X-Ray Radiation Safety Training

CSULB

Radiation Safety Program
Outline

• Regulatory framework
• Explanation of X-ray radiation, sources and biological effects
• Important units, radiation safety, dose
• Detection and monitoring of x-ray radiation
• Emergency procedures
• Where to find further information
State of California Regulations
Analytical X-Ray Machines

• Analytical X-Ray machines are used in research and teaching at CSULB. They include, but are not limited to: Portable field radiography units, Cabinet X-Ray Diffraction systems, X-Ray Fluorescence systems (fixed and portable), Scanning Electron Microscopes (SEM) and Transmission Electron Microscopes (TEM).

• X-ray devices are regulated by and must be registered (for a fee) with the State of California, Department of Public Health, Radiologic Health Branch (RHB). Regulations pertaining to X-Ray devices can be found in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 17. The RHB enforces these regulations and regularly inspects our program without advanced notice.
State of California Regulations
Analytical X-Ray Machines (2)

• Each analytical x-ray device supervisor shall ensure training of each user and document this training. This training shall consist of Radiation Safety’s introductory training/exam and machine-specific training, including a practical examination.

• Each x-ray supervisor shall ensure that x-ray equipment is operated only by persons adequately instructed in safe operating procedures and competent in the safe use of the equipment. Safety rules shall be provided to each operator. A use-log shall be maintained.

• Registration documents are on file at the Radiation Safety Office.
State of California Regulations
Diagnostic X-Ray Machines

• Diagnostic or medical X-Ray devices are used for medical radiography or bone densitometry. These X-ray devices are also regulated and registered by the State of California, Department of Public Health, Radiologic Health Branch (RHB).

• Diagnostic (medical-use) machine operators must be qualified and licensed by the RHB.

• A licensed Supervising physician must also be retained by the University for all diagnostic X-Ray devices.
State of California Regulations
Diagnostic X-Ray Machines (2)

• The State of California RHB routinely inspects X-ray devices without notice per CCR Title 17.

• Form RH 2364, “Notice To Employees” must be posted at all X-Ray devices. It has important regulatory information as well as RHB contact information.
Notice to Employees
Form RH 2364

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The California Radiation Control Regulations include standards for protection against radiation hazards. The State Department of Public Health has primary responsibility for enforcing these standards. The California Radiation Control Regulations are issued under authority of the California Department of Public Health or its authorized inspection agencies.

EMPLOYER’S RESPONSIBILITIES

You should read and understand these California radiation protection standards and your employer’s policies on radiation exposure. You must comply with these requirements for your own safety and the safety of others. Report promptly to your employer any condition which may lead to or cause a violation of these standards or employer operating and emergency procedures.

SCOPE OF THE STANDARDS

The Standards for Protection Against Radiation define:

1. Limits on exposure to radiation and radioactive materials.
2. Actions to be taken after accidental exposure.
3. Planning conditions requiring personnel monitoring, safety surveys, engineered controls, and safety equipment.
4. Proper use of caution signs, labels, and safety interlock devices.
5. Requirements for keeping worker exposure records and reporting of such exposures.
6. The requirement for specific operating and emergency procedures for radiation work and operation of equipment.
7. The rights of workers regarding safety inspections.

EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Your employer is required to:

1. Comply with the requirements of the California Radiation Control Regulations, departmental rules, and license conditions.
2. Post or make available to you copies of the Radiation Control Regulations, any license issued thereunder, and your operating and emergency procedures.
3. Post any notice of violation of radiological working conditions.
4. Provide you with information on your exposure to radiation.

REPORTS ON YOUR RADIATION EXPOSURE HISTORY

1. California Radiation Control Regulations require your employer to give you a written report if you receive an exposure greater than the limits set out in Title 10, California Code of Regulations, section 3050, containing limits for occupational exposure. If you are exposed to more than 500 microsiemens in a single exposure, your employer must report that exposure to the California Department of Health Services. Your employer must give you a written report of your exposures upon termination of your employment, and to advise you of your exposures annually.

