

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

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CHAPTER 1
REPORTABLE DISEASES, POISONINGS AND CONDITIONS,
AND QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/17/29

641—1.1(139A) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions will apply:

“*AIDS*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 141A.

“*Area quarantine*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Business*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Care provider*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Case*” means an individual who has confirmatory evidence of disease.

“*Clinical laboratory*” means any laboratory performing analyses on specimens taken from the body of a person in order to assess that person’s health status.

“*Communicable disease*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Congenital or inherited disorder*” means any congenital disorder as defined in Iowa Code chapter 136A or any inherited disorder as defined in Iowa Code chapter 136A.

“*Disease surveillance*” means the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data essential for planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health programs and practices.

“*Exposure*” means contact with an agent in a manner that could cause disease or infection.

“*HBV*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Health care facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Health care provider*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*HIV*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 141A.

“*Hospital*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 135B.

“*IDSS*” means the Iowa disease surveillance system, a secure electronic statewide disease reporting and surveillance system.

“*Infectious disease*” means a disease caused by the entrance into the body of organisms, including but not limited to bacteria, protozoans, fungi, prions, or viruses that grow and multiply.

“*Infectious tuberculosis*” means pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis as evidenced by:

1. Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex (positive culture) from a clinical specimen or positive nucleic acid amplification test, or

2. Both radiographic evidence of tuberculosis, such as an abnormal chest X ray, CT, PET or MRI scan, and clinical evidence, such as a positive skin test or whole blood assay test for tuberculosis infection, coughing, sputum production, fever, or other symptoms compatible with infectious tuberculosis that lead a health care provider to diagnose infectious tuberculosis according to currently acceptable standards of medical practice and to initiate treatment for tuberculosis.

“*Investigation*” means an inquiry conducted to determine the specific source, mode of transmission, and cause of a disease or suspected disease occurrence and to determine the specific incidence, prevalence, and extent of the disease in the affected or general population. “Investigation” may also include the application of scientific methods and analysis to institute appropriate control measures.

“*Isolation*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Local board*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Local department*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Placard*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“*Poison control or poison information center*” means any organization or program that has as one of its primary objectives the provision of toxicologic and pharmacologic information and referral services to the public and to health care providers (other than pharmacists) in response to inquiries about actual or potential poisonings.

“*Public health disaster*” means an incident as defined in Iowa Code section 135.140.

“*Quarantinable disease*” means any communicable disease that presents a risk of serious harm to public health and that may require isolation or quarantine to prevent its spread. “Quarantinable disease”

includes but is not limited to cholera, diphtheria, infectious tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, yellow fever, viral hemorrhagic fevers, novel influenza, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

“Quarantine” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 139A.

“Reportable cancers” means those cancers included in the National Cancer Institute’s Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program.

“Reportable disease” means any disease or condition approved by the state epidemiologist or medical director and designated by this chapter.

“Sexually transmitted disease or infection” or *“STI”* means a disease or infection as identified by this chapter that is transmitted through sexual practices. “Sexually transmitted disease or infection” includes but is not limited to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), human papillomavirus, and syphilis.

“Suspected case” means an individual who presents with clinical signs or symptoms indicative of a reportable or quarantinable disease.

“Toxic agent” means any noxious substance in solid, liquid or gaseous form capable of producing illness in humans including but not limited to pesticides as defined in Iowa Code chapter 206, heavy metals, organic and inorganic dusts and organic solvents. Airborne toxic agents may be in the form of dusts, fumes, vapors, mists, gases or smoke.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—1.2(139A) Authority. The director is the principal officer of the state to administer disease, poisoning and condition, and incident reporting and control. The Iowa Cancer Registry, administered by the Department of Epidemiology of the College of Public Health at the University of Iowa, is a public health authority for purposes of collecting cancer data in accordance with this chapter.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—1.3(139A,141A) Reportable communicable and infectious diseases, poisonings or conditions, and cancers. Reportable communicable and infectious diseases, poisonings and conditions under this chapter are those listed in Appendices A and B. The director may also designate any disease, poisoning or condition or syndrome temporarily reportable for the purpose of a special investigation.

1.3(1) Cancer. Pursuant to Public Law 92-218 and Public Law 102-515, each occurrence of a reportable cancer that is diagnosed or treated in an Iowa resident or occurs in a nonresident who is diagnosed or treated in an Iowa facility shall be reported to the Iowa Cancer Registry.

1.3(2) Congenital and inherited disorders. Each occurrence of a congenital and inherited disorder that is diagnosed or treated in an Iowa resident or occurs in a nonresident who is diagnosed or treated in an Iowa facility is a reportable condition pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 136A, and records of these congenital and inherited disorders shall be abstracted and maintained in a central registry. Congenital and inherited disorder surveillance shall be performed to determine the occurrence and trends of congenital and inherited disorders, to conduct thorough and complete epidemiological surveys, to assist in the planning for and provision of services to children with congenital and inherited disorders and their families, and to identify environmental and genetic risk factors for congenital and inherited disorders.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—1.4(135,139A) Reporting requirements.

1.4(1) Who is required to report.

a. Communicable and infectious diseases, and poisonings.

(1) Health care providers, hospitals, and clinical laboratories and other health care facilities are required to report cases of reportable diseases, poisonings and conditions. Health care providers and hospitals are exempted from reporting communicable and infectious disease laboratory results and blood lead testing if the health care provider or hospital ensures that the laboratory performing the analysis provides a report containing the required information to the department.

(2) School nurses are required to report suspected cases of a reportable disease, poisoning or condition occurring among the children supervised.

(3) Poison control and poison information centers are required to report inquiries about cases of a reportable disease, poisoning or condition received by them.

(4) Medical examiners are required to report their investigatory findings of any death that was caused by or otherwise involved a reportable disease, poisoning or condition.

(5) Occupational nurses are required to report cases of reportable diseases, poisonings and conditions.

(6) Hospitals, health care providers and clinical laboratories outside the state of Iowa shall immediately report any confirmed or suspected case of a reportable disease, poisoning or condition in an Iowa resident.

b. Reportable cancers. Health care providers, hospitals, clinical laboratories and health care facilities involved in the diagnosis, care or treatment of individuals are required to report individuals with a reportable cancer.

c. Congenital and inherited disorders. Health care providers, clinics, clinical laboratories and other health care facilities are required to report cases of a congenital or inherited disorder.

1.4(2) What to report. Each report will contain all information as listed in Iowa Code chapter 139A, in addition to:

a. For communicable and infectious diseases:

(1) The name of the reportable disease.

(2) The treatment provided for the reportable disease.

b. For poisonings:

(1) The analytical result.

(2) In the case of blood lead testing, whether the sample is a capillary or venous blood sample.

(3) For conditions not identified by a laboratory analysis, the date that the condition was diagnosed.

(4) In the case of occupational conditions, the name of the patient's employer.

c. For reportable cancers:

(1) Follow-up data.

(2) Demographic, diagnostic, prognostic, treatment, and other medical information.

d. For congenital and inherited conditions:

(1) Follow-up data.

(2) Demographic, diagnostic, treatment and other medical information.

(3) Tissue samples, which may also be submitted.

1.4(3) How to report. Information on when and how to report any of the diseases, conditions, or injuries included in this chapter can be found in Appendices A and B.

a. *Immediate reporting by telephone of diseases identified as immediately reportable.* A health care provider and a public, private, or hospital clinical laboratory will immediately report any confirmed or suspect case of a disease identified in Appendix A as immediately reportable to the department.

b. *Other diseases that carry serious consequences or spread rapidly.* A health care facility, health care provider and a public, private, or hospital clinical laboratory will immediately report any confirmed or suspected case of a common source epidemic or disease outbreak of unusual numbers.

c. *Reporting to other public health authorities.* The department may authorize hospitals, health care providers or clinical laboratories outside the state of Iowa to report any confirmed or suspect case of a reportable disease, poisoning, or condition to another public health authority for the purpose of facilitating a report to the department.

d. *Cancers.* The department has delegated to the Iowa Cancer Registry the responsibility for collecting cancer data.

(1) Those required to report shall submit required data to the Iowa Cancer Registry monthly, in an electronic format specified by the Iowa Cancer Registry. Those required to report may employ registrars with Iowa Cancer Registry-approved training, or contract with the Iowa Cancer Registry or an outside vendor to submit reportable cancer cases and required data elements to the Iowa Cancer Registry.

(2) As needed for SEER surveillance activities, the Iowa Cancer Registry shall have remote electronic access, where available, or physical access to all cancer-relevant medical records.

e. Congenital and inherited disorders. The department has delegated to the Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders the responsibility to maintain a central registry for congenital and inherited disorders. The Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders shall:

(1) Prior to collecting the data from health care providers, hospitals, clinics, clinical laboratories and other health care facilities, work with the reporting facility to develop a process for abstracting records that is agreeable to the reporting facility.

(2) Develop and distribute reporting forms where applicable.

(3) Develop an abstracting process for data to be supplemented with information obtained from records from hospitals, treatment centers, outpatient centers, clinics, pathology laboratories and physician offices.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

INVESTIGATION

641—1.5(135,139A) Investigation of reportable diseases.

1.5(1) A health care provider and a public, private, or hospital clinical laboratory will provide the department, local board, or local department with all information necessary to conduct the investigation, including but not limited to medical records; exposure histories; medical histories; contact information; and test results necessary to the investigation, including positive, pending, and negative test results.

1.5(2) Issuance of investigatory subpoenas.

a. The department may, upon the written request of a local board of health, the state public health medical director or the state public health epidemiologist or designee, subpoena records, reports, or any other evidence necessary to conduct a disease investigation. The subpoena will be signed by the department following review and approval of the written request for subpoena.

b. Process to challenge a subpoena. Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by compliance with the subpoena and who desires to challenge the subpoena shall follow 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE

641—1.6(135,193A) Isolation and quarantine. Isolation and quarantine should be consistent with guidelines provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

1.6(1) *General provisions.*

a. Voluntary confinement. Prior to instituting mandatory isolation or quarantine pursuant to this rule, the department or a local board of health may request that an individual or group of individuals voluntarily confine themselves to a private home or other facility.

b. Quarantine and isolation. The department and local boards of health are authorized to impose and enforce quarantine and isolation restrictions. Quarantine and isolation shall rarely be imposed by the department or by local boards of health. If a quarantinable disease occurs in Iowa, individuals with a suspected or active quarantinable disease and contacts to the case may be quarantined or isolated as the particular situation requires. Any quarantine or isolation imposed by the department or a local board of health shall be established and enforced in accordance with this rule.

1.6(2) *Issuance of isolation or quarantine orders.* The department or the local board of health may isolate or quarantine an individual or groups of individuals, and area quarantine in the rarest of instances, through a written order issued pursuant to this rule. The isolation or quarantine of an individual or group, whether during a declared state of emergency or not, shall be conducted as follows:

a. A written administrative order to isolate or quarantine an individual or group of individuals shall be issued when voluntary measures are deemed impracticable or ineffective. Orders shall become effective immediately upon issuance.

b. Orders for isolation and quarantine may include, without limitation, confinement in a residence or other private or public premises including medical and nonmedical facilities; conditions on travel or behavior; and exclusion of individuals or groups from certain places, including but not limited to school, workplace, public conveyances, and other places where members of the public may congregate; or a

requirement that a person self-monitor specified health conditions (e.g., body temperature) and report the findings.

c. Administrative orders to isolate or quarantine an individual or a group of individuals may be issued orally if delay in imposing the isolation or quarantine would pose a serious imminent danger to the public health. If an oral order is issued, a written order shall be issued as soon as is reasonably possible, but in no event later than 24 hours following the issuance of the oral order.

d. A copy of the written order shall be provided to the individual to be isolated or quarantined or, if that is not possible, by any means reasonably calculated to provide actual notice. If the order applies to a group of individuals and it is impractical to provide individual copies, the order shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the isolation or quarantine premises.

e. The order of isolation or quarantine shall include the following:

(1) Full name and address of person or description of the group subject to the order.

(2) The clinical grounds for believing that the individual or group is infected with, or may have been exposed to, a communicable disease.

(3) The location where the individual or group will be confined during the period of isolation or quarantine.

(4) The exact date and time when the period of isolation or quarantine will expire. If it is not possible to fix an exact date, the order should specify the conditions or circumstances under which the individual or group would no longer pose a threat to the public health and confinement would end (e.g., the disappearance or absence of specified clinical symptoms).

(5) The conditions under which the individual or group will be isolated or quarantined.

(6) Notice of right to challenge the isolation or quarantine.

f. When individuals or groups are isolated or quarantined, whether through an administrative order or through voluntary compliance, the department or county board of health shall determine what method and place of isolation or quarantine is appropriate based upon the suitability of an individual's home or other designated facility and the services available.

g. To the greatest extent that it is possible to do so without jeopardizing the integrity of the isolation or quarantine, the authority issuing the isolation or quarantine order shall preserve and facilitate the ability of isolated and quarantined individuals to communicate with the outside world and, in particular, to exchange confidential communications with legal and medical advisors of their choice.

h. A person diagnosed with or clinically suspected of having infectious tuberculosis shall complete voluntary treatment until, in the opinion of the health care provider or the state public health medical director and epidemiologist, the person's tuberculosis is cured or such person is no longer a threat to public health. If such person refuses to complete the course of voluntary treatment, the department or local board of health may issue an order compelling mandatory treatment. Such order shall include the identity of the person subject to the mandatory treatment order, a description of the treatment ordered, the medical basis upon which the treatment is ordered, and a description of the potential medical and legal consequences of violating such order. A person who violates a mandatory treatment order may be subject to the penalties provided in Iowa Code section 135.38 or 137.117 and may be placed under mandatory quarantine or isolation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

1.6(3) *Appeal from department order imposing isolation or quarantine.*

a. Individuals have the right to appeal an order imposing isolation or quarantine. Appeal procedures for department orders are as laid forth in 441—Chapter 7.

b. A request for a hearing shall not stay an isolation or quarantine order unless by order of the issuing department or board, or by a district court.

1.6(4) *Appeal from a local board of health order imposing isolation or quarantine.*

a. *Appeal.* The subject of a board order imposing isolation or quarantine may appeal a written order by submitting a written appeal within ten days of receipt of the written order. The appeal shall be addressed to the issuing board. Unless stayed by order of the board or a district court, the written order for quarantine or isolation shall remain in force and effect until the appeal is finally determined and disposed of upon its merits.

b. Proceeding. The appeal proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with this rule and specific local board of health rules governing appeal proceedings. The proceeding shall be held as soon as is practicable and in no case later than ten days from the date of receipt of the appeal. The hearing may be held by telephonic or other electronic means if necessary to prevent additional exposure to the communicable or possibly communicable disease. In extraordinary circumstances and for good cause shown, the board may continue the proceeding date for up to ten days, giving due regard to the rights of the affected individuals, the protection of the public's health, and the availability of necessary witnesses and evidence. At the appeal proceeding, the subject of the appeal shall have the right to introduce evidence on all issues relevant to the order. The board, by majority vote, may modify, withdraw, or order compliance with the order under appeal.

c. Judicial review. The aggrieved party to the final decision of the board may petition for judicial review of that action by filing an action in the appropriate district court. Petitions for judicial review shall be filed within 30 days after the decision becomes final.

d. Immediate judicial review of board order. The board acknowledges that in certain circumstances the subject or subjects of a board order may desire immediate judicial review of a board order in lieu of proceeding with the board's appeal process. The board may consent to immediate jurisdiction of the district court when requested by the subject or subjects of a board order and justice so requires. Unless stayed by order of the board or a district court, the written order for quarantine or isolation shall remain in force and effect until the judicial review is finally determined and disposed of upon its merits.

1.6(5) Implementation and enforcement of isolation and quarantine.

a. Jurisdictional issues. The department has primary jurisdiction to isolate or quarantine individuals or groups of individuals if the communicable disease outbreak has affected more than one county or has multicounty, statewide, or interstate public health implications. When imposing isolation or quarantine, the department will coordinate with the local health department as appropriate. If isolation or quarantine is imposed by the department, a local board of health or local health department may not alter, amend, modify, or rescind the isolation or quarantine order.

b. Assistance of local boards of health and local health departments. If isolation or quarantine is imposed by the department, the local boards of health and the local health departments in the affected areas will assist in the implementation of the isolation or quarantine order.

c. Assistance of law enforcement. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135, all peace officers of the state will enforce and execute a lawful department order for isolation or quarantine within their respective jurisdictions. The department will take all reasonable measures to minimize the risk of exposure to peace officers and others assisting with enforcement of an isolation or quarantine order.

d. Penalty. Violation of a lawful isolation or quarantine order will be subject to penalties pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135.

e. Enforcement action. The department may file a civil action in the Polk County district court or in the district court for the county in which the individual resides or is located to enforce a department order for isolation or quarantine. Such action will be filed in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

1.6(6) Control of isolation and quarantine premises.

a. The department or local board of health may authorize physicians, health care workers, or others access to individuals in isolation or quarantine as necessary to meet the needs of isolated or quarantined individuals.

b. No person shall enter isolation or quarantine premises unless authorized to do so by the department or local board of health.

c. Any person entering isolation or quarantine premises may be required to wear personal protective equipment or receive vaccination or any other preventative care as appropriate.

d. Any person entering isolation or quarantine premises, with or without authorization, may be subject to an order of quarantine as deemed medically necessary.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—1.7(139A,22) Confidentiality. Reportable disease records and information, with the exception of AIDS and HIV records, that identify a person or a business named in a report may be disclosed under the following limited circumstances:

1.7(1) By and between department employees and agents who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties.

1.7(2) By and between department employees and agents and local boards of health and local health departments as necessary to conduct disease surveillance and investigation, to the extent necessary to protect the health or life of the named party, or to enforce a department order or an order of a local board of health.

1.7(3) By and between department employees and agents and health care providers, laboratories, and hospitals as necessary to conduct disease surveillance or an investigation, to the extent necessary to protect the health or life of the named party, or to enforce a department order or an order of a local board of health.

1.7(4) By and between department employees and agents and employees and agents of federal, state, and local agencies as necessary to conduct disease surveillance or an investigation or to enforce a department order or an order of a local board of health.

1.7(5) By and between department employees and agents and employees and agents of tribes and tribal public health authorities as necessary to conduct disease surveillance or an investigation or to enforce a department order or an order of a local board of health.

1.7(6) Reportable disease information may be included in an isolation or quarantine order or placard as necessary to prevent the spread of a quarantinable disease.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY

641—1.8(135,139A) Specimens for which the fee charged by the state hygienic laboratory will be waived. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 263.8, the state hygienic laboratory will waive testing fees for conditions deemed to be of public health significance by the department with approval from the state medical director or the state epidemiologist. A list of conditions and the criteria for which the fee is waived can be found on the HHS website.

[ARC 8070C, IAB 6/12/24, effective 7/17/24]

APPENDIX A

**Iowa Department of Health and Human Services
Table of Reportable Communicable and Infectious Diseases**

Report cases of the diseases listed in the following table to the department within the time frame specified in the When to Report column and by the reporting method in the How to Report column.

To report diseases immediately, use the 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736.

IMMEDIATELY report diseases, syndromes, poisonings and conditions of any kind suspected or caused by a biological, chemical, or radiological agent or toxin when there is reasonable suspicion that the disease, syndrome, poisoning or condition may be the result of a deliberate act such as terrorism.

IMMEDIATELY report to the department outbreaks of any kind, diseases that occur in unusual numbers or circumstances, unusual syndromes, or uncommon diseases. Outbreaks may be infectious, environmental or occupational in origin and include food-borne outbreaks or illness secondary to chemical exposure (e.g., pesticides, anhydrous ammonia).

Report diseases by:

Entering into the Iowa Disease Surveillance System (IDSS): For IDSS-related questions, call the Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology (CADE) at 1-800-362-2736.

Fax: (515)281-5698

Mail:

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services
Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology
Lucas State Office Building
321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Isolates or specimens shall be sent to:

State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of Iowa (SHL)
U of I Research Park
2490 Crosspark Road
Coralville, Iowa 52241-4721

For specimen submission questions, call (319)335-4500 or go to www.shl.uiowa.edu.

Diseases	When to Report	How to Report
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and AIDS-defining conditions	7 days	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Report by one of the following methods: Phone (515)322-8819 or mail - Health care providers: use the Pediatric or Adult Confidential Case Report Form - Laboratories: send copy of lab report or the Iowa Confidential Report of Sexually Transmitted Disease & HIV Infection. Mark envelope "Attention 03"

Diseases	When to Report	How to Report
		For HIV/AIDS-related questions, call (515)322-8819
Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Anthrax	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Botulism (including infant botulism)	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Brucellosis (Brucella)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Candida auris	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms (CPO)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Chlamydia	3 days	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Report by one of the following methods: Phone (515)281-3031, IDSS, fax (515)725-1278 or mail ● Use the Iowa Confidential Report of Sexually Transmitted Disease ● Mark envelope “Attention 00”
Cholera	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Cronobacter invasive infection (in infants)	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax
Cryptosporidiosis	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Cyclospora	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. IDSS or fax: 1-515-242-6013
Diphtheria	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Escherichia coli shiga toxin-producing and related diseases (includes HUS and TTP)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL

Diseases	When to Report	How to Report
Giardiasis (Giardia)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Gonorrhea	3 days	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Report by one of the following methods: Phone (515)281-3031, IDSS, fax (515)725-1278 or mail ● Use the Iowa Confidential Report of Sexually Transmitted Disease ● Mark envelope "Attention 00"
Haemophilus influenzae type B invasive disease	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736 Laboratories send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Hansen's disease (leprosy)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Hantavirus syndromes	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Hepatitis A	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax
Hepatitis B, C, D, E	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) cases Death of a person with HIV Perinatally exposed newborn and child (newborn and child who was born to an HIV-infected mother)	7 days	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Report by one of the following methods: Phone (515)322-8819 or mail ● Health care providers: use the Pediatric or Adult Confidential Case Report Form ● Laboratories: send copy of lab report or the Iowa Confidential Report of Sexually Transmitted Disease & HIV Infection. Mark envelope "Attention 03" For HIV/AIDS-related questions, call (515)322-8819
Legionellosis (Legionella)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Listeria monocytogenes invasive disease	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Malaria	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Measles (rubeola)	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Meningococcal invasive disease	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa.

Diseases	When to Report	How to Report
		24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736 Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Mosquito-borne diseases (e.g., chikungunya, dengue, eastern equine encephalitis, Jamestown Canyon, La Crosse, St. Louis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, West Nile, western equine encephalitis and Zika)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Mpox	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax
Mumps	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) Associated with COVID-19	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Pertussis	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Plague	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Poliomyelitis	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Psittacosis	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Q fever	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Rabies, animal	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Rabies, human	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Rubella (including congenital)	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Shigellosis (Shigella)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL

Diseases	When to Report	How to Report
Smallpox	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Syphilis	3 days	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Report by one of the following methods: Phone (515)281-3031, IDSS, fax (515)725-1278 or mail ● Use the Iowa Confidential Report of Sexually Transmitted Disease ● Mark envelope "Attention 00"
Tetanus	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Tickborne diseases (e.g., alpha-gal syndrome, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, Bourbon virus disease, ehrlichiosis, Heartland virus disease, Lyme disease, Powassan virus disease, spotted fever group rickettsioses and tickborne relapsing fever)	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS, fax or mail
Tuberculosis, pulmonary and laryngeal (infectious)	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone (515)281-7504, IDSS or fax (515)281-4570
Tuberculosis, extrapulmonary	3 days	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone (515)281-7504, IDSS or fax (515)281-4570
Tularemia	3 days	Report for Iowa residents. Phone, IDSS or fax
Typhoid fever	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax
Vancomycin intermediate Staphylococcus aureus (VISA) and vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA)	1 day	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. Phone, IDSS or fax Laboratories: send isolate or specimen to the SHL
Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) (e.g., Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, and Crimean-Congo)	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736
Yellow fever	Immediately	Report for Iowa residents and for residents of other states diagnosed or treated in Iowa. 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736

APPENDIX B

**Iowa Department of Health and Human Services
Table of Reportable Poisonings and Conditions**

Report cases of the poisonings and conditions listed in the following table to the department within the time frame specified in the When to Report column and by the reporting method in the How to Report column.

To report diseases immediately, use the 24/7 disease reporting telephone hotline: 1-800-362-2736.

IMMEDIATELY report diseases, syndromes, poisonings and conditions of any kind suspected or caused by a biological, chemical, or radiological agent or toxin when there is reasonable suspicion that the disease, syndrome, poisoning or condition may be the result of a deliberate act such as terrorism.

IMMEDIATELY report to the department outbreaks of any kind, diseases that occur in unusual numbers or circumstances, unusual syndromes, or uncommon diseases. Outbreaks may be infectious, environmental or occupational in origin and include food-borne outbreaks or illness secondary to chemical exposure (e.g., pesticides, anhydrous ammonia).

