidance of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, International Commission on Radiation Protection, American National Standards Institute, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and other organizations that cover ionizing and non-ionizing radiation safety.

IV. What is the difference between a Health Physicist and a Radiation Safety Officer?



The terms are frequently used interchangeably, but in general the health physicist has formal education and may be certified in the health physics field and the radiation safety officer is someone appointed for a specific purpose in radiation safety. The radiation safety officer oversees and controls organization or unit use of radiation sources and works with the radiation users to ensure radiation safety and compliance. A health physicist is normally on staff to set radiation safety policy and oversee radiation safety programs operated by radiation safety officers at organizations and units. In the case of some organizations, the health physicist may also perform the duties of the radiation safety officer. The complexity of radiation safety programs will determine if a radiation safety officer can perform the radiation safety duties or if there is a need for a health physicist.



V. Where do Health Physicists Work?



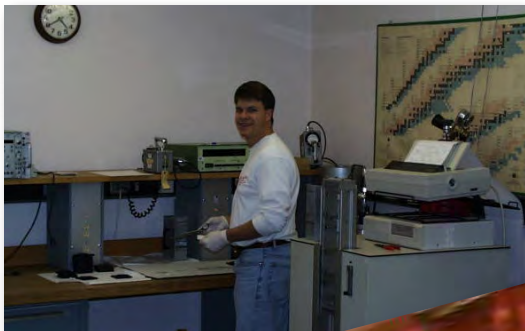
Health physicists principally work at facilities where radionuclides, ionizing radiation, and non-ionizing radiation sources are used or produced; such as medical institutions, government laboratories, industrial facilities, academic and research institutions, nuclear reactors and testing facilities.

Health physicists also work at the headquarters levels to provide oversight of the Army radiation safety program and assist in ensuring regulatory compliance with Army, DoD and federal regulations.

There are numerous other commands where an Army health physicists might work:

- The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC). Health physicists work as NRC and ARA type classified commodity license/authorization managers, system and product radiation engineers and managers, and industrial facility and system radiation safety experts. Most AMC Health Physicists and radiation safety staff are located in the major subordinate command safety offices.
- The U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM). Healthphysicists work in hospitals as NRC license and ARA managers and subject matter experts providing guidance on radiation exposures and doses from hospital equipment to include computed tomography, fluoroscopy and accelerators. MEDCOM also uses health physicists to support the health hazard assessments of radiation, lasers and electromagnetic sources to be used by Soldiers.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Heath physicists serve as radiation experts in the decommissioning of Army, DoD, and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS); for Department of Energy and Superfund sites for EPA. USACE oversees the use of radiation sources in all USACE civil works missions and facilities.
- The U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC). Health physicists work as NRC license and ARA managers covering nuclear survivability, vulnerability and assessment testing; depleted uranium penetrator testing and support of safety confirmations and safety releases of ionizing and non-ionizing equipment used by Soldiers and civilians.
- Army Commands (ACOMS). Health physicists serve as radiation safety staff officers (RSSO); NRC license and ARA managers and radiation safety experts on ionizing radiation, lasers and electromagnetic radiation sources.

■ Health physicists also serve as radiation safety officers to manage the more critical radiation safety programs where specialized expertise is needed and they support garrison and subordinate radiation safety officers as needed.



VI. Responsibilities



The Army Health Physicist:

- Performs radiation dose assessments and health risk assessments for Soldiers, civilians and the general public.
- Develops guidance documents concerning the safe use of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
- Provides technical assistance in developing Army policy and doctrine concerning ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
- Conducts periodic evaluations of the radiation safety programs at Army installations and organizations such as depots/arsenals, garrisons, installations, field elements, medical facilities, research laboratories and nuclear reactors.
- Conducts or reviews radiological historical site assessments and surveys in support of decommissioning of Army facilities.
- Plans and directs research, training, and monitoring programs to protect plant/arsenal/depot and user field elements and laboratory personnel from radiation hazards. Conducts research to develop inspection standards, radiation exposure limits for personnel, safe work methods and decontamination procedures. Tests surrounding areas to ensure radiation is not in excess of permissible standards.
- Develops criteria for design and modification of health physics equipment, such as detectors and counters, to improve radiation safety detection.
- Directs testing and monitoring of equipment and recording of personnel and plant/arsenal/depot and user field elements area radiation exposure data.
- Evaluates bioassay results and/or calculates internal exposure assessments from individuals believed to be exposed.
- Consults with scientific personnel regarding new experiments to determine that equipment or plant/facility design conforms to health physics standards for protection of personnel.
- Conducts research pertaining to potential environmental impact of proposed atomic energy related industrial/military development to determine qualifications for licensing.

