X-Ray Safety Retraining 2017
Open Beam Systems

Training
• All x-ray equipment operators must complete a two-part 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.*