Mailing address:

Bureau of Environmental Health Services
Iowa Department of Health and Human Services
321 East 12th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075

Telephone: 1-800-972-2026

Fax: (515)281-4529

Poisoning or Condition	Cases to Report	When to Report	How to Report
Arsenic poisoning	Blood arsenic values equal to or greater than 70 µg/L Urine arsenic values equal to or greater than 100 µg/g of creatinine	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Blood lead testing	All analytical results greater than or equal to 20 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) in a child under the age of 6 years or a pregnant woman	Daily	By telephone: 1-800-972-2026
	All other analytical values for all blood lead analyses	Weekly	Electronic format specified by the department
Cadmium poisoning	Blood cadmium values equal to or greater than 5 µg/L Urine cadmium values equal to or greater than 3 µg/g of creatinine	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning	Blood carbon monoxide level equal to or greater than 10% carboxyhemoglobin or its equivalent with a breath analyzer test, or a clinical diagnosis of CO poisoning regardless of any test results	Daily	By telephone: 1-800-972-2026

Poisoning or Condition	Cases to Report	When to Report	How to Report
Hypersensitivity pneumonitis	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Mercury poisoning	Blood mercury values equal to or greater than 2.8 µg/dL Urine mercury values equal to or greater than 20 µg/L	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Methemoglobinemia	Blood analyses showing greater than 5% of total hemoglobin present as methemoglobin	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Microcystin toxin poisoning	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Noncommunicable respiratory illness	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Occupationally related asthma, bronchitis or respiratory hypersensitivity reaction	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Pesticide poisoning (including pesticide-related contact dermatitis)	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Severe skin disorder	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.
Toxic hepatitis	All cases	Weekly	Format specified by department. Electronic reporting if available. Alternatives include by mail, telephone, and facsimile.

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CHAPTER 2 HEPATITIS PROGRAMS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/14/29

VIRAL HEPATITIS PROGRAM—VACCINATIONS AND TESTING

641—2.1(135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Contracted agencies*” means local health departments, clinics, and community-based organizations that are funded by the department to provide HCV testing and vaccination services.

“*HCV*” means the hepatitis C virus as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

“*HIV*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“*Viral hepatitis*” means inflammation of the liver caused by one of several viruses: hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E.

[ARC 8123C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—2.2(135) Exposure risks for hepatitis C virus. The following individuals are at increased risk of exposure to HCV as described by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services:

1. People living with HIV;
2. People who have ever injected drugs;
3. People with selected medical conditions, including those who ever received maintenance hemodialysis;
4. Recipients of clotting factors made before 1987;
5. Recipients of blood transfusions, blood products, and organ transplants that occurred before 1992;
6. Health care, emergency medical, and public safety personnel after needle sticks, sharps, or mucosal exposures to HCV-positive blood; and
7. Infants born to mothers living with HCV.

[ARC 8123C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—2.3(135) Information for public distribution. The department will make available educational materials to the public on hepatitis C infection, transmission, and where to seek testing services as defined on the department’s website.

[ARC 8123C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—2.4(135) Hepatitis vaccination and testing program.

2.4(1) When sufficient state and federal funds are available, the department will maintain a vaccination and testing program. The program shall offer HCV testing and hepatitis A and B vaccinations through local health departments, clinics, and community-based organizations to individuals at an increased risk of exposure to viral hepatitis as described in the Viral Hepatitis Prevention and Testing Services Manual dated December 2023 and available on the department’s website. Contracted agencies offering testing and vaccination services shall be required to provide integrated HIV, viral hepatitis, and sexually transmitted infection education; pretest and posttest counseling; and referral services.

2.4(2) Contracted agencies shall provide individuals presenting for testing or vaccination services with education explaining viral hepatitis and how to reduce the risk of acquiring it.

2.4(3) Contracted agencies shall provide individuals testing positive for viral hepatitis with information about the diagnosis and treatment options and with a referral list of health care providers to aid in seeking treatment, additional follow-up testing, and other hepatitis-related services.

[ARC 8123C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.19.

[Filed 11/14/07, Notice 10/10/07—published 12/5/07, effective 1/9/08]

[Filed ARC 8123C (Notice ARC 7373C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

CHAPTER 3
EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION (EHDI) PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 12/1/30

641—3.1(135) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions will apply:

“Audiologist” means a person licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147 or certified by the Iowa board of educational examiners pursuant to 282—Chapter 14 or a person appropriately licensed in the state where the person practices.

“Audiology assistant” means a person who works under the supervision of an Iowa-licensed speech pathologist or audiologist, does not meet the requirements to be licensed as a speech pathologist or audiologist, and meets the minimum requirements set forth in 481—Chapter 781.

“Audiometrist” means a technician who has received special training in the use of pure-tone audiometry equipment. An audiometrist conducts the hearing tests selected and interpreted by an audiologist, who supervises the process.

“Birth center” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 10A.711.

“Birthing hospital” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.131.

“Congenital cytomegalovirus” or *“cCMV”* means an infection where cytomegalovirus is transmitted to the fetus in the prenatal period.

“Cytomegalovirus” or *“CMV”* means a kind of herpes virus that usually produces very mild symptoms in an infected person but may cause severe neurological damage in a person with a weakened immune system and in a newborn.

“Diagnostic audiologic assessment” means physiological or behavioral procedures completed by an audiologist to evaluate and diagnose hearing loss.

“Discharge” means a release from a birthing hospital to the parent or legal guardian of the child.

“Early ACCESS” means Iowa’s Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, program for infants and toddlers. It is a statewide, comprehensive, interagency system of integrated early intervention services that supports eligible children and their families as defined in 281—Chapter 120.

“Guardian” means a person who is not the parent of a minor child, but who has legal authority to make decisions regarding life or program issues for the child. A guardian may be a court or a juvenile court. “Guardian” does not mean conservator as defined in Iowa Code section 633.3, although a person who is appointed to be a guardian may also be appointed to be a conservator.

“Health care professional” means a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, certified midwife, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, patient care technician, certified nursing assistant, licensed audiologist, audiology assistant, audiometrist, hearing aid specialist, speech-language pathologist or other licensed or certified professional for whom hearing screening is within the professional’s scope of practice.

“Hearing loss” means a permanent unilateral or bilateral hearing loss of greater than 30 dB hearing loss (HL) in the frequency region important for speech recognition (500-4000 Hz).

“Hearing screening” means a physiological measurement of hearing of a newborn or infant with a “pass” or “refer” result. Screening is used to determine the newborn’s or infant’s need for further testing and must be performed bilaterally, when applicable.

“Initial screening” or *“newborn hearing screening”* means a screening performed in a birthing hospital, birth center or facility other than a birthing hospital within the first month of life. This is a physiological test to separate those newborns with normal hearing from those newborns who may have hearing thresholds of greater than 30 dB HL in either ear in the frequency region important for speech recognition (500-4000 Hz).

“Normal hearing” means hearing thresholds in both ears of 30 dB HL or less in the frequency region important for speech recognition (500-4000 Hz).

“Parent” means:

1. A biological or adoptive parent of a child;
2. A guardian, but not the state if the child is a ward of the state;

3. A person acting in the place of a parent, such as a grandparent or stepparent with whom a child lives, or a person who is legally responsible for the child's welfare;
4. A surrogate parent who has been assigned in accordance with 281—120.422(34CFR303); or
5. A foster parent, if:

- A biological parent's authority to make the decisions required of parents under state law has been terminated; and

- The foster parent has an ongoing, long-term parental relationship with the child, is willing to make the decisions required of a parent, and has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child.

"Physician" means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

"Primary care provider" means a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or certified midwife who undertakes primary pediatric care responsibility for an infant or child to provide ongoing medical care and referrals to promote overall health and well-being.

"Protocol" means a document that guides decision making and provides the criteria to be used regarding screening, diagnosis, management, and treatment of children related to hearing health care. Early hearing detection and intervention protocols not otherwise specified in this chapter are available on the department's website.

"Provider" means a licensed audiologist, otolaryngologist or hearing aid specialist who agrees to provide hearing aids or audiologic services to eligible patients.

"Rescreen" means a newborn hearing screening performed after two weeks of age on an infant who did not pass the initial screening.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.2(135) Program components.

3.2(1) The EHDI coordinator assigned within the department provides administrative oversight, including follow-up activities, for the EHDI program within Iowa.

3.2(2) The EHDI advisory committee represents the interests of the people of Iowa and assists in the development of programming that ensures the availability and access to quality hearing health care for Iowa children.

3.2(3) The EHDI program has an association with the Iowa Title V maternal and child health programs to promote comprehensive services for infants and children with special health care needs.

3.2(4) The EHDI program provides hearing screening surveillance and follow-up for infants and children under the age of three. Follow-up may include:

- a. Contact with the parent or legal guardian of an infant who was not screened or does not pass the initial hearing screening, outpatient hearing screening or diagnostic audiologic assessment.
- b. Contact with the infant's primary care provider to ensure the infant receives appropriate follow-up no later than the recommended timeline as outlined in the Joint Committee on Infant Hearing position statement at www.jcih.org as amended to August 1, 2025.
- c. Contact with the birthing hospital or health care professional for inquiries on missing results, data entry discrepancies and recommendations for additional referrals.
- d. Referrals to family support or early intervention service providers for infants or toddlers diagnosed with a hearing loss.
- e. Technical assistance to birthing facilities, primary care providers and health care professionals regarding best practices related to newborn hearing screening, diagnosis and follow-up best practices.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.3(135) Screening the hearing of all newborns. All newborns and infants born in Iowa, except those born with a condition that is incompatible with life, shall be screened for hearing loss. The person required to perform the screening shall use at least one of the following procedures:

1. Automated or screening auditory brainstem response, or
2. Evoked otoacoustic emissions.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.4(135) Procedures required of birthing hospitals. Each birthing hospital in Iowa shall follow these procedures:

3.4(1) Each birthing hospital shall designate an employee of the hospital to be responsible for the newborn hearing screening program in that institution. If a birthing hospital contracts with a third party for newborn screening services, the hospital retains ultimate responsibility for screening and reporting.

3.4(2) Prior to the discharge of the newborn, each birthing hospital shall provide hearing screening to every newborn delivered in the hospital, except in the following circumstances:

- a. The newborn is transferred for acute care prior to completion of the hearing screening.
- b. The newborn is born with a condition that is incompatible with life.

3.4(3) If a newborn is transferred for acute care, the birthing hospital shall notify the receiving facility of the status of the hearing screening. The receiving facility shall then be responsible for completion of the newborn hearing screening prior to discharge of the newborn from the nursery.

3.4(4) Newborn hearing screening shall be performed by a health care professional.

3.4(5) The birthing hospital shall report newborn hearing screening results to the parent or guardian in written form.

3.4(6) The birthing hospital shall report newborn hearing screening results to the department pursuant to 641—3.7(135).

3.4(7) The birthing hospital shall report the results of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant upon the newborn's or infant's discharge from the birthing hospital. If the newborn or infant was not tested prior to discharge, the birthing hospital shall report the status of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant.

3.4(8) The birthing hospital shall follow the hearing screening protocols prescribed by the department.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.5(135) Procedures required of birth centers. Each birth center in Iowa shall follow these procedures:

3.5(1) Each birth center shall designate an employee of the birth center to be responsible for the newborn hearing screening program in that institution.

3.5(2) Prior to discharge of the newborn, each birth center shall refer every newborn delivered in the birth center to a health care professional for a newborn hearing screening. Before discharge of the newborn, the birth center shall arrange an appointment for the newborn hearing screening no more than 15 days from the date of discharge and report the appointment time, date and location to the parent.

3.5(3) The health care professional to whom the newborn is referred for screening shall complete the screening within 30 days of the newborn's discharge from the birth center, unless the parent fails to attend the appointment. If the parent fails to attend the appointment, the health care professional shall document such failure in the medical or educational record and shall report such failure to the department.

3.5(4) The health care professional who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report screening results to the parent in written form.

3.5(5) The health care professional who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report screening results to the department pursuant to 641—3.7(135).

3.5(6) The health care professional who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report the results of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant.

3.5(7) The person who completes the screening shall follow the hearing screening protocols prescribed by the department.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.6(135) Procedures to ensure that children born in locations other than a birth center or birthing hospital receive a hearing screening.

3.6(1) The physician or other health care professional who undertakes primary pediatric care of a newborn delivered in a location other than a birthing hospital or birth center shall ensure a hearing screening is performed pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.131(5). The health care professional shall

arrange an appointment for the newborn hearing screening and report to the parent the appointment time, date, and location.

3.6(2) The health care professional who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report screening results to the parent in written form.

3.6(3) The health care professional who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report screening results to the department pursuant to 641—3.7(135). If the parent fails to attend the appointment, the facility shall document such failure in the medical or educational record and shall report such failure to the department.

3.6(4) The health care professional who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report the results of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the newborn or infant.

3.6(5) The person who completes the newborn hearing screening shall follow the hearing screening protocols prescribed by the department.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.7(135) Reporting hearing screening results and information to the department and child's primary care provider.

3.7(1) Any birthing hospital, birth center, physician, audiologist or other health care professional required to report information pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.131 shall report all of the following information to the department relating to each newborn's hearing screening within six working days of the birth of the newborn and within six working days of any hearing rescreen, utilizing the department's designated reporting system:

- a. The name, date of birth, and sex of the newborn.
- b. The name, address, and telephone number, if available, of the mother of the newborn. If the mother is not the person designated as legally responsible for the child's care, the name, address, and telephone number of the parent, as defined in 641—3.1(135), shall be reported.
- c. The name of the primary care provider for the newborn upon the newborn's discharge from the birthing hospital or birth center.
- d. The results of the newborn hearing screening, either "pass," "refer," or "not screened," for each ear separately.
- e. The results of any rescreening, either "pass" or "refer," and the diagnostic audiologic assessment procedures used for each ear separately.
- f. Known risk indicators for hearing loss of the infant or child.

3.7(2) If the parent fails to attend the appointment, the facility shall document such failure in the medical or educational record and shall report such failure to the department.

3.7(3) The person who completes the newborn hearing screening shall report the results of the hearing screening to the primary care provider of the infant or child.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.8(135) Conducting and reporting screening results and diagnostic audiologic assessments to the department and child's primary care provider. Any health care professional conducting newborn hearing screens, rescreens, or diagnostic audiologic assessments shall report the results within six working days for any child under three years of age to the department utilizing the department's designated reporting system. The health care professional shall conduct the diagnostic hearing assessment in accordance with the Pediatric Audiologic Diagnostic Protocol as amended to August 1, 2025, posted on the department's website. Results of a hearing screen, rescreen or diagnostic audiologic assessment shall be reported as follows.

3.8(1) Reports shall include:

- a. The name, date of birth, and sex of the child.
- b. The name, address, and telephone number, if available, of the mother of the child. If the mother is not the person designated as legally responsible for the child's care, the name, address, and telephone number of the parent, as defined in 641—3.1(135), shall be reported.
- c. The name of the primary care provider for the child.
- d. Known risk indicators for hearing loss.

- e. The date the child is fit with a hearing aid(s) or a cochlear implant(s), if applicable.
- f. The date of referral to early intervention, if applicable.
- g. The date of referral to family support, if applicable.

3.8(2) Results of the newborn hearing screening shall be reported as either “pass” or “refer” for each ear separately.

3.8(3) Results of the hearing rescreen shall be reported as either “pass” or “refer” for each ear separately.

3.8(4) If an assessment results in a diagnosis of normal hearing for both ears, this shall be reported.

3.8(5) Any diagnosis of hearing loss shall also be reported except for transient conductive hearing loss lasting for less than 90 days in the professional judgment of the practitioner. This exception will apply only if the child passed the initial hearing screening or rescreening or had a diagnostic assessment resulting in normal hearing for both ears.

3.8(6) Diagnostic audiologic assessment results shall include a statement of the severity (mild, moderate, moderately severe, severe, profound, or undetermined) and type (sensorineural, conductive, mixed, or undetermined) of hearing loss.

3.8(7) Any health care professional conducting newborn hearing screens, rescreens, or diagnostic audiologic assessments shall report the results to the primary care provider of the infant or child.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.9(135) Congenital cytomegalovirus (cCMV) testing for newborns who do not pass the initial newborn hearing screening. If the newborn hearing screen indicates potential hearing loss, as evidenced when a newborn does not pass the initial newborn hearing screening, the birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional required to ensure that the hearing screening is performed shall follow the procedures related to cCMV testing outlined in Iowa Code section 135.131(9). If a parent objects to the testing, the birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional required to ensure that the hearing screening is performed shall follow the procedures in 641—3.11(135).

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.10(135) Information sharing and confidentiality. Reports, records, and other information collected by or provided to the department relating to a child’s newborn hearing screening, rescreen, diagnostic audiologic assessment, and early intervention enrollment are confidential records pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7.

3.10(1) Personnel of the department shall maintain the confidentiality of all information and records used in the review and analysis of newborn hearing screenings, rescreens, diagnostic audiologic assessments, and early intervention enrollment, including information which is confidential under Iowa Code chapter 22 or any other provisions of state law.

3.10(2) No individual or organization providing information to the department in accordance with this rule shall be deemed to be or held liable for divulging confidential information.

3.10(3) The department shall not release confidential information except to the following persons and entities under the following conditions:

- a. The parent or guardian of an infant or child for whom the report is made.
- b. A local birth-to-three coordinator with the Early ACCESS program or an agency under contract with the department to administer the children with special health care needs program.
- c. A health care professional or primary care provider.
- d. A representative of a federal or state agency, to the extent that the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of that agency.
- e. A representative of a state agency, or an entity bound by that state, to the extent that the information is necessary to perform newborn hearing screening follow-up. The state agency or the entity bound by that state shall be subject to confidentiality regulations that are the same as or more stringent than those in the state of Iowa. The state agency or the entity bound by that state shall not use the information obtained from the department to market services to patients or nonpatients or identify patients for any purposes other than those expressly provided in this rule.

3.10(4) Research purposes. All proposals for research using the department's data to be conducted by persons other than program staff shall first be submitted to and accepted by the researchers' institutional review board. The department will then review and approve programs before research can commence.
[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.11(135) Procedure to accommodate parental objection. These rules will not apply if the parent objects to the hearing screening, diagnostic audiologic assessment, or cCMV testing.

3.11(1) If a parent objects to the screening, the birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional shall obtain a written refusal from the parent or guardian on the department newborn hearing screening or diagnostic audiologic assessment refusal form and shall maintain the original copy of the written refusal in the newborn's, infant's or child's medical record.

3.11(2) The birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional shall send a copy of the written newborn hearing screening or diagnostic audiologic assessment refusal form to the department within six days of the birth of the newborn.

3.11(3) If a parent objects to a hearing rescreen or diagnostic audiologic assessment orally to a department EHDI staff member during follow-up, the staff member shall document the refusal in the department's designated reporting system and mail to the parent or guardian the department newborn hearing screening or diagnostic audiologic assessment refusal form in an attempt to obtain a written refusal to be maintained in the newborn's, infant's or child's medical record.

3.11(4) If a parent objects to cCMV testing, the birthing hospital, birth center, physician, or other health care professional required to ensure cCMV testing shall obtain, on the department cCMV testing refusal form, a written refusal from the parent or guardian, shall maintain the original copy of the written refusal in the child's medical record, and shall send a copy of the written refusal to the department within 21 days of the child's birth.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—3.12(135) Civil/criminal liability. A person who acts in good faith in complying with these rules shall not be held civilly or criminally liable for reporting the information required.

[ARC 9616C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.131.

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CHAPTER 4 CONGENITAL AND INHERITED DISORDERS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/1/30

641—4.1(136A) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“Anonymized specimen” means a specimen that cannot be traced back to or linked with the particular individual from whom the specimen was obtained.

“Attending health care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 136A.2.

“Birth defect” means any major structural abnormality or metabolic disorder that may adversely affect a child’s health and development. The abnormality or disorder must be diagnosed or its signs and symptoms must be recognized within the first two years of life.

“Birthing facility” means a private or public facility licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135B that has a licensed obstetric unit or is licensed to provide obstetric services.

“Central laboratory” means the state hygienic laboratory (SHL), which is designated as the screening laboratory to perform testing and reporting for the Iowa newborn screening and Iowa maternal prenatal screening programs.

“Central registry” means the Iowa registry for congenital and inherited disorders (IRCID).

“Congenital condition” means a condition that exists at birth and may be hereditary, result from an action or exposure occurring during pregnancy or at birth, or may be due to a combination of both factors.

“Consulting physician” means a physician designated by the center for congenital and inherited disorders to interpret screen results and provide consultation to a licensed health care provider.

“Council” means the council on health and human services.

“Critical congenital heart disease” or *“CCHD”* means the presence of one or more of the following specific heart lesions: hypoplastic left heart syndrome, pulmonary atresia, tetralogy of Fallot, total anomalous pulmonary venous return, transposition of the great arteries, tricuspid atresia, and truncus arteriosus.

“Discharge” means a release of an infant from a hospital or birth center.

“Early ACCESS” means the statewide, comprehensive, interagency system of integrated early intervention services that supports eligible children and their families as defined in 281—Chapter 120.

“Early hearing detection and intervention program” means Iowa’s newborn hearing screening and follow-up program, which ensures that all newborns and toddlers with hearing loss are identified as early as possible and provided with timely and appropriate audiological, educational and medical intervention and family support.

“Follow-up program” means the services provided to follow up on an abnormal screening result.

“Guardian” means a person who is not the parent of a minor child, but who has legal authority to make decisions regarding life or program issues for the child.

“Health care provider” means a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, certified nurse midwife, registered nurse, or physician assistant providing medical care to an individual.

“Iowa maternal prenatal screening program” or *“IMPSP”* means a program that provides a screening test designed to identify increased risk of having a baby with a congenital or inherited disorder or developing a problem later in pregnancy.

“Iowa newborn screening panel” or *“newborn screening panel”* means the list of disorders for which the department screens Iowa newborns.

“Iowa newborn screening program” or *“INSP”* means a program that provides screening of live-born Iowa newborns for the disorders listed on the Iowa newborn screening panel.

“Neuromuscular disorder” means Duchenne, Becker, congenital, distal, Emery-Dreifuss, facioscapulohumeral, limb-girdle, myotonic, and oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy.

“Newborn critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) screening” means the screening of newborns for seven targeted heart conditions (hypoplastic left heart syndrome, pulmonary atresia, tetralogy of Fallot, total anomalous pulmonary venous return, transposition of the great arteries, tricuspid atresia, and truncus arteriosus) using pulse oximetry or other means to detect blood oxygen saturation levels.

“Primary health care provider” means a licensed physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse midwife providing ongoing primary medical care to a patient.

“Receiving facility” means the facility receiving an infant from a birthing facility.

“Residual maternal prenatal serum screening specimen” means the portion of the specimen that may be left over after all necessary activities of the Iowa maternal prenatal screening program are completed.

“Residual newborn screening specimen” means the portion of the dried blood spot specimen that may be left over after all activities necessary for the Iowa newborn screening program are completed.

“Specialty genetics provider” means a medical geneticist, genetic nurse, genetic physician assistant, genetic nurse practitioner, or genetic counselor.

“State hygienic laboratory” or *“SHL”* means the designated central testing laboratory.

“Stillbirth” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 136A.2.

“Transferring facility” means the birthing facility that transfers the infant to another facility.

[ARC 9319C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—4.2(136A) Iowa newborn screening program (INSP). This program provides comprehensive newborn screening services for hereditary and congenital disorders for the state.

4.2(1) Newborn screening policy.

a. All newborns and infants born in the state of Iowa shall be screened for all congenital and inherited disorders on the Iowa newborn screening panel as specified by the department.

b. As new disorders are recognized and new technologies and tests become available, the department will develop and follow protocols for the addition of disorders to or the deletion of disorders from the screening panel.

c. The department may monitor individuals identified as having a genetic or metabolic disorder for the purpose of conducting public health surveillance or intervention and for determining whether early detection, treatment, and counseling lead to the amelioration or avoidance of the adverse outcomes of the disorder. Birthing facilities and health care providers shall provide patient data and records to the department upon request to facilitate the monitoring. Any identifying information provided to the department shall remain confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(2).

d. For purposes of newborn screening, the department will collect newborn screening specimens and data, test the specimens for disorders on the universal screening panel, conduct follow-up on abnormal screening results, conduct quality improvement and quality assurance activities, and store specimens for a time period determined by its policies.

4.2(2) Newborn blood spot screening procedure for facilities and providers.

a. *Educating parent or guardian.* Before a specimen from an infant is obtained, a parent or guardian will be informed of the type of specimen, how it is obtained, the nature of the disorders for which the infant is being screened, the consequences of treatment and nontreatment, and the retention, use and disposition of residual specimens.

b. *Refusal of screening.* Should a parent or guardian refuse the screening, said refusal shall be documented in the infant’s medical record, and the parent or guardian shall sign the refusal of screening form. The birthing facility or attending health care provider shall submit the signed refusal of screening form to the INSP within six days of the refusal. The birthing facility or attending health care provider may submit refusal forms via the courier service established for the transportation of newborn screening specimen collection forms or via secure fax.

c. *Collection of specimens.* A filter paper blood specimen shall be collected from the infant between 24 to 48 hours after the infant’s birth. A specimen shall not be collected from an infant less than 24 hours after birth except as follows:

(1) A blood specimen must be collected before any initial transfusion, even if the infant is less than 24 hours old.