- Requisitions and maintains inventory of radiation detection instruments.
- Instructs personnel in principles and regulations related to radiation hazards.
- Assigns dosimeters to personnel and recommends changes in assignment if necessary.
- Advises public authorities on methods of dealing with radiation hazards and procedures to be followed in radiation incidents and assists in civil defense planning.
- May specialize in research concerning decontamination of radioactive equipment and work areas in nuclear reactors, laboratories and other facilities.
- Identifies, eliminates or controls radiation safety hazards that may be associated with phases of life cycle management of new, non-developmental, or modified material and weapon systems.
- Interfaces with federal and state regulatory organizations concerning NRC license management.
- Coordinates radioactive waste disposal actions.
- Investigates accidents/incidents involving radiation or radioactive material.
- Performs emergency response duties as a subject matter expert.



VII. Qualifications



A fully qualified health physicist has formal education, training and experience in a radiological science (health physics, radiological engineering, etc) and usually specializes in one or more subcategories of health physics. Entry into the Army health physicist field requires a bachelor's degree in natural science or engineering that included at least 30 semester hours of study in health physics, engineering, radiological science, chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics and/or calculus. A combination of education and experience may also qualify an health physicist – courses listed earlier, plus appropriate experience or other education; or certification as a health physicist by the American Board of Health Physics, plus appropriate experience and other education that provides an understanding of sciences applicable to health physics comparable to that described previously.

In addition to the education and/or experience requirements, the Safety Management Career Field Guide, available online at <http://cpol.army.mil.library> and <http://www.opm.gov>, defines standards for the Career Program-12 safety and occupational health professional series. Qualification standards for professional health physics positions are available at <http://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/classification-qualifications/classifying-general-schedule-positions/standards/1300/g1300p.pdf>.

Training requirements, career progression and other useful information may be accessed at <https://safety.army.mil/cp12online>. CP-12 hiring procedures and unique requirements may be found at <http://cpol.army.mil>. The senior safety director, in concert with the commander, will assemble hiring panels in accordance with CP-12 hiring practices and ensure the most qualified candidate is selected.



Table 1. Army CP-12 HP Training Requirements

Level I (GS-7/9/11) – 1306	
Core-Mandatory	Core-Recommended
Applied Health Physics	Program and Resource Management/ Budgeting
Emergency Planning/Response	Auditing Radiation Safety Programs
Radiation Instrumentation	CERCLA/RCRA Process
Transportation of Radioactive Materials	Risk Communication
Laser/Microwave Hazards	Environmental Laws, Statues, and Regulations
	Radiation Risk Assessment
	RESRAD
	Hazardous Materials Control and Response (HAZWOPR) (29 CFR 1910)
	Legal Aspects of Occupational Health and Safety
	PAO Media and Safety
	Basic Industrial Hygiene
	Legal Aspects of Occupational Health and Safety
	IS 800b National Response Framework
	IS-100 FWA Incidence Command for Federal Workers from the Emergency Response Institute (FEMA)
	Laboratory Equipment Counting
	Environmental Radiation Monitoring
	Civilian Education System – Basic Course

Level II (GS-11/12/13) - 1306

Mandatory

Completion of 40 hours in health physics related subjects every two years

Recommended

Level I recommended competencies

Leadership/ management
Internal Dosimetry

Laboratory Counting Equipment
(Operation and QA program)

Multi-Agency Radiation Survey
and Site Investigation Manual
(MARSSIM)

Multi-Agency Radiation Survey
and Assessment of Materials and
Equipment (MARSAME)

RCRA/CERCLA

CHP Exam Preparation
Civilian Education System –
Intermediate Course



Level III (GS-14/15)

