

1 10A NCAC 15 .0802 is proposed for amendment as follows:
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3 **10A NCAC 15 .0802 DEFINITIONS**

4 In addition to terms found in Rule ~~0104.0103~~ of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply to this Section:

- 5 (1) "Accredited bomb squad" means a law enforcement agency utilizing certified bomb technicians.
6 (2) "Accessible surface" means the external or outside surface of the enclosure or housing provided by
7 the manufacturer or designer of the RGD. This includes the high-voltage generator, doors, access
8 panels, latches, control knobs, and other permanently mounted hardware, and including the plane
9 across the exterior edge of any opening.
10 (3) "Analytical RGD equipment" means equipment that uses electronic means to generate ionizing
11 radiation for the purpose of examining the microstructure of materials using direct x-ray
12 transmission, x-ray diffraction, x-ray fluorescence, and x-ray spectroscopy.
13 (4) "Analytical RGD system" means a group of local and remote components utilizing x-rays to
14 determine the elemental composition or to examine the microstructure of materials.
15 (5) "Certified bomb technician" means a member of an accredited bomb squad who has successfully
16 completed the FBI Hazardous Devices School. Information pertaining to this program can be found
17 at <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cirg/hazardous-devices>.
18 (6) "Certifiable cabinet x-ray system" means an existing uncertified RGD that has been modified to
19 meet the certification requirements specified in 21 C.F.R. 1020.40, as incorporated by reference in
20 Rule ~~0117.0104~~ of this Chapter.
21 (7) "Certified cabinet x-ray system" means an RGD utilized in an enclosed, interlocked cabinet, such
22 that the radiation machine will not operate unless all openings are securely closed. These systems
23 shall be certified in accordance with 21 CFR 1010.2, as incorporated by reference in Rule
24 ~~0117.0104~~ of this Chapter, as being manufactured and assembled pursuant to the provisions of 21
25 C.F.R. 1020.40, as incorporated by reference in Rule ~~0117.0104~~ of this Chapter.
26 (8) "Collimator" means a device or mechanism by which the x-ray beam is restricted in size.
27 (9) "Control panel" means the part of the x-ray control where the switches, knobs, pushbuttons, and
28 other hardware are, located for manually setting the technique factors.
29 (10) "Electron Beam Device" means any device using electrons below 1MeV to heat, join, or otherwise
30 irradiate materials.
31 (11) "Enclosed beam RGD" means an RGD with all possible x-ray beam paths contained in a chamber,
32 coupled chambers, or other beam-path-confinement devices, to prevent any part of the body from
33 intercepting the beam during normal operations. Normal access to the primary beam path, such as a
34 sample chamber door, shall be interlocked with the high voltage of the x-ray tube or the shutter for
35 the beam to be considered "enclosed." An open-beam device placed in an interlocked enclosure is
36 considered an "enclosed beam" unless there are provisions for routine bypassing of the interlocks.

- 1 (12) "Emergency procedure" means the written pre-planned steps to be taken in the event of actual or
2 suspected radiation exposure of an individual exceeding administrative or regulatory limits found
3 in Rule 10A NCAC 15 .1601(a)(8) and .1601(a)(15). This procedure shall include the names and
4 telephone numbers of individuals to be contacted, as well as directives for processing individual
5 monitoring devices.
- 6 (13) "Fail-safe characteristics" means a design feature that causes the radiation beam to terminate, port
7 shutters to close, or otherwise prevents emergence of the primary beam upon the failure of a safety
8 or warning device. For example, if an "X-ray On" light indicator, shutter indicator, or interlock fails,
9 the radiation beam shall terminate.
- 10 (14) "Gauging device" means a mechanism containing a source of ionizing radiation that is designed and
11 manufactured for the purpose of determining or controlling thickness, density, level, interface
12 location, or qualitative or quantitative composition of materials. It may include components such as
13 radiation shields, useful-beam controls, and other safety features in order to meet the requirements
14 or specifications of the device.
- 15 (15) "General-use system" means a security screening system that delivers an effective dose of 25
16 microrem (0.25 microSv) or less per screening.
- 17 (16) "Hand-held x-ray system" means any device or equipment that is portable and used for similar
18 purposes as analytical RGD equipment.
- 19 (17) "Individual responsible for radiation protection" means a person who has the knowledge and
20 responsibility to apply appropriate radiation rules, for persons registered with the agency in
21 accordance with Section .0200 of this Chapter, commensurate with the scope of the activities
22 authorized by the registrant.
- 23 (18) "Inspection Zone" means the area established for the purpose of controlling access where screening
24 is performed. Areas controlled due to the presence of radiation shall include areas of ingress, egress,
25 gates, portals, and traffic paths. The area outside of the inspection zone shall not exceed the limits
26 of Rule .1601(a)(13) of this Chapter.
- 27 (19) "Interlock" means a feature designed to prevent access to an area of radiation hazard by preventing
28 entry or by automatically removing the hazard.
- 29 (20) "Ion implantation equipment, low-energy" means any enclosed device operating below 1MeV used
30 to accelerate elemental ions and implant them in other materials.
- 31 (21) "Leakage radiation" means radiation emanating from the source assembly housing except for:
32 (A) the primary beam;
33 (B) scatter radiation emanating from other components; and
34 (C) radiation produced when the "beam on" switch or timer is not activated.
- 35 (22) "Limited-use system" means a screening system that is capable of delivering an effective dose
36 greater than 25 microrem (0.25 microSv) per screening, but shall not exceed an effective dose of 1
37 mrem (10 microSv) per screening,

