

420-3-26-.04**RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR
INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS**

- (1) **Purpose.** This Rule prescribes requirements for the issuance of licenses or registrations for the industrial use of sources of radiation and radiation safety requirements for persons using these sources of radiation in industrial radiography.
- (2) **Scope.** The provisions and requirements of this Rule are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other requirements of the Rules of State Board of Health, Chapter 420-3-26 Radiation Control, Alabama Administrative Code. In particular, the general requirements and provisions of Rules 420-3-26-.01, 420-3-26-.02, 420-3-26-.03, 420-3-26-.04, 420-3-26-.05, and 420-3-26-.10 apply to applicants, licensees and registrants subject to this Rule. Rule 420-3-26-.02 applies to licensing and transportation of radioactive material and 420-3-26-.05 applies to the registration of radiation machines. Except for sections which are applicable only to sealed radioactive sources, radiation machines and sealed radioactive sources are both covered by this Rule. This rule does not apply to medical uses of sources of radiation.
- (3) **Definitions.** As used in this Rule, the following definitions apply:
 - (a) "Annual refresher safety training" means a review conducted or provided by the licensee or registrant for its employees on radiation safety aspects of industrial radiography. The review shall include, as a minimum, any results of internal inspections, new procedures or equipment, new or revised rules, and accidents or errors that have been observed. The review shall also provide opportunities for employees to ask safety questions.
 - (b) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.
 - (c) "Associated equipment" means equipment that is used in conjunction with a radiographic exposure device to make radiographic exposures

that drives, guides, or comes in contact with the source. ^{*/}

- (d) "Cabinet radiography" means industrial radiography conducted in an enclosure or cabinet so shielded that every location on the exterior meets the dose limits for individual members of the public as specified in 420-3-26-.03(14).
- (e) "Cabinet x-ray system" means an x-ray system with the x-ray tube installed in an enclosure, hereinafter termed a cabinet, that is independent of existing architectural structures except the floor. The cabinet x-ray system is intended to contain at least that portion of a material being irradiated, provide radiation attenuation, and exclude personnel from its interior during generation of radiation. This definition includes x-ray systems designed primarily for the inspection of carry-on baggage at airline, railroad, and bus terminals, and in similar facilities. An x-ray tube used within a shielded part of a building, or x-ray equipment that may temporarily or occasionally incorporate portable shielding, is not considered a cabinet x-ray system.
- (f) "Camera" see "Radiographic exposure device".
- (g) "Certifiable cabinet x-ray system" means an existing uncertified x-ray system that has been modified to meet the certification requirements specified in 21 CFR 1020.40.
- (h) "Certified cabinet x-ray system" means an x-ray system that has been certified in accordance with 21 CFR 1010.2 as being manufactured and assembled pursuant to the provisions of 21 CFR 1020.40.
- (i) "Certifying entity" means an independent certifying organization meeting the requirements in Appendix A of this Rule or a state regulatory program meeting the requirements in Appendix A, Parts II and III of this Rule.
- (j) "Collimator" means a radiation shield that is placed on the end of the guide tube or directly onto a radiographic exposure device to restrict the size of the radiation beam when the sealed source is cranked into position to make a radiographic exposure.

^{*/} e.g., guide tube, control tube, control (drive) cable, removable source stop, rJ tube and collimator when used as an exposure head.

- (k) "Control cable" means the cable that is connected to the source assembly and used to drive the source to and from the exposure location.
- (l) "Control drive mechanism" means a device that enables the source assembly to be moved into and out of the exposure device.
- (m) "Control tube" means a protective sheath for guiding the control cable. The control tube connects the control drive mechanism to the radiographic exposure device.
- (n) "Drive cable" see "Control cable".
- (o) "Exposure head" means a device that locates the gamma radiography sealed source in the selected working position.
- (p) "Field station" means a facility at which sources of radiation may be stored or used and from which equipment is dispatched.
- (q) "Guide tube" means a flexible or rigid tube, or "J" tube, for guiding the source assembly and the attached control cable from the exposure device to the exposure head. The guide tube may also include the connections necessary for attachment to the exposure device and to the exposure head.
- (r) "Hands-on experience" means experience in all of those areas considered to be directly involved in the radiography process, and includes taking radiographs, calibration of survey instruments, operational and performance testing of survey instruments and devices, film development, posting of radiation areas, transportation of radiography equipment, posting of records and radiation area surveillance, etc., as applicable. Excessive time spent in only one or two of these areas, such as film development or radiation area surveillance, shall not be counted toward the 2000 hours of hands-on experience required for a radiation safety officer in 420-3-26-.04(15) or the hands-on experience for a radiographer as required by 420-3-26-.04(16)(a).
- (s) "Independent certifying organization" means an independent organization that meets all of the criteria of Appendix A of this Rule.
- (t) "Industrial radiography" means an examination of the structure of

materials by the nondestructive method of utilizing ionizing radiation to make radiographic images.

- (u) "Lay-barge radiography" means industrial radiography performed on any water vessel used for laying pipe.
- (v) "Offshore platform radiography" means industrial radiography conducted from a platform over a body of water.
- (w) "Permanent radiographic installation" means an enclosed shielded room, cell, or vault, not located at a temporary jobsite, in which radiography is performed.
- (x) "Pigtail" see "Source assembly".
- (y) "Pill" see "Sealed source".
- (z) "Practical examination" means a demonstration through application of the safety rules and principles in industrial radiography including use of all procedures and equipment to be used by radiographic personnel.
- (aa) "Projection sheath" see "Guide tube".
- (bb) "Projector" see "Radiographic exposure device".
- (cc) "Radiation machine" means any device capable of producing radiation except, those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.
- (dd) "Radiation monitor badge" means an individual personnel dosimeter used to measure the radiation dose to the individual's whole body and is processed and evaluated by a dosimetry processor meeting the requirements of 420-3-26-.03(17)(c)1 and 2.
- (ee) "Radiation safety officer for industrial radiography" means an individual with the responsibility for the overall radiation safety program on behalf of the licensee or registrant and who meets the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(15).
- (ff) "Radiographer" means any individual who performs or who, in attendance at the site where the sources of radiation are being used, personally supervises industrial radiographic operations and who is

responsible to the licensee or registrant for assuring compliance with requirements of Agency rules and the conditions of the license or registration.