INSPECTIONS

The employer or one of its contractors will inspect your work area from time to time to ensure that health and safety requirements are being followed and that these requirements are effective in protecting you. Inspections may also be carried out by the California Department of Public Health or other agency. Your employer may require that you certify that you understand and comply with the radiation safety requirements. Your employer may require that you report any violations of the safety requirements.

In addition, if you believe that any health and safety requirements are being violated, you or your workers' representative may request that an inspection be made by sending a complaint to the Department of Public Health or other agency. Your complaint must describe the specific circumstances of the apparent violation and must be signed by you or your workers' representative. The Department is required to give your employer a copy of any such complaint. Notice may be withheld at your request. You should understand, however, that the law protects you from being discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing a complaint.

FOR RADIOLOGIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (24/7), PHONE 1-800-852-7555
To contact the Radiologic Health Branch, phone (916) 327-5106 or go to:
http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/RadiologicHealthBranch.aspx
CSULB Radiation Machines Registration

- Issued to CSULB by the California Dept. of Public Health Radiologic Health Branch.
- All X-Ray machines at CSULB shall be registered with the State. This includes electron microscopes.
- The Radiation Safety Office has day-to-day program oversight.
CSULB Radiation Safety Committee

• The CSULB Radiation Safety Committee (RSC), appointed by University Administration, is composed of experienced radioactive materials users, X-Ray machine users, Radiation safety staff and administration.

• The RSC issues permits to individuals who have demonstrated appropriate training and experience with the machines they propose to use.
X-Ray Permit

Ionizing Radiation Use Authorization (IRUA)

[Image of the document]
CSULB X-Ray Device Requirements

• If you plan to acquire any X-ray devices YOU MUST get written approval from radiation safety first! 562 985-5623.

• CSULB Radiation Safety inspects X-ray devices annually.

• X-ray users must be approved and trained by the device Principal Investigator (PI).

• Device PI shall ensure that all safety interlocks and shielding are working properly. Radiation Safety will verify.

• Appropriate signs and emergency information shall be posted at the instrument.
CSULB X-Ray Device Requirements (2)

• X-ray devices shall not be repaired or have the housing removed without prior written approval of the RSO.

• An entry on a use-log for each x-ray generating device must be completed for each operation of the unit, including training and diagnostic checks.

• The Campus Radiation Safety Office must be notified in the event of a planned move, disposal or transfer of ownership of any X-Ray device. Written approval of the RSO must be obtained. Registration changes are required to be forwarded by the Radiation Safety Office to the State RHB within 30 days.
Standards for Protection Against Radiation: Worker Rights and Responsibilities

• Operate x-ray device only as specified in manufacturers operating instructions and within limits placed by CSULB Radiation Safety.

• Notify CSULB Radiation Safety Office of any repairs, modifications, disposal or relocation of an X-ray device.

• See “Notice to Employees” posted on the official CNSM Workplace Bulletin board and in labs where X-Ray machines are present:
  – Provides overview of the Standards for Protection against Radiation in the workplace.
  – Lists regulatory agency phone numbers and website address.
Notice to Employees
Form RH 2364
Radiation Defined

**Radiation:** energy in the form of waves or particles.
Non-Ionizing Radiation

• **Non-Ionizing Radiation**: Radiation that does not have sufficient energy to dislodge orbital electrons.

• Examples of non-ionizing radiation:
  - microwaves
  - ultraviolet and visible light
  - lasers
  - radio waves
  - infrared light
  - radar
Ionizing Radiation

- **Ionizing Radiation**: Radiation that has sufficient energy to dislodge orbital electrons, cause ionization, break molecular bonds.

- Examples of ionizing radiation:
  - x-rays: generated by high voltage equipment
  - alpha particles, beta particles, neutrons and gamma rays: given off by unstable radioactive material(s).
X-Rays

• X-rays are high energy photons
• X-rays are emitted by inner-orbital electrons and are nearly identical to gamma rays. Gamma rays originate in the atomic nucleus.
• Like gamma rays, X-rays are penetrating and carry enough energy to ionize atoms in their path and require shielding to reduce their intensity and minimize the danger of tissue damage to personnel.
• Excessive exposure to X-rays can cause severe radiation burns and deep tissue damage that can lead to various cancers.
Discovery of X-Rays

• X-rays were discovered in 1895
  – Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen observed that a screen coated with barium salt fluoresced when placed near a cathode ray tube.
  – Roentgen concluded that a form of penetrating radiation was being emitted by the cathode ray tube and called the unknown rays “X-rays.”