- 1 (23) "Local components" means part of an RGD x-ray system and include areas that are struck by x rays,
2 such as radiation source housings, port and shutter assemblies, collimators, sample holders, cameras,
3 goniometers, detectors, and shielding, but do not include power supplies, transformers, amplifiers,
4 readout devices, and control panels.
- 5 (24) "Mobile RGD" means RGD equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels or casters for
6 moving while completely assembled.
- 7 (25) "Normal operating procedures" means step-by-step instructions necessary to accomplish a task.
8 These procedures shall include sample insertion and manipulation, equipment alignment, routine
9 maintenance by the registrant, and data recording procedures that are related to radiation safety.
- 10 (26) "Open-beam RGD" means a device or system designed in such a way that the primary beam is not
11 completely enclosed during normal operation, when used for analysis, gauging, or imaging, an
12 individual could accidentally place some part of their body in the primary beam or stray radiation
13 path during normal operation.
- 14 (27) "Portable RGD" means RGD equipment designed to be carried by hand.
- 15 (28) "Primary beam" means radiation that passes through an aperture of the source assembly housing by
16 a direct path from the radiation source.
- 17 (29) "Radiation generating device (RGD)" means any system, device, subsystem, or machine component
18 that may generate, by electronic means, x-rays or particle radiation above 5 keV, but below 1 MeV,
19 and not used for healing parts on humans or animals. RGDs may be used as a:
- 20 (A) mobile RGD;
21 (B) portable RGD; or
22 (C) stationary RGD.
- 23 (30) "Remote components" means parts of an RGD x-ray system that are not struck by x-rays, such as
24 power supplies, transformers, amplifiers, readout devices, and control panels.
- 25 (31) "Safety Device" means a device, interlock or system that prevents the entry of any portion of an
26 individual's body into the primary x-ray beam or that will cause the beam to shut off upon entry into
27 its path.
- 28 (32) "Scattered radiation" means radiation, other than leakage radiation, that during passage through
29 matter, has been deviated in direction or has been modified by a decrease in energy.
- 30 (33) "Screening" means the sum of scans necessary for a security screening system to image concealed
31 objects as intended by the system design under normal operating conditions.
- 32 (34) "Security screening device" means a non-human use open-beam device designed for the detection
33 of contraband or weapons concealed in baggage, mail, packages, or other structures. These devices
34 include bomb detection devices used for the sole purpose of detecting explosive devices.
- 35 (35) "Security screening system" means a system specifically designed to detect contraband and weapons
36 concealed on a person and is used for the sole purpose of public safety and security evaluation by
37 law enforcement.

1 (36) "Shutter" means an adjustable device, generally made of lead or other high atomic number material,
2 fixed to a source assembly housing to intercept, block, or collimate the primary beam.

3 (37) "Source" means the point of origin of the radiation, such as the focal spot of an x-ray tube.

4 (38) "Stationary RGD" means RGD equipment that is installed or placed in a fixed location.

5 (39) "Stray radiation" means the sum of leakage and scatter radiation emanating from the source
6 assembly or other components, except for the primary beam, and radiation produced when the beam
7 on switch or timer is not activated.

8 (40) "Warning device" means an audible or visible signal that warns individuals of a potential radiation
9 hazard.

10 (41) "X-ray generator" means the part of an x-ray system that provides the accelerating (high) voltage
11 and current for the x-ray tube.

12 (42) "X-ray source housing" means the portion of an RGD system which contains the x-ray tube and
13 emitting target. The housing often contains radiation shielding material or inherently provides
14 shielding.

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16 *History Note: Authority G.S. 104E-7;*

17 *Eff. February 1, 1980;*

18 *Transferred and Recodified from 15A NCAC 11 .0802 Eff. February 1, 2015;*

19 *Amended Eff. October 1, 2015;*

20 *Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. June 22,*
21 *2019;*

22 *Amended Eff. November 1, ~~2024-2024~~; October 1, 2025.*

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