- (gg) "Radiographer certification" means written approval received from a certifying entity stating that an individual has satisfactorily met the radiation safety, testing, and experience criteria in 420-3-26-.04(16).
- (hh) "Radiographer's assistant" means any individual who under the direct supervision of a radiographer, uses radiographic exposure devices, sources of radiation, related handling tools, or radiation survey instruments in industrial radiography.
- (ii) "Radiographic exposure device" means any instrument containing a sealed source fastened or contained therein, in which the sealed source or shielding thereof may be moved, or otherwise changed, from a shielded to unshielded position for purposes of making a radiographic exposure.
- (jj) "Radiographic operations" means all activities performed with a radiographic exposure device, or with a radiation machine. Activities include using, transporting except by common or contract carriers, or storing at a temporary job site, performing surveys to confirm the adequacy of boundaries, setting up equipment, and any activity inside restricted area boundaries. Transporting a radiation machine is not considered a radiographic operation.
- (kk) "Radiography" see "Industrial radiography."
- (ll) "S-tube" means a tube through which the radioactive source travels when inside a radiographic exposure device.
- (mm) "Sealed source" means any radioactive material that is encased in a capsule designed to prevent leakage or escape of the radioactive material.
- (nn) "Shielded position" means the location within the radiographic exposure device, source changer, or storage container that, by manufacturer's design, is the proper location for storage of the sealed source.
- (oo) "Source assembly" means an assembly that consists of the sealed

source and a connector that attaches the source to the control cable. The source assembly may include a ballstop to secure the source in the shielded position.

- (pp) "Source changer" means a device designed and used for replacement of sealed sources in radiographic exposure devices. They may also be used for transporting and storing sealed sources.
 - (qq) "Source stop" see "Exposure head."
 - (rr) "Storage area" means any location, facility, or vehicle that is used to store and secure a radiographic exposure device, a radiation machine, or a storage container when it is not being used for radiographic operations. Storage areas must be capable of being locked or have a physical barrier to prevent accidental exposure, tampering, or unauthorized removal of the device, machine, or container.
 - (ss) "Storage container" means a device in which sealed sources or radiation machines are secured and stored.
 - (tt) "Temporary jobsite" means a location where radiographic operations are performed and where sources of radiation may be stored other than the location(s) of use authorized on the license or registration.
 - (uu) "Underwater radiography" means radiographic operations performed when the radiographic exposure device or radiation machine and/or related equipment are beneath the surface of the water.
- (4) **Exemptions for Cabinet X-Ray Systems.** Uses of certified and certifiable cabinet x-ray systems are exempt from the requirements of this Rule except for the following:
- (a) For certified and certifiable cabinet x-ray systems, including those designed to allow admittance of individuals:
 - 1. No registrant shall permit any individual to operate a cabinet x-ray system until the individual has received a copy of and instruction in the operating procedures for the unit. Records that demonstrate compliance with this subparagraph shall be maintained for Agency inspection until disposal is authorized by the Agency.

2. Tests for proper operation of interlocks must be conducted and recorded at intervals not to exceed six months. Records of these tests shall be maintained for Agency inspection until disposal is authorized by the Agency.
 3. The registrant shall perform an evaluation of the radiation dose limits to determine compliance with 420-3-26-.03(14) (a), (b), and (c) of these rules, and 21 CFR 1020.40, Cabinet X-Ray Systems, at intervals not to exceed one year. Records of these evaluations shall be maintained for Agency inspection for two years after the evaluation.
- (b) Certified cabinet x-ray systems shall be maintained in compliance with 21 CFR 1020.40, Cabinet X-Ray Systems and no modification shall be made to the system unless prior Agency approval has been granted.
- (5) **Performance Requirements for Industrial Radiography Equipment.** Equipment used in industrial radiographic operations must meet the following minimum criteria:
- (a) Each radiographic exposure device, source assembly or sealed source, and all associated equipment must meet the requirements specified in ANSI N432-1980 "Radiological Safety for the Design and Construction of Apparatus for Gamma Radiography," (published as NBS Handbook 136, issued January 1981);
 - (b) In addition to the requirements specified in 420-3-26-.04(5)(a), the following requirements apply to radiographic exposure devices, source changers, source assemblies and sealed sources;
 1. The licensee shall ensure that each radiographic exposure device has attached to it a durable, legible, clearly visible label bearing the:
 - (i) Chemical symbol and mass number of the radionuclide in the device;
 - (ii) Activity and the date on which this activity was last measured;
 - (iii) Model or product code and serial number of the sealed source;

- (iv) Name of the manufacturer of the sealed source; and
 - (v) Licensee's name, address, and telephone number.
2. Radiographic exposure devices intended for use as Type B packages must meet the applicable transportation requirements of 420-3-26-.02 (21), 420-3-26-.02(23), and 420-3-26-.04(24).
 3. Modification of radiographic exposure devices, source changers, and source assemblies and associated equipment is prohibited, unless approved by the Agency or other approval body.
- (c) In addition to the requirements specified in 420-3-26-.04(5)(a) and (b), the following requirements apply to radiographic exposure devices, source assemblies, and associated equipment that allow the source to be moved out of the device for radiographic operations or to source changers;
1. The coupling between the source assembly and the control cable must be designed in such a manner that the source assembly will not become disconnected if cranked outside the guide tube. The coupling must be such that it cannot be unintentionally disconnected under normal and reasonably foreseeable abnormal conditions.
 2. The device must automatically secure the source assembly when it is cranked back into the fully shielded position within the device. This securing system may only be released by means of a deliberate operation on the exposure device.
 3. The outlet fittings, lock box, and drive cable fittings on each radiographic exposure device must be equipped with safety plugs or covers which must be installed during storage and transportation to protect the source assembly from water, mud, sand or other foreign matter.
 4. Each sealed source or source assembly must have attached to it or engraved on it, a durable, legible, visible label with the words:

"DANGER -- RADIOACTIVE."

The label may not interfere with the safe operation of the exposure device or associated equipment.

5. The guide tube must be able to withstand a crushing test that closely approximates the crushing forces that are likely to be encountered during use, and be able to withstand a kinking resistance test that closely approximates the kinking forces that are likely to be encountered during use.
 6. Guide tubes must be used when moving the source out of the device.
 7. An exposure head or similar device designed to prevent the source assembly from passing out of the end of the guide tube must be attached to the outermost end of the guide tube during industrial radiography operations.
 8. The guide tube exposure head connection must be able to withstand the tensile test for control units specified in ANSI N432-1980.
 9. Source changers must provide a system for ensuring that the source will not be accidentally withdrawn from the changer when connecting or disconnecting the drive cable to or from a source assembly.
- (d) All radiographic exposure devices and associated equipment in use after January 10, 1996, must comply with the requirements of this section; and
- (e) As an exception to rule 420-3-26-.04(5)(a), equipment used in industrial radiographic operations need not comply with § 8.9.2(c) of the Endurance Test in ANSI N432-1980, if the prototype equipment has been tested using a torque value representative of the torque that an individual using the radiography equipment can reasonably exert on the lever or crankshaft of the drive mechanism.
- (6) **Limits on External Radiation Levels From Storage Containers and Source Changers.** The maximum exposure rate limits for storage containers and source changers are 2 millisieverts (200 mrem) per hour at any exterior

surface, and 0.1 millisieverts (10 mrem) per hour at 1 meter from any exterior surface with the sealed source in the shielded position.