Early X-Ray Tube (1899): This tube is a specimen of the first type of gas x-ray tube to incorporate a water-cooled anode. The hollow anode was supplied with water by gravity feed from a supply held in the side bulb. This type of tube was introduced by Mueller about 1899.
How X-Ray Tubes Generate X-Rays

Electrons from heated cathode filament are accelerated by high voltage in a vacuum and bombard the dense metal anode target.

Two types of x-rays generated:

– Characteristic x-rays: high energy electron collides with an inner shell target atom electron causing both to be ejected leaving a “hole” that is filled by an outer shell electron with the energy loss being emitted as an x-ray photon.

– Bremsstrahlung x-rays: an electron passing near a target atom nucleus is slowed and its path is deflected. Energy lost is emitted as an x-ray photon.
Common Sources of Exposure to Radioactivity

Sources of X-Rays

- Solar Radiation
- Nuclear Medicine
- Medical Imaging
- Cosmic Rays
- Radon
- Each Other
- Nuclear Power
- Consumer Products
- Radioactive Waste
- Terrestrial Radiation
- Food & Drink
Medical Imaging

Conventional X-Ray

- X-ray machine
- X-rays (invisible)
- X-ray cassette holds the x-ray film
- X-rays passing through hard tissue like bone (more dense) meet more resistance and leave a lighter image on the film.
- X-rays passing through soft tissue like skin and muscle meet little resistance (less dense) and leave a darker image on the film.

Computed Tomography (CT) Scan

- X-ray source
  - This generates the beam of X-rays and rotates around the body for each slice
- Direction of rotation of X-ray source
- X-ray detector
  - The detector rotates to remain opposite the X-ray source
- CT scanner
  - To vary the angle of view, the scanner can be tilted forwards and backwards
- Motorized bed
  - The bed moves forwards a small distance between each scan
- Control panel
- Normal kidneys
Cosmic Rays

- Particles that bombard the Earth from anywhere beyond its atmosphere.
  - Most are atomic nuclei from elements such as hydrogen or helium.
  - Produce showers of secondary particles including x-rays when they collide with oxygen, nitrogen and other atmospheric components.
Consumer Products

• There are many sources of radiation associated with consumer products.
  – Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) television sets emit low energy x-rays.
  – Other consumer products emit other types of radiation.
Analytical X-Rays

Two X-ray analytical methods are commonly used as research tools at CSULB:

1. **Diffraction [XRD]**
   - X-ray scattering from crystalline materials yields a “fingerprint” of crystalline structure. Data from the scattered beam is checked against a library of known spectra to identify the material.

2. **Fluorescence [XRF]**
   - Emission of characteristic "secondary" (or fluorescent) X-rays from a material that has been excited by bombarding with high-energy X-rays.
Hazards of Analytical X-Ray Equipment

• **The primary beam:** The primary beam is most hazardous because of the extremely high exposure rates. Exposure rates of 400,000 rems (unit of x-ray dose) per minute at the port have been reported for ordinary diffraction tubes. 5.0 rems is the annual maximum whole body dose allowed to the operator of an x-ray.

• **Leakage or scatter of the primary beam through cracks in shielding or due to defective equipment:** The leakage or scatter of the primary beam through apertures in ill fitting shielding or defective equipment can produce very high intensity beams of possibly small and irregular cross section.
Hazards of Analytical X-Ray Equipment (2)

- **Penetration of the primary beam through the tube housing, shutters or diffraction apparatus:** The hazard resulting from penetration of the useful beam through shutters or the x-ray tube housing is slight in well designed equipment. Adequate shielding is easily attained at the energies commonly used for diffraction and florescence analysis.