Mandatory

Completion of 40 hours in health physics related subjects every two years

Recommended

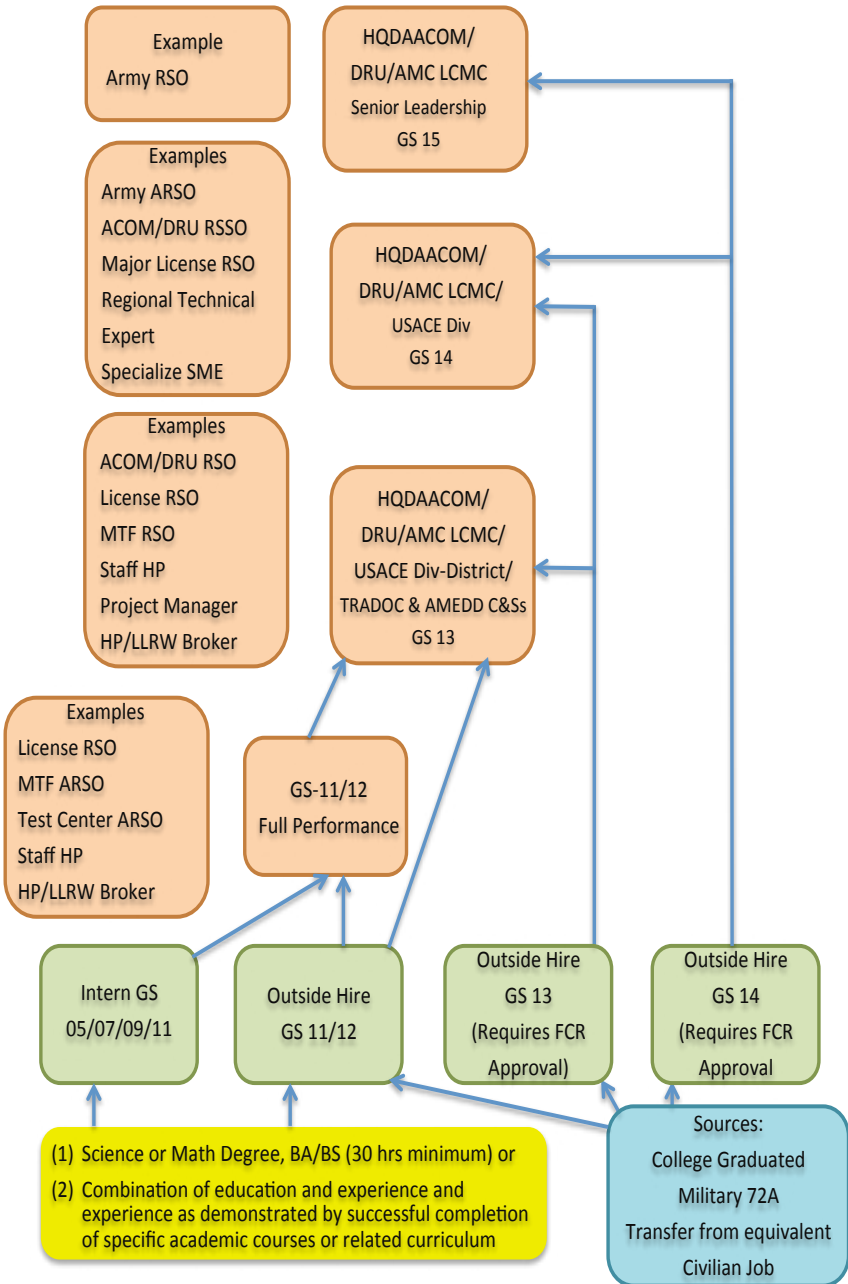
Level I and II recommended competencies

Senior Service College or
Federal Executive Institute
Civilian Education System –
Advanced Course

Civilian Education System –
Continuing Education for Senior
Leaders



CP-12 1306 - Health Physics Career Ladder



VIII. Example Position Duties



- Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation instrumentation and measurement
- Internal and external dosimetry
- Radioactive waste management
- Transportation of radioactive materials
- Radioactive material, decontamination and decommissioning
- Radiological engineering
- Environmental assessment, radiation monitoring and radon evaluation
- Operational radiation protection/health physics
- Particle accelerator physics
- Radiological emergency response/planning
- Industrial/military uses of radioactive material
- Medical health physics
- Range safety dealing with non-ionizing sources, to include lasers, radar and radio frequency sources
- Public information and communication involving radioactive materials, radiation producing equipment and health effects
- Biological effects/radiation biology
- Radiation standards
- Radiation risk analysis
- Nuclear reactors
- Radioactive materials and homeland security radiation protection
- Command and staff HP/radiation safety manager/radiation safety staff officer

IX. Sample Position Descriptions



Army Radiation Safety Officer (ARSO):

Directs the Army Radiation Safety Program. Develops, manages and promulgates radiation safety policy and radiation exposure standards that impact deployed Soldiers employing radioactive commodities, depleted uranium munitions, depleted uranium armor, laser devices and radio frequency communication devices, and more than 10,000 occupational radiation workers on more than 100 installations/garrisons worldwide. Provides technical/professional direction and guidance to a network of Army Command (ACOM) radiation safety staff officers (RSSO) and radiation safety officers (RSO) located around the world.