(7) **Locking of Sources of Radiation, Storage Containers and Source Changers.**

- (a) Each radiographic exposure device must have a lock or outer locked container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position. The exposure device and/or its container must be kept locked, with the key removed if it is a keyed lock, at all times when not under the direct surveillance of a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant except at permanent radiographic installations as stated in 420-3-26-.04(21). In addition, during radiographic operations the sealed source assembly must be secured in the shielded position each time the source is returned to that position.
- (b) Each sealed source storage container and source changer must have a lock or outer locked container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position. Storage containers and source changers must be kept locked, with the key removed if it is a keyed lock, at all times when containing sealed sources except when under the direct surveillance of a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant.
- (c) The control panel of each radiation machine shall be equipped with a lock that will prevent the unauthorized use of an x-ray system or the accidental production of radiation. The radiation machine shall be kept locked and the key removed at all times except when under the direct visual surveillance of a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant.

(8) **Radiation Survey Instruments.**

- (a) The licensee or registrant shall keep a sufficient number of calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each location where sources of radiation are present to make the radiation surveys required by this Rule and by Rule 420-3-26-.03 of these rules. Instrumentation required by this section must be capable of measuring a range from 0.02 millisieverts (2 mrem) per hour through 0.01 sievert (1 rem) per hour.

- (b) The licensee or registrant shall have each radiation survey instrument required under 420-3-26-.04(8)(a) calibrated:
 - 1. At energies appropriate for use and at intervals not to exceed 6 months or after instrument servicing, except for battery changes;
 - 2. For linear scale instruments, at two points located approximately one-third and two-thirds of full-scale on each scale; for logarithmic scale instruments, at mid-range of each decade, and at two points of at least one decade; and for digital instruments, at 3 points between 0.02 and 10 millisieverts (2 and 1000 mrem) per hour; and
 - 3. So that an accuracy within plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation dose rate can be demonstrated at each point checked.
- (c) The licensee or registrant shall maintain records of the results of the instrument calibrations in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(25).

(9) Leak Testing and Replacement of Sealed Sources.

- (a) The replacement of any sealed source fastened to or contained in a radiographic exposure device and leak testing of any sealed source must be performed by persons authorized to do so by the Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or another Agreement State.
- (b) The opening, repair, or modification of any sealed source must be performed by persons specifically authorized to do so by the Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or another Agreement State.
- (c) Testing and recordkeeping requirements.
 - 1. Each licensee who uses a sealed source shall have the source tested for leakage at intervals not to exceed 6 months. The leak testing of the source must be performed using a method approved by the Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or by another Agreement State. The wipe sample should be taken from the nearest accessible point to the sealed source where contamination might accumulate. The wipe sample must be analyzed for radioactive contamination. The analysis must be capable of detecting the presence

of 185 becquerel (0.005 microcuries) of radioactive material on the test sample and must be performed by a person specifically authorized by the Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or another Agreement State to perform the analysis.

2. The licensee shall maintain records of the leak tests in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(26).
 3. Unless a sealed source is accompanied by a certificate from the transferor that shows that it has been leak tested within 6 months before the transfer, it may not be used by the licensee until tested for leakage. Sealed sources that are in storage and not in use do not require leak testing, but must be tested and the test results received before use or transfer to another person if the interval of storage exceeds 6 months.
- (d) Any test conducted pursuant to 420-3-26-.04(9)(b) and (c) that reveals the presence of 185 becquerel (0.005 microcuries) or more of removable radioactive material must be considered evidence that the sealed source is leaking. The licensee shall immediately withdraw the equipment involved from use and shall have it decontaminated and repaired or disposed of in accordance with Agency rules. A report must be filed with the Agency within 5 days of any test with results that exceed the threshold in this paragraph, describing the equipment involved, the test results, and the corrective action taken.
- (e) Each exposure device using depleted uranium (DU) shielding and an "S" tube configuration must be tested for DU contamination at intervals not to exceed 12 months. The analysis must be capable of detecting the presence of 185 becquerel (0.005 microcuries) of radioactive material on the test sample and must be performed by a person specifically authorized by the Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or another Agreement State to perform the analysis. Should such testing reveal the presence of DU contamination, the exposure device must be removed from use until an evaluation of the wear of the S-tube has been made. Should the evaluation reveal that the S-tube is worn through, the device may not be used again. DU shielded devices do not have to be tested for DU contamination while not in use and in storage. Before using or transferring such a device, however, the device must be tested for DU contamination, if the interval of storage exceeds 12 months. A record of the DU leak-test must be made in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(26).

(10) **Physical Inventory.**

- (a) Each licensee or registrant shall conduct a physical inventory at intervals not to exceed 3 months to account for all sources of radiation, and for devices containing depleted uranium received and possessed under the license or registration.
 - (b) The licensee or registrant shall maintain records of the physical inventory in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(27).
- (11) **Inspection and Maintenance of Radiation Machines, Radiographic Exposure Devices, Transport and Storage Containers, Associated Equipment, Source Changers, and Survey Instruments.**
 - (a) The licensee or registrant shall perform visual and operability checks on survey meters, radiation machines, radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment and source changers before each day's use, or work shift, to ensure that:
 - 1. The equipment is in good working condition;
 - 2. The sources are adequately shielded; and
 - 3. Required labeling is present.
 - (b) Survey instrument operability must be performed using check sources or other appropriate means.
 - (c) If equipment problems are found, the equipment must be removed from service until repaired.
 - (d) Each licensee or registrant shall have written procedures for and perform inspection and routine maintenance of radiation machines, radiographic exposure devices, source changers, associated equipment, transport and storage containers, and survey instruments at intervals not to exceed 3 months or before the first use thereafter to ensure the proper functioning of components important to safety. If equipment problems are found, the equipment must be removed from service until repaired.
 - (e) The licensee's inspection and maintenance program must include procedures to assure that Type B packages are shipped and maintained in accordance with the certificate of compliance or other approval.
 - (f) Records of equipment problems and of any maintenance performed under

420-3-26-.04(11) must be made in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(29).

(12) Permanent Radiographic Installations.