- **Diffracted rays:** Diffracted beams also tend to be small and irregular in shape. They may be directed at almost any angle with respect to the main beam, and occasionally involve exposure rates of the order of 4,800 rems per minute for short periods.
Causes of Radiation Exposure
Using ANALYTICAL X-Ray

- Putting fingers in X-ray beam to change sample
- Aligning X-ray beam visually
- Modification of shielding
- Failure to realize X-rays are emitted from several ports
- Failure to read and follow manufacturers X-ray operating instructions

Any of these actions could cause an unnecessary exposure and potential serious injury.
Diagnostic X-Rays

Two main types of diagnostic X-ray devices:

1. Radiograph
   - a picture with film or image is sent direct to computer screen. These are quick ‘shots.’

2. Fluoroscopic
   - a real time “moving” inspection on inside functions. These longer exposures yield high doses.
Diagnostic Radiology

• **Diagnostic radiology** is the branch of medicine that involves taking and reading X-rays. The physicians that prescribe the shots and the technologists that operate the machines are specifically trained and licensed to perform these tasks. They also stay current through continuing education. Institutions are always striving to get quality images with the minimum patient exposure.
Industrial X-Rays

• X-rays are used for non-destructive testing (NDT) and have applications in a wide range of industries.
• NDT uses x-ray beams (or gamma or beta emissions from a radiation source) to inspect products or processes without damaging them. This discipline is called Industrial Radiography.
• Industrial x-ray machines are used primarily to find defects in castings, structures, and welds, find foreign material in food products, and to inspect luggage at airports, building entries etc.
• Electron microscopy equipment generates x-rays inside the apparatus. Factory shielding prevents exposures.
Biological Effects of Radiation

• Radiation may:
  – deposit energy in body
  – cause DNA damage
  – create ionizations in body
  – leading to free radicals $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$
  – or causing critical molecular covalent bonds to break

• All of which may lead to biological damage
X-Ray Effects

The effects of X-ray exposure depends on several factors (as with all radiation) including:

• Length of exposure -- more time exposed results in a higher dose
• Dose Rate -- how fast the dose is delivered, higher the rate the higher the dose
• Radiation Energy: how much energy was in the X-ray
  – Low Energy (<50KeV) -- damage only to skin or shallow tissues
  – Higher Energy (>50KeV) -- deeper damage to internal organs
• Stage of cellular development at the time of exposure
• Total Dose -- the magnitude of the dose
Whole Body Effects

• Acute or Nonstochastic
  – Occur when the radiation dose is large enough to cause extensive biological damage to cells so that large numbers of cells die off.
  – Evident hours to a few months after exposure (Early).

• Late or Stochastic (Delayed)
  – Exhibit themselves over years after acute exposure.
  – Genetic
  – Somatic
  – Teratogenic
## Most and Least Radiosensitive Cells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Cell Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>mature red blood cells, muscle cells, ganglion cells, mature connective tissues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>gastric mucosa, mucous membranes, esophageal epithelium, urinary bladder epithelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERY HIGH</td>
<td>primitive blood cells, intestinal epithelium, spermatogonia, ovarian follicular cells, lymphocytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Units of Radiation Dose: Gray and Rad

- **Gray (Gy)**
  - SI unit of absorbed dose expressed in terms of absorbed energy per unit mass of tissue. 1 Joule/Kg and equal to 100 rad.

- **Rad**
  - Special unit of absorbed dose. Still used in U.S. Equal to one rem for x-rays, gamma and beta radiations.
Units of Radiation Dose: Rem

• rem
  – The special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. Dose equivalent in *rems* is equal to the absorbed dose in *rads* multiplied by the quality factor (Q). Q = 1 for X-Ray, Gamma and Beta radiation. 1 rem = 0.01 Sievert.
Units of Radiation Dose: Sievert

- **Sievert (Sv)**
  - The SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. Dose equivalent in Sv is equal to the absorbed dose in Gy multiplied the quality factor (Q). $Q = 1$ for X-Ray, Gamma and Beta radiation. 1 Sv = 100 rem.
Relating Units of Radiation Dose

• 1 rad = 1 rem
  – For X-Ray, gammas & betas

• 1 rad ≠ 1 rem
  – For alphas, neutrons & protons
    • 1 rem = 1 rad x Q. Q varies depending on type of radiation.

• 1 Sv = 100 rem
Usage of Units of Radiation Dose

• Dosage and dosimetry are measured and reported in rems at CSULB. The SI unit of Sieverts is the international norm.

