

(b) *Standard—total filtration.* (1) The aluminum equivalent of the total filtration in the primary beam is not less than that shown in the following table except when contraindicated for a particular diagnostic procedure.

Operating kVp	Total filtration (inherent plus added)
Below 50 kVp	0.5 millimeters aluminum.
50–70 kVp	1.5 millimeters aluminum.
Above 70 kVp	2.5 millimeters aluminum.

(2) If the filter in the machine is not accessible for examination or the total filtration is unknown, it can be assumed that the requirements are met if the half-value layer is not less than that shown in the following table:

Operating kVp	Half-value layer
50 kVp	0.6 millimeters aluminum.
70 kVp	1.6 millimeters aluminum.
90 kVp	2.6 millimeters aluminum.
100 kVp	2.8 millimeters aluminum.
110 kVp	3.0 millimeters aluminum.
120 kVp	3.3 millimeters aluminum.

(c) *Standard—termination of exposure.* A device is provided to terminate the exposure after a preset time or exposure.

(d) *Standard—control panel.* The control panel provides a device (usually a milliammeter or a means for an audible signal to give positive indication of the production of X-rays whenever the X-ray tube is energized. The control panel includes appropriate indicators (labelled control settings and/or meters) which show the physical factors (such as kVp, mA, exposure time or whether timing is automatic) used for the exposure.

(e) *Standard—exposure control switch.* The exposure control switch is of the dead-man type and is so arranged that the operator can stand at least 6 feet from the patient and well away from the useful beam.

(f) *Standard—protection against electrical hazards.* Only shockproof equipment is used. All electrical equipment is grounded.

(g) *Standard—mechanical supporting or restraining devices.* Mechanical supporting or restraining devices are provided so that such devices can be used when a patient must be held in position for radiography.

(h) *Standard—protective gloves and aprons.* Protective gloves and aprons are provided so that when the patient must be held by an individual, that individual is protected with these shielding devices.

(i) *Standard—restriction of the useful beam.* Diaphragms, cones, or adjustable collimators are used to restrict the useful beam to the area of clinical interest.

(j) *Standard—personnel monitoring.* A device which can be worn to monitor radiation exposure (e.g., a film badge) is provided to each individual who operates portable X-ray equipment. The device is evaluated for radiation exposure to the operator at least monthly and appropriate records are maintained by the supplier of portable X-ray services of radiation exposure measured by such a device for each individual.

(k) *Standard—personnel and public protection.* No individual occupationally exposed to radiation is permitted to hold patients during exposures except during emergencies, nor is any other individual regularly used for this service. Care is taken to assure that pregnant women do not assist in portable X-ray examinations.

[34 FR 388, Jan. 10, 1969. Redesignated at 42 FR 52826, Sept. 30, 1977. Further redesignated and amended at 60 FR 2326, Jan. 9, 1995; 60 FR 45086, Aug. 30, 1995]

§ 486.110 Condition for coverage: Inspection of equipment.

Inspections of all X-ray equipment and shielding are made by qualified individuals at intervals not greater than every 24 months.

(a) *Standard—qualified inspectors.* Inspections are made at least every 24 months by a radiation health specialist who is on the staff of or approved by an appropriate State or local government agency.

(b) *Standard—records of inspection and scope of inspection.* The supplier maintains records of current inspections which include the extent to which equipment and shielding are in compliance with the safety standards outlined in § 486.108.

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