- (a) Each entrance that is used for personnel access to the high radiation area in a permanent radiographic installation must have either:
 - 1. An entrance control of the type described in 420-3-26-.03(19) of these rules that causes the radiation level upon entry into the area to be reduced; or
 - 2. Both conspicuous visible and audible warning signals to warn of the presence of radiation. The visible signal must be actuated by radiation whenever the source is exposed or the machine is energized. The audible signal must be actuated when an attempt is made to enter the installation while the source is exposed or the machine is energized.
- (b) The alarm system must be tested for proper operation with a radiation source each day before the installation is used for radiographic operations. The test must include a check of both the visible and audible signals. Entrance control devices that reduce the radiation level upon entry as designated in 420-3-26-.04(12)(a)1 must be tested monthly. If an entrance control device or an alarm is not operating properly, it must be immediately labeled as defective and repaired within 7 calendar days. The facility may continue to be used during this 7-day period, provided the licensee or registrant implements the continuous surveillance requirements of 420-3-26-.04(21) and uses an alarming ratemeter, unless otherwise exempted. Test records for entrance controls and audible and visual alarms must be maintained in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(30).

(13) Labeling, Storage, and Transportation.

- (a) The licensee may not use a source changer or a container to store radioactive material unless the source changer or the storage container has securely attached to it a durable, legible, and clearly visible label bearing the standard trefoil radiation caution symbol conventional colors (magenta, purple or black on a yellow background) having a minimum diameter of 25 mm, and the wording:

CAUTION *
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES [or " NAME OF COMPANY"]

* --- or "DANGER"

- (b) The licensee may not transport radioactive material unless the material is packaged, and the package is labeled, marked, and accompanied with appropriate shipping papers in accordance with rules set out in Rule 420-3-26-.02.
- (c) Radiographic exposure devices, source changers, storage containers, and radiation machines, must be physically secured to prevent tampering or removal by unauthorized personnel. The licensee shall store radioactive material in a manner that will minimize danger from explosion or fire.
- (d) The licensee shall lock and physically secure the transport package containing radioactive material in the transporting vehicle to prevent accidental loss, tampering, or unauthorized removal.
- (e) The licensee's or registrant's name and city or town where the main business office is located shall be prominently displayed with a durable, clearly visible label(s) on both sides of all vehicles used to transport radioactive material or radiation machines for temporary job site use.

Radiation Safety Requirements

(14) Conducting Industrial Radiographic Operations.

- (a) Whenever radiography is performed at a location other than a permanent radiographic installation, the radiographer must be accompanied by at least one other qualified radiographer or an individual who has at a minimum met the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(c). The additional qualified individual shall observe the operations and be capable of providing immediate assistance to prevent unauthorized entry. Radiography may not be performed if only one qualified individual is present.
- (b) All radiographic operations must be conducted in a permanent radiographic installation unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Agency.
- (c) Except when physically impossible, collimators shall be used in industrial radiographic operations that use radiographic exposure devices that allow the source to be moved out of the device.
- (d) A licensee or registrant may conduct lay-barge, offshore platform, or underwater radiography only if procedures have been approved by the

Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or by another Agreement State.

- (15) **Radiation Safety Officer.** The radiation safety officer shall ensure that radiation safety activities are being performed in accordance with approved procedures and regulatory requirements in the daily operation of the licensee's or registrant's program.
- (a) The minimum qualifications, training, and experience for radiation safety officers for industrial radiography are as follows:
1. Completion of the training and testing requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(a);
 2. 2000 hours of hands-on experience as a qualified radiographer in industrial radiographic operations; and
 3. Formal training in the establishment and maintenance of a radiation protection program.
- (b) The Agency will consider alternatives when the radiation safety officer has appropriate training and experience in the field of ionizing radiation, and in addition, has adequate formal training with respect to the establishment and maintenance of a radiation safety protection program.
- (c) The specific duties and authorities of the radiation safety officer include:
1. Establishing and overseeing all operating, emergency, and ALARA procedures as required by Rule 420-3-26-.03 of these rules and reviewing them regularly to ensure that they conform to Agency rules and to the license or registration conditions;
 2. Overseeing and approving the training program for radiographic personnel to ensure that appropriate and effective radiation protection practices are taught;
 3. Ensuring that required radiation surveys and leak tests are performed and documented in accordance with the rules, including any corrective measures when levels of radiation exceed established limits;
 4. Ensuring that personnel monitoring devices are calibrated, if applicable, and used properly; that records are kept of the monitoring results; and that timely notifications are made as required by Rule 420-

3-26-.03; and

5. Ensuring that operations are conducted safely and for implementing corrective actions including terminating operations.

- (d) Licensees and registrants will have 2 years from the effective date of this rule to meet the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(15)(a) and (b).

(16) **Training.**

- (a) The licensee or registrant may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer until the individual:
 1. Has received at least 40 hours of training in the subjects outlined in 420-3-26-.04(16)(g), in addition to on the job training consisting of hands-on experience under the supervision of a radiographer, is certified through a radiographer certification program by a certifying entity in accordance with the criteria specified in Appendix A of this Rule, and has on their person a valid certification ID card issued by a certifying entity. The on the job training shall include a minimum of 320 hours of active participation in the performance of industrial radiography utilizing radioactive material and/or 160 hours of active participation in the performance of industrial radiography utilizing radiation machines. Individuals performing industrial radiography utilizing radioactive materials and radiation machines must complete both segments of the on the job training (480 hours); or
 2. The licensee or registrant may, until May 25, 2002, allow an individual who has not met the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(a)1, to act as a radiographer provided the individual has received training in an approved training course and successfully completed a written examination that was previously submitted to and approved by the Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or another Agreement State, in addition to on the job training consisting of hands-on experience under the supervision of a radiographer. The on the job training shall include a minimum of 320 hours of active participation in the performance of industrial radiography utilizing radioactive material and/or 160 hours of active participation in the performance of industrial radiography utilizing radiation machines. Individuals performing industrial radiography utilizing radioactive materials and radiation machines must complete both segments of the on the job training (480 hours).

- (b) In addition, the licensee or registrant may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer until the individual:
1. Has received copies of and instruction in the requirements described in the applicable sections of Rules 420-3-26-.01, 420-3-26-.02, 420-3-26-.03, 420-3-26-.04, and 420-3-26-.10, in the license or registration under which the radiographer will perform industrial radiography, and the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures;
 2. Has demonstrated an understanding of items in 420-3-26-.04(16)(b)1 by successful completion of a written or oral examination;
 3. Has received training in the use of the registrant's radiation machines, or the licensee's radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources, in the daily inspection of devices and associated equipment, and in the use of radiation survey instruments; and
 4. Has demonstrated understanding of the use of the equipment described in 420-3-26-.04(16)(b)3 by successful completion of a practical examination.
- (c) The licensee or registrant may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer's assistant until the individual:
1. Has received copies of and instruction in the applicable sections of Rules 420-3-26-.01, 420-3-26-.02, 420-3-26-.03, 420-3-26-.04, and 420-3-26-.10, in the license or registration under which the radiographer's assistant will perform industrial radiography, and the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures;
 2. Has demonstrated an understanding of items in 420-3-26-.04(16)(c)1 by successful completion of a written or oral examination;
 3. Under the personal supervision of a radiographer, has received training in the use of the registrant's radiation machines, or the licensee's radiographic exposure devices and sealed sources, in the daily inspection of devices and associated equipment, and in the use of radiation survey instruments; and
 4. Has demonstrated understanding of the use of the equipment described in 420-3-26-.04(16)(c)3 by successful completion of a

practical examination.