• All the Federal and State regulations are written in rems.
Unsafe Conditions

• Examples of unsafe conditions which could produce an unwanted radiation dose:
  – Access door interlocks not working, shielding that has been removed/damaged, X-ray “ON” light not lit when unit energized.
  – X-ray “ON” warning lights must be turned on automatically whenever x-rays are being produced.

• **IF AN UNSAFE CONDITION ARISES WITH YOUR X-RAY DEVICE:**
  – Stop work!
  – Turn power OFF to X-ray at the cutoff switch (emergency stop)
  – Notify X-ray supervisor and Radiation Safety Office at (562) 985-5623
  – Post “Do Not Operate” sign at instrument until problem fixed.
This is an OLD open beam X-ray diffraction device. Direct beam injuries are an extreme danger. Newer diffraction X-ray devices for CSULB research must be contained in an fully shielded – interlocked cabinet.
X-Ray Device – Cabinet Diffraction

The X-ray tube, detector and sample are contained in a housing that provides shielding to the user and others in lab. The access doors are interlocked with safety switches and will shut off X-rays when opened. The large viewing area is made possible by effective internal shielding and use of special glass or plastic windows.
A compact “totally enclosed” research X-ray device. The access door is equipped with a power cutting interlock switch.
X-Ray Device:
Electron Microscopes

Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)

Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)
X-Ray Device: Radiographic Table

This picture X-ray tube in a collimated lead housing. The X-ray beam is pointed down to the table. The table is where the patient is placed and contains a slot for an X-ray film or the newer low-dose digital cassette.
This is the mobile shield for operator. It is designed to protect operator from scattered X-rays (primarily from patient).

This is the control panel. Operator can select X-ray ON (exposure) time in fraction of minutes, the energy of X-ray (in kVp) and current applied (higher current = more X-rays).
Minimizing Radiation Exposure: ALARA

- **As Low As Reasonably Achievable**
  
  A philosophy which promotes minimization of internal and external radiation exposure and release of radioactive materials to the environment.

- **How?**
  - Time
  - Distance
  - Shielding

- **Why?**
  - Minimize dose
Minimizing Radiation Exposure: Time

- Less time near radiation source = Less radiation exposure.

- Because most cabinet X-Ray systems are enclosed and well shielded, exposure to X-Rays is unlikely.

- CSULB presently has no high-field equipment.
Minimizing Radiation Exposure: Distance

- Simple, Effective & Easy
- Inverse Square Law
  - Doubling distance from source, decreases dose by factor of four
  - Tripling it decreases dose nine-fold
- More Distance = Less Radiation Exposure
Minimizing Radiation Exposure: Shielding

• Materials “absorb” radiation
  – X-rays interact with matter by one of three methods: photoelectric effect, Compton scattering or pair production
  – All can be harmful to living cells
• Proper shielding = Less Radiation Exposure
• Lead has a high atomic number making it a good material for shielding X-ray radiation
• The energy of scattered radiation from x-ray use is often so low clear plastic is useful
Radiation Shielding Comparison

X-Rays Compared to Other Types of Ionizing Radiation
Irradiation

• The process by which an object or person is exposed to radiation.

• Can be reduced by Time, Distance, Shielding.

• Will not make something “radioactive.”
Background Radiation Levels

• From cosmic radiation:
  – Sea level - 30 mrem/year
  – 10,000 ft. altitude - 140 mrem/year

• Annual Dose:

Total US average dose equivalent = 360 mrem/year

*Percentages on “Man-made sources” chart are of total dose
# Annual Radiation Exposure Limits

## Occupational Exposed Worker:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area or Worker Type</th>
<th>rem</th>
<th>mrem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whole body</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minor worker</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pregnant worker</td>
<td>0.5*</td>
<td>500*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## General Public: 100 mrem/year or 2 mrem/hour.