(2) A blood specimen must be collected before the infant leaves the hospital, whether by discharge or by transfer to another hospital, even if the infant is less than 24 hours old.

d. *Submission of specimens.* All specimens shall be delivered to the SHL via courier service or, if courier service is not available, overnight postage, overnight express delivery service, or other appropriate means within 24 hours after collection.

4.2(3) Primary health care provider responsibility.

- a. The health care provider or a designee shall ensure that infants under the provider's care are screened.
- b. Procedures for specimen collection for newborn blood spot screening shall be followed in accordance with subrule 4.2(2).
- c. A physician or other health care professional who undertakes primary pediatric care of an infant delivered in Iowa shall arrange for the newborn screening if a newborn screening result is not in the infant's medical record.
- d. The primary care provider of an infant delivered in Iowa shall discuss the newborn screening results with the parent or guardian of the newborn, including follow-up on abnormal results.

4.2(4) Birthing facility. The birthing facility shall ensure that all infants receive newborn screening.

- a. Designee. Each birthing facility shall designate an employee to be responsible for the newborn screening program in that institution.
- b. Procedures for specimen collection for newborn screening shall be followed in accordance with subrule 4.2(2).
- c. Transfer. The following apply if an infant is transferred:
 - (1) If an infant is transferred within the hospital for acute care, the newborn nursery shall notify the acute care unit of the status of the newborn screening. The acute care unit shall then be responsible for the status of the newborn screening prior to discharge of the infant.
 - (2) If the infant is transferred to another facility within the state, the facility shall notify the receiving facility of the status of the newborn screening. The receiving facility shall then be responsible for completion of the newborn screening prior to discharge of the infant.
- d. Discharge. Each birthing facility shall collect a newborn screening specimen on every infant prior to discharge, including under the following circumstances:
 - (1) The infant is discharged or transferred to another facility before the infant is 24 hours old.
 - (2) The infant is born with a condition that is incompatible with life.
 - (3) The infant has received a transfusion.
- e. Notification. The birthing facility shall report the newborn screening results to the health care provider who has undertaken ongoing primary pediatric care of the infant.

4.2(5) SHL responsibility. The SHL will:

- a. Contract with a courier service to provide transportation and delivery of newborn screening specimens.
- b. Contact all birthing facilities to provide education on ordering specimen transport from the courier.
- c. Process specimens within 24 hours of receipt.
- d. Notify the submitting health care provider, birthing facility, or drawing laboratory of an unacceptable specimen and the need for another specimen.
- e. Report a presumptive positive screen result within 24 hours to the consulting physician or the physician's designee.
- f. Distribute specimen collection forms, specimen collection procedures, refusal of newborn screening forms, and other materials to drawing laboratories, birthing facilities, and health care providers.
- g. Report normal and abnormal screening results to the submitting facility or provider.
- h. Submit a written annual report of the previous calendar year to the department by July 1 of each year. This report will include:
 - (1) Number of infants screened,
 - (2) Number of repeat screens,
 - (3) Number of presumptive positive results by condition and disorder,
 - (4) Number of rejected specimens,
 - (5) Number of waivers,
 - (6) Results of quality assurance testing, including any updates to the INSP quality assurance policies, and
 - (7) Screening and educational activity details.

i. In collaboration with the program consulting physicians, submit a proposed budget and narrative justification for the upcoming state fiscal year by January 31 of each year.

j. Act as fiscal agent for program expenditures encompassing the analytical, technical, administrative, educational, and follow-up costs for the screening program.

k. Submit a fiscal expenditures report to the department within 90 days after the end of the state fiscal year.

4.2(6) *Follow-up program responsibility.* Follow-up programs will be available for all individuals identified by the newborn screening as having an abnormal screen result.

a. The follow-up activities will include care coordination, consultation, genetic counseling or recommendations for treatment when indicated, case management, education and quality assurance.

b. The follow-up programs shall submit a written annual report of the previous calendar year by July 1 of each year. The report shall include:

(1) The number of presumptive positive results and confirmed positive results by condition and disorder,

(2) Number of confirmed cases receiving follow-up,

(3) A written summary of educational and follow-up activities.

c. In collaboration with the SHL, the follow-up programs shall submit a proposed budget and narrative justification for the upcoming fiscal year to the department by January 31 of each year.

d. The follow-up programs shall submit a fiscal expenditures report to the department within 90 days of the end of the state fiscal year.

4.2(7) *Information sharing and confidentiality.* Reports, records, and other information collected by or provided to the Iowa newborn screening program relating to an infant's newborn screening results and follow-up information are confidential records pursuant to Iowa Code sections 22.7 and 136A.7. INSP data may be retained for 19 years.

a. Personnel of the program shall maintain the confidentiality of all information and records used in the review and analysis of newborn screening and follow-up, including information that is confidential under Iowa Code chapter 22 or any other provisions of state law.

b. The program shall not release confidential information, except to the following persons and entities under the following conditions:

(1) The parent or guardian of an infant or child or the adult individual for whom the report is made.

(2) A primary health care provider, birthing facility, or submitting laboratory.

(3) A representative of a state or federal agency or agents of tribes and tribal public health authorities to the extent that the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of that agency or the department. No data shall be furnished to state or federal agencies or agents of tribes or tribal public health agencies until the department has prepared in writing the conditions under which the data may be used and has received an agreement signed by a responsible agent of the state or federal agency agreeing to meet and conform to such conditions.

(4) A researcher, upon documentation of parental consent obtained by the researcher, and only to the extent that the information is necessary to perform research authorized by the department.

c. Newborn screening information shall not be released to any person or entity for commercial purposes or law enforcement purposes or to establish a database for forensic identification.

4.2(8) *Retention, use and disposition of residual newborn screening specimens.*

a. A newborn screening specimen collection form consists of a filter paper containing the dried blood spots (DBS) specimen and the attached requisition that contains information about the infant and birthing facility or drawing laboratory. The DBS specimen can be separated from the information contained in the requisition form. The INSP is the custodian of the specimens and related data for purposes of newborn screening, quality improvement and quality assurance activities.

(1) The residual DBS specimen shall be held for five years in a locked area at the SHL.

(2) The residual DBS specimen shall be stored for the first year at -75 to -80 degrees C.

(3) After one year, the residual DBS specimen shall be archived for four additional years at room temperature.

(4) The residual DBS specimen shall be incinerated after completion of the retention period.

b. The program shall not release a residual newborn screening specimen except to the following persons and entities:

(1) The parent or guardian of the infant or the individual adult upon whom the screening was performed.

(2) A health care provider acting on behalf of the patient.

(3) A medical examiner authorized to conduct an autopsy on a child or an investigation into the death of a child.

(4) A researcher, upon documentation of parental consent obtained by the researcher, and only to the extent that the information is necessary to perform research authorized by the department.

(5) The newborn screening program, for operations as provided in this rule.

c. Research. A residual newborn screening specimen may be released for research purposes only if written consent has been received by the researcher from a parent or guardian of the child, or the individual adult upon whom the screening was performed, and each of the following conditions is satisfied:

(1) Investigators shall submit proposals to use residual newborn screening specimens to the department. Any intended use of the requested specimens as part of the research study must be clearly delineated in the proposal.

(2) Before research can commence, proposals shall be approved by the researcher's institutional review board and the department.

(3) Research on residual newborn screening specimens shall be allowed only in instances where research would further: newborn screening activities; the health of an infant or child for whom no other specimens are available or readily attainable; general medical knowledge for existing public health surveillance activities; public health purposes; or medical knowledge to advance the public health.

d. Newborn screening program operations. Residual newborn screening specimens and related data may be used for activities, testing, and procedures directly related to the operation of the newborn screening program, including confirmatory testing, laboratory quality control assurance and improvement, equipment calibration, evaluation and improvement of the accuracy of newborn screening tests, and equipment and screening methods validation, and for the use of linked specimens in feasibility studies approved by the council for the purpose of incorporating new tests or evaluating new test methodologies.

e. Prohibited uses. A residual newborn screening specimen shall not be released to any person or entity for commercial purposes or law enforcement purposes or to establish a database for forensic identification.

f. Return or destruction of specimens. A parent or guardian may request return or destruction of the parent's or guardian's newborn's residual newborn screening specimen by contacting the department.

4.2(9) *Newborn screening for critical congenital heart disease.* All newborns and infants born in Iowa shall receive newborn screening for CCHD, by pulse oximetry or other means in accordance with subparagraph 4.2(9)"b"(3). The purpose of newborn screening for CCHD is to identify newborns with structural heart defects usually associated with hypoxia in the newborn period that could have significant morbidity or mortality early in life with the closing of the ductus arteriosus or other physiological changes early in life.

a. *Newborn CCHD screening procedure for providers and facilities.*

(1) Educating parent or guardian. Before newborn screening for CCHD on an infant is conducted, a parent or guardian shall be informed of the type of screening, how it is performed, the nature of the conditions and disorders for which the infant is being screened, and the follow-up procedure for an abnormal screen result.

(2) Refusal. Should a parent or guardian refuse the screening, said refusal shall be documented in the infant's medical record, and the parent or guardian shall sign the refusal of screening form. The birthing facility or attending health care provider shall submit the signed refusal form to the central laboratory within six days of the refusal. The birthing facility or attending health care provider may submit refusal forms via the courier service established for the transportation of newborn screening specimen collection forms or via secure fax.

b. *Newborn CCHD screening for newborns in low-risk or intermediate nurseries or out-of-hospital births.*

(1) Screening should not begin until the newborn is at least 24 hours of age, or as late as possible if earlier discharge is planned, and should be completed on the second day of life.

(2) Screening shall be conducted using pulse oximeters or other means in accordance with subparagraph 4.2(9) “b”(3). Pulse oximeters shall:

1. Be motion tolerant;
2. Report functional oxygen saturation;
3. Be validated in low-perfusion conditions;
4. Be cleared by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use on newborns; and
5. Have a 2 percent root-mean-square accuracy.

Disposable or reusable probes may be used. Reusable probes must be appropriately cleaned between uses according to manufacturer’s instructions.

(3) Newborn CCHD screening shall be conducted by pulse oximetry or other means in accordance with the most recently published guidelines, algorithms, and protocols as outlined by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Cardiology Foundation and the American Heart Association, or subsequent guidance by the organizations listed in this subparagraph. Materials are available on the department’s website.

c. Newborn CCHD screening for high-risk newborns in neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). Until such time that an evidence-based protocol for CCHD screening in infants discharged from the NICU is available, the attending health care provider shall conduct a comprehensive examination of the newborn to screen the infant for CCHD prior to discharge.

d. Primary health care provider responsibility. The health care provider shall ensure that infants under the provider’s care are screened.

e. Reporting results of newborn CCHD screening. Results of newborn CCHD screening shall be reported in a manner consistent with other newborn screening reporting.

4.2(10) INSP and IMPSP fees.

a. In consultation with the department, the SHL shall establish the newborn screening fee schedule in a manner sufficient to support the newborn screening system of care, including but not limited to laboratory screening costs, short-term and long-term follow-up program costs, the newborn screening developmental fund, and the cost of the department’s newborn screening data system.

b. The SHL shall include as part of the INSP fee an amount to fund the provision of special medical formula and foods for eligible individuals with inherited diseases of amino acids and organic acids who are identified through the programs.

c. Funds collected through newborn screening fees will be used for newborn screening program activities only.

d. Funds collected through maternal prenatal screening fees will be used for maternal prenatal screening activities only.

e. In order to support newborn and maternal prenatal screening activities, the department will authorize the expenditure and exchange of newborn screening and maternal prenatal screening developmental funds between the SHL (as designated fiscal agent) and the department.

f. A portion of INSP and IMPSP fees will be distributed to the department to support activities of the INSP and the IMPSP.

4.2(11) Special medical formula and foods program.

a. A special medical formula and foods program for individuals with inherited diseases of amino acids and organic acids who are identified through the Iowa newborn screening program is provided by the University of Iowa.

b. Payments received from clients based on third-party payment, sliding fee scales and donations shall be used to support the administration of and the purchase of special medical formula and foods.

c. The funding allocation from the Iowa newborn screening program fee will be used as the funder of last resort after all other available funding options have been pursued by the special medical formula and foods program.

d. Provisions of special medical formula and foods through this funding allocation shall be available to an individual only after the individual has shown that all benefits from third-party payers,

including but not limited to health insurers; health maintenance organizations; Medicare; Medicaid; Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children program (WIC); and other government assistance programs have been exhausted. In addition, a full fee and a sliding fee scale shall be established and used for those persons able to pay all or part of the cost. Income and resources shall be considered in the application of the sliding fee scale. Individuals whose income is at or above 185 percent of the federal poverty level shall be charged a fee for the provision of special medical formula and foods. Placement of individuals on the sliding fee scale shall be determined and reviewed at least annually.

e. The SHL will act as the fiscal agent.

f. The University of Iowa Health Care Medical Center under the control of the state board of regents shall not receive indirect costs from state funds appropriated for this program.

[ARC 9319C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—4.3(136A) Iowa maternal prenatal screening program (IMPSP). This program provides comprehensive maternal prenatal screening services for the state.

4.3(1) Maternal screening. The IMPSP provides a risk assessment for certain congenital or inherited conditions and disorders of a newborn. The department will identify the minimum conditions included in the assessment on the department's website.

a. If a patient desires this screening test, the health care provider shall direct that a specimen be drawn and submitted to the SHL or a laboratory with the capacity to provide screening for the minimum type of prenatal screening services.

b. As new technologies and tests become available, the department will develop and follow protocols for the addition or deletion of conditions and disorders from the screening program.

4.3(2) Maternal screening procedure.

a. Specimen collection. A serum or clotted blood specimen shall be collected from the patient within the appropriate gestational range indicated by the requested screen.

b. Specimen processing. The SHL will test specimens within three working days of receipt.

c. Reporting abnormal results. Abnormal screen results shall be reported within 24 hours to the consulting physician or the physician's designee, who shall then notify the primary health care provider. On the next working day, this initial report shall be followed by a written report to the primary health care provider.

4.3(3) Consulting physician responsibility. A consulting physician shall be designated by the department to provide interpretation of screen results and consultation to the submitting health care provider. This physician shall provide consultation for abnormal screen results, assist with questions about management of identified cases, provide education and assist with quality assurance measures. The screening program, with assistance from the consulting physician, shall:

a. In collaboration with the SHL, submit a proposed budget and narrative justification for the upcoming fiscal year to the department by January 31 of each year, and

b. Submit a written annual report of the previous calendar year's activity to the department by July 1 of each year. The report will include:

- (1) Number of persons screened,
- (2) Number of repeat screens,
- (3) Number of abnormal results by condition and disorder,
- (4) Number of rejected specimens,
- (5) Results of quality assurance testing, and
- (6) Screening and educational activity details.

4.3(4) SHL responsibility. The SHL will:

a. Contract with a courier service to provide transportation and delivery of maternal prenatal serum specimens.

b. Contact all entities submitting specimens to recommend use of the courier service to transport specimens to the SHL.

c. Test specimens within seven working days of receipt.

d. Distribute specimen collection kits and other materials to health care provider offices and drawing facilities as required.

- e. Inform the submitting health care provider or drawing facility of an unacceptable specimen and request another specimen.
- f. Provide educational materials concerning specimen collection procedures to health care provider offices.
- g. Have available for review a written quality assurance program covering all aspects of its screening activity.
- h. Act as a fiscal agent for program charges encompassing the analytical, technical, administrative, educational and follow-up costs for the screening program.

4.3(5) *IMPSP fee determination.* The department will annually review and determine the fee to be charged for all activities associated with the IMPSP. The review and determination of the fee will be completed at least one month prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

4.3(6) *Information sharing and confidentiality.* Reports, records, and other information collected by or provided to the IMPSP relating to a patient's maternal prenatal screening results and follow-up information are confidential records pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7.

a. Personnel of the program shall maintain the confidentiality of all information and records used in the review and analysis of maternal serum screening and follow-up, including information that is confidential under Iowa Code chapter 22 or any other provisions of state law.

b. The program shall not release confidential information except to the following persons and entities, under the following conditions:

- (1) The patient for whom the report is made.
- (2) A primary health care provider or submitting laboratory.
- (3) A representative of a state or federal agency, to the extent that the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of that agency or the department. The state or federal agency will be subject to confidentiality regulations that are the same as or more stringent than those in the state of Iowa.

c. Maternal prenatal information shall not be released to any person or entity for commercial purposes or law enforcement purposes or to establish a database for forensic identification.

4.3(7) *Retention, use and disposition of residual maternal prenatal screening specimens.* The residual serum specimens shall be held for a specified period of time in a locked area at the SHL in accordance with SHL policy and procedures.

[ARC 9319C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—4.4(136A) Regional genetic consultation service (RGCS). This program provides comprehensive genetic and genomic services statewide through outreach clinics.

4.4(1) Provision of comprehensive genetic and genomic services. The department will contract with the division of medical genetics and genomics within the department of pediatrics at the University of Iowa to provide genetic and genomic health care and education outreach services for individuals and families within Iowa.

4.4(2) The University of Iowa Health Care Medical Center under the control of the state board of regents shall not receive indirect costs from state funds appropriated for this program.

[ARC 9319C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—4.5(136A) Neuromuscular and other related genetic disease program (NMP). This program provides comprehensive services statewide for individuals and families with neuromuscular disorders through outreach clinics and statewide, active surveillance for selected neuromuscular disorders.

4.5(1) Comprehensive service provision. The department will contract with the department of pediatrics at the University of Iowa to provide neuromuscular health care, case management and education outreach services for individuals and families within Iowa.

4.5(2) The University of Iowa Health Care Medical Center under the control of the state board of regents shall not receive indirect costs from state funds appropriated for this program.

[ARC 9319C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—4.6(136A) Iowa registry for congenital and inherited disorders (IRCID). This program provides active statewide surveillance for congenital and inherited conditions and disorders. These may include birth

defects, neuromuscular disorders, metabolic disorders, and all stillbirths. The program also may conduct active statewide surveillance of live births without a reportable congenital or inherited condition or disorder to serve as controls for epidemiological surveys. Surveillance activities for specific congenital and inherited conditions and disorders and maternal and congenital infections will be conducted for the period of time that adequate financial support is available.

A reportable congenital or inherited condition or disorder occurring in a miscarriage or pregnancy may be included in the IRCID.

4.6(1) *Surveillance policy.*

a. Congenital conditions and disorders, including birth defects, occurring in Iowa are reportable conditions, and records will be abstracted pursuant to rule 641—1.3(139A) and maintained in the IRCID. Congenital conditions and disorders surveillance will be performed in order to determine the occurrence and trends of such conditions and disorders, to determine co-occurring conditions and treatments through annual follow-up abstraction, to conduct thorough and complete epidemiological surveys to identify environmental and genetic risk factors for congenital conditions and disorders, to contribute to prevention strategies, and to assist in the planning for and provision of services to children with congenital conditions and disorders and their families.

b. Records for neuromuscular disorders will be abstracted pursuant to rule 641—1.3(139A) and maintained in the IRCID. Neuromuscular disorders surveillance for individuals of all ages shall be performed to determine the occurrence and trends of the selected neuromuscular disorders, to determine co-occurring conditions and treatments through annual follow-up abstraction, to conduct thorough and complete epidemiological surveys through annual long-term follow-up, and to assist in the planning for and provision of services to individuals with selected neuromuscular disorders and their families.

c. Stillbirths occurring in Iowa are reportable conditions, and records of these stillbirths will be abstracted pursuant to rule 641—1.3(139A) and maintained in the IRCID. Stillbirth surveillance will be performed to determine the occurrence and trends of stillbirths, to conduct thorough and complete epidemiological surveys to identify environmental and genetic risk factors for stillbirths, and to assist in the planning for and provision of services to prevent stillbirths.

4.6(2) *IRCID activities.*

a. The department will establish an agreement with the University of Iowa to implement the activities of the IRCID.

b. The IRCID will use the birth defects, neuromuscular disorders, and stillbirth coding schemes developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

c. The IRCID staff will review hospital records, clinical charts, physician's records, vital records, prenatal records, and fetal death evaluation protocols pursuant to rule 641—1.3(139A), information from the INSP, RGCS, NMP, and the IMPSP, and any other information that the IRCID deems necessary and appropriate for congenital and inherited conditions and disorders surveillance.

4.6(3) *Department responsibility.*

a. When a live infant's medical records are ascertained by the IRCID, the department or its designee will inform the parent or legal guardian by letter that this information has been collected and provide the parent or guardian with information about services for which the child and family may be eligible.

b. The department and the IRCID will annually release aggregate medical and epidemiological information to medical personnel and appropriate state and local agencies for the planning and monitoring of services for children with congenital or inherited conditions and disorders and their families.

4.6(4) *Confidentiality and disclosure of information.* Reports, records, and other information collected by or provided to the IRCID relating to a person known to have or suspected of having a congenital or inherited condition or disorder are confidential records pursuant to Iowa Code sections 22.7 and 136A.7.

a. Personnel of the IRCID and the department shall maintain the confidentiality of all information and records used in the review and analysis of congenital or inherited conditions and disorders, including information that is confidential under Iowa Code chapter 22 or any other provisions of state law.

b. IRCID staff are authorized pursuant to rule 641—1.3(139A) to gather all information relevant to the review and analysis of congenital or inherited conditions and disorders. IRCID staff are permitted to review hospital records, clinical charts, physician's records, vital records, and prenatal records, information

from the INSP, RGCS, NMP, and IMPSP and any other information the IRCID deems necessary and appropriate for live births without a reportable congenital or inherited condition and disorder to serve as controls for epidemiological surveys.

c. No individual or organization providing information to the IRCID in accordance with this rule shall be deemed or held liable for divulging confidential information.

4.6(5) Access to information in the IRCID. The IRCID and the department shall not release confidential information except to the following, under the following conditions:

a. The parent or guardian of an infant or child for whom the report is made and who can demonstrate that the parent or guardian has received the notification letter.

b. An Early ACCESS service coordinator or an agency under contract with the department to administer the children with special health care needs program, upon receipt of written consent from the parent or guardian of the infant or child.

c. A local health care provider, upon receipt of written consent from the parent or guardian of the infant or child.

d. A representative of a federal agency, to the extent that the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of that agency or the department. The information provided shall not include the personal identifiers of an infant or child with a reportable congenital or inherited condition or disorder.

e. Researchers. All proposals for research using the IRCID data to be conducted by persons other than program staff shall first be submitted to and accepted by the researcher's institutional review board. Proposals shall then be reviewed and approved by the department before research can commence.

f. A representative of a state agency, to the extent that the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of that agency or the department. The state agency will be subject to confidentiality regulations that are the same as or more stringent than those in the state of Iowa.

[ARC 9319C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136A.

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CHAPTER 5
MATERNAL DEATHS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]]

Rescinded **ARC 8970C**, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25

CHAPTER 6
VENEREAL DISEASE PROPHYLACTICS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]]

Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10

CHAPTER 7
IMMUNIZATION AND IMMUNIZATION EDUCATION: PERSONS ATTENDING
ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, LICENSED CHILD CARE CENTERS OR
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/3/29

641—7.1(139A) Definitions.

“Admitting official” means the superintendent of schools or the superintendent’s designated representative if a public school; if a nonpublic school or licensed child care center, the governing official of the school or child care center.

“Advanced registered nurse practitioner” or *“ARNP”* means an advanced registered nurse practitioner as defined in 655—Chapter 7.

“Applicant” means any person seeking enrollment in a licensed child care center or elementary or secondary school.

“Certified medical assistant” means a person who is certified to practice as a certified medical assistant following completion of a postsecondary medical assistant program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs or the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools and successful completion of the certification examination and who is directed by a supervising physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner.

“Competent private instruction” is as defined in Iowa Code section 299A.1.

“Elementary school” means kindergarten if provided, and grades one through eight or grades one through six when grades seven and eight are included in a secondary school.

“Eligible postsecondary institution” means an institution of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents, a community college established under Iowa Code chapter 260C, or an accredited private institution as defined in Iowa Code section 256.183.

“Enrolled user” means a user of the registry who has completed an enrollment form that specifies the conditions under which the registry can be accessed and who has been issued an identification code and password by the department.

“Health screening” means a vision screen, dental screen, or refugee health screen.

“Immunization registry” or *“registry”* means the department of health and human services’ database of confidential, population-based, immunization and health screening records.

“Institution of higher education” means a postsecondary school.

“Nurse” means a person licensed to practice as a nurse pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“On-campus residence hall or dormitory” means campus housing for students that is owned or leased by the institution of higher education and located on a recognized campus site.

“Pharmacist” means a person licensed to practice pharmacy pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 155A.

“Physician” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” means a person licensed to practice as a physician assistant pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Postsecondary student” means a person who has officially registered with a postsecondary school, as determined by the school, and who physically attends class on the school’s campus. For purposes of these rules, “postsecondary student” does not include a person who is exclusively registered in a correspondence course or continuing education class or who attends class exclusively by means of distance learning or through other means that do not require the person’s physical presence on the school’s campus.