ACOM Radiation Safety Staff Officer:

Provides program guidance and leadership for internal health physics and radiation safety programs. Develops broad program policy and defines overall program objectives. Provides continuing oversight of the performance of subordinate elements and contractors in fulfilling objectives. Evaluates problems and obstacles bearing on program plans and recommends remedial actions. Coordinates program activities with other lead radiation safety personnel. Prescribes ACOM policy for development of new health physics techniques and procedures, radiation safety training programs and radiation protection requirements. Participates in health physics program evaluation activities to assure required health physics and radiation safety services are provided to all subordinate elements. Evaluates proposed radiation facilities, radiation and radioactive material uses and prototype laser, microwave, munitions and weapon systems to assure they present only minimal risks to the Soldier, workforce, public and environment.

License Radiation Safety Officer:

Manages, on behalf of the commander or director, the radiation safety program for the licensed radioactive material. Ensures all radiation safety activities are being performed safely according to approved policies and procedures and that all regulatory requirements are being met. Terminates any activity in which health and safety appear to be compromised. Conducts audits of all areas of use and individuals authorized to use radioactive materials. Ensures monitoring, surveys, training, source accountability, leak testing, waste disposal and other authorized activities are performed as required. Serves as the primary point of communication between the licensee and NRC.

Health Physicist Consultant:

Serves as expert technical consultant on health physics, nuclear and radiation protection matters. As a technical expert/specialist, plans, administers, coordinates and evaluates this highly visible program and, with employees of subordinate activities who are technical experts in their respective areas, ensures regulatory compliance and personnel safety. Provides technical guidance on radiation safety training programs.



X. Keys to Success



Leadership

- Set an example by your conduct, honesty and integrity and give courage to others to do the same.
- Rely on the safety expertise of the health physicist in support of informed decision making.
- Ensure the health physicist is involved in all planning and/or coordination of meetings for training events and/or contingency operations.
- Support the safety program through resources, personnel and time.
- Ensure open lines of communication with the health physicist through direct and unfiltered access by ensuring he or she is a member of the commander's special staff.
- Establish the organization's safety culture through personal example and decisive engagement.
- Hold the health physicist accountable for the performance of duties listed in position descriptions.
- Expect the health physicist to identify and assess hazards and provide mitigation options for the commander's decision-making process.
- Remember that the most important part of any radiation safety program is the people in your program. Hold people accountable, but set an example by treating everyone with respect.
- Complete administrative responsibilities IAW local Civilian Personnel Advisory Center requirements.

Individual

- Always be an asset to your leadership and command by providing solutions to problems. Remember, anyone can identify problems; part of your job is to offer solutions to fix them IAW regulations.
- Notify your commander immediately of problems that can impact him, his command and his personnel. Use the chain of command and CCIR as appropriate.

- Know and understand the laws and policies that govern your program (memorize as much as possible). When a crisis comes, it's too late to hit the books.
- No one knows everything. If you're not sure about something, ask; someone in the Army knows.
- Use advanced mathematical techniques and professional principles, methods and techniques in identifying and evaluating hazards, assessing risk and developing controls to mitigate hazards.
- Use health physics practices and analyses and staff assistance visits as tools for evaluating compliance with ionizing and non-ionizing regulations.
- Ensure safety assessments and recommendations are based on professional principles and practices and appropriate Army regulations, DoD regulations and directives, NRC regulations and applicable federal law.
- Maintain focus on supporting the customer and Army mission.
- Resolve issues at the lowest level and prioritize those that need elevation.
- Interface effectively with fellow staff members for day-to-day operations, be a team player.
- Be proactive, not reactive.
- Participate in in-progress reviews and provide radiation safety oversight.
- Participate in decision-making process briefings.
- Pursue continuing education, obtain certifications appropriate for your duties and responsibilities and maintain required continuing education units.
- Hold yourself accountable for performance of duties listed in the position description.
- Participate/observe in exercises, operations, systems demonstrations and tests throughout the life cycle to maintain familiarity with system and user requirements, risks and man/machine/environment interface.
- Maintain professionalism, hold yourself to Army values at all times and always do the right thing.