- (d) The licensee or registrant shall provide annual refresher safety training for each radiographer and radiographer's assistant at intervals not to exceed 12 months.
- (e) Except as provided in 420-3-26-.04(16)(e)4, the radiation safety officer or designee shall conduct an inspection program of the job performance of each radiographer and radiographer's assistant to ensure that the Agency rules, license or registration requirements, and operating and emergency procedures are followed. The inspection program must:
 - 1. Include observation of the performance of each radiographer and radiographer's assistant during an actual industrial radiographic operation, at intervals not to exceed 6 months; and
 - 2. Provide that, if a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant has not participated in an industrial radiographic operation for more than 6 months since the last inspection, the radiographer must demonstrate knowledge of the training requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(b)3 and the radiographer's assistant must demonstrate knowledge of the training requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(c)3 by a practical examination before these individuals can next participate in a radiographic operation.
 - 3. The Agency may consider alternatives in those situations where the individual serves as both radiographer and radiation safety officer.
 - 4. In those operations where a single individual serves as both radiographer and radiation safety officer, and performs all radiography operations, an inspection program is not required.
- (f) The licensee or registrant shall maintain records of the required training to include certification documents, written, oral and practical examinations, refresher safety training and inspections of job performance in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(31).
- (g) The licensee or registrant shall include the following subjects required in 420-3-26-.04(16)(a):
 - 1. Fundamentals of radiation safety including:

- (i) Characteristics of gamma and x-radiation;
 - (ii) Units of radiation dose and quantity of radioactivity;
 - (iii) Hazards of exposure to radiation;
 - (iv) Levels of radiation from sources of radiation; and
 - (v) Methods of controlling radiation dose (time, distance, and shielding);
 - 2. Radiation detection instruments including:
 - (i) Use, operation, calibration, and limitations of radiation survey instruments;
 - (ii) Survey techniques; and
 - (iii) Use of personnel monitoring equipment;
 - 3. Equipment to be used including:
 - (i) Operation and control of radiographic exposure equipment, remote handling equipment, and storage containers, including pictures or models of source assemblies (pigtailed);
 - (ii) Operation and control of radiation machines;
 - (iii) Storage, control, and disposal of sources of radiation; and
 - (iv) Inspection and maintenance of equipment.
 - 4. The requirements of pertinent state and federal regulations; and
 - 5. Case histories of accidents in radiography.
- (h) Licensees and registrants will have until May 25, 2001, to comply with the additional training requirements specified in 420-3-26-.04(16)(a)1, 420-3-26-.04(16)(b)1 and 420-3-26-.04(16)(c)1.

(17) Operating and Emergency Procedures.

- (a) Operating and emergency procedures must include, as a minimum, instructions in the following:
1. Appropriate handling and use of sources of radiation so that no person is likely to be exposed to radiation doses in excess of the limits established in Rule 420-3-26-.03;
 2. Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys;
 3. Methods for posting and controlling access to radiographic areas;
 4. Methods and occasions for locking and securing sources of radiation;
 5. Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment;
 6. Transporting equipment to field locations, including packing of radiographic exposure devices and storage containers in the vehicles, placarding of vehicles when required, and control of the equipment during transportation as described in Rule 420-3-26-.02;
 7. The inspection, maintenance, and operability checks of radiographic exposure devices, radiation machines, survey instruments, alarming ratemeters, transport containers, and storage containers;
 8. Steps that must be taken immediately by radiography personnel in the event a pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale, an electronic personal dosimeter reads greater than 2 millisieverts (200 mrem), or an alarming ratemeter alarms unexpectedly;
 9. The procedure(s) for identifying and reporting defects and noncompliance, as required by 420-3-26-.04(37);
 10. The procedure for notifying proper persons in the event of an accident or incident;
 11. Minimizing exposure of persons in the event of an accident or incident, including a source disconnect, a transport accident, or loss of a source of radiation;
 12. Source recovery procedure if licensee will perform source recoveries; and

13. Maintenance of records.
 - (b) The licensee or registrant shall maintain copies of current operating and emergency procedures in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(32) and (36).
- (18) **Supervision of Radiographer's Assistants.** The radiographer's assistant shall be under the personal supervision of a radiographer when using radiographic exposure devices, radiation machines, associated equipment, or a sealed source, or while conducting radiation surveys required by 420-3-26-.04(20)(b) or (c) to determine that the sealed source has returned to the shielded position or the radiation machine is off after an exposure. The personal supervision must include:
 - (a) The radiographer's physical presence at the site where the sources of radiation are being used;
 - (b) The availability of the radiographer to give immediate assistance if required; and
 - (c) The radiographer's direct observation of the assistant's performance of the operations referred to in this section.
- (19) **Personnel Monitoring.**
 - (a) The licensee or registrant may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant unless, at all times during radiographic operations, each individual wears, on the trunk of the body, a combination of direct reading dosimeter, an alarming ratemeter, and a radiation monitor badge. At permanent radiographic installations where other appropriate alarming or warning devices are in routine use, or during radiographic operations using only radiation machines, the use of an alarming ratemeter is not required.
 1. Pocket dosimeters must have a range from zero to 2 millisieverts (200 mrem) and must be recharged at the start of each shift. Electronic personal dosimeters may only be used in place of ion-chamber pocket dosimeters.
 2. Each radiation monitor badge must be assigned to and worn by only one individual.
 3. Radiation monitor badges must be exchanged at periods not to exceed one month.

4. After replacement, each radiation monitor badge must be returned to the supplier for processing within 14 calendar days of the end of the monitoring period, or as soon as practicable. In circumstances that make it impossible to return each radiation monitor badge in 14 calendar days, such circumstances must be documented and available for review by the Agency.
- (b) Direct reading dosimeters such as pocket dosimeters or electronic personal dosimeters, must be read and the exposures recorded at the beginning and end of each shift, and records must be maintained in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(33).
- (c) Pocket dosimeters, or electronic personal dosimeters, must be checked at periods not to exceed 12 months for correct response to radiation, and records must be maintained in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(33). Acceptable dosimeters must read within plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation exposure.
- (d) If an individual's pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale, or the electronic personal dosimeter reads greater than 2 millisieverts (200 mrem), the individual's radiation monitor badge must be sent for processing within 24 hours. In addition, the individual may not resume work associated with the use of sources of radiation until a determination of the individual's radiation exposure has been made. This determination must be made by the radiation safety officer or the radiation safety officer's designee. The results of this determination must be included in the records maintained in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(33).
- (e) If a radiation monitor badge is lost or damaged, the worker shall cease work immediately until a replacement radiation monitor badge is provided and the exposure is calculated for the time period from issuance to loss or damage of the radiation monitor badge. The results of the calculated exposure and the time period for which the radiation monitor badge was lost or damaged must be included in the records maintained in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(33).
- (f) Reports received from the radiation monitor badge processor must be retained in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(33).
- (g) Each alarming ratemeter must:
 1. Be checked to ensure that the alarm functions properly before using at the start of each shift;

2. Be set to give an alarm signal at a preset dose rate of 5 millisieverts (500 mrem) per hour; with an accuracy of plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation dose rate;
3. Require special means to change the preset alarm function; and
4. Be calibrated at periods not to exceed 12 months for correct response to radiation. The licensee shall maintain records of alarming ratemeter calibrations in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(33).

(20) **Radiation Surveys.** The licensee or registrant shall:

- (a) Conduct all surveys with a calibrated and operable radiation survey instrument that meets the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(8);
- (b) Conduct a survey of the radiographic exposure device and the guide tube after each exposure when approaching the device or the guide tube. The survey must determine that the sealed source has returned to its shielded position before exchanging films, repositioning the exposure head, or dismantling equipment. Radiation machines shall be surveyed after each exposure to determine that the machine is off;
- (c) Conduct a survey of the radiographic exposure device whenever the source is exchanged and whenever a radiographic exposure device is placed in a storage area as defined in 420-3-26-.04(3), to ensure that the sealed source is in its shielded position; and
- (d) Maintain records in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(34).

(21) **Surveillance.** During each radiographic operation, the radiographer shall ensure continuous direct visual surveillance of the operation to protect against unauthorized entry into a radiation area or a high radiation area, as defined in Rule 420-3-26-.01, except at permanent radiographic installations where all entryways are locked and the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(12) are met.

(22) **Posting.** All areas in which industrial radiography is being performed must be conspicuously posted as required by rule 420-3-26-.03(28). The exceptions listed in rule 420-3-26-.03(29) do not apply to industrial radiographic operations.

Recordkeeping Requirements

- (23) **Records for Industrial Radiography.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain a copy of its license or registration, documents incorporated by reference, and amendments to each of these items until superseded by new documents approved by the Agency, or until the Agency terminates the license or registration.
- (24) **Records of Receipt and Transfer of Sources of Radiation.**
- (a) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records showing the receipts and transfers of sealed sources, devices using DU for shielding, and radiation machines, and retain each record for 3 years after transfer or disposal.
 - (b) These records must include the date, the name of the individual making the record, radionuclide, number of becquerels (curies) or mass (for DU), and manufacturer, model, and serial number of each source of radiation and/or device, as appropriate.
- (25) **Records of Radiation Survey Instruments.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records of the calibrations of its radiation survey instruments that are required under 420-3-26-.04(8) and retain each record for 3 years after it is made.
- (26) **Records of Leak Testing of Sealed Sources and Devices Containing DU.** Each licensee shall maintain records of leak test results for sealed sources and for devices containing DU. The results must be stated in units of becquerels (microcuries). The licensee shall retain each record for 3 years after it is made or until the source in storage is removed whichever is greater.
- (27) **Records of Physical Inventory.**
- (a) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records of the physical inventory of all sources of radiation, including devices containing depleted uranium, as required by 420-3-26-.04(10), and retain each record for 3 years.
 - (b) The record must include the date of the inventory, name of the individual conducting the inventory, radionuclide, number of becquerels (curies) or mass (for DU) in each device, location of sources of radiation and/or devices, and manufacturer, model, and serial number of each source of radiation and/or device, as appropriate.
- (28) **Utilization Logs.**
- (a) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain utilization logs showing for each

source of radiation the following information:

1. A description, including the make, model, and serial number of the radiation machine or the radiographic exposure device, transport, or storage container in which the sealed source is located;
2. The identity and signature of the radiographer to whom assigned;
3. The location and dates of use, including the dates removed and returned to storage; and
4. For permanent radiographic installations, the dates each radiation machine is energized or radiographic exposure device utilized.

- (b) The licensee or registrant shall retain the logs required by 420-3-26-.04(28)(a) for 3 years.

(29) **Records of Inspection and Maintenance of Radiation Machines, Radiographic Exposure Devices, Transport and Storage Containers, Associated Equipment, Source Changers, and Survey Instruments.**

- (a) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records specified in 420-3-26-.04(11) of equipment problems found in daily checks and quarterly inspections of radiation machines, radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment, source changers, and survey instruments; and retain each record for 3 years after it is made.
- (b) The record must include the date of check or inspection, name of inspector, equipment involved, any problems found, and what repair and/or maintenance, if any, was performed.

(30) **Records of Alarm System and Entrance Control Checks at Permanent Radiographic Installations.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records of alarm system and entrance control device tests required by 420-3-26-.04(12) and retain each record for 3 years after it is made.

(31) **Records Of Training and Certification.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain the following records for 3 years following termination of employment:

- (a) Records of training of each radiographer and each radiographer's assistant. The record must include radiographer certification documents and verification

of certification status, copies of written tests, dates of oral and practical examinations, the names of individuals conducting and receiving the oral and practical examinations, and a list of items tested and the results of the oral and practical examinations; and

- (b) Records of annual refresher safety training and semi-annual inspections of job performance for each radiographer and each radiographer's assistant. The records must list the topics discussed during the refresher safety training, the dates the annual refresher safety training was conducted, and names of the instructors and attendees. For inspections of job performance, the records must also include a list showing the items checked and any non-compliance observed by the radiation safety officer or designee.
- (32) **Copies of Operating and Emergency Procedures.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain a copy of current operating and emergency procedures until the Agency terminates the license or registration. Superseded material must be retained for 3 years after the change is made.
- (33) **Records of Personnel Monitoring.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain the following exposure records specified in 420-3-26-.04(19):
- (a) Direct reading dosimeter readings and yearly operability checks required by 420-3-26-.04(19)(b) and (c) for 3 years after the record is made;
 - (b) Records of alarming ratemeter calibrations for 3 years after the record is made;
 - (c) Reports received from the radiation monitor badge processor until the Agency terminates the license or registration. Upon termination of the license or registration, the licensee or registrant shall permanently store records on Agency Form Y or equivalent, or shall make provision with the Agency for transfer to the Agency; and
 - (d) Records of estimates of exposures as a result of off-scale personal direct reading dosimeters, or lost or damaged, radiation monitor badges until the Agency terminates the license or registration.
- (34) **Records of Radiation Surveys.** Each licensee shall maintain a record of each exposure device survey conducted before the device is placed in storage as specified in 420-3-26-.04(20)(c). Each record must be maintained for 3 years after it is made.
- (35) **Form of Records.** Each record required by this Part must be legible throughout the

specified retention period. The record may be the original or a reproduced copy or a microform provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of reproducing a clear copy throughout the required retention period. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the required retention period. Records, such as letters, drawings, and specifications, must include all pertinent information, such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The licensee or registrant shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

(36) Location Of Documents and Records.

