



### Training

- All x-ray equipment operators must complete a two-part training:
  1. Part I: X-Ray Safety Training Part 1 is an online course located at <http://ehs.yale.edu/training/x-ray-generating-equipment-safety-training>.
  2. Part II: Is a “How to” training provided by the PI or unit supervisor.
- Area frequenters (not involved in x-ray activities) must be made aware of x-ray use in that space.



### Dosimetry

- Wear your badge whenever using x-rays equipment.
- Wear your badge at the collar outside of any lead apron.
- Store badge away from radiation when not being used.
- Never share badges or intentionally expose badges to radiation.
- Return badges in a timely manner at the end of the wear period.



### Security

- Turn off your equipment when not in use.
- Always secure keys when x-ray unit is not in use.
- Do not post passwords nearby x-ray control computers and do not leave any keys with your equipment.
- Only trained authorized users should have access to the unit keys.



### Operator Location

- Stand or sit as far back as possible from x-ray tube and object during x-ray exposures.
- Never place your hands or other body parts in the x-ray beam.
- Optimize the position of any shield available to you.
- Operators of fixed x-ray equipment must leave the room and stand behind a lead barrier if applicable during x-ray exposures.



### Unit Malfunction

- If the x-ray unit appears to malfunction, remove it from service immediately.
- Contact your supervisor and the service representative as soon as possible.
- Make certain other users are aware that the unit is out of service and notify Radiation Safety at the EHS main line 203-785-3550.



### Termination of Use

- Contact EHS prior to relocation, transfer, donation or disposal of an x-ray unit to ensure all work is handled correctly and in accordance with Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection regulations.



### Emergency Procedures

- If you have, or think you have, placed any body part in the path of the primary beam, if there is a suspicion of an x-ray exposure or for any other x-ray related emergency, call the EHS emergency line at 203-785-3555. This line is staffed 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

**Questions or concerns? Contact Radiation Safety at 203-785-3550.**

## Traits of a Positive Safety Culture

Experience has shown that certain personal and organizational traits are present in a positive safety culture. A trait, in this case, is a pattern of thinking, feeling and behaving that emphasizes safety, particularly in goal conflict situations (e.g., production, schedule and the cost of the effort versus safety).

The following are traits of a positive safety culture:

### **1. Leadership Safety Values and Actions**

Leaders demonstrate a commitment to safety in their decisions and behaviors.

### **2. Problem Identification and Resolution**

Issues potentially impacting safety are promptly identified, fully evaluated and promptly addressed and corrected commensurate with their significance.

### **3. Personal Accountability**

All individuals take personal responsibility for safety.

### **4. Work Processes**

The process of planning and controlling work activities is implemented so that safety is maintained.

### **5. Continuous Learning**

Opportunities to learn about ways to ensure safety are sought and implemented.

### **6. Environment for Raising Concerns**

A safety conscious work environment is maintained where personnel feel free to raise safety concerns without fear of retaliation, intimidation, harassment, or discrimination.

### **7. Effective Safety Communication**

Communications maintain a focus on safety.

### **8. Respectful Work Environment**

Trust and respect permeate the organization.

### **9. Questioning Attitude**

Individuals avoid complacency and continuously challenge existing conditions and activities in order to identify discrepancies that might result in error or inappropriate action.

*Source: United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.*