“Screening provider” means an ophthalmologist, optometrist, physician, free clinic, child care center, local public health department, public or accredited nonpublic school, community-based organization, advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP), physician assistant, dentist or dental hygienist.

“Secondary school” means:

1. A junior high school comprising grades 7, 8 and 9, and a senior high school;
2. A combined junior-senior high school comprising grades 7 through 12;

3. A junior high school comprising grades 7 and 8 and a high school comprising grades 9 through 12;
4. A high school comprising grades 9 through 12.

“Signature” means an original signature or the authorized use of a stamped signature or electronic signature.

“Student” means an individual who is enrolled in a licensed child care center, elementary school or secondary school.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.2(139A) Persons included. The immunization requirements specified elsewhere in these rules apply to all persons enrolled or attempting to enroll in a licensed child care center or a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Iowa including those who are provided competent private instruction.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.3(139A) Persons excluded. Exclusions to these rules are permitted on an individual basis for medical and religious reasons pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.8. Applicants approved for medical or religious exemptions shall submit to the admitting official a valid department certificate of immunization exemption.

7.3(1) To be valid, a medical certificate of immunization exemption shall contain, at a minimum, the applicant’s last name, first name, and date of birth, the vaccine(s) exempted, and an expiration date (if applicable) and shall bear the signature of a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant. Language included on the medical certificate of immunization exemption referencing rule 641—7.3(139A) cannot be altered. Any edits or alterations to the medical certificate of immunization exemption referencing rule 641—7.3(139A) will invalidate the certificate.

a. A medical exemption may apply to a specific vaccine(s) or all required vaccines. If, in the opinion of the physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant issuing the medical exemption, the exemption should be terminated or reviewed at a future date, an expiration date shall be recorded on the certificate of immunization exemption; or

b. A medical exemption may apply when the administration of the required vaccine would violate minimum interval spacing and the exemption shall apply only to an applicant who has not received prior doses of the exempted vaccine. An expiration date, not to exceed 60 calendar days, and the name of the vaccine exempted shall be recorded on the medical certificate of exemption.

7.3(2) A religious exemption may be granted to an applicant if immunization conflicts with a genuine and sincere religious belief. To be valid, a religious certificate of immunization exemption for religious reasons shall contain, at a minimum, the applicant’s last name, first name, and date of birth and shall bear the signature of the applicant or, if the applicant is a minor, of the applicant’s parent or guardian and shall attest that immunization conflicts with a genuine and sincere religious belief and that the belief is in fact religious and not based merely on philosophical, scientific, moral, personal, or medical opposition to immunizations. Language included on the religious certificate of immunization exemption referencing rule 641—7.3(139A) cannot be altered. Any edits or alterations to the religious certificate of immunization exemption referencing rule 641—7.3(139A) will invalidate the certificate.

7.3(3) Medical and religious exemptions do not apply in times of emergency or epidemic pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.8.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.4(139A) Required immunizations.

7.4(1) Applicants enrolled or attempting to enroll shall have received the following vaccines in accordance with the doses and age requirements below:

IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants enrolled or attempting to enroll shall have received the following vaccines in accordance with the doses and age requirements listed below. If, at any time, the age of the child is between the listed ages, the child must have received the number of doses in the "Total Doses Required" column.

Institution	Age	Vaccine	Total Doses Required
Licensed Child Care Center	Less than 4 months of age	This is not a recommended administration schedule, but contains the minimum requirements for participation in licensed child care. Routine vaccination begins at 2 months of age.	
	4 months through 5 months of age	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	1 dose
		Polio ¹	1 dose
		<i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	1 dose
		Pneumococcal	1 dose
	6 months through 11 months of age	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	2 doses
		Polio ¹	2 doses
		<i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	2 doses
		Pneumococcal	2 doses
	12 months through 18 months of age	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	3 doses
		Polio ¹	2 doses
		<i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	2 doses; or 1 dose received at 15 months of age or older.
		Pneumococcal	3 doses; or 2 doses if both doses were received at 12 months of age or older.
	19 months through 23 months of age	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	4 doses
		Polio ¹	3 doses
		<i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	3 doses if a dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 2 doses if the first dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 1 dose if the dose was received at 15 months of age or older.
		Pneumococcal	4 doses if a dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 3 doses if 1 or more doses were received on or after 12 months of age; or 2 doses if both doses were received at 12 months of age or older.
		Measles/Rubella	1 dose; or the applicant demonstrates a positive antibody test for measles and rubella from a U.S. laboratory.
		Varicella	1 dose; or the applicant has a reliable history of natural disease.
	24 months of age and older	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	4 doses
		Polio ¹	3 doses
		<i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	3 doses if a dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 2 doses if the first dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 1 dose if the dose was received at 15 months of age or older. Hib vaccine is not required for persons 60 months of age or older.
		Pneumococcal	4 doses if a dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 3 doses if 1 or more doses were received on or after 12 months of age; or 2 doses if the first dose was received on or after 12 months of age; or 1 dose if the dose was received on or after 24 months of age. Pneumococcal vaccine is not required for persons 60 months of age or older.
		Measles/Rubella	1 dose; or the applicant demonstrates a positive antibody test for measles and rubella from a U.S. laboratory.
		Varicella	1 dose; or the applicant has a reliable history of natural disease.
Elementary or Secondary School (K-12)	4 years of age and older	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis ²	5 doses with at least 1 dose received on or after 4 years of age; or 4 doses if the fourth dose was received on or after 4 years of age; and 1 dose of tetanus/diphtheria/acellular pertussis-containing vaccine (Tdap) received on or after 10 years of age for applicants in grades 7 and above, regardless of the interval since the last tetanus/diphtheria-containing vaccine.
		Polio ¹	4 doses, with at least 1 dose received on or after 4 years of age; or 3 doses if the third dose was received on or after 4 years of age.
		Measles/Rubella	2 doses; or the applicant demonstrates a positive antibody test for measles and rubella from a U.S. laboratory.
		Hepatitis B	3 doses
		Varicella	2 doses; or the applicant has a reliable history of natural disease.
		Meningococcal (A, C, W, Y)	1 dose received on or after 10 years of age for applicants in grades 7 through 11; and 2 doses with 1 dose received on or after 16 years of age for applicants in grade 12; or 1 dose for applicants in grade 12 if the dose was received on or after 16 years of age.

¹ Doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) administered on or after April 1, 2016, are not valid doses and do not count toward the polio vaccine requirement.

² Applicants 7 through 18 years of age who received the first dose of diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis-containing vaccine at 12 months of age or older should receive a total of 3 doses, with one dose received on or after 4 years of age.

7.4(2) Vaccine doses administered less than or equal to four days before the minimum interval or age shall be counted as valid. Doses administered greater than or equal to five days earlier than the minimum interval or age shall not be counted as valid doses and shall be repeated as appropriate.

7.4(3) For vaccine administration, the minimum age and intervals recommended by the advisory committee on immunization practices shall be followed.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.5(139A) Required education. An institution of higher education with an on-campus residence hall or dormitory shall provide vaccination information on meningococcal disease to enrolled students on a student health form pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.26. For purposes of this rule, student health form(s) means a document(s) prepared by an institution of higher education that contains, at a minimum, information on meningococcal disease, vaccination information and any recommendations issued by the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding meningococcal disease. The student health form(s) shall also include space for the postsecondary student to indicate whether or not the postsecondary student has received vaccination against meningococcal disease, including, at a minimum, the date of vaccination. The student health form(s) shall also include space for the postsecondary student to indicate whether or not the postsecondary student has received information on meningococcal disease and benefits of vaccine. If a traditional student health form is not utilized by the institution of higher education, any document(s) containing the above information is acceptable.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.6(139A) Proof of immunization.

7.6(1) A valid department certificate of immunization shall be submitted by the applicant or, if the applicant is a minor, by the applicant's parent or guardian to the admitting official of the school or licensed child care center in which the applicant wishes to enroll. To be valid, the certificate shall be the certificate of immunization issued by the department, a computer-generated copy from the immunization registry, or a certificate of immunization that has been approved in writing by the department. The certificate shall contain, at a minimum, the applicant's last name, first name, and date of birth, the vaccine(s) administered, the date(s) given, and the signature of a physician, a physician assistant, a nurse, or a certified medical assistant. A faxed copy, photocopy, or electronic copy of the valid certificate is acceptable. The judgment of the adequacy of the applicant's immunization history should be based on records kept by the person signing the certificate of immunization or on that person's personal knowledge of the applicant's immunization history, or comparable immunization records from another person or agency, or an international certificate of vaccination, or the applicant's personal health records. If personal health records are used to make the judgment, the records shall include the vaccine(s) administered and the date given. Persons validating the certificate of immunization are not held responsible for the accuracy of the information used to validate the certificate of immunization if the information is from sources other than their own records or personal knowledge.

7.6(2) Persons wishing to enroll who do not have a valid department certificate of immunization available to submit to the admitting official shall be referred to a physician, a physician assistant, a nurse, or a certified medical assistant to obtain a valid certificate.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.7(139A) Provisional enrollment.

7.7(1) Applicants may be granted provisional enrollment pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.8. A valid department provisional certificate of immunization shall be submitted by the applicant or, if the applicant is a minor, by the applicant's parent or guardian to the admitting official of the school or licensed child care center in which the applicant wishes to enroll. To qualify for provisional enrollment, applicants shall have received at least one dose of each of the required vaccines or be a transfer student from another school system. A transfer student is an applicant seeking enrollment from one United States elementary or secondary school into another. To be valid, the certificate shall be the certificate of immunization issued by the department, a computer-generated copy from the immunization registry, or a certificate of immunization that has been approved in writing by the department. The certificate shall contain, at a minimum, the applicant's last name, first name, and date of birth, the vaccine(s) administered, the date(s) given, the remaining vaccine(s) required, the reason that the applicant qualifies for provisional enrollment, and the signature of a physician, a physician assistant, a nurse, or a certified medical assistant. Persons validating the provisional certificate of immunization are not held responsible for the accuracy of the information used to validate the provisional certificate of immunization if the information is from sources other than their own records or personal knowledge. Persons signing the provisional certificate

of immunization shall certify that they have informed the applicant or, if the applicant is a minor, the applicant's parent or guardian of the provisional enrollment requirements.

a. Any applicant seeking provisional enrollment who does not have a valid department provisional certificate of immunization to submit to the admitting official shall be referred to a physician, a physician assistant, a nurse, or a certified medical assistant to obtain a valid certificate.

b. Reserved.

7.7(2) The amount of time allowed for provisional enrollment shall be as soon as medically feasible but shall not exceed 60 calendar days. The period of provisional enrollment shall begin on the date the provisional certificate is signed. The person signing the provisional certificate shall assign an expiration date to the certificate and shall indicate the remaining immunizations required to qualify for a certificate of immunization.

7.7(3) The applicant or parent or guardian shall ensure that the applicant receives the necessary immunizations during the provisional enrollment period and shall submit a certificate of immunization to the admitting official by the end of the provisional enrollment period.

7.7(4) If at the end of the provisional enrollment period the applicant or parent or guardian has not submitted a certificate of immunization, the admitting official shall immediately exclude the applicant from the benefits, activities, and opportunities of the school or licensed child care center until the applicant or parent or guardian submits a valid certificate of immunization.

7.7(5) If at the end of the provisional enrollment period the applicant has not completed the required immunizations due to minimum interval requirements, a new department provisional certificate of immunization shall be submitted to the admitting official. The admitting official must maintain all issued certificates of provisional immunization with the original provisional certificate until the applicant submits a certificate of immunization.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.8(139A) Records and reporting.

7.8(1) It shall be the duty of the admitting official of a licensed child care center or elementary or secondary school to ensure that the admitting official has a valid department certificate of immunization, certificate of immunization exemption, or provisional certificate of immunization on file for each student by the first day of attendance.

a. The admitting official shall keep the certificates on file in the school or licensed child care center in which the student is enrolled and assist the student or parent or guardian in the transfer of the certificate to another school or licensed child care center upon the transfer of the student to another school or licensed child care center.

b. Unless otherwise requested by the applicant, or parent or guardian, the admitting official shall retain the department certificate of immunization, or certificate of immunization exemption, or provisional certificate of immunization for three years commencing upon the transfer or graduation of the applicant, or the school may choose to provide the permanent immunization record to the student at time of graduation. Included with the immunization record a letter should state that this is an important document that will be needed by the student for college or employment and should be permanently retained.

7.8(2) It shall be the duty of the local boards of health to audit the department certificates of immunization, certificates of immunization exemption, and provisional certificates of immunization in the schools within their jurisdiction to determine compliance with Iowa Code section 139A.8. The local boards of health shall furnish the department within 60 days of the first official day of school a report of the audit. The report shall be submitted for each school within the local board of health's jurisdiction and shall include the enrollment by grade, and the number of department certificates of immunization, certificates of immunization exemption, and provisional certificates of immunization by grade.

7.8(3) The local board of health and the department shall have the right to have access to the department certificates of immunization, certificates of immunization exemption, and the provisional certificates of immunization of children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools and licensed child care centers within the constraints of the privacy rights of parents and students.

7.8(4) The admitting official of an institution of higher education shall provide to the department by December 1 each year aggregate data regarding compliance with Iowa Code section 139A.26. The data

shall be forwarded to the department within 30 days. The data shall include, but not be limited to, the total number of incoming postsecondary freshmen students living in a residence hall or dormitory who have:

- a. Enrolled in the institution of higher education; and
- b. Been provided information on meningococcal disease; and
- c. Been immunized with meningococcal vaccine.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.9(139A) Compliance. Applicants not presenting proper evidence of immunization or exemption are not entitled to enrollment in a licensed child care center or elementary or secondary school under the provisions of Iowa Code section 139A.8. It shall be the duty of the admitting official to deny enrollment to any applicant who does not submit proper evidence of immunization and to exclude a provisionally enrolled applicant in accordance with this chapter.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—7.10(22) Statewide registry.

7.10(1) *Statewide registry.* The department shall maintain a statewide immunization and health screening registry.

7.10(2) *Purpose and permitted uses of registry.*

a. The registry shall contain immunization and health screening information, including identifying and demographic data, to allow enrolled users to maintain and access a database of immunization and health screening histories for purposes of ensuring patients are fully immunized and screened.

b. The registry may be used to track inventory or utilization of pharmaceutical agents identified by the department to prepare for or respond to an emergency event.

c. Enrolled users shall not use information obtained from the registry to market services to patients or nonpatients, to assist in bill collection services, or to locate or identify patients or nonpatients for any purpose other than those expressly provided in this rule.

d. The registry shall contain health screening data, including screening results and follow-up information.

7.10(3) *Release of information to the registry.* Enrolled users shall provide immunization and health screening information, including identifying and demographic data, to the registry. Information provided may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Name of patient;
- b. Sex of patient;
- c. Date of birth;
- d. Race;
- e. Ethnicity;
- f. Birth state and birth country;
- g. Address;
- h. Parents' names;
- i. Mother's maiden name;
- j. Type of vaccination administered;
- k. Dose or series number of vaccine;
- l. Date vaccination was administered;
- m. Lot number;
- n. Date of health screening;
- o. Health screening results;
- p. Source of health screening;
- q. Health screening follow-up information;
- r. Patient comments;
- s. Provider name, license, and business address; and
- t. Patient history, including previously unreported doses.

7.10(4) Confidentiality of registry information. Immunization and health screening information, including identifying and demographic data maintained in the registry, is confidential and may not be disclosed except under the following limited circumstances:

- a. The department may release information from the registry to the following:
 - (1) The person or the parent or legal guardian of the person immunized or screened.
 - (2) Enrolled users of the registry who have completed a department enrollment form that specifies the conditions under which the registry can be accessed.
 - (3) Persons or entities requesting immunization or health screening data in an aggregate form that does not identify an individual either directly or indirectly.
 - (4) Agencies that complete an agreement with the department that specifies conditions for access to registry data and how that data will be used. Agencies shall not use information obtained from the registry to market services to patients or nonpatients, to assist in bill collection services, or to locate or identify patients or nonpatients for any purposes other than those expressly provided in this rule.
 - (5) A representative of a state or federal agency, or entity bound by that state or federal agency, to the extent that the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of that agency or the department. The state or federal agency is subject to confidentiality regulations that are the same as or more stringent than those in the state of Iowa. State or federal agencies shall not use information obtained from the registry to market services to patients or nonpatients, to assist in bill collection services, or to locate or identify patients or nonpatients for any purposes other than those expressly provided in this rule.
 - (6) The admitting official of a licensed child care center, elementary school, secondary school, or postsecondary school; or medical or health care providers providing continuity of care.
 - (7) Users from other states or jurisdictions who have signed and completed enrollment in the state's or jurisdiction's immunization registry.
- b. Users shall not release data obtained from the registry except to the person or the parent or legal guardian of the person immunized or screened, admitting officials of licensed child care centers and schools, medical or health care providers providing continuity of care, and other enrolled users of the registry.

7.10(5) Suspend or terminate access. The department will approve, suspend, terminate, and reinstate user access in accordance with this chapter and department policy.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24; ARC 9617C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—7.11(22) Release of immunization and health screening information.

7.11(1) *Between a physician, physician assistant, nurse, certified medical assistant, pharmacist, or screening provider and the elementary, secondary, or postsecondary school or licensed child care center that the student attends.* A physician, a physician assistant, a nurse, a certified medical assistant, a pharmacist, or a screening provider shall disclose a student's or patient's immunization or health screening information, including the name, date of birth, and demographic information; vaccine(s) administered and the month, day and year of administration; health screening results; and clinic source and location, to an elementary, secondary, or postsecondary school or a licensed child care center upon written or verbal request from the elementary, secondary, or postsecondary school or licensed child care center. Written or verbal permission from a student or parent is not required to release this information to an elementary, secondary, or postsecondary school or licensed child care center that the student attends.

7.11(2) *Among physicians, physician assistants, nurses, certified medical assistants, pharmacists or screening providers.* Immunization or health screening information, including the student's or patient's name, date of birth, and demographic information; vaccine(s) administered and the month, day and year of administration; health screening results; and clinic source and location, shall be provided by a physician, physician assistant, nurse, certified medical assistant, pharmacist, or screening provider to another health care provider without written or verbal permission from the student, parent, guardian or patient.

7.11(3) *Among an elementary school, secondary school, postsecondary school, and licensed child care center that the student attends.* An elementary school, secondary school, postsecondary school, and licensed child care center shall disclose a student's immunization or health screening information, including the student's name, date of birth, and demographic information; vaccine(s) administered and the month, day and year of administration; health screening results; and clinic source and location, to

another elementary school, secondary school, postsecondary school, and licensed child care center that the student attends. Written or verbal permission from a student, or if the student is a minor, the student's parent or guardian, is not required to release this information to an elementary school, secondary school, postsecondary school, and licensed child care center that the student attends.

7.11(4) *Among the department and a physician, physician assistant, nurse, certified medical assistant, pharmacist, screening provider, elementary school, secondary school, postsecondary school, and licensed child care center.* A student's or patient's immunization or health screening information, including name, date of birth, grade, and demographic information; vaccine(s) administered and the month, day and year of administration; and health screening results, clinic source, and location, all in a format specified by the department, shall be disclosed upon written or verbal request among the department, physicians, physician assistants, nurses, certified medical assistants, pharmacists, screening providers, elementary schools, secondary schools, postsecondary schools, and licensed child care centers. Written or verbal permission from a student, patient, parent, or guardian is not required to release this information.

7.11(5) *Among the department and physicians, physician assistants, nurses, resettlement agencies, federal, state, and local government agencies, and certified medical assistants conducting refugee health screenings.* Refugee health screenings shall be disclosed only as indicated in this rule. Immunization or health screening information, including the patient's name, date of birth, and demographic information; the vaccine(s) administered and the month, day, and year of administration; health screening results; and clinic source and location, shall be disclosed upon written or verbal request among the department, physicians, physician assistants, nurses, certified medical assistants, resettlement agencies, federal, state, and local government agencies, or screening providers to another health care provider or the department. Written or verbal permission from the parent, guardian or patient is not required to release this information.

[ARC 8041C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 139A.8, 139A.26 and 22.7(2).

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[Filed ARC 2390C (Notice ARC 2306C, IAB 12/9/15), IAB 2/3/16, effective 3/9/16]

[Filed ARC 2836C (Notice ARC 2732C, IAB 9/28/16), IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17]

[Filed ARC 8041C (Notice ARC 7372C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

[Filed ARC 9617C (Notice ARC 9491C, IAB 8/20/25), IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

◇ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 8

IOWA CARE FOR YOURSELF (IA CFY) PROGRAM

[Prior to 4/4/12, see 641—Chapter 37]

Rescinded **ARC 9557C**, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25

CHAPTER 9

OUTPATIENT DIABETES EDUCATION PROGRAMS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470], Ch 9]

Rescinded **ARC 9558C**, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25

CHAPTER 10

IOWA GET SCREENED: COLORECTAL CANCER PROGRAM

Rescinded **ARC 9559C**, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25

CHAPTER 11
HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) INFECTION AND ACQUIRED IMMUNE
DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/30

641—11.1(139A,141A) Definitions.

“AIDS” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“AIDS-related condition” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“Alleged offender” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 915.40.

“Benefits and drug assistance program” or *“BDAP”* means the Iowa benefits and drug assistance program, a component of the Ryan White program administered by the health and human services department (department).

“Blood bank” means a facility for the collection, processing, or storage of human blood or blood derivatives, or from which or by means of which human blood or blood derivatives are distributed or otherwise made available.

“Blood-borne viral hepatitis” means hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

“Care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 139A.2.

“CDC” means the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“Certification of a significant exposure report” means the determination by an authorized infection preventionist, occupational health professional, or other personnel trained in infection control or infectious disease medicine and designated by a facility to review significant exposure reports that the incident described by the exposed care provider meets the definition of a significant exposure as defined in this rule.

“Confirmed positive test” means a reactive result or detectable quantity on any HIV-related test, including an antibody test, an antigen test, a culture, a nucleic acid amplification test, or other test or combination of tests that is considered to be confirmatory according to prevailing medical technology and algorithms or guidance from CDC. When the confirmed positive test involves more than one test, all test results should be included in any reports to the department.

“Contagious or infectious disease” means hepatitis in any form, meningococcal disease as defined in these rules, AIDS or HIV as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1, tuberculosis as defined in these rules, and any other disease determined to be life-threatening to a person exposed to the disease based upon a determination by the state epidemiologist or medical director and in accordance with guidelines of the CDC.

“Department of corrections” means the Iowa department of corrections.

“Designated representative” means a person who is designated by a department, agency, division, or service organization to act on behalf of the exposed care provider as a liaison with the facility that received the source patient when the exposure occurred in the field or during patient transport.

“Director of a plasma center, blood bank, clinical laboratory, organ procurement organization, or public health laboratory” means the person responsible for direction and operation of the facility, the medical director, or the person designated by the director or medical director to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and requirements.

“Emergency medical services personnel” means “emergency medical care provider” as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Exposure” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 139A.2.

“HBV” means hepatitis B virus.

“Health care facility” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 139A.2.

“Health care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“Health facility” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“HIV” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“HIV infection” means having acquired the human immunodeficiency virus.

“HIV-related test” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“Home health services” means health care services provided by a care provider in a patient’s home or other residence.

“Identifiable third party” means a sexual partner of or a person who shares drug injecting equipment with a person who has been diagnosed with HIV infection.

“Infectious bodily fluids” means bodily fluids capable of transmitting HIV as listed in “Updated U.S. Public Health Service guidelines for the management of occupational exposures to HIV and recommendations for postexposure prophylaxis,” dated September 25, 2013, and updated May 23, 2018, published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, on its website. To prevent HIV and blood-borne viral hepatitis disease transmission, this reference indicates that standard precautions should be followed for exposure to the following infectious bodily fluids: blood, amniotic fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, synovial fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, semen, vaginal secretions, and saliva contaminated with blood. HIV and blood-borne viral hepatitis disease transmission has not occurred from feces, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, vomitus, and saliva when it is not contaminated with blood.

“Laboratory” means a clinical or public health laboratory, a plasma center, or a blood bank inside or outside the boundaries of Iowa.

“Meningococcal disease” means acute infectious bacterial meningococcal infection presenting as invasive disease characterized by one or more clinical syndromes, including bacteremia, sepsis, or meningitis. “Meningococcal disease” does not include nasopharyngeal colonization by *Neisseria meningitidis*.

“Payer of last resort” means a requirement to coordinate services and seek payment from all other sources before Ryan White program funds are used.

“Physician” means a person currently licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” means a person currently licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Plasma center” means a facility that conducts plasmapheresis.

“Plasmapheresis” means the removal of blood from a human being to obtain plasma with the subsequent reinfusion of the remaining formed elements into the donor but excludes such a procedure performed for the purpose of improving the health of the donor.

“Public health laboratory” means a laboratory operated by an agency of city, county or state government for the purpose of supporting disease control activities.

“Respite care services” means health care services provided by a care provider in a patient’s home or other residence on a short-term, temporary basis as relief to those who are caring for family members.

“Ryan White program” means the Ryan White part B program administered by the department, which provides case management, behavioral health, and other supportive services, and assistance with the costs of housing, health insurance, and treatment medications for eligible low-income individuals diagnosed with HIV.