Awards

There are several options available to recognize the accomplishments of health physicists. This recognition may be honorary (achievement medal) or monetary (bonus or step increase). Information on these awards may be found in AR 385-10 and AR 672-20.

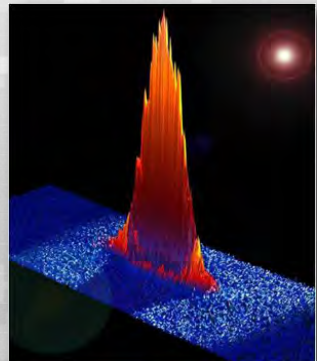
Of special note are the following:

- The Army Individual Award of Excellence in Safety is awarded to an Army civilian for significant contribution to accident prevention.
- The Global War on Terrorism Civilian Service Medal recognizes the contributions of civil service personnel in a foreign country designated by the military's GWOT Expeditionary Medal criteria.
- The Office of the Secretary of Defense Medal for Valor is an award that recognizes the act of heroism or sacrifice with voluntary risk of personal safety in the face of danger on or off the job.
- The Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom recognizes the sacrifice of those injured or killed due to hostile action against the United States or killed or wounded while rescuing or attempting to rescue any other employee or individual subjected to injuries suffered under such conditions.

Budget

Areas to consider when making budget decisions include the following:

- Designate salary for a 40-hour work week at a grade level commiserate with the responsibilities. (Comply with regulations when requesting overtime for approval and funding.)
- Equipment and supply purchases to perform surveys and have analysis of samples performed.
- Personal protective equipment (e.g., laser safety goggles).
- Shipping of radioactive materials (e.g., Federal Express).
- Outside audits or assistance visits.
- Temporary duty for training, continuing education and conferences.



- Vehicles for travel required to support the organization's missions.
- Printing for publications and informational materials.
- Uniform purchase and appropriate patches. (Per the director of contracting, government purchase cards may not be used to procure military uniforms for civilians. However, uniforms may be issued for deployment.)

Appendix: Deployment Requirements

Authority to deploy

Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 1404.10: DoD Civilian Expeditionary Workforce provides for the involuntary assignment of civilian employees to emergency-essential positions as necessary to meet the exigencies of the circumstances and when unforeseen contingencies prevent prior identification of those positions as emergency essential (E-E). It is Army policy that civilians will support the military in carrying out their missions. Installations and activities will develop and implement plans required to support military contingency operations and all other levels of mobilization. The objective of the Civilian Readiness Program is to ensure qualified Army civilian employees are available in adequate numbers and with adequate skills to meet worldwide mission requirements during periods of national emergency, mobilization, war, military crisis or other contingencies.

An E-E employee is an incumbent of an overseas position or an individual who would be sent overseas during a crisis situation. The position ensures success of combat operations or supports essential combat systems after mobilization, evacuation order or other military crisis.

Many health physicists are emergency essential employees. As such, health physicists must sign DD Form 2365, DoD Civilian Employee Overseas Emergency-Essential Position Agreement. Other requirements include an approved deployment common access card, approved SF-78 (Certification of Medical Examination) and deployment-related medical and dental examinations and immunizations. Medical treatment is authorized while deployed. Commanders must integrate and document use of the civilian workforce in all types of operations and contingency plans and ensure civilian issues are addressed during execution. Positions classified as emergency essential should be pre-identified prior to filling, with the position description/vacancy announcement annotated and conditions of employment clearly defined. Commanders/supervisors are encouraged to consider the health physicist when establishing military and personnel tempo.

HPs must meet the following criteria prior to deployment:

- Security clearance verification
- Passport (government and civilian)/visa/country clearance valid through deployment dates
- Current DoD Civilian identification card reflecting emergency essential status with dates covering the entire deployment period
- Appropriate travel orders (TDY, TCS, NATO, etc.)
- DD Form 93, Record of Emergency Data
- Validated deployment criteria checklists
- Deployment packet as directed by CPAC, which include pre- and post-deployment health assessment forms
- Arrangements should be made to have the safety professional receive preventive dental treatment prior to deployment
- Health Physicists should in/out process with their organization

Clothing and equipment

The primary duty uniform for the HP in field, support and deployed environments will be the same as the organization, unless otherwise directed due to job requirements. When wearing a military uniform, compliance with AR 670-1 is required. The primary duty uniform in garrison is business casual clothing unless dictated differently by job requirements.

