



ADMINISTRATIVE RULES OF MONTANA



37.14.1011 VETERINARY MEDICINE RADIOGRAPHIC INSTALLATIONS

- (1) The equipment used in veterinary medicine radiographic installations shall be as follows:
 - (a) The tube housing shall be of diagnostic type.
 - (b) Diaphragms or cones shall be provided for collimating the useful beam to the area of clinical interest and shall provide the same degree of protection as is required of the housing. X-ray equipment acquired after July 1, 1980, shall be equipped with a variable rectangular collimator fitted with a light field that defines the entire area covered by the beam.
 - (c) Except when contraindicated for a particular radiographic purpose, the total filtration permanently in the useful beam shall not be less than 1.5 millimeters aluminum-equivalent for machines capable of operating up to no more than 70 kVp and 2.5 millimeters aluminum-equivalent for machines capable of operating in excess of 70 kVp.
 - (d) A device shall be provided to terminate the exposure after a preset time or exposure.
 - (e) A type of dead-man switch for an exposure switch shall be provided, together with an electrical cord of sufficient length so that the operator can stand out of the useful beam and at least 6 feet from the animal during all x-ray exposures.
- (2) All wall, ceiling, and floor areas shall be equivalent to or provided with applicable protective barriers or shielding as required in ARM 37.14.705 , 37.14.708 , and 37.14.709 .
- (3) The operating procedures applicable to veterinary medicine radiographic installations shall be as follows:
 - (a) The operator shall stand at least 6 feet from the tube housing and the animal during radiographic exposures. Provisions shall be made so that the operator will not be required to stand in the useful beam.
 - (b) Hand-held fluoroscopic screens shall not be used.
 - (c) The tube housing shall not be held by the operator.
 - (d) No individual other than the operator shall be in the x-ray room while exposures are being made unless such individual's assistance is required.
 - (e) In any application in which the operator or other assisting individual is not located behind a protective barrier, clothing consisting of a protective apron having a lead-equivalent of not less than 0.5 millimeter shall be worn by the operator and any other individuals in the room during exposure.

- (f) No individual shall be regularly employed to hold or support animals, or hold film during radiation exposures. Operating personnel shall not perform this service except in cases in which no other method is available. Any individual holding or supporting an animal during radiation exposure shall wear protective gloves and apron having a lead-equivalent of not less than 0.5 millimeter.
- (g) Personnel monitoring shall be performed in controlled areas for each occupationally exposed individual beyond the required 13-week period, for whom there is a reasonable possibility of receiving a dose exceeding one-fourth the applicable maximum permissible dose.

Authorizing statute(s): Sec. 75-3-201 and 75-3-202, MCA

Implementing statute(s): Sec. 75-3-201, 75-3-202 and 75-3-204, MCA

History: NEW, 1980 MAR p. 1069, Eff. 3/28/80; TRANS, from DHES, 1996 MAR p. 433; TRANS, from DEQ, 2000 MAR p. 189.