“Sexually transmitted disease or infection” means “sexually transmitted disease or infection” as defined in rule 641—1.1(139A).

“Significant exposure” means a situation in which there is a risk of contracting disease through exposure to a patient’s infectious bodily fluids in a manner capable of transmitting an infectious agent as determined by CDC. Exposure includes contact with blood or other infectious bodily fluids to which standard precautions apply through percutaneous inoculation or contact with an open wound, nonintact skin, or mucous membranes during the performance of normal job duties. Significant exposures include:

1. Transmission of blood, bloody fluids, or other infectious bodily fluids of the source patient onto a mucous membrane (mouth, nose, or eyes) of the care provider.
2. Transmission of blood, bloody fluids, or other infectious bodily fluids of the source patient onto an open wound or lesion with significant breakdown in the skin barrier, including a needle puncture with a needle contaminated with blood, bloody fluids, or other infectious bodily fluids.

“Significant exposure report” means the Report of Exposure to HIV or Other Infectious Disease form provided by the department. This is the only form authorized to be used to document a significant exposure to infectious bodily fluids such that the source patient is deemed to consent to a test to determine if the

patient has a contagious or infectious disease and is deemed to consent to notification of the care provider of the results of the test pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.19.

“Tuberculosis” means infectious tuberculosis as defined in rule 641—1.1(139A).

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.2(141A) HIV testing—obtaining consent—voluntary HIV-related tests for adults who are not pregnant.

11.2(1) Prior to conducting a voluntary HIV-related test on an adult, the health care provider requesting the test shall provide information to the subject of the test concerning HIV testing and where to obtain additional information regarding HIV infection and risk reduction.

11.2(2) Patient consent for testing must be obtained as detailed in Iowa Code section 141A.6.

11.2(3) Once an adult has been informed of a confirmed positive HIV-related test, no HIV-specific consent for medical procedures and tests shall be required for subsequent medical procedures and tests involved in the care or treatment of the adult with HIV infection.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.3(139A,141A) HIV testing—obtaining consent—voluntary HIV-related tests for minors who are not pregnant.

11.3(1) Patient consent for testing must be obtained as detailed in Iowa Code section 141A.6. A minor shall have the legal capacity to act and give consent pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.35.

11.3(2) Prior to conducting a voluntary HIV-related test on a minor, the health care provider requesting the test shall provide information to the subject of the test concerning HIV testing and where to obtain additional information regarding HIV infection and risk reduction.

11.3(3) A minor shall be informed prior to testing of requirements for health facilities to inform the minor’s legal guardian of a positive test result pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.7.

11.3(4) Prior to the test, a minor shall give written consent for performance of the HIV-related test and to the notification of the legal guardian should the test be confirmed as positive.

11.3(5) Once a minor has been informed of a confirmed positive HIV-related test and the legal guardian has been notified, no HIV-specific consent for medical procedures and tests shall be required for subsequent medical procedures and tests involved in the care or treatment of a minor with HIV infection.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.4(141A) HIV testing—obtaining consent—voluntary HIV-related tests for pregnant women.

11.4(1) Health care providers that offer prenatal care to women shall provide HIV testing to all pregnant women as described in Iowa Code section 141A.4. No written or oral consent shall be required.

11.4(2) The testing shall occur as early as possible during each pregnancy.

11.4(3) The health care provider requesting the test shall make information available about HIV prevention, risk reduction, and treatment to all pregnant women pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.4.

11.4(4) A pregnant woman who is a minor shall be informed prior to testing of requirements for health facilities to inform the minor’s legal guardian of a positive test result as described in Iowa Code section 141A.7.

11.4(5) If a pregnant woman declines the test, the decision shall be documented as described in Iowa Code section 141A.4. A health care provider shall encourage women who decline the test early in prenatal care to be tested at a subsequent visit.

11.4(6) Once a pregnant woman has been informed of a confirmed positive HIV-related test and, if the pregnant woman is a minor, the legal guardian has been notified, no HIV-specific consent for medical procedures and tests shall be required for subsequent medical procedures and tests involved in the care or treatment of a pregnant woman with HIV infection.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.5(141A) HIV test results—posttest counseling. Upon informing the subject of an HIV-related test of a confirmed positive test result, the health care provider who requested the test or other designated personnel shall initiate counseling concerning the emotional and physical health effects of HIV infection as described in Iowa Code section 141A.7.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.6(141A) Reporting of diagnoses and HIV-related tests, events, and conditions to the department.

11.6(1) The following constitute reportable events related to HIV infection:

- a. A test result indicating HIV infection, including:
 - (1) Confirmed positive results on any HIV-related test or combination of tests, including antibody tests, antigen tests, cultures, and nucleic acid amplification tests.
 - (2) A positive result or report of a detectable quantity on any other HIV detection (non-antibody) tests, and results of all viral loads, including nondetectable levels.
 - (3) Results of genotypic resistance assays.
- b. AIDS and AIDS-related conditions, including all levels of CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts.
- c. Birth of an infant to an HIV-infected mother (perinatal exposure) or any (positive, negative, or undetectable) non-antibody detection test (antigen test, viral culture, viral load, or qualitative nucleic acid amplification test) on an infant 18 months of age or younger.
- d. Death resulting from an AIDS-related condition or death of a person with HIV infection.

11.6(2) Reportable events as described in this rule shall be reported to the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.6. The following reporting requirements are in addition to those described in Iowa Code section 141A.6.

a. Within seven days of the receipt of a person's confirmed positive test result indicating HIV infection, the director of a plasma center, organ procurement organization, or public health laboratory that performed the test or that requested the confirmatory test shall make a report to the department.

b. Within seven days of the birth of an infant to a mother diagnosed with HIV or a receipt of a laboratory result (positive, negative, or undetectable) of a non-antibody detection test (antigen test, viral culture, viral load, or qualitative nucleic acid amplification test) on an infant 18 months of age or younger, the attending physician shall make a report to the department.

11.6(3) The report shall be made on a form provided by the department that includes those form fields described in Iowa Code section 141A.6 unless approval from the department has been obtained for use of other reporting formats.

11.6(4) All persons who experience a reportable event while receiving services in the state, regardless of state of residence, shall be reported.

Rules 641—11.1(139A,141A) through 641—11.6(141A) are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 139A.35, 141A.4, 141A.6, and 141A.7.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.7(141A) Confidentiality of information. In addition to the entities described in Iowa Code section 141A.9, medical information secured pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.9(1) may be shared between employees and agents of the department and employees and agents of tribes and tribal public health authorities that have a need for the information in the duties related to HIV prevention, disease surveillance, or care of persons with HIV, only as necessary to administer the program for which the information is collected or to administer a program in the tribe or tribal public health authority. Confidential information transferred to other persons or entities under this rule shall continue to maintain its confidential status as described in Iowa Code section 141A.9.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 141A.9.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.8(135) HIV and AIDS training programs where occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials may occur.

11.8(1) *Personnel covered by the rule.*

- a. Nonemergency personnel. All supervisory and patient care personnel of any agency listed below:
 - (1) A licensed hospice,
 - (2) A homemaker-home health aide provider agency that receives state homemaker-home health aide funds, or

- (3) An agency that provides respite care services.
- b. Emergency and law enforcement personnel. All personnel from the following agencies:
 - (1) Emergency medical services.
 - (2) Fire services.
 - (3) Law enforcement.

11.8(2) *Topics covered.* Training programs must address the following topics, consistent with standards from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor:

- a. Symptoms and modes of transmission of blood-borne diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus and viral hepatitis,
- b. Location and handling of personal protective equipment,
- c. Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, and
- d. Follow-up procedures in the event of an exposure.

11.8(3) *Timing of training.* Training must occur before an initial assignment of tasks where occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials may take place and at least annually thereafter.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.9(139A,141A) Partner notification program.

11.9(1) The department will maintain a partner notification program for persons known to have tested positive for sexually transmitted diseases or infections pursuant to the procedures described in Iowa Code sections 141A.5 and 139A.33.

11.9(2) Services provided include but are not limited to counseling about the disease or infection, risk reduction techniques, linkage to medical care and treatment, assessment and referral to social and prevention services, and elicitation of exposed partners' names and contact information for referral to testing, as described in the Partner Services Program Manual dated December 2023, adopted and incorporated by this reference. The manual contains the policies and procedures utilized in the implementation of the program. The manual is updated annually. A copy of the manual is available on the department website.

11.9(3) The department may delegate its partner notification duties under this rule for persons who have tested positive for HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases to a local health authority or a physician or other health care provider unless the authority or physician or other health care provider refuses or neglects to conduct the partner notification program in a manner deemed to be effective by the department.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.10(141A) Direct notification of an identifiable third party by a physician, physician assistant or the department.

11.10(1) Direct notification shall be used when a person diagnosed with HIV is having continuing contact with a sexual or needle-sharing partner who is unaware of the person's infection and when both of the following situations exist:

- a. A physician or physician assistant for the person diagnosed with HIV is of the good-faith opinion that the nature of the continuing contact through sexual intercourse or the sharing of drug injecting equipment poses an imminent danger of HIV transmission to the third party.

- b. When the physician or physician assistant believes in good faith that the person diagnosed with HIV, despite strong encouragement, has not and will not warn the third party and will not participate in the voluntary partner notification program.

11.10(2) The department or a physician or a physician assistant may reveal the identity of a person diagnosed with HIV pursuant to this rule only to the extent necessary to protect a third party from the direct threat of transmission. Notification of a person pursuant to this rule shall be made confidentially. Nothing in this rule shall be interpreted to create a duty to warn third parties of the danger of exposure to HIV through contact with a person diagnosed with HIV.

11.10(3) When the physician or physician assistant is of the good-faith opinion and belief that third-party notification should be performed, notification of a person pursuant to this rule shall be made:

- a. Directly by the physician or physician assistant, or
- b. By the department at the request of the physician or physician assistant.

11.10(4) Notification by the physician or physician assistant. Prior to notification of a third party by the physician or physician assistant of a person diagnosed with HIV, the physician or physician assistant shall make reasonable efforts to inform, in writing, the person diagnosed with HIV. The written information shall state that, due to the nature of the person's continuing contact through sexual intercourse or the sharing of drug injecting equipment with the third party and the physician's or physician assistant's belief that the person diagnosed with HIV, despite strong encouragement, has not and will not warn the third party and will not participate in the voluntary partner notification program, the physician or physician assistant is forced to take action to provide notification to the third party. The physician or physician assistant, when reasonably possible, shall provide the following information to the person diagnosed with HIV:

- a. The nature of the disclosure and the reason for the disclosure.
- b. The anticipated date of disclosure.
- c. The name of the party or parties to whom disclosure is to be made.

NOTE: Reasonable efforts to inform, in writing, the person diagnosed with HIV shall be deemed satisfied when the physician or physician assistant delivers the written notice in person or directs a written notice to the diagnosed person's last-known address by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, at least five days prior to the anticipated date of disclosure to the third party.

11.10(5) When performed by the diagnosed person's physician or physician assistant, notification of the third party and any disclosure concerning the purpose of that notification shall be made in person. However, initial contact with the third party may be made by telephone, mail, or other electronic means to arrange the meeting with the physician or physician assistant at the earliest opportunity to discuss an important health matter. The nature of the health matter to be discussed shall not be revealed in the telephone call, letter, or other electronic message.

11.10(6) Notification by the department.

a. The physician or physician assistant attending the person diagnosed with HIV shall provide by telephone to the department any relevant information provided by the person diagnosed with HIV regarding any party with whom the person diagnosed with HIV has had sexual relations or has shared drug injecting equipment. The information may include the third party's name, address, telephone number, and any other locating information known to the physician or physician assistant. The department shall use the information in accordance with procedures established for the voluntary partner notification program.

b. Notification of the third party and any disclosure concerning the purpose of that notification shall be made in person. However, initial contact with the third party may be made by telephone, mail, or other electronic means to arrange the meeting with the department representative. The nature of the matter to be discussed shall not be revealed in the telephone call, letter, or other electronic message.

11.10(7) *Confidentiality.* The physician or physician assistant of the person diagnosed with HIV and the department shall protect the confidentiality of the third party and the person diagnosed with HIV. The identity of the person diagnosed with HIV shall remain confidential unless it is necessary to reveal it to the third party so that the third party may avoid exposure to HIV. If the identity of the person diagnosed with HIV is revealed, the third party shall be presented with a statement in writing at the time of disclosure that includes the following or substantially similar language: "Confidential information revealing the identity of a person diagnosed with HIV has been disclosed to you. The confidentiality of this information is protected by state law. State law prohibits you from making any further disclosure of the information without the specific written consent of the person to whom it pertains. Any breach of the required confidential treatment of this information subjects you to legal action and civil liability for monetary damages. A general authorization for the release of medical or other information is not sufficient for this purpose."

11.10(8) *Immunity.* A health care provider attending a person diagnosed with HIV has no duty to disclose to or to warn third parties of the dangers of exposure to HIV through contact with the person diagnosed with HIV and is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, for failure to disclose to or warn third parties of the condition of the person diagnosed with HIV.

Rules 641—11.9(139A,141A) through 641—11.10(141A) are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 139A.33 and 141A.5.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.11(139A,141A) Care provider notification upon exposure to contagious or infectious diseases—exposures in nonclinical settings.

11.11(1) If a care provider sustains a significant exposure from a patient while rendering health care or other services, other than home-health or respite care services, outside of a health care facility or hospital, the care provider shall file a significant exposure report as soon as reasonably possible following the exposure. When the exposure occurred outside a clinical setting, a care provider who has sustained a significant exposure should file this report with the infection control, occupational health, or other designated office of the facility to which the patient was transported.

11.11(2) The source patient to whom the care provider was exposed is deemed to consent to a test to determine if the patient has a contagious or infectious disease and is deemed to consent to notification of the care provider or the designated representative of the results of the test, upon submission of a significant exposure report and certification of the significant exposure by an authorized infection preventionist, occupational health professional, or other professional trained in infectious disease control. No further consent from the source patient is required. However, as soon as is practicable, the source patient shall be notified that an exposure has occurred and shall be told which specific tests have been performed to determine the presence of contagious or infectious diseases. If the source patient is a minor, the minor shall be informed that, upon positive confirmation of an HIV-related test result, the minor's legal guardian shall be informed of the positive result pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.7(3).

11.11(3) Hospitals, clinics, or other health care facilities; institutions administered by the department of corrections; and jails shall have written policies and procedures pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.19. In addition to those policies and procedures required by Iowa Code section 139A.19, hospitals, clinics, or other health care facilities; institutions administered by the department of corrections; and jails shall have written policies and procedures for reviewing and certifying significant exposure report forms, testing a source patient, and notifying a care provider who sustained a significant exposure while rendering health care services or other services to the source patient when the source patient is delivered to the facility and the exposure occurred prior to the delivery.

11.11(4) The hospital, clinic, or other health care facility to whom the source patient is delivered shall conduct the test. If the source patient is delivered to an institution administered by the department of corrections, the test shall be conducted by the staff physician of the institution. If the source patient is delivered to a jail, the test shall be conducted by the attending physician of the jail or the county medical examiner. If the source patient was deemed to consent upon certification of a significant exposure report, the sample and test results shall only be identified by a number.

11.11(5) If a test result is positive, the hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, or other person performing the test shall notify the source patient and make any required reports to the department pursuant to Iowa Code sections 139A.3 and 141A.6. The report to the department shall include the name of the source patient.

11.11(6) If a source patient is diagnosed or confirmed as having a contagious or infectious disease, the hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, or other person performing the test shall notify the care provider or the designated representative of the care provider who shall then notify the care provider. If the source patient is a minor and is diagnosed with HIV infection, the hospital, clinic, or other health facility, or other person performing the test shall notify the legal guardian of the minor.

11.11(7) The notification shall advise the care provider of possible exposure to a particular contagious or infectious disease and recommend that the provider seek medical attention. The notification shall be provided as soon as reasonably possible following determination that the source patient has a contagious or infectious disease. The notification shall not include the name of the source patient unless the patient consents. If the care provider who sustained a significant exposure determines the identity of a source patient who has been diagnosed or confirmed as having a contagious or infectious disease, the identity of the source patient shall be confidential information and shall not be disclosed by the care provider to any other person unless a specific written release is obtained from the source patient.

11.11(8) This rule does not preclude a hospital, clinic, other health care facility, or a health care provider from providing notification to a care provider under circumstances in which the hospital's, clinic's, other health care facility's, or health care provider's policy provides for notification of the

hospital's, clinic's, other health care facility's, or health care provider's own employees of exposure to a contagious or infectious disease that is not life-threatening if the notice does not reveal a source patient's name, unless the patient consents.

11.11(9) The infection control, occupational health, or other designated office of the facility shall maintain a record of all significant exposure reports it receives and shall retain each report for a period of five years.

11.11(10) The significant exposure report form is a confidential record pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.9.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.12(139A,141A) Care provider notification upon exposure to contagious or infectious diseases—exposures in clinical settings.

11.12(1) If a care provider sustains a significant exposure from a patient while rendering health care services or other services within a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility or while delivering home-health or respite care services, the care provider shall file a report as soon as reasonably possible following the exposure. A care provider who has sustained a significant exposure should file the report with the infection control, occupational health, or other office designated by the facility in which the exposure occurred, or by the facility that has oversight for the delivery of home-health or respite care services.

a. If a general consent form was signed and in effect at the time of the significant exposure and the source patient is an adult, a significant exposure report form shall not be required to document the significant exposure. The health care facility or hospital may use an employee incident report or other similar form for this purpose. The source patient to whom the care provider was exposed is deemed to consent to a test to determine if the patient has a contagious or infectious disease and is deemed to consent to notification of the care provider or the designated representative of the results of the test, upon submission and review of an employee incident report and certification of the significant exposure by an authorized infection preventionist, occupational health professional, or other professional trained in infectious disease control. No further consent from the source patient is required. However, as soon as is practicable, the source patient shall be notified that an exposure has occurred and shall be told which specific tests have been performed.

b. If no consent form was signed or in effect at the time of the exposure, or if the source patient is a minor, the source patient is deemed to consent to a test to determine if the patient has a contagious or infectious disease and is deemed to consent to notification of the care provider or the designated representative of the results of the test upon submission of a significant exposure report form and certification of the significant exposure by an authorized infection preventionist, occupational health professional, or other professional trained in infectious disease control. As soon as is practicable, the source patient shall be notified that an exposure has occurred and shall be told which specific tests have been performed to determine the presence of contagious or infectious diseases. If the source patient is a minor, the minor shall be informed that, upon positive confirmation of an HIV-related test result, the minor's legal guardian shall be informed of the positive result pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.7(3).

11.12(2) Hospitals, clinics, or other health care facilities; institutions administered by the department of corrections; and jails shall have written policies and procedures for reviewing and certifying significant exposure report forms or other employee incident report forms, testing a source patient, and notifying a care provider who sustained a significant exposure while rendering health care services or other services to a patient during the admission, care, or treatment of the patient at the facility or while delivering home-health or respite care services.

11.12(3) The hospital, clinic, or other health care facility where exposure occurred or that has oversight for the delivery of home-health or respite care services shall conduct the test. If a general consent form was signed and in effect and the source patient is an adult, the sample and test results shall be identified by name. If the source patient was deemed to consent to a test and to notification of the care provider upon certification of a significant exposure report pursuant to these rules because no general consent was signed and in effect at the time of the exposure or because the source patient is a minor, the sample and test results shall be identified only by a number.

11.12(4) If a test result is positive, the hospital, clinic, or other health care facility or other person performing the test shall notify the source patient and make any required reports to the department pursuant to Iowa Code sections 139A.3 and 141A.6. The reports to the department shall include the name of the source patient.

11.12(5) If a source patient is diagnosed or confirmed as having a contagious or infectious disease, the hospital, clinic, or other health care facility or other person performing the test shall notify the care provider or the designated representative of the care provider who shall then notify the care provider. If the source patient is a minor and is diagnosed with HIV infection, the hospital, clinic, or other health care facility or other person performing the test shall notify the legal guardian of the minor.

11.12(6) The notification shall advise the care provider of possible exposure to a particular contagious or infectious disease and recommend that the provider seek medical attention. The notification shall be provided as soon as reasonably possible following determination that the source patient has a contagious or infectious disease.

11.12(7) The infection control, occupational health, or other designated office of the facility shall maintain a record of all significant exposure reports it receives and shall retain each report for a period of five years.

11.12(8) The significant exposure report form is a confidential record pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.9.

Rules 641—11.11(139A,141A) through 641—11.12(139A,141A) are intended to implement Iowa Code section 139A.19.

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.13(915) Testing, reporting, and counseling of convicted or alleged sexual assault assailants.

11.13(1) Prior to ordering an HIV-related test on a convicted or alleged offender pursuant to Iowa Code sections 915.40 through 915.43, the physician or practitioner shall provide information to the subject of the test concerning testing and where to obtain additional information on HIV transmission and risk reduction pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.6. The department may be contacted for brochures that may assist in meeting the requirements of Iowa Code section 141A.6.

11.13(2) At any time that the subject of an HIV-related test is informed of confirmed positive test results, the physician or other practitioner who ordered the test shall initiate counseling concerning the emotional and physical health effects of HIV infection, as required under Iowa Code section 141A.7, and shall make any required reports to the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 141A.6.

a. The physician or other practitioner shall encourage a person diagnosed with HIV to participate in the voluntary partner notification program pursuant to rule 641—11.9(139A,141A).

b. The physician or other practitioner may provide to the department any relevant information provided by the person diagnosed with HIV regarding any party with whom the person has had sexual relations or has shared drug injecting equipment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11(22).

[ARC 8409C, IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

641—11.14(141A) Ryan White program.

11.14(1) *General purpose and incorporation.* The Ryan White program is a state-administered program that provides support services and assistance with the costs of health insurance and treatment medications for eligible low-income individuals diagnosed with HIV when adequate state and federal funding is available for administration of the program.

a. The program is authorized under Part B of Title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-87). This legislation requires that the Ryan White program, including the benefits and drug assistance program, be the payer of last resort for HIV-related services. The Ryan White program is not an entitlement program and does not create a right to assistance. In the event that funding is exhausted or terminated or there are changes in state or federal guidelines, programs, or regulations that impact funding available to the program, the department reserves the right to close enrollment, cease to provide specific services, or alter eligibility criteria until such time that funding is again sufficient.

b. The Ryan White program will be administered in accordance with the Ryan White Part B Client Services Manual dated December 2023, adopted and incorporated by this reference. The manual contains the policies and procedures utilized in the implementation of the program. The manual is updated annually. A copy of the manual is available at the department website.

c. The benefits and drug assistance program will be administered in accordance with the Benefits and Drug Assistance Program Manual dated December 2023, adopted and incorporated by this reference. The manual contains the policies and procedures utilized in the implementation of the program. The manual is updated annually. A copy of the manual is available at the department website.

11.14(2) *Collaboration with Iowa Medicaid.* To ensure that the Ryan White program is the payer of last resort and to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of HIV-related prevention and care services, Iowa Medicaid shall grant the department access to client information for persons enrolled in Medicaid.

11.14(3) *Confidentiality.* Applications, assessments, and all other client-level information received or maintained by the department in connection with the Ryan White program shall be considered confidential information in accordance with Iowa Code section 141A.9.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 141A.3.

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[Filed ARC 8409C (Amended Notice ARC 8191C, IAB 8/7/24; Notice ARC 7371C, IAB 1/24/24),
IAB 11/27/24, effective 1/1/25]

CHAPTER 12
APPROVAL OF CONFIRMATORY LABORATORIES FOR
PRIVATE SECTOR DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE TESTING

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—12.1(730) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“*Alcohol or drug testing*” means analysis of a sample for the purpose of detecting the presence or absence of alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, in the sample tested.

“*CLIA*” means the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988.

“*CMS*” means the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

“*GC/MS*” means gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

“*Laboratory*” means a facility inside or outside the state of Iowa approved to conduct confirmatory testing of samples for the detection of alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites.

“*Sample*,” for the purpose of these rules, means the substances determined by the department to be samples from the human body capable of accurately and reliably revealing the presence of alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, including hair, urine, saliva, breath, and blood.

“*SHL*” means the state hygienic laboratory.

“*Specimen*” means a part taken from a sample to determine the character of the whole sample.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.2(730) Powers and duties. The department is responsible for the following actions:

12.2(1) Processing applications from laboratories requesting approval to conduct confirmatory testing pursuant to Iowa Code section 730.5(7) “f.”

12.2(2) Developing an application package.

a. The department will make an application package available to all laboratories requesting approval to conduct confirmatory testing for alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites.

b. The package will contain application procedures, a standardized application form and a self-inspection questionnaire.

c. The self-inspection questionnaire will assist the department in assessing the quality of a laboratory’s performance as a confirmatory testing laboratory. This questionnaire will comprise the major but not the sole objective criteria used during the initial on-site inspection conducted by the SHL.

d. The package will be available from the department upon request.

12.2(3) Reviewing each application submitted and determining the adequacy for approval.