Recommended equipment list:

In addition to any specialized radiation detection and measuring equipment either needed to be transported to the site by the employee or which is already available to the employee upon arrival at the deployment site:

- Digital camera
- Video camera
- GPS
- Optic range finder
- Compass



- 100/25 foot measuring tape
- Pocket/universal toolkit with case



- Flashlight(s)
- Binoculars



- Night vision goggles

- Army Dosimetry Center dosimeters, possibly the AN/PDR-75 dosimetry reader



- Electronic radiation dosimeters, to include AN/UDR-14

- AN/PDR 77 RADIAC meter and RSO Kit



- NARDA detectors and probes for EM fields

- General-purpose tool bag

- Laptop computer(s), both SIPR and NIPR



- Printer/scanner

- BlackBerry in garrison and cellphone while deployed

- Other uniform/equipment unique to the organization/operation (TA-50, Nomex, etc.)

- Transport cases, such as Pelican cases



- Safety vest

- Appropriate office supplies

- Steel-toed safety footwear for use in garrison



- Appropriate transportation for conditions in the operating environment

- Hard hat



- Other personal protective equipment as required (respirator, clothing, etc.)

- Eye protection

- o Sunglasses



- o Laser eye protection of the correct optical density and wavelengths



- Handheld radiological identification instrument (e.g., SAM 940 (Berkeley Nucleonics), Inspector 1000 (Canberra) or an Identifier (ThermoScientific))

Entitlements

Health physicists are entitled to the following while in support of overseas contingency operations:

- Government-provided legal assistance (limited to matters related to deployment, such as preparation of wills and powers of attorney and basic income tax assistance)
- Family care plan preparation assistance (installation provides legal and other assistance as needed)
- Base exchange and commissary privileges in theater
- Use of Morale, Welfare and Recreation facilities and activities
- Inclusion in the unit's Family Readiness Group to ensure spouse/family support while deployed
- Issue of rapid fielding initiative equipment
- Medical/dental treatment as provided to military members, including free care for illness, disease or injury suffered during deployment (Reminder: it is imperative that all deployed personnel complete the pre- and post-deployment health assessment forms so that an accurate record of any deployment-related conditions or illnesses may be established and documented.)
- Foreign post differential pay and imminent danger pay. Percentages are based upon the region they support, and all income is taxable.



References

(use most current version of the publication)

Commander's Guide to the Tactical Safety Professional
United States Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center

Health Physics Society website
<http://www.hps.org>

Public Law 91-596
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

Executive Order 12196
Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees
Department of Defense Directive 1404.10
DoD Civilian Expeditionary Workforce

Department of Defense Instruction 6055.1
DoD Safety and Occupational Health Program

Department of Defense Instruction 6055.8
Occupational Ionizing Radiation Protection Program

Department of Defense Instruction 6055.11
Protecting Personnel from Electromagnetic Fields

Department of Defense Instruction 6055.15
DoD Laser Protection Program

Army Regulation 385-10
The Army Safety Program

Department of the Army Pamphlet 385-10
The Army Safety Program

Department of the Army Pamphlet 385-24
The Army Radiation Safety Program

Department of the Army Pamphlet 385-25
Occupational Dosimetry and Dose Recording for Exposure to Ionizing Radiation

Army Regulation 672-20
Incentive Awards

Army Regulation 690-11
Use and Management of Civilian Personnel in Support of Military Contingency Operations

Army Regulation 670-1

Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

Department of the Army Pamphlet 690-47

DA Civilian Employee Deployment Guide

U.S. Army Forces Command Regulation 385-1, with changes 3, 4, 5

Forces Command Safety Program

U.S. Army Europe Regulation 690-6

Civilian Mobilization and Contingency Operations Planning and Execution

U.S. Army Materiel Command 385-2

Ionizing Radiation Safety Program

U.S. Army Materiel Command 385-3

Non-Ionizing Radiation Safety Program

U.S. Army National Guard 385-24

U.S. Army National Guard Radiation Safety Program

U.S. Army TRADOC 385-2

Safety Program

U.S. Army USAREUR 385-12

Radiation Protection Program



NOTES