- (a) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain copies of records required by this Rule and other applicable rules at the location identified by the applicant as specified in rule 420-3-26-.02(10)(g).
- (b) Each licensee or registrant shall also maintain current copies of the following documents and records sufficient to demonstrate compliance at each applicable field station and each temporary jobsite;
 - 1. The license or registration authorizing the use of sources of radiation;
 - 2. A copy of Rules 420-3-26-.01, 420-3-26-.02, 420-3-26-.03, 420-3-26-.04, 420-3-26-.05, and 420-3-26-.10;
 - 3. Utilization logs for each source of radiation dispatched from that location as required by 420-3-26-.04(28).
 - 4. Records of equipment problems identified in daily checks of equipment as required by 420-3-26-.04(29)(a);
 - 5. Records of alarm system and entrance control checks required by 420-3-26-.04(30), if applicable;
 - 6. Records of dosimeter readings as required by 420-3-26-.04(33);
 - 7. Operating and emergency procedures as required by 420-3-26-.04(32);
 - 8. Evidence of the latest calibration of the radiation survey instruments in use at the site, as required by 420-3-26-.04(25);

9. Evidence of the latest calibrations of alarming ratemeters and operability checks of dosimeters as required by 420-3-26-.04(33);
10. Survey records as required by 420-3-26-.04(34) and 420-3-26-.03(42) as applicable, for the period of operation at the site;
11. The shipping papers for the transportation of radioactive materials required by Rule 420-3-26-.02(23) and (24); and
12. When operating under reciprocity pursuant to Rule 420-3-26-.02(20) or 420-3-26-.05(6), a copy of the applicable State license or registration, or Nuclear Regulatory Commission license authorizing the use of sources of radiation.

Notifications

(37) Notifications.

- (a) In addition to the reporting requirements specified in Rule 420-3-26-.03, each licensee or registrant shall provide a written report to the Agency within 30 days of the occurrence of any of the following incidents involving radiographic equipment:
 1. Unintentional disconnection of the source assembly from the control cable;
 2. Inability to retract the source assembly to its fully shielded position and secure it in this position;
 3. Failure of any component, which is critical to safe operation of the device, to properly perform its intended function; or
 4. An indicator on a radiation machine fails to show that radiation is being produced, an exposure switch fails to terminate production of radiation, or a safety interlock fails to terminate x-ray production.
- (b) The licensee or registrant shall include the following information in each report submitted under 420-3-26-.04(37)(a), and in each report of overexposure submitted under Rule 420-3-26-.03(53) which involves failure of safety components of radiography equipment:

1. Description of the equipment problem;
 2. Cause of each incident, if known;
 3. Name of the manufacturer and model number of equipment involved in the incident;
 4. Place, date, and time of the incident;
 5. Actions taken to establish normal operations;
 6. Corrective actions taken or planned to prevent recurrence; and
 7. Names and qualifications of personnel involved in the incident.
- (c) Any licensee or registrant conducting radiographic operations or storing sources of radiation at any location not listed on the license or registration for a period in excess of 90 days in a calendar year, shall notify the Agency prior to exceeding the 90 days.

Radiographer Certification

(38) Application and Examinations.

(a) Application

1. An application for taking the examination shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the Agency.
2. A non-refundable fee of One Hundred Twenty Five Dollars (\$125) shall be submitted with the application to cover certification administrative costs, such as the examination, training documentation review, and issuance of certification.
3. The application and the non-refundable fee shall be submitted to the Agency on or before the dates specified by the Agency.
4. An individual whose certification ID card has been suspended or revoked shall obtain written approval from the Agency to apply to retake the examination.

(b) Examination. The examination shall be given for the purpose of determining

the qualifications of applicants.

1. A written examination shall be held at dates, times, and locations determined by the Agency. The scope of the examination and the methods of procedure, including determination of the passing score, shall be prescribed by the Agency. The examination will assess the applicant's knowledge to safely use sources of radiation and related equipment and the applicant's knowledge of Rules 420-3-26-.01, 420-3-26-.02, 420-3-26-.03, 420-3-26-.04, and 420-3-26-.10.
2. The examination will be administered by the Agency or persons authorized by the Agency.
3. A candidate failing an examination may apply for re-examination in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(38)(a) and will be re-examined. A candidate shall not retake the same version of the examination.
4. The examination will be in English.
5. To take the examination, an individual shall have a picture identification card, such as a driver's license, at the time of the examination.
6. Calculators will be permitted during the examination. However, calculators or computers with preprogrammed data or formulas, including exposure calculators, will not be permitted during the examination.
7. The examination will be a "closed book" examination.
8. Any individual observed by an Agency proctor to be compromising the integrity of the examination shall be required to surrender the examination, the answer sheet, and any work paper. Such individual will not be allowed to complete the examination, will forfeit the examination fee, and will leave the examination site to avoid disturbing other examinees. Such individual must wait 90 days and must resubmit a new application and an additional non-refundable fee of One Hundred Twenty Five Dollars (\$125) before taking a new examination.
9. Examination material shall be returned to the Agency at the end of the examination. No photographic or other copying of examination

questions or materials shall be permitted. Disclosure by any individual of the contents of any examination prior to its administration is prohibited.

10. The names and scores of individuals taking the examination shall be a public record.

(39) Certification Identification (ID) Card.

- (a). A certification ID card shall be issued to each person who successfully completes the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(a)1 and the examination prescribed in 420-3-26-.04(38)(b).
 1. Each person's certification ID card shall contain their photograph. The Agency will take the photograph at the time the examination is administered.
 2. The certification ID card remains the property of the Agency and may be revoked or suspended.
 3. Any individual who wishes to replace their certification ID card shall submit to the Agency a written request for a replacement certification ID card, stating the reason a replacement certification ID card is needed. A non-refundable fee of Twenty Dollars (\$20) shall be paid to the Agency for each replacement of a certification ID card. The prescribed fee shall be submitted with the written request for a replacement certification ID card. The individual shall maintain a copy of the request in their possession while performing industrial radiographic operations until a replacement certification ID card is received from the Agency.
- (b). Each certification ID card is valid for a period of five years, unless revoked or suspended in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(39)(d). Each certification ID card expires at the end of the day, in the month and year stated on the certification ID card.
- (c). Renewal of Certification ID card:.
 1. Applications for examination to renew a certification ID card shall be filed in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(38)(a).
 2. The examination for renewal of a certification ID card shall be

administered in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(38)(b).

3. A renewal certification ID card shall be issued in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(39)(a).

(d) Revocation or suspension of a certification ID card.

1. Any radiographer who violates these rules or equivalent State or Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations, or any applicable statutory requirements may be required to show cause at a formal hearing why their certification ID card should not be revoked or suspended in accordance with 420-3-26-.04(39)(d)2.
2. When an Agency order has been issued for an industrial radiographer to cease and desist from the use of sources of radiation or the Agency revokes or suspends their certification ID card, the industrial radiographer shall surrender the certification ID card to the Agency until the order is changed or the suspension expires.

(40) **Reciprocity.**

- (a) All reciprocal recognition of licenses and registrations by the Agency will be granted in accordance with rule 420-3-26-.02(20) and 420-3-26-.05(6).
- (b) Reciprocal recognition by the Agency of an individual radiographer certification will be granted provided that:
 1. The individual holds a valid certification in the appropriate category issued by a certifying entity, as defined in 420-3-26-.04(3)(i);
 2. The requirements and procedures of the certifying entity issuing the certification affords the same or comparable certification standards as those afforded by 420-3-26-.04(16)(a);
 3. The applicant presents the certification to the Agency prior to entry into the state; and
 4. No escalated enforcement action is pending with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or in any other state.
- (c) Certified individuals who are granted reciprocity by the Agency shall maintain the certification upon which the reciprocal recognition was granted, or prior

to the expiration of such certification, shall meet the requirements of 420-3-26-.04(16)(a).

(41) Specific Requirements for Radiographic Personnel Performing Industrial Radiography.

- (a) At a job site, the following shall be supplied by the licensee or registrant:
 - 1. At least one operable, calibrated survey instrument for each exposure device or radiation machine in use;
 - 2. A current radiation monitor badge for each person performing radiographic operations;
 - 3. An operable, calibrated direct reading dosimeter for each person performing radiographic operations ;
 - 4. An operable, calibrated, alarming ratemeter for each person performing radiographic operations using a radiographic exposure device; and
 - 5. The appropriate barrier ropes and signs.
- (b) Each radiographer at a job site shall have on their person a valid certification ID card issued by a certifying entity.
- (c) Industrial radiographic operations shall not be performed if any of the items in 420-3-26-.04(41)(a) and (b) are not available at the job site or are inoperable.
- (d) During an inspection, the Agency may terminate an operation if any of the items in 420-3-26-.04(41)(a) and (b) are not available or operable, or if the required number of radiographic personnel are not present. Operations shall not be resumed until all required conditions are met.

Authority: §§22-14-4, 22-14-7, and 22-14-8, Code of Alabama, 1975.

History: New 6-15-66, Revised 3-18-70, 3-17-71; Repromulgated 8-21-74; Revised 5-21-75, 1-18-78; Revised 11-21-79; Revised and Repromulgated 10-21-81;

Revised and Repromulgated effective 12-31-83; Revised and Repromulgated effective 1-31-90; Revised and Repromulgated effective 4-22-94; Revised and Repromulgated effective May 25, 2000.

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420-3-26-.04**APPENDIX A****I. Requirements for an Independent Certifying Organization.**

An independent certifying organization shall:

1. Be an organization such as a society or association, whose members participate in, or have an interest in, the field of industrial radiography;
2. Make its membership available to the general public nationwide. Membership shall not be restricted because of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin or disability;
3. Have a certification program open to nonmembers, as well as members;
4. Be an incorporated, nationally recognized organization, that is involved in setting national standards of practice within its fields of expertise;
5. Have an adequate staff, a viable system for financing its operations, and a policy and decision-making review board;
6. Have a set of written organizational by-laws and policies that provide adequate assurance of lack of conflict of interest and a system for monitoring and enforcing those by-laws and policies;
7. Have a committee, whose members can carry out their responsibilities impartially, to review and approve the certification guidelines and procedures, and to advise the organization's staff in implementing the certification program;
8. Have a committee, whose members can carry out their responsibilities impartially, to review complaints against certified individuals and to determine appropriate sanctions;
9. Have written procedures describing all aspects of its certification program, maintain records of the current status of each individual's certification and the administration of its certification program;
10. Have procedures to ensure that certified individuals are provided due process

with respect to the administration of its certification program, including the process of becoming certified and any sanctions imposed against certified individuals;

11. Have procedures for proctoring examinations, including qualifications for proctors. These procedures must ensure that the individuals proctoring each examination are not employed by the same company or corporation (or a wholly-owned subsidiary of such company or corporation) as any of the examinees;
12. Exchange information about certified individuals with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other independent certifying organizations and/or Agreement States and allow periodic review of its certification program and related records; and
13. Provide a description to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of its procedures for choosing examination sites and for providing an appropriate examination environment.

II. Requirements for Certification Programs.

All certification programs must:

1. Require applicants for certification to (a) receive training in the topics set forth in 420-3-26-.04(16)(g) or equivalent State or Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations, and (b) satisfactorily complete a written examination covering these topics;
2. Require applicants for certification to provide documentation that demonstrates that the applicant has:
 - (a) received training in the topics set forth in 420-3-26-.04(16)(g) or equivalent State or Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations;
 - (b) satisfactorily completed a minimum period of on-the-job training as specified in 420-3-26-.04(16)(a); and
 - (c) received verification by a State licensee or registrant or a Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensee that the applicant has demonstrated the capability of independently working as a radiographer.
3. Include procedures to ensure that all examination questions are protected

from disclosure;

4. Include procedures for denying an application and revoking, suspending, and reinstating a certification;
5. Provide a certification period of not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years;
6. Include procedures for renewing certifications and, if the procedures allow renewals without examination, require evidence of recent full-time employment and annual refresher training; and
7. Provide a timely response to inquiries, by telephone or letter, from members of the public, about an individual's certification status.

III. Requirements for Written Examinations

All examinations must be:

1. Designed to test an individual's knowledge and understanding of the topics listed in 420-3-26-.04(16)(g) or equivalent State or Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements;
2. Written in a multiple-choice format;
3. Have test items drawn from a question bank containing psychometrically valid questions based on the material in 420-3-26-.04(16)(g).