12.2(4) Designating the SHL to conduct an on-site inspection of each approved confirmatory laboratory at least once every two years. Inspection may be waived by the director if the laboratory has been inspected and accredited for forensic drug testing by the College of American Pathologists, or if the laboratory has been inspected and certified, licensed, or approved to conduct confirmatory testing by another state whose requirements are at least equal to Iowa’s.

12.2(5) Maintaining and providing upon request an updated list of all approved confirmatory laboratories.

12.2(6) Providing written notice of approval and assigning an expiration date.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.3(730) Application procedures and requirements. Laboratories desiring to conduct confirmatory testing for Iowa’s employers shall apply to the department for approval. Each laboratory requesting Iowa approval to conduct confirmatory testing shall provide the following to the department:

12.3(1) A completed laboratory survey checklist on a form provided by the department.

12.3(2) A completed self-inspection questionnaire provided by the department.

12.3(3) Proof of enrollment in a recognized proficiency testing program. Recognized programs include those approved by CMS.

12.3(4) Acceptable performance over a 12-month period in all appropriate areas of proficiency testing for alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, shall be documented and maintained on an ongoing basis. Acceptable performance is as follows:

- a.* Initial approval shall require at least 80 percent accuracy in the last two graded proficiency test cycles with no false positive results.
- b.* Renewal shall require at least 80 percent accuracy each year on graded proficiency surveys with no false positive results.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.4(730) Requirements of laboratory personnel involved in confirmatory testing for alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites.

12.4(1) The laboratory director shall be a pathologist or doctoral level individual who qualifies as a clinical laboratory director under CLIA regulations.

12.4(2) Supervisors of analysts shall possess at least a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, medical technology, or comparable education and two years of analytical alcohol or drug testing experience. Supervisors must also have training in the theory and practice of laboratory procedures and an understanding of quality control concepts. Annual verification of the supervisor's skills must be documented by the laboratory director.

12.4(3) Analysts shall possess the necessary training and skills for assigned tasks. These individuals shall possess at least two years of college education in the physical or biological sciences. At a minimum, analysts shall be graduates of a medical laboratory technician program that is recognized by the department or have at least two years of college with a minimum of nine semester hours in chemistry.

12.4(4) Laboratory directors, supervisors and analysts involved in alcohol or drug testing shall annually complete at least one in-service continuing education program related to alcohol or drug testing. Continuing education programs include formal training programs where continuing education units are awarded, informal in-house training programs, and relevant correspondence courses. Dates, titles and subject matter for each completed course shall be documented and the information shall be available for review.

12.4(5) The following information about each of the laboratory staff involved in alcohol or drug testing shall be retained for two years from date of termination and shall be available for review:

- a.* Résumé of training and experience.
- b.* Certificate or license.
- c.* Job description.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.5(730) Quality assurance program and procedure manual requirements. All approved confirmatory laboratories shall have a written quality assurance program and a procedure manual that encompasses all aspects of the alcohol or drug testing process.

12.5(1) Approved laboratories shall have written procedures for performing alcohol or drug testing that shall include the following:

- a.* Sample acquisition.
- b.* Chain of custody.
- c.* Sample and report security.
- d.* Test performance.
- e.* Reporting of results.
- f.* Confidentiality.

12.5(2) The quality assurance program and procedure manuals shall be available for review during any on-site inspection.

12.5(3) Approved laboratories shall review their performance in each of the above areas every 12 months.

12.5(4) Approved laboratories are responsible for developing the criteria necessary to establish and maintain an effective quality assurance program for confirmatory testing of alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.6(730) Analytical quality control. The number and position of control specimens tested within a batch and the number of calibrators used for each batch of specimens shall be consistent with generally accepted laboratory practice for the methodology used to conduct confirmatory testing.

12.6(1) Positive and negative controls shall be used in testing each batch of specimens.

12.6(2) Procedures shall be implemented and documented to ensure that carryover from a positive specimen does not contaminate other subsequent specimens in that batch.

12.6(3) Approved laboratories shall develop criteria for the detection and rejection of adulterated samples.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.7(730) Sample security and confidentiality of test results. Samples and reports must never be left unattended or unsecured.

12.7(1) Complete chain of custody documentation shall be maintained for each sample from the time of collection from the employee or prospective employee to the time the sample is discarded. Each time the sample is handled or transferred, the individual receiving the sample, the time and date of transfer, and the recipient or destination of the sample shall be documented.

12.7(2) If the first portion of the sample yielded a confirmed positive test result, the laboratory shall store the second portion of that sample until receipt of a confirmed negative test result or for a period of at least 45 calendar days following the completion of the initial confirmatory testing. Urine and blood samples shall be retained in secure storage at freezing temperatures.

12.7(3) All samples for which a negative test result was reported shall be disposed of within five working days after issuance of the negative test result report.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.8(730) Confirmatory testing.

12.8(1) Reports for alcohol shall be confirmed by gas chromatography, or a test that is recognized by the department as an equivalent test before being reported as positive (or negative).

12.8(2) Reports for drugs or their metabolites, other than alcohol, shall not be issued in the absence of confirmation by GC/MS or a scientifically equivalent test approved by the department.

12.8(3) Complete chain of custody procedures shall be used for referred samples.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.9(730) Documentation of the confirmatory testing process. The following documents shall be retained for at least two years and, if requested, made available for inspection.

12.9(1) Chain of custody documentation shall be maintained for each sample tested with the identification of the sample, the person(s) handling and testing the sample, the storage of the sample, and the eventual disposal of the sample.

12.9(2) Documents regarding the following: analytical information for each batch assayed, instrument identification, calibration records, identification of reagent lot numbers and expiration dates, quality control results, and any other pertinent information.

12.9(3) Copies of proficiency testing results for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of laboratory performance. Approved confirmatory laboratories inspected by the SHL shall submit copies of proficiency testing results to the SHL or shall ensure that proficiency testing programs submit copies of proficiency testing results directly to the SHL on their behalf.

12.9(4) Current procedure manuals must be maintained for all procedures.

12.9(5) An annual review of manuals shall be performed and documented. Alterations and additions to procedures shall be incorporated into manuals and approved by the laboratory director before implementation.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.10(730) Reporting of confirmed positive test results to the medical review officer.

12.10(1) Each report shall identify the alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, being tested with the results of positive/negative or detected/nondetected clearly recorded.

12.10(2) Approved confirmatory laboratories shall have available a written summary of the established sensitivity levels used for the confirmatory tests conducted for alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites. However, this information need not be issued with each report.

12.10(3) Approved confirmatory laboratories shall have written procedures for making both written and telephone reports to the medical review officer.

12.10(4) All test results must be reviewed and signed by the laboratory director, or a qualified designee, before being reported to the medical review officer.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.11(730) Reporting requirements to department. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 730.5(16), approved confirmatory laboratories shall file a report with the department by March 1 of each year. The report shall include the number of positive and negative drug or alcohol test results for the previous calendar year for the following if available to the laboratory:

1. Employees who work in non-safety-sensitive positions,
2. Employees who work in safety-sensitive positions,
3. Employees during and after completion of drug or alcohol rehabilitation,
4. Employees as a consequence of reasonable suspicion drug or alcohol testing,
5. Prospective employees,
6. As a consequence of federal law or regulation, or by law enforcement,
7. As a consequence of accident investigation in the workplace,
8. The types of drugs that were found in the positive drug tests,
9. All significant available demographic factors relating to the positive test pool, and
10. Total number of positive and negative drug or alcohol test results for the previous calendar year for all employees and prospective employees who were tested.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.12(730) Approval, renewal, and inspection fees. At the time of initial application and each year thereafter, laboratories shall remit to the department a fee in an amount sufficient to reimburse the department for expenses incurred in administering the confirmatory laboratory approval program. All fees shall be made payable to the department and are as follows:

12.12(1) Approval. An administration fee of \$600 is required for new applications, including applicants seeking approval through reciprocity.

12.12(2) Renewal. An administration fee of \$300 is required to renew laboratory approval.

12.12(3) Inspections by the SHL. Reimbursement for actual on-site inspection and related expenses shall be assessed to each laboratory after the completion of each inspection. Expenses related to the on-site inspection shall be reimbursed to the SHL. These expenses shall reflect the actual cost incurred for personnel time and travel expenses consistent with state of Iowa travel reimbursement policies and procedures. These expenses shall also include the time necessary for SHL inspection staff to:

- a. Review the application and related laboratory materials in preparation for the on-site inspection,
- b. Generate the written laboratory report regarding inspection findings,
- c. Conduct postinspection follow-up activities, if any, and
- d. Review proficiency test results on an ongoing basis.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.13(730) Renewal. Laboratories wishing to continue confirmatory testing for alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, in Iowa must renew their certification annually. The request for renewal shall include the following:

1. Name and address of laboratory.
2. Renewal fee.
3. Information that reflects any changes that occurred during the current approval period.

4. Copy of supporting documents if the laboratory is accredited for forensic drug testing by the College of American Pathologists or if it is certified, licensed, or approved through reciprocity.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.14(730) Reciprocity.

12.14(1) Confirmatory laboratories certified, licensed, or approved by another state to conduct testing for alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, may request Iowa approval through reciprocity by:

- a. Completing and submitting the department's application package, and
- b. Including a copy of their current certificate, license, or approval document from the state whose requirements are at least equal to Iowa's.

12.14(2) Laboratories approved through reciprocity that lose their certification, license or approval from another state shall notify the department within five working days.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.15(730) Changes during approval periods. The following changes that occur during an approval period shall be submitted to the department within five working days from the date the change took place:

1. Change in laboratory director.
2. Change of address.
3. Change in supervisor.
4. Change in confirmation procedures.
5. Change in proficiency testing program.
6. Addition or subtraction of alcohol or other drugs, or their metabolites, being tested.
7. Change of ownership.
8. Loss of accreditation for forensic drug testing by the College of American Pathologists.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.16(730) Enforcement. Upon a determination of noncompliance by the director that these rules have been violated, the director may immediately move to suspend, modify, or revoke any approval issued under these rules.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.17(730) Denial, suspension, modification or revocation of approval. Any one of the following can result in denial, suspension, modification or revocation of approval. Failure of the confirmatory laboratory to:

1. Remain in compliance with the requirements of these rules.
2. Provide required documentation, including documentation of laboratory personnel and proficiency test results.
3. Maintain confidentiality.
4. Meet proficiency testing criteria.
5. Provide correct information.
6. Satisfactorily complete the two most recent and relevant graded proficiency test reports from a recognized proficiency testing program (for initial approval).
7. Correctly represent facts on a self-inspection questionnaire or other application documents.
8. Pass an on-site inspection conducted by the College of American Pathologists for forensic drug testing, or by another state whose requirements are at least equal to Iowa's, or by the SHL.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.18(730) Restoration of approval. A confirmatory laboratory whose approval has been suspended, modified, or revoked may be reinstated within 90 days following the receipt of the following:

1. Documentation of actions that correct the reasons for suspension, modification, or revocation.
2. Documentation of a successful on-site inspection, if necessary, conducted by the College of American Pathologists for forensic drug testing, or by another state whose requirements are at least equal to Iowa's, or by the SHL.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.19(730) Appeals process.

12.19(1) *Denial, suspension, modification, or revocation.* The department will send written notice of denial, suspension, modification, or revocation by certified mail, return receipt requested, pursuant to 441—Chapter 16. The adverse action will become effective 30 days after receipt of the notice unless the applicant, within 90 days, gives written notice to the department requesting a hearing. In that event, the notice will be deemed to be suspended.

12.19(2) *Contested cases.* The procedures for contested cases as set out in Iowa Code chapter 17A and the rules adopted by the department in 441—Chapter 7 will be followed in all cases where proper notice has been made to the department of the intent to formally contest any denial, suspension, modification, or revocation of approval.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—12.20(730) Complaints.

12.20(1) The department will accept complaints of alleged problems relating to confirmatory laboratory procedures. The information shall state in as specific a manner as possible the basis for the complaint. The complaint shall be presented to the department in writing, in person or by telephone.

12.20(2) Within 20 working days of the receipt of the complaint, the department will communicate with the laboratory director for initial evaluation of the specific matters alleged in the complaint. The complainant will be informed of the results of the action taken by the department.

[ARC 9167C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 730.5.

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CHAPTER 13
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]]
Rescinded IAB 1/30/08, effective 3/5/08

CHAPTER 14
WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS
Rescinded **ARC 6555C**, IAB 10/5/22, effective 1/1/23

CHAPTER 15
SWIMMING POOLS, SPAS, AND SPRAY PADS
Transferred to 481—Chapter 485, IAC Supplement 2/4/26

CHAPTER 16
GARBAGE AND REFUSE
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 16]
Rescinded IAB 1/30/08, effective 3/5/08

CHAPTER 17
SANITATION OF HABITABLE BUILDINGS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 17]
Rescinded IAB 1/30/08, effective 3/5/08

CHAPTER 18
TOURIST CAMPS, TRAILER CAMPS, CABIN CAMPS, CONSTRUCTION CAMPS
AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS AND AREAS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 18]
Rescinded IAB 1/30/08, effective 3/5/08

CHAPTER 19
MASS GATHERINGS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]]
Rescinded IAB 1/30/08, effective 3/5/08

CHAPTER 20
COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION GRANT PROGRAM
Rescinded **ARC 9268C**, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTER 21
CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR
BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD INJURIES
Rescinded **ARC 9560C**, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25

CHAPTER 22
PRACTICE OF TATTOOING
Transferred to 481—Chapter 492, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 23
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—LICENSEE PRACTICE
Transferred to 481—Chapter 431, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 24
PRIVATE WELL TESTING, RECONSTRUCTION, AND PLUGGING—IOWA PRIVATE WELL
GRANTS

[Prior to 3/29/06, see 567—Ch 47]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/3/29

641—24.1(455E,135) Grant procedures.

24.1(1) The department has adopted policies to administer the awarding of grants for the grants to counties program. Grants will be awarded pursuant to Iowa Code section 455E.11.

24.1(2) The department will:

- a.* Determine program objectives;
- b.* Set eligible and ineligible grant costs for which the department will reimburse county programs;
- c.* Define performance requirements for grant recipients that set minimum standards to be met by all county programs;
- d.* Develop a grant application and a grant application submission procedure;
- e.* Terminate a grant found to be obtained by fraud or misrepresentation regardless of whether grant moneys have already been given to the grantee;
- f.* Allow for an applicant to appeal the denial of a properly submitted grant application. Appeals shall be governed by 441—Chapter 7.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 455E.11 and 135.11(26).

[ARC 8042C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

[Filed 3/9/06, Notice 2/1/06—published 3/29/06, effective 7/1/06]

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[Filed ARC 2563C (Notice ARC 2461C, IAB 3/16/16), IAB 6/8/16, effective 7/13/16]

[Filed ARC 8042C (Notice ARC 7367C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

CHAPTER 25
STATE PLUMBING CODE

[Prior to 7/29/87, see Health Department[470] Ch 25]
Transferred to 481—Chapter 425, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 26
BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY TESTER REGISTRATION

Transferred to 481—Chapter 476, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 27
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—ADMINISTRATIVE AND
REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Transferred to 481—Chapter 427, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 28
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—LICENSURE FEES

Transferred to 481—Chapter 428, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 29
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—APPLICATION,
LICENSURE, AND EXAMINATION

Transferred to 481—Chapter 429, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 30
CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR PLUMBING AND
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS PROFESSIONALS

Transferred to 481—Chapter 432, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 31
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—WAIVERS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE
RULES

Rescinded **ARC 7997C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTER 32
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—LICENSEE DISCIPLINE

Transferred to 481—Chapter 434, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 33
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—CONTESTED CASES

Transferred to 481—Chapter 435, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 34
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—COMPLAINTS AND
INVESTIGATIONS

Transferred to 481—Chapter 433, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 35
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—ALTERNATIVE
LICENSURE PATHWAYS

Transferred to 481—Chapter 430, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 36
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—
PETITIONS FOR RULE MAKING
Rescinded **ARC 8002C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTER 37
PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2
QUANTITIES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

GENERAL PROVISIONS

641—37.1(136C) Purpose and scope.

37.1(1) This chapter has been established to provide the requirements for the physical protection program for any licensee that possesses an aggregated category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material listed in Appendix A to this chapter. These requirements provide reasonable assurance of the security of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material by protecting these materials from theft or diversion. Specific requirements for access to material, use of material, transfer of material, and transport of material are included. No provision of this chapter authorizes possession of licensed material.

37.1(2) The divisions in this chapter entitled “Background Investigations and Access Control Program” and “Physical Protection Requirements During Use,” including rules 641—37.21(136C) to 641—37.57(136C), apply to any person who, under the regulations in this chapter, possesses or uses at any site an aggregated category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material.

37.1(3) The division in this chapter entitled “Physical Protection in Transit,” including rules 641—37.71(136C) to 641—37.81(136C), applies to any person who, under the rules of this chapter:

- a. Transports or delivers to a carrier for transport in a single shipment a category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material; or
- b. Imports or exports a category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material; the provisions only apply to the domestic portion of the transport.

37.1(4) All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of July 22, 2020.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—37.2 to 37.4 Reserved.

641—37.5(136C) Definitions.

37.5(1) For the purposes of this chapter, these terms have the definitions set forth below.

“Access control” means a system for allowing only approved individuals to have unescorted access to the security zone and for ensuring that all other individuals are subject to escorted access.

“Act” means the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919), as amended through July 16, 2014.

“Agency” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Aggregated” means accessible by the breach of a single physical barrier that would allow access to radioactive material in any form, including any devices that contain the radioactive material, when the total activity equals or exceeds a category 2 quantity of radioactive material.

“Agreement state” means any state with which the Atomic Energy Commission or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has entered into an effective agreement under Subsection 274b. of the Act. “Non-agreement state” means any other state.

“Approved individual” means an individual whom the licensee has determined to be trustworthy and reliable for unescorted access in accordance with rules 641—37.21(136C) through 641—37.33(136C) and who has completed the training required by 37.43(3).

“Background investigation” means the investigation conducted by a licensee or applicant to support the determination of trustworthiness and reliability.

“Becquerel (Bq)” means one disintegration per second.

“Byproduct material” means:

1. Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or using special nuclear material;
2. The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition;
3. Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; or any material that:
 - Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and
 - Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and
4. Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that:
 - The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of any other appropriate federal agency, determines would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety or the common defense and security; and
 - Before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.

"Carrier" means a person engaged in the transportation of passengers or property by land or water as a common, contract, or private carrier, or by civil aircraft.

"Category 1 quantity of radioactive material" means a quantity of radioactive material meeting or exceeding the category 1 threshold in Table 1 of Appendix A to this chapter. This is determined by calculating the ratio of the total activity of each radionuclide to the category 1 threshold for that radionuclide and adding the ratios together. If the sum is equal to or exceeds 1, the quantity would be considered a category 1 quantity. Category 1 quantities of radioactive material do not include the radioactive material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet.

"Category 2 quantity of radioactive material" means a quantity of radioactive material meeting or exceeding the category 2 threshold but less than the category 1 threshold in Table 1 of Appendix A to this chapter. This is determined by calculating the ratio of the total activity of each radionuclide to the category 2 threshold for that radionuclide and adding the ratios together. If the sum is equal to or exceeds 1, the quantity would be considered a category 2 quantity. Category 2 quantities of radioactive material do not include the radioactive material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet.

"Commission" means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

"Curie" means that amount of radioactive material which disintegrates at the rate of 37 billion atoms per second.

"Diversion" means the unauthorized movement of radioactive material subject to this chapter to a location different from the material's authorized destination inside or outside of the site at which the material is used or stored.

"Escorted access" means accompaniment while in a security zone by an approved individual who maintains continuous direct visual surveillance at all times over an individual who is not approved for unescorted access.

"Fingerprint orders" means the orders issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the legally binding requirements issued by agreement states that require fingerprints and criminal history records checks for individuals with unescorted access to category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material or safeguards information-modified handling.

"Government agency" means any executive department, commission, independent establishment, corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States of America which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

"License" means a license issued by the agency in accordance with the rules adopted by the agency.

"License-issuing authority" means the licensing agency that issued the license, i.e., the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state.

“Local law enforcement agency (LLEA)” means a public or private organization that has been approved by a federal, state, or local government to carry firearms and make arrests, and is authorized and has the capability to provide an armed response in the jurisdiction where the licensed category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material is used, stored, or transported.

“Lost or missing licensed material” means licensed material whose location is unknown. Lost or missing licensed material includes material that has been shipped but has not reached its destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.

“Mobile device” means a piece of equipment containing licensed radioactive material that is either mounted on wheels or casters, or otherwise equipped for moving without a need for disassembly or dismounting; or designed to be hand carried. Mobile devices do not include stationary equipment installed in a fixed location.

“Movement control center” means an operations center that is remote from transport activity and that maintains position information on the movement of radioactive material, receives reports of attempted attacks or thefts, provides a means for reporting these and other problems to appropriate agencies and can request and coordinate appropriate aid.

“No-later-than arrival time” means the date and time that the shipping licensee and receiving licensee have established as the time at which an investigation will be initiated if the shipment has not arrived at the receiving facility. The no-later-than arrival time may not be more than six hours after the estimated arrival time for shipments of category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this state, any other state or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing, but shall not include federal government agencies.

“Reviewing official” means the individual who shall make the trustworthiness and reliability determination of an individual to determine whether the individual may have, or continue to have, unescorted access to the category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials that are possessed by the licensee.

“Sabotage” means deliberate damage, with malevolent intent, to a category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material, a device that contains a category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material, or the components of the security system.

“Safe haven” means a readily recognizable and readily accessible site at which security is present or from which, in the event of an emergency, the transport crew can notify and wait for the local law enforcement authorities.

“Security zone” means any temporary or permanent area determined and established by the licensee for the physical protection of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

“State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“Telemetric position monitoring system” means a data transfer system that captures information by instrumentation or measuring devices, or both, about the location and status of a transport vehicle or package between the departure and destination locations.

“Trustworthiness and reliability” are characteristics of an individual considered dependable in judgment, character, and performance, such that unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material by that individual does not constitute an unreasonable risk to the public health and safety or security. A determination of trustworthiness and reliability for this purpose is based upon the results from a background investigation.

“Unescorted access” means solitary access to an aggregated category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material or the devices that contain the material.

“United States,” when used in a geographical sense, includes Puerto Rico and all territories and possessions of the United States.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.7(136C) Communications. All communications and reports concerning the rules in this chapter should be addressed to the agency at its office located at the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health, Lucas State Office Building, 5th Floor, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.8 to 37.10 Reserved.

641—37.11(136C) Specific exemptions.

37.11(1) The agency may, upon application of any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the requirements of the rules in this chapter as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property and are otherwise in the public interest. Application for exemption should be made in accordance with 641—Chapter 178.

37.11(2) A licensee that possesses radioactive waste that contains category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material is exempt from the requirements of this chapter. Except that any radioactive waste that contains discrete sources, ion-exchange resins, or activated material that weighs less than 2,000 kg (4,409 lbs) is not exempt from the requirements of this chapter. The licensee shall implement the following requirements to secure the radioactive waste:

- a. Use continuous physical barriers that allow access to the radioactive waste only through established access control points;
- b. Use a locked door or gate with monitored alarm at the access control point;
- c. Assess and respond to each actual or attempted unauthorized access to determine whether an actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion occurred; and
- d. Immediately notify the LLEA and request an armed response from the LLEA upon determination that there was an actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of the radioactive waste that contains category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.12 to 37.20 Reserved.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS AND ACCESS CONTROL PROGRAM

641—37.21(136C) Personnel access authorization requirements for category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.21(1) Each licensee that possesses an aggregated quantity of radioactive material at or above the category 2 threshold shall establish, implement, and maintain its access authorization program in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

37.21(2) An applicant for a new license and each licensee that would become newly subject to the requirements of this chapter upon application for amendment of its license, and a licensee aggregating radioactive material to a quantity that equals or exceeds the category 2 threshold, shall implement the requirements of this chapter and be inspected by the agency, as appropriate, before a new license or license amendment will be issued.

37.21(3) The licensee's access authorization program must ensure that the individuals specified in 37.21(4) are trustworthy and reliable.

37.21(4) Applicability.

- a. Licensees shall subject the following individuals to an access authorization program:
 - (1) Any individual whose assigned duties require unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material or to any device that contains the radioactive material; and
 - (2) Reviewing officials.
- b. Licensees need not subject the categories of individuals listed in rule 641—37.29(136C) to the investigation elements of the access authorization program.

c. Licensees shall approve for unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material only those individuals with job duties that require unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

d. Licensees may include individuals needing access to safeguards information-modified handling under 10 CFR Part 73 in the access authorization program under these rules.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.22 Reserved.

641—37.23(136C) Access authorization program requirements.