*9 months*
Whole Body Exposure Limit

- Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)
- TEDE = Internal + External
- Assume Internal Contribution Zero
  - Ingestion, absorption or inhalation not likely with X-ray generating devices
- Limit = 5,000 mrem/year upon completion of X-ray Radiation Safety Training
  - Users of cabinet based devices are not expected to receive doses in excess of general public limits
  - Cabinet systems are well shielded and interlocked
Comparison of Administrative, Regulatory and Biological Effect Doses

- **Partial Body Exposure**
  - Ulcers on the Skin
  - Skin Reddening
  - Cataract Formation
  - Permanent Infertility
  - Loss of Hair
  - Extremities Regulatory Limit (50 rem/yr)
  - Eye Regulatory Limit (15 rem/yr)

- **Whole Body Exposure**
  - Molecular Death (> 100,000 rad)
  - 100% of People Die, CNS Syndrome
  - Gastrointestinal Syndrome
  - 50% of People Die (450 – 500 rad)
  - Nausea & Vomiting (10% of People)
  - Decreased White Blood Cell Count
  - No Clinical Symptoms Seen Below 10 rem
  - Whole Body Regulatory Limit (5 rem/yr)
  - General Public Whole Body Regulatory Limit (0.100 rem/yr)
  - CSULB Action Level (0.060 rem/quarter)
Radiation Dosimeters and Badges

• Who should wear radiation dosimeters or badges?
  – Those “likely” to exceed 10% of their annual limit are required, minors and declared pregnant workers.

• Based upon years of monitoring, most analytical X-ray devices at CSULB do not require users to be issued personnel radiation monitoring devices (dosimeters), but they are available. Dosimeters measure and document accrued dose to operators. Calibrated, direct reading meters, are also available from the RSO.
Examples of Dosimeters
Detection of Radiation

- Ionizing radiations cannot be seen, felt or sensed in any way by humans.
Radiation Detection Instruments

• General Classes of Detectors
  – Hand-held survey meters calibrated every 12 months

gas-filled  solid scintillation  liquid scintillation
Gas-Filled Detectors

- Ion Chambers
- Geiger-Mueller Counters
- Used for dose rate measurement or contamination surveys
Solid Detectors

- The hand-held gamma counter has a solid scintillator made of sodium iodide which generates photons of light in response to incident radiation.

- A sensitive photomultiplier tube (PMT) measures the light from the scintillator. The PMT is attached to an electronic amplifier and signal processor to convert light flashes to CPM. **Used for detecting X-Ray radiation.**
Emergency Procedures

• Review the “X-Ray Emergency Information Poster” in your lab.

• It lists important Emergency Procedures and Emergency Contact lists including use of “Emergency Stop” button on many devices.

• Contact device supervisor, the Radiation Safety Office or 911 as appropriate. Phone numbers and additional information can be found on the general Emergency poster in your lab (following slide).
Emergency Procedures: Evacuation

• Take personal belongings.

• Do not use elevators, use nearest stairs and exit.

• Follow directions given by building marshals or campus officials.

• Go to designated evacuation point and do not return to building until instructed to do so.

• Assist persons with access and functional needs. Every person must evacuate the building.
Emergency Procedures: Fire

• Activate nearest fire alarm and call 911.

• Evacuate the building as described in previous slide.

• Fire extinguisher instructions IF TRAINED:

• **P A S S**
  – **(P)** PULL safety pin from handle.
  – **(A)** AIM nozzle at base of fire.
  – **(S)** SQUEEZE the trigger handle.
  – **(S)** SWEEP from side to side (watch for re-flash).
Emergency Procedures: Earthquake

• **Drop, Cover, Hold** under a table or desk or against an interior wall until shaking stops. Protect head and neck. Do not stand in a doorway and do no run out of the building while it is shaking.

• After shaking stops, check yourself and others for injuries.

• Do not use elevators. Move towards the nearest exit and evacuate to a safe location away from buildings, trees, streetlights and overhangs.

• Follow directions given by building marshals or campus officials and be prepared for aftershocks.
Thank You

Thank you for viewing this X-Ray Training presentation!

• If you have any questions or comments Please contact CSULB Radiation Safety Office at:
  – (562) 985-5623
  – John de la Cuesta, RSO John.delaCuesta@csulb.edu
  – Chris Frost, Alt. RSO Chris.Frost@csulb.edu

• Please print and complete the X-ray safety quiz then take it to MIC-207 for grading.
END OF SLIDE SHOW