37.23(1) *Granting unescorted access authorization.*

a. Licensees shall implement the requirements of these rules for granting initial or reinstated unescorted access authorization.

b. Individuals who have been determined to be trustworthy and reliable shall also complete the security training required by 37.43(3) before being allowed unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.23(2) *Reviewing officials.*

a. Reviewing officials are the only individuals who may make trustworthiness and reliability determinations that allow individuals to have unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials possessed by the licensee.

b. Each licensee shall name one or more individuals to be reviewing officials. After completing the background investigation on the reviewing official, the licensee shall provide under oath or affirmation, a certification that the reviewing official is deemed trustworthy and reliable by the licensee. Each licensee shall provide oath or affirmation certifications to the agency in accordance with rule 641—37.7(136C). The fingerprints of the named reviewing official must be taken by a law enforcement agency, federal or state agencies that provide fingerprinting services to the public, or commercial fingerprinting services authorized by a state to take fingerprints. Every ten years, the licensee shall recertify that the reviewing official is deemed trustworthy and reliable in accordance with 37.25(3).

c. Reviewing officials must be permitted to have unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials or access to safeguards information or safeguards information-modified handling, if the licensee possesses safeguards information or safeguards information-modified handling.

d. Reviewing officials cannot approve other individuals to act as reviewing officials.

e. A reviewing official does not need to undergo a new background investigation before being named by the licensee as the reviewing official if:

(1) The individual has undergone a background investigation that included fingerprinting and an FBI criminal history records check and has been determined to be trustworthy and reliable by the licensee; or

(2) The individual is subject to a category listed in rule 641—37.29(136C).

37.23(3) *Informed consent.*

a. Licensees may not initiate a background investigation without the informed and signed consent of the subject individual. This consent must include authorization to share personal information with other individuals or organizations as necessary to complete the background investigation. Before a final adverse determination, the licensee shall provide the individual with an opportunity to correct any inaccurate or incomplete information that is developed during the background investigation. Licensees do not need to obtain signed consent from those individuals that meet the requirements of 37.25(2). A signed consent must be obtained prior to any reinvestigation.

b. The subject individual may withdraw the individual's consent at any time. Licensees shall inform the individual that:

(1) If an individual withdraws consent, the licensee may not initiate any elements of the background investigation that were not in progress at the time the individual withdrew consent; and

(2) The withdrawal of consent for the background investigation is sufficient cause for denial or termination of unescorted access authorization.

37.23(4) *Personal history disclosure.* Any individual who is applying for unescorted access authorization shall disclose the personal history information that is required by the licensee's access

authorization program for the reviewing official to make a determination of the individual's trustworthiness and reliability. Refusal to provide, or the falsification of, any personal history information required by these rules is sufficient cause for denial or termination of unescorted access authorization.

37.23(5) *Determination basis.*

a. The reviewing official shall determine whether to permit, deny, unfavorably terminate, maintain, or administratively withdraw an individual's unescorted access authorization based on an evaluation of all of the information collected to meet the requirements of these rules.

b. The reviewing official may not permit any individual to have unescorted access until the reviewing official has evaluated all of the information collected to meet the requirements of these rules and determined that the individual is trustworthy and reliable. The reviewing official may deny unescorted access to any individual based on information obtained at any time during the background investigation.

c. The licensee shall document the basis for concluding whether or not there is reasonable assurance that an individual is trustworthy and reliable.

d. The reviewing official may terminate or administratively withdraw an individual's unescorted access authorization based on information obtained after the background investigation has been completed and the individual granted unescorted access authorization.

e. Licensees shall maintain a list of persons currently approved for unescorted access authorization. When a licensee determines that a person no longer requires unescorted access or meets the access authorization requirement, the licensee shall remove the person from the approved list as soon as possible, but no later than seven working days, and take prompt measures to ensure that the individual is unable to have unescorted access to the material.

37.23(6) *Procedures.* Licensees shall develop, implement, and maintain written procedures for implementing the access authorization program. The procedures must include provisions for the notification of individuals who are denied unescorted access. The procedures must include provisions for the review, at the request of the affected individual, of a denial or termination of unescorted access authorization. The procedures must contain a provision to ensure that the individual is informed of the grounds for the denial or termination of unescorted access authorization and allow the individual an opportunity to provide additional relevant information.

37.23(7) *Right to correct and complete information.*

a. Prior to any final adverse determination, licensees shall provide each individual subject to these rules with the right to complete, correct, and explain information obtained as a result of the licensee's background investigation. Confirmation of receipt by the individual of this notification must be maintained by the licensee for a period of one year from the date of the notification.

b. If, after reviewing the individual's criminal history record, an individual believes that it is incorrect or incomplete in any respect and wishes to change, correct, update, or explain anything in the record, the individual may initiate challenge procedures. These procedures include direct application by the individual challenging the record to the law enforcement agency that contributed the questioned information or a direct challenge as to the accuracy or completeness of any entry on the criminal history record to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, ATTN: SCU, Mod. D-2, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306, as set forth in 28 CFR 16.30 through 16.34. In the latter case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will forward the challenge to the agency that submitted the data, and will request that the agency verify or correct the challenged entry. Upon receipt of an official communication directly from the agency that contributed the original information, the FBI Identification Division will make any changes necessary in accordance with the information supplied by that agency. Licensees must provide at least ten days for an individual to initiate action to challenge the results of an FBI criminal history records check after the record is made available for the individual's review. The licensee may make a final adverse determination based upon the criminal history records only after receipt of the FBI's confirmation or correction of the record.

37.23(8) *Records.*

a. The licensee shall retain documentation regarding the trustworthiness and reliability of individual employees for three years from the date the individual no longer requires unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

b. The licensee shall retain a copy of the current access authorization program procedures as a record for three years after the procedure is no longer needed. If any portion of the procedure is superseded, the licensee shall retain the superseded material for three years after the record is superseded.

c. The licensee shall retain the list of persons approved for unescorted access authorization for three years after the list is superseded or replaced.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—37.24 Reserved.

641—37.25(136C) Background investigations.

37.25(1) Initial investigation. Before allowing an individual unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material or to the devices that contain the material, licensees shall complete a background investigation of the individual seeking unescorted access authorization. The scope of the investigation must encompass at least the seven years preceding the date of the background investigation or since the individual's eighteenth birthday, whichever is shorter. The background investigation must include at a minimum:

a. Fingerprinting and an FBI identification and criminal history records check in accordance with rule 641—37.27(136C);

b. Verification of true identity. Licensees shall verify the true identity of the individual who is applying for unescorted access authorization to ensure that the applicant is who the applicant claims to be. A licensee shall review official identification documents (e.g., driver's license; passport; government identification; certificate of birth issued by the state, province, or country of birth) and compare the documents to personal information data provided by the individual to identify any discrepancy in the information. Licensees shall document the type, expiration, and identification number of the identification document, or maintain a photocopy of identifying documents on file in accordance with rule 641—37.31(136C). Licensees shall certify in writing that the identification was properly reviewed, and shall maintain the certification and all related documents for review upon inspection;

c. Employment history verification. Licensees shall complete employment history verification, including military history. Licensees shall verify the individual's employment with each previous employer for the most recent seven years before the date of application;

d. Verification of education. Licensees shall verify that the individual participated in the education process during the claimed period;

e. Character and reputation determination. Licensees shall complete reference checks to determine the character and reputation of the individual who has applied for unescorted access authorization. Unless other references are not available, reference checks may not be conducted with any person who is known to be a close member of the individual's family, including but not limited to the individual's spouse, parents, siblings, or children, or any individual who resides in the individual's permanent household. Reference checks under this rule must be limited to whether the individual has been and continues to be trustworthy and reliable;

f. The licensee shall also, to the extent possible, obtain independent information to corroborate that provided by the individual (e.g., seek references not supplied by the individual); and

g. If a previous employer, educational institution, or any other entity with which the individual claims to have been engaged fails to provide information or indicates an inability or unwillingness to provide information within a time frame deemed appropriate by the licensee but at least after ten business days of the request or if the licensee is unable to reach the entity, the licensee shall document the refusal, unwillingness, or inability in the record of investigation and shall attempt to obtain the information from an alternate source.

37.25(2) Grandfathering.

a. Individuals who have been determined to be trustworthy and reliable for unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material under the fingerprint orders may continue to have unescorted access to category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material without further investigation. These individuals shall be subject to the reinvestigation requirement.

b. Individuals who have been determined to be trustworthy and reliable under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 73 or the security orders for access to safeguards information, safeguards information-modified handling, or risk-significant material may have unescorted access to category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material without further investigation. The licensee shall document that the individual was determined to be trustworthy and reliable under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 73 or a security order. Security order, in this context, refers to any order that was issued by the NRC that required fingerprints and an FBI criminal history records check for access to safeguards information, safeguards information-modified handling, or risk-significant material such as special nuclear material or large quantities of uranium hexafluoride. These individuals shall be subject to the reinvestigation requirement.

37.25(3) *Reinvestigations.* Licensees shall conduct a reinvestigation every ten years for any individual with unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. The reinvestigation shall consist of fingerprinting and an FBI identification and criminal history records check in accordance with rule 641—37.27(136C). The reinvestigations must be completed within ten years of the date on which these elements were last completed.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.26 Reserved.

641—37.27(136C) Requirements for criminal history records checks of individuals granted unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.27(1) *General performance objective and requirements.*

a. Except for those individuals listed in rule 641—37.29(136C) and those individuals grandfathered under 37.25(2), each licensee subject to the provisions of these rules shall fingerprint each individual who is to be permitted unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. Licensees shall transmit all collected fingerprints to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for transmission to the FBI. The licensee shall use the information received from the FBI as part of the required background investigation to determine whether to grant or deny further unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials for that individual.

b. The licensee shall notify each affected individual that the individual's fingerprints will be used to secure a review of the individual's criminal history record, and shall inform the individual of the procedures for revising the record or adding explanations to the record.

c. Fingerprinting is not required if a licensee is reinstating an individual's unescorted access authorization to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials if:

- (1) The individual returns to the same facility that granted unescorted access authorization within 365 days of the termination of the individual's unescorted access authorization; and
- (2) The previous access was terminated under favorable conditions.

d. Fingerprints do not need to be taken if an individual who is an employee of a licensee, contractor, manufacturer, or supplier has been granted unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, access to safeguards information, or safeguards information-modified handling by another licensee, based upon a background investigation conducted under these rules, the fingerprint orders, or 10 CFR Part 73. An existing criminal history records check file may be transferred to the licensee asked to grant unescorted access in accordance with the provisions of 37.31(3).

e. Licensees shall use the information obtained as part of a criminal history records check solely for the purpose of determining an individual's suitability for unescorted access authorization to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials, access to safeguards information, or safeguards information-modified handling.

37.27(2) *Prohibitions.*

a. Licensees may not base a final determination to deny an individual unescorted access authorization to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material solely on the basis of information received from the FBI involving:

- (1) An arrest more than one year old for which there is no information of the disposition of the case; or

(2) An arrest that resulted in dismissal of the charge or an acquittal.

b. Licensees may not use information received from a criminal history records check obtained under these rules in a manner that would infringe upon the rights of any individual under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, nor shall licensees use the information in any way that would discriminate among individuals on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, or age.

37.27(3) *Procedures for processing of fingerprint checks.*

a. For the purpose of complying with these rules, licensees shall use an appropriate method listed in 10 CFR 37.7 to submit to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Director, Division of Physical and Cyber Security Policy, 11545 Rockville Pike, ATTN: Criminal History Program/Mail Stop T-8B20, Rockville, Maryland 20852, one completed, legible standard fingerprint card (Form FD-258, ORIMDNRCOOOZ), electronic fingerprint scan or, where practicable, other fingerprint record for each individual requiring unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. Copies of these forms may be obtained by emailing MAILSVS.Resource@nrc.gov. Guidance on submitting electronic fingerprints can be found at www.nrc.gov/security/chp.html.

b. Fees for the processing of fingerprint checks are due upon application. Licensees shall submit payment with the application for the processing of fingerprints through corporate check, certified check, cashier's check, money order, or electronic payment, made payable to "U.S. NRC." (For guidance on making electronic payments, contact the Division of Physical and Cyber Security Policy by emailing Crimhist.Resource@nrc.gov.) Combined payment for multiple applications is acceptable. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission publishes the amount of the fingerprint check application fee on the NRC's public website. (To find the current fee amount, go to the Licensee Criminal History Records Checks & Firearms Background Check information page at www.nrc.gov/security/chp.html and see the link for "How do I determine how much to pay for the request?")

c. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will forward to the submitting licensee all data received from the FBI as a result of the licensee's application(s) for criminal history records checks.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20; ARC 9617C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—37.28 Reserved.

641—37.29(136C) Relief from fingerprinting, identification, and criminal history records checks and other elements of background investigations for designated categories of individuals permitted unescorted access to certain radioactive materials.

37.29(1) Fingerprinting, identification, and criminal history records checks required by Section 149 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended through July 16, 2014, and other elements of the background investigation are not required for the following individuals prior to granting unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials:

- a. An employee of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of the executive branch of the U.S. government who has undergone fingerprinting for a prior U.S. government criminal history records check;
- b. A member of Congress;
- c. An employee of a member of Congress or congressional committee who has undergone fingerprinting for a prior U.S. government criminal history records check;
- d. The governor of a state or the governor's designated state employee representative;
- e. Federal, state, or local law enforcement personnel;
- f. State radiation control program directors and state homeland security advisors or their designated state employee representatives;
- g. Agreement state employees conducting security inspections on behalf of the NRC under an agreement executed under Section 274.i. of the Atomic Energy Act;
- h. Representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) engaged in activities associated with the U.S./IAEA Safeguards Agreement who have been certified by the NRC;
- i. Emergency response personnel who are responding to an emergency;
- j. Commercial vehicle drivers for road shipments of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material;

- k.* Package handlers at transportation facilities such as freight terminals and railroad yards;
- l.* Any individual who has an active federal security clearance, provided that the individual makes available the appropriate documentation. Written confirmation from the agency/employer that granted the federal security clearance or reviewed the criminal history records check must be provided to the licensee. The licensee shall retain this documentation for a period of three years from the date the individual no longer requires unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material; and
- m.* Any individual employed by a service provider licensee for which the service provider licensee has conducted the background investigation for the individual and approved the individual for unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. Written verification from the service provider must be provided to the licensee. The licensee shall retain the documentation for a period of three years from the date the individual no longer requires unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.29(2) Fingerprinting, and the identification and criminal history records checks required by Section 149 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended through July 16, 2014, are not required for an individual who has had a favorably adjudicated U.S. government criminal history records check within the last five years, under a comparable U.S. government program involving fingerprinting and an FBI identification and criminal history records check provided that the individual makes available the appropriate documentation. Written confirmation from the agency/employer that reviewed the criminal history records check must be provided to the licensee. The licensee shall retain this documentation for a period of three years from the date the individual no longer requires unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. These programs include, but are not limited to:

- a.* National Agency Check;
- b.* Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWIC) under 49 CFR Part 1572;
- c.* Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives background check and clearances under 27 CFR Part 555;
- d.* Health and Human Services security risk assessments for possession and use of select agents and toxins under 42 CFR Part 73;
- e.* Hazardous material security threat assessment for hazardous material endorsement to commercial driver's license under 49 CFR Part 1572; and
- f.* Customs and Border Protection's Free and Secure Trade (FAST) Program.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

641—37.30 Reserved.

641—37.31(136C) Protection of information.

37.31(1) Each licensee who obtains background information on an individual under these rules shall establish and maintain a system of files and written procedures for protection of the record and the personal information from unauthorized disclosure.

37.31(2) The licensee may not disclose the record or personal information collected and maintained to persons other than the subject individual, the individual's representative, or to those who have a need to have access to the information in performing assigned duties in the process of granting or denying unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, safeguards information, or safeguards information-modified handling. No individual authorized to have access to the information may disseminate the information to any other individual who does not have a need to know.

37.31(3) The personal information obtained on an individual from a background investigation may be provided to another licensee:

- a.* Upon the individual's written request to the licensee holding the data to disseminate the information contained in the individual's file; and
- b.* If the recipient licensee verifies information such as name, date of birth, social security number, sex, and other applicable physical characteristics.

37.31(4) The licensee shall make background investigation records obtained under these rules available for examination by an authorized representative of the agency to determine compliance with the regulations and laws.

37.31(5) The licensee shall retain all fingerprint and criminal history records on an individual (including data indicating no record) received from the FBI, or a copy of these records if the individual's file has been transferred, for three years from the date the individual no longer requires unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 9617C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—37.32 Reserved.

641—37.33(136C) Access authorization program review.

37.33(1) Each licensee shall be responsible for the continuing effectiveness of the access authorization program. Each licensee shall ensure that access authorization programs are reviewed to confirm compliance with the requirements of these rules and that comprehensive actions are taken to correct any noncompliance that is identified. The review program shall evaluate all program performance objectives and requirements. Each licensee shall, at 12-month intervals, review the access program content and implementation.

37.33(2) The results of the reviews, along with any recommendations, must be documented. Each review report must identify conditions that are adverse to the proper performance of the access authorization program, the cause of the condition(s), and, when appropriate, recommend corrective actions, and corrective actions taken. The licensee shall review the findings and take any additional corrective actions necessary to preclude repetition of the condition, including reassessment of the deficient areas where indicated.

37.33(3) Review records must be maintained for three years.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.34 to 37.40 Reserved.

PHYSICAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS DURING USE

641—37.41(136C) Security program.

37.41(1) *Applicability.*

a. Each licensee that possesses an aggregated category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material shall establish, implement, and maintain a security program in accordance with the requirements of rules 641—37.41(136C) to 641—37.57(136C).

b. An applicant for a new license and a licensee that would become newly subject to the requirements of this chapter upon application for amendment of its license shall implement the requirements of this chapter and be inspected by the agency, as appropriate, before a new license or license amendment will be issued.

c. Any licensee that has not previously implemented the security orders or been subject to the provisions of these rules shall provide written notification to the agency as specified in rule 641—37.7(136C) at least 90 days before aggregating radioactive material to a quantity that equals or exceeds the category 2 threshold.

37.41(2) *General performance objective.* Each licensee shall establish, implement, and maintain a security program that is designed to monitor and, without delay, detect, assess, and respond to an actual or attempted unauthorized access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.41(3) *Program features.* Each licensee's security program must include the program features, as appropriate, described in this chapter.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

641—37.42 Reserved.

641—37.43(136C) General security program requirements.

37.43(1) *Security plan.*

a. Each licensee identified in 37.41(1)“a” shall develop a written security plan specific to its facilities and operations. The purpose of the security plan is to establish the licensee's overall security

strategy to ensure the integrated and effective functioning of the security program required by these rules. The security plan must, at a minimum:

- (1) Describe the measures and strategies used to implement the requirements of these rules; and
 - (2) Identify the security resources, equipment, and technology used to satisfy the requirements of these rules.
- b. The security plan must be reviewed and approved by the individual with overall responsibility for the security program.
- c. A licensee shall revise its security plan as necessary to ensure the effective implementation of agency requirements. The licensee shall ensure that:
- (1) The revision has been reviewed and approved by the individual with overall responsibility for the security program; and
 - (2) The affected individuals are instructed on the revised plan before the changes are implemented.
- d. The licensee shall retain a copy of the current security plan as a record for three years after the security plan is no longer required. If any portion of the plan is superseded, the licensee shall retain the superseded material for three years after the record is superseded.

37.43(2) *Implementing procedures.*

- a. The licensee shall develop and maintain written procedures that document how the requirements of these rules and the security plan will be met.
- b. The implementing procedures and revisions to these procedures must be approved in writing by the individual with overall responsibility for the security program.
- c. The licensee shall retain a copy of the current procedure as a record for three years after the procedure is no longer needed. Superseded portions of the procedure must be retained for three years after the record is superseded.

37.43(3) *Training.*

- a. Each licensee shall conduct training to ensure that those individuals implementing the security program possess and maintain the knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out their assigned duties and responsibilities effectively. The training must include instruction in:
- (1) The licensee's security program and procedures to secure category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, and in the purposes and functions of the security measures employed;
 - (2) The responsibility to report promptly to the licensee any condition that causes or may cause a violation of agency requirements;
 - (3) The responsibility of the licensee to report promptly to the local law enforcement agency and licensee any actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material; and
 - (4) The appropriate response to security alarms.
- b. In determining those individuals who shall be trained on the security program, the licensee shall consider each individual's assigned activities during authorized use and response to potential situations involving actual or attempted theft, diversion, or sabotage of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. The extent of the training must be commensurate with the individual's potential involvement in the security of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.
- c. Refresher training must be provided at a frequency not to exceed 12 months and when significant changes have been made to the security program. This training must include:
- (1) Review of the training requirements of rule 641—37.43(136C) and any changes made to the security program since the last training;
 - (2) Reports on any relevant security issues, problems, and lessons learned;
 - (3) Relevant results of agency inspections; and
 - (4) Relevant results of the licensee's program review and testing and maintenance.
- d. The licensee shall maintain records of the initial and refresher training for three years from the date of the training. The training records must include dates of the training, topics covered, a list of licensee personnel in attendance, and related information.

37.43(4) *Protection of information.*

a. Licensees authorized to possess category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material shall limit access to and unauthorized disclosure of their security plan, implementing procedures, and the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access.

b. Efforts to limit access shall include the development, implementation, and maintenance of written policies and procedures for controlling access to, and for proper handling and protection against unauthorized disclosure of, the security plan, implementing procedures, and the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access.

c. Before granting an individual access to the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access, licensees shall:

(1) Evaluate an individual's need to know the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access; and

(2) If the individual has not been authorized for unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, safeguards information, or safeguards information-modified handling, the licensee must complete a background investigation to determine the individual's trustworthiness and reliability. A trustworthiness and reliability determination shall be conducted by the reviewing official and shall include the background investigation elements contained in 37.25(1).

d. Licensees need not subject the following individuals to the background investigation elements for protection of information:

(1) The categories of individuals listed in rule 641—37.29(136C); or

(2) Security service provider employees, provided written verification that the employee has been determined to be trustworthy and reliable, by the required background investigation in 37.25(1), has been provided by the security service provider.

e. The licensee shall document the basis for concluding that an individual is trustworthy and reliable and should be granted access to the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access.

f. Licensees shall maintain a list of persons currently approved for access to the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access. When a licensee determines that a person no longer needs access to the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access, or no longer meets the access authorization requirements for access to the information, the licensee shall remove the person from the approved list as soon as possible, but no later than seven working days, and take prompt measures to ensure that the individual is unable to obtain the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access.

g. When the security plan is not in use, the licensee shall store its security plan, implementing procedures, and the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access in a manner to prevent unauthorized access. Information stored in nonremovable electronic form must be password protected.

h. The licensee shall retain as a record for three years after the document is no longer needed:

(1) A copy of the information protection procedures; and

(2) The list of individuals approved for access to the security plan, implementing procedures, or the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—37.44 Reserved.

641—37.45(136C) LLEA coordination.

37.45(1) A licensee subject to these rules shall coordinate, to the extent practicable, with an LLEA for responding to threats to the licensee's facility, including any necessary armed response. The information provided to the LLEA must include:

a. A description of the facilities and the category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive materials along with a description of the licensee's security measures that have been implemented to comply with these rules; and

b. A notification that the licensee will request a timely armed response by the LLEA to any actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of category 1 or category 2 quantities of material.

37.45(2) The licensee shall notify the agency within three business days if:

- a. The LLEA has not responded to the request for coordination within 60 days of the coordination request; or
- b. The LLEA notifies the licensee that the LLEA does not plan to participate in coordination activities.

37.45(3) The licensee shall document its efforts to coordinate with the LLEA. The documentation must be kept for three years.

37.45(4) The licensee shall coordinate with the LLEA at least every 12 months, or when changes to the facility design or operation adversely affect the potential vulnerability of the licensee's material to theft, sabotage, or diversion.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.46 Reserved.

641—37.47(136C) Security zones.

37.47(1) Licensees shall ensure that all aggregated category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material are used or stored within licensee established security zones. Security zones may be permanent or temporary.

37.47(2) Temporary security zones must be established as necessary to meet the licensee's transitory or intermittent business activities, such as periods of maintenance, source delivery, and source replacement.

37.47(3) Security zones must, at a minimum, allow unescorted access only to approved individuals through:

- a. Isolation of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive materials by the use of continuous physical barriers that allow access to the security zone only through established access control points. A physical barrier is a natural or man-made structure or formation sufficient for the isolation of the category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material within a security zone; or
- b. Direct control of the security zone by approved individuals at all times; or
- c. A combination of continuous physical barriers and direct control.

37.47(4) For category 1 quantities of radioactive material during periods of maintenance, source receipt, preparation for shipment, installation, or source removal or exchange, the licensee shall, at a minimum, provide sufficient individuals approved for unescorted access to maintain continuous surveillance of sources in temporary security zones and in any security zone in which physical barriers or intrusion detection systems have been disabled to allow such activities.

37.47(5) Individuals not approved for unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material must be escorted by an approved individual when in a security zone.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.48 Reserved.

641—37.49(136C) Monitoring, detection, and assessment.

37.49(1) *Monitoring and detection.*

a. Licensees shall establish and maintain the capability to continuously monitor and detect without delay all unauthorized entries into their security zones. Licensees shall provide the means to maintain continuous monitoring and detection capability in the event of a loss of the primary power source, or provide for an alarm and response in the event of a loss of this capability to continuously monitor and detect unauthorized entries.

b. Monitoring and detection must be performed by:

- (1) A monitored intrusion detection system that is linked to an onsite or offsite central monitoring facility; or
- (2) Electronic devices for intrusion detection alarms that will alert nearby facility personnel; or
- (3) A monitored video surveillance system; or
- (4) Direct visual surveillance by approved individuals located within the security zone; or
- (5) Direct visual surveillance by a licensee-designated individual located outside the security zone.

c. A licensee subject to these rules shall also have a means to detect unauthorized removal of the radioactive material from the security zone. This detection capability must provide:

(1) For category 1 quantities of radioactive material, immediate detection of any attempted unauthorized removal of the radioactive material from the security zone. Such immediate detection capability must be provided by:

1. Electronic sensors linked to an alarm; or
2. Continuous monitored video surveillance; or
3. Direct visual surveillance.

(2) For category 2 quantities of radioactive material, weekly verification through physical checks, tamper indicating devices, use, or other means to ensure that the radioactive material is present.

37.49(2) *Assessment.* Licensees shall immediately assess each actual or attempted unauthorized entry into the security zone to determine whether the unauthorized access was an actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion.

37.49(3) *Personnel communications and data transmission.* For personnel and automated or electronic systems supporting the licensee's monitoring, detection, and assessment systems, licensees shall:

a. Maintain continuous capability for personnel communication and electronic data transmission and processing among site security systems; and

b. Provide an alternative communication capability for personnel, and an alternative data transmission and processing capability, in the event of a loss of the primary means of communication or data transmission and processing. Alternative communications and data transmission systems may not be subject to the same failure modes as the primary systems.

37.49(4) *Response.* Licensees shall immediately respond to any actual or attempted unauthorized access to the security zones, or actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material at licensee facilities or temporary job sites. For any unauthorized access involving an actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, the licensee's response shall include requesting, without delay, an armed response from the LLEA.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.50 Reserved.

641—37.51(136C) Maintenance and testing.

37.51(1) Each licensee subject to these rules shall implement a maintenance and testing program to ensure that intrusion alarms, associated communication systems, and other physical components of the systems used to secure or detect unauthorized access to radioactive material are maintained in operable condition and are capable of performing their intended function when needed. The equipment relied on to meet the security requirements of this chapter must be inspected and tested for operability and performance at the manufacturer's suggested frequency. If there is no suggested manufacturer's suggested frequency, the testing must be performed at least annually, not to exceed 12 months.

37.51(2) The licensee shall maintain records on the maintenance and testing activities for three years.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.52 Reserved.

641—37.53(136C) Requirements for mobile devices. Each licensee that possesses mobile devices containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material must:

37.53(1) Have two independent physical controls that form tangible barriers to secure the material from unauthorized removal when the device is not under direct control and constant surveillance by the licensee; and

37.53(2) For devices in or on a vehicle or trailer, unless the health and safety requirements for a site prohibit the disabling of the vehicle, utilize a method to disable the vehicle or trailer when not under direct control and constant surveillance by the licensee. Licensees shall not rely on the removal of an ignition key to meet this requirement.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.54 Reserved.

641—37.55(136C) Security program review.

37.55(1) Each licensee shall be responsible for the continuing effectiveness of the security program. Each licensee shall ensure that the security program is reviewed to confirm compliance with the requirements of these rules and that comprehensive actions are taken to correct any noncompliance that is identified. The review must include the radioactive material security program content and implementation. Each licensee shall periodically (at least annually) review the security program content and implementation.

37.55(2) The results of the review, along with any recommendations, must be documented. Each review report must identify conditions that are adverse to the proper performance of the security program, the cause of the condition(s), and, when appropriate, recommend corrective actions, and corrective actions taken. The licensee shall review the findings and take any additional corrective actions necessary to preclude repetition of the condition, including reassessment of the deficient areas where indicated.

37.55(3) The licensee shall maintain the review documentation for three years.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.56 Reserved.

641—37.57(136C) Reporting of events.

37.57(1) The licensee shall immediately notify the LLEA after determining that an unauthorized entry resulted in an actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of a category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material. As soon as possible after initiating a response, but not at the expense of causing delay or interfering with the LLEA response to the event, the licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays). In no case shall the notification to the agency be later than four hours after the discovery of any attempted or actual theft, sabotage, or diversion.

37.57(2) The licensee shall assess any suspicious activity related to possible theft, sabotage, or diversion of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material and notify the LLEA as appropriate. As soon as possible but not later than four hours after notifying the LLEA, the licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays).

37.57(3) The initial telephonic notification required by 37.57(1) must be followed within a period of 30 days by a written report submitted to the agency. The report must include sufficient information for agency analysis and evaluation, including identification of any necessary corrective actions to prevent future instances.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.58 to 37.70 Reserved.

PHYSICAL PROTECTION IN TRANSIT

641—37.71(136C) Additional requirements for transfer of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material. A licensee transferring a category 1 or category 2 quantity of radioactive material to a licensee of the agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state shall meet the license verification provisions listed in this rule instead of those listed in 641—subrule 39.4(41):

37.71(1) Any licensee transferring category 1 quantities of radioactive material to a licensee of the agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, prior to conducting such transfer, shall verify with the agency, the NRC's license verification system or the license-issuing authority that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred and that the licensee is authorized to receive radioactive material at the location requested for delivery. If the verification is conducted by contacting the license-issuing authority, the transferor shall document the verification. For transfers within the same organization, the licensee does not need to verify the transfer.

37.71(2) Any licensee transferring category 2 quantities of radioactive material to a licensee of the agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, prior to conducting such transfer, shall verify with the agency, the NRC's license verification system or the license-issuing authority that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred. If the verification is conducted by contacting the license-issuing authority, the transferor shall document the verification. For transfers within the same organization, the licensee does not need to verify the transfer.

37.71(3) In an emergency where the licensee cannot reach the agency, or the license-issuing authority and the license verification system are nonfunctional, the licensee may accept a written certification by the transferee that it is authorized by license to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred. The certification must include the license number, current revision number, issuing agency, expiration date and, for a category 1 shipment, the authorized address. The licensee shall keep a copy of the certification. The certification must be confirmed by contacting the agency or by use of the NRC's license verification system or by contacting the license-issuing authority by the end of the next business day.

37.71(4) The transferor shall keep a copy of the verification documentation as a record for three years.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.72 Reserved.

641—37.73(136C) Applicability of physical protection of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material during transit. The shipping licensee shall be responsible for meeting the requirements of this chapter unless the receiving licensee has agreed in writing to arrange for the in-transit physical protection required under this chapter.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.74 Reserved.

641—37.75(136C) Preplanning and coordination of shipment of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.75(1) Each licensee that plans to transport, or deliver to a carrier for transport, licensed material that is a category 1 quantity of radioactive material outside the confines of the licensee's facility or other place of use or storage shall:

- a. Preplan and coordinate shipment arrival and departure times with the receiving licensee;
- b. Preplan and coordinate shipment information with the governor or the governor's designee of any state through which the shipment will pass to:
 - (1) Discuss the state's intention to provide law enforcement escorts; and
 - (2) Identify safe havens; and
- c. Document the preplanning and coordination activities.

37.75(2) Each licensee that plans to transport, or deliver to a carrier for transport, licensed material that is a category 2 quantity of radioactive material outside the confines of the licensee's facility or other place of use or storage shall coordinate the shipment no-later-than arrival time and the expected shipment arrival with the receiving licensee. The licensee shall document the coordination activities.

37.75(3) Each licensee who receives a shipment of a category 2 quantity of radioactive material shall confirm receipt of the shipment with the originator. If the shipment has not arrived by the no-later-than arrival time, the receiving licensee shall notify the originator.

37.75(4) Each licensee who transports or plans to transport a shipment of a category 2 quantity of radioactive material and determines that the shipment will arrive after the no-later-than arrival time provided pursuant to 37.75(2) shall promptly notify the receiving licensee of the new no-later-than arrival time.

37.75(5) The licensee shall retain a copy of the documentation for preplanning and coordination and any revision thereof, as a record for three years.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.76 Reserved.

641—37.77(136C) Advance notification of shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material.

37.77(1) As specified in 37.77(1)“a” and “b,” each licensee shall provide advance notification to the NRC and the governor of a state, or the governor’s designee, of the shipment of licensed material in a category 1 quantity, through or across the boundary of the state, before the transport, or delivery to a carrier for transport, of the licensed material outside the confines of the licensee’s facility or other place of use or storage.

a. Procedures for submitting advance notification.

(1) The notification must be made to the NRC and to the office of each appropriate governor or governor’s designee. The contact information, including telephone and mailing addresses, of governors and governors’ designees, is available on the NRC’s website at scp.nrc.gov/special/designee.pdf. A list of the contact information is also available upon request from the Director, Division of Materials Safety, Security, State, and Tribal Programs, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. Notifications to the NRC must be to the NRC’s Director, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. The notification to the NRC may be made by email to RAMQC_SHIPMENTS@nrc.gov or by fax to (301)816-5151.

(2) A notification delivered by mail must be postmarked at least seven days before transport of the shipment commences at the shipping facility.

(3) A notification delivered by any means other than mail must reach the NRC at least four days before the transport of the shipment commences and must reach the office of the governor or the governor’s designee at least four days before transport of a shipment within or through the state.

b. Information to be furnished in advance notification of shipment. Each advance notification of shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material must contain the following information, if available at the time of notification:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the shipper, carrier, and receiver of the category 1 radioactive material;

(2) The license numbers of the shipper and receiver;

(3) A description of the radioactive material contained in the shipment, including the radionuclides and quantity;

(4) The point of origin of the shipment and the estimated time and date that shipment will commence;

(5) The estimated time and date that the shipment is expected to enter each state along the route;

(6) The estimated time and date of arrival of the shipment at the destination; and

(7) A point of contact, with a telephone number, for current shipment information.

c. Revision notice.

(1) The licensee shall provide any information not previously available at the time of the initial notification, as soon as the information becomes available but not later than commencement of the shipment, to the governor of the state or the governor’s designee and to the NRC’s Director, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

(2) A licensee shall promptly notify the governor of the state or the governor’s designee of any changes to the information provided in accordance with 37.77(1)“b” and 37.77(1)“c”(1). The licensee shall also immediately notify the NRC’s Director, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, of any such changes.

d. Cancellation notice. Each licensee who cancels a shipment for which advance notification has been sent shall send a cancellation notice to the governor of each state or to the governor’s designee previously notified and to the NRC’s Director, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. The licensee shall send the cancellation notice before the shipment would have commenced or as soon thereafter as possible. The licensee shall state in the notice that it is a cancellation and identify the advance notification that is being canceled.

e. Records. The licensee shall retain a copy of the advance notification and any revision and cancellation notices as a record for three years.

f. Protection of information. State officials, state employees, and other individuals, whether or not licensees of the commission or an agreement state, who receive schedule information of the kind specified in 37.77(1) “b” shall protect that information against unauthorized disclosure as specified in 37.43(4). [ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—37.78 Reserved.

641—37.79(136C) Requirements for physical protection of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material during shipment.

37.79(1) Shipments by road.

a. Each licensee who transports, or delivers to a carrier for transport, in a single shipment, a category 1 quantity of radioactive material shall:

(1) Ensure that movement control centers are established that maintain position information from a remote location. These control centers must monitor shipments 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and have the ability to communicate immediately, in an emergency, with the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

(2) Ensure that redundant communications are established that allow the transport to contact the escort vehicle (when used) and movement control center at all times. Redundant communications may not be subject to the same interference factors as the primary communication.

(3) Ensure that shipments are continuously and actively monitored by a telemetric position monitoring system or an alternative tracking system reporting to a movement control center. A movement control center must provide positive confirmation of the location, status, and control over the shipment. The movement control center must be prepared to promptly implement preplanned procedures in response to deviations from the authorized route or a notification of actual, attempted, or suspicious activities related to the theft, loss, or diversion of a shipment. These procedures will include, but not be limited to, the identification of and contact information for the appropriate LLEA along the shipment route.

(4) Provide an individual to accompany the driver for those highway shipments with a driving time period greater than the maximum number of allowable hours of service in a 24-hour-duty day as established by the Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The accompanying individual may be another driver.

(5) Develop written normal and contingency procedures to address:

1. Notifications to the communication center and law enforcement agencies;
2. Communication protocols. Communication protocols must include a strategy for the use of authentication codes and duress codes and provisions for refueling or other stops, detours, and locations where communication is expected to be temporarily lost;
3. Loss of communications; and
4. Responses to an actual or attempted theft or diversion of a shipment.

(6) Each licensee who makes arrangements for the shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material shall ensure that drivers, accompanying personnel, and movement control center personnel have access to the normal and contingency procedures.

b. Each licensee that transports category 2 quantities of radioactive material shall maintain constant control or surveillance, or both, during transit and have the capability for immediate communication to summon appropriate response or assistance.

c. Each licensee who delivers to a carrier for transport, in a single shipment, a category 2 quantity of radioactive material shall:

(1) Use carriers that have established package tracking systems. An established package tracking system is a documented, proven, and reliable system routinely used to transport objects of value. In order for a package tracking system to maintain constant control or surveillance, or both, the package tracking system must allow the shipper or transporter to identify when and where the package was last reported and when it should arrive at the next point of control.

(2) Use carriers that maintain constant control or surveillance, or both, during transit and have the capability for immediate communication to summon appropriate response or assistance; and

(3) Use carriers that have established tracking systems that require an authorized signature prior to releasing the package for delivery or return.

37.79(2) Shipments by rail.

a. Each licensee who transports, or delivers to a carrier for transport, in a single shipment, a category 1 quantity of radioactive material shall:

(1) Ensure that rail shipments are monitored by a telemetric position monitoring system or an alternative tracking system reporting to the licensee, third-party, or railroad communications center. The communications center shall provide positive confirmation of the location of the shipment and its status. The communications center shall implement preplanned procedures in response to deviations from the authorized route or to a notification of actual, attempted, or suspicious activities related to the theft or diversion of a shipment. These procedures will include, but not be limited to, the identification of and contact information for the appropriate LLEA along the shipment route.

(2) Ensure that periodic reports to the communications center are made at preset intervals.

b. Each licensee who transports, or delivers to a carrier for transport, in a single shipment, a category 2 quantity of radioactive material shall:

(1) Use carriers that have established package tracking systems. An established package tracking system is a documented, proven, and reliable system routinely used to transport objects of value. In order for a package tracking system to maintain constant control or surveillance, or both, the package tracking system must allow the shipper or transporter to identify when and where the package was last reported and when it should arrive at the next point of control.

(2) Use carriers that maintain constant control or surveillance, or both, during transit and have the capability for immediate communication to summon appropriate response or assistance; and

(3) Use carriers that have established tracking systems that require an authorized signature prior to releasing the package for delivery or return.

37.79(3) Investigations. Each licensee who makes arrangements for the shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material shall immediately conduct an investigation upon the discovery that a category 1 shipment is lost or missing. Each licensee who makes arrangements for the shipment of category 2 quantities of radioactive material shall immediately conduct an investigation, in coordination with the receiving licensee, of any shipment that has not arrived by the designated no-later-than arrival time.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.80 Reserved.

641—37.81(136C) Reporting of events.

37.81(1) The shipping licensee shall notify the appropriate LLEA and the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays) within 1 hour of the shipping licensee's determination that a shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material is lost or missing. The appropriate LLEA would be the law enforcement agency in the area of the shipment's last confirmed location. During the investigation required by 37.79(3), the shipping licensee will provide agreed-upon updates to the agency on the status of the investigation.

37.81(2) The shipping licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays) within 4 hours of the shipping licensee's determination that a shipment of category 2 quantities of radioactive material is lost or missing. If, after 24 hours of its determination that the shipment is lost or missing and the radioactive material has not been located and secured, the licensee shall immediately notify the agency.

37.81(3) The shipping licensee shall notify the designated LLEA along the shipment route as soon as possible upon discovery of any actual or attempted theft or diversion of a shipment or suspicious activities related to the theft or diversion of a shipment of a category 1 quantity of radioactive material. As soon as possible after notifying the LLEA, the licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays) upon discovery of any actual or attempted theft or diversion of a shipment, or any suspicious activity related to the shipment, of category 1 radioactive material.

37.81(4) The shipping licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays) as soon as possible upon discovery of any actual or attempted

theft or diversion of a shipment, or any suspicious activity related to the shipment, of a category 2 quantity of radioactive material.

37.81(5) The shipping licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays) and the LLEA as soon as possible upon recovery of any lost or missing category 1 quantities of radioactive material.

37.81(6) The shipping licensee shall notify the agency at (515)281-3478 (normal hours) or (515)323-4360 (after hours and holidays) as soon as possible upon recovery of any lost or missing category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

37.81(7) The initial telephonic notification required by 37.81(1) through 37.81(4) must be followed within a period of 30 days by a written report submitted to the agency. A written report is not required for notifications on suspicious activities required by 37.81(3) and 37.81(4). The report must set forth the following information:

- a. A description of the licensed material involved, including kind, quantity, and chemical and physical form;
- b. A description of the circumstances under which the loss or theft occurred;
- c. A statement of disposition, or probable disposition, of the licensed material involved;
- d. Actions that have been taken, or will be taken, to recover the material; and
- e. Procedures or measures that have been, or will be, adopted to ensure against a recurrence of the loss or theft of licensed material.

37.81(8) Subsequent to filing the written report, the licensee shall also report any additional substantive information on the loss or theft within 30 days after the licensee learns of such information.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.82 to 37.100 Reserved.

RECORDS

641—37.101(136C) Form of records. Each record required by this chapter must be legible throughout the retention period specified by each agency rule. The record may be the original or a reproduced copy or a microform, provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of producing a clear copy throughout the required retention period. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the required retention period. Records, such as letters, drawings, and specifications, must include all pertinent information such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The licensee shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.102 Reserved.

641—37.103(136C) Record retention. Licensees shall maintain the records that are required by this chapter for the period specified by the appropriate rule. If a retention period is not otherwise specified, these records must be retained until the agency terminates the facility's license. All records related to this chapter may be destroyed upon agency termination of the facility license.

[ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

641—37.104 Reserved.

641—37.105(136C) Inspections.

37.105(1) Each licensee shall afford to the agency at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material and the premises and facilities wherein the nuclear material is used, produced, or stored.

37.105(2) Each licensee shall make available to the agency for inspection, upon reasonable notice, records kept by the licensee pertaining to its receipt, possession, use, acquisition, import, export, or transfer of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

[**ARC 1479C**, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

CHAPTER 37—APPENDIX A

CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2 RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Table 1—Category 1 and Category 2 Threshold

The terabecquerel (TBq) values are the regulatory standard. The curie (Ci) values specified are obtained by converting from the TBq value. The curie values are provided for practical usefulness only.

Radioactive material	Category 1 (TBq)	Category 1 (Ci)	Category 2 (TBq)	Category 2 (Ci)
Americium-241	60	1,620	0.6	16.2
Americium-241/Be	60	1,620	0.6	16.2
Californium-252	20	540	0.2	5.40
Cobalt-60	30	810	0.3	8.10
Curium-244	50	1,350	0.5	13.5
Cesium-137	100	2,700	1	27.0
Gadolinium-153	1,000	27,000	10	270
Iridium-192	80	2,160	0.8	21.6
Plutonium-238	60	1,620	0.6	16.2
Plutonium-239/Be	60	1,620	0.6	16.2
Promethium-147	40,000	1,080,000	400	10,800
Radium-226	40	1,080	0.4	10.8
Selenium-75	200	5,400	2	54.0
Strontium-90	1,000	27,000	10	270
Thulium-170	20,000	540,000	200	5,400
Ytterbium-169	300	8,100	3	81.0

Note: Calculations Concerning Multiple Sources or Multiple Radionuclides. The “sum of fractions” methodology for evaluating combinations of multiple sources or multiple radionuclides is to be used in determining whether a location meets or exceeds the threshold and is thus subject to the requirements of this chapter.

I. If multiple sources of the same radionuclide and/or multiple radionuclides are aggregated at a location, the sum of the ratios of the total activity of each of the radionuclides must be determined to verify whether the activity at the location is less than the category 1 or category 2 thresholds of Table 1, as appropriate. If the calculated sum of the ratios, using the equation below, is greater than or equal to 1.0, then the applicable requirements of this chapter apply.

II. First determine the total activity for each radionuclide from Table 1. This is done by adding the activity of each individual source, material in any device, and any loose or bulk material that contains the radionuclide. Then use the equation below to calculate the sum of the ratios by inserting the total activity of the applicable radionuclides from Table 1 in the numerator of the equation and the corresponding threshold activity from Table 1 in the denominator of the equation.

Calculations must be performed in metric values (i.e., TBq) and the numerator and denominator values must be in the same units.

R_1 = total activity for radionuclide 1

R_2 = total activity for radionuclide 2

R_N = total activity for radionuclide n

AR_1 = activity threshold for radionuclide 1

AR_2 = activity threshold for radionuclide 2

AR_N = activity threshold for radionuclide n

$$\sum_1^n \left[\frac{R_1}{AR_1} + \frac{R_2}{AR_2} + \frac{R_n}{AR_n} \right] \geq 1.0$$

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

[Filed ARC 1479C (Notice ARC 1414C, IAB 4/2/14), IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

[Filed ARC 3746C (Notice ARC 3578C, IAB 1/17/18), IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

[Filed ARC 5059C (Notice ARC 4856C, IAB 1/15/20), IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

[Filed ARC 9617C (Notice ARC 9491C, IAB 8/20/25), IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

CHAPTER 38
GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR RADIATION MACHINES
AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—38.1(136C) Purpose and scope.

38.1(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided, these rules apply to all persons who receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire any source of radiation; provided, however, that nothing in these rules shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Attention is directed to the fact that regulation by the state of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the state and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 of the Commission's regulations.

38.1(2) All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of July 22, 2020.

38.1(3) The provisions of Chapter 38 are in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other applicable portions of 641—Chapter 37 and Chapters 39 to 45.

[**ARC 8982B**, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; **ARC 1479C**, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; **ARC 1639C**, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; **ARC 3746C**, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; **ARC 5059C**, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—38.2(136C) Definitions. As used in these rules, these terms have the definitions set forth below and are adopted by reference and included herein for 641—Chapters 39 to 45.

“Absorbed dose” means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. It is determined as the quotient of dE by dM, where dE is the mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to matter of mass dM. The SI unit of absorbed dose is joule per kilogram and the special name of the unit of absorbed dose is the gray (Gy). The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad.

“Absorbed dose rate” means absorbed dose per unit time, for machines with timers, or dose monitor unit per unit time for linear accelerators.

“Accelerator” means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a medium at energies usually in excess of 1 MeV. For purposes of this definition, “particle accelerator” is an equivalent term.

“Accelerator-produced material” means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator.

“Act” means 1984 Iowa Acts, chapter 1286, relating to regulation of radiation machines and radioactive materials. (Iowa Code chapter 136C)

“Activity” means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the curie (Ci) and the becquerel (Bq).

“Adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older.

“Agency” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Agreement state” means any state with which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under Subsection 274b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended (73 Stat. 689). The state of Iowa is an agreement state as of January 1, 1986.

“Airborne radioactive material” means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particles, mists, vapors, or gases.

“Airborne radioactivity area” means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive material (composed wholly or partly of licensed material) exists in concentrations (1) in excess of the derived air concentrations (DACs) specified in Appendix A of 641—Chapter 40; or (2) to such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or 12 DAC-hours.

“Air kerma (K)” means the kinetic energy released in air by ionizing radiation. Kerma is determined as the quotient of dE by dM, where dE is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles liberated by uncharged ionizing particles in air of mass dM. The SI unit of air kerma is joule per kilogram and the special name for the unit of kerma is the gray (Gy).

“Air-purifying respirator” means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.

“Annually” means at least once every 365 days.

“As low as is reasonably achievable” (ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in these rules as is practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed or registered activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed or registered sources of radiation in the public interest.

“Assembler” means any person engaged in the business of assembling, replacing, or installing one or more components into an X-ray system or subsystem. The term includes the owner of an X-ray system or the employee or agent who assembles components into an X-ray system that is subsequently used to provide professional or commercial services.

“Assigned protection factor (APF)” means the expected workplace level of respiratory protection that would be provided by a properly functioning respirator or a class of respirators to properly fitted and trained users. Operationally, the inhaled concentration can be estimated by dividing the ambient airborne concentration by the APF.

“Atmosphere-supplying respirator” means a respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere, and includes supplied-air respirators (SARs) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units.

“Background radiation” means radiation from cosmic sources; naturally occurring radioactive materials, including radon (except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material); and global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that contribute to background radiation and are not under the control of the licensee. “Background radiation” does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials regulated by the agency.

“Barrier” (see “Protective barrier”).

“Beam axis” means a line from the source through the centers of the X-ray fields.

“Beam-limiting device” means a field defining collimator, integral to the system, which provides a means to restrict the dimensions of the X-ray field or useful beam.

“Beam monitoring system” means a system designed and installed in the radiation head to detect and measure the radiation present in the useful beam.

“Becquerel” (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps).

“Bioassay” means the determination of kinds, quantities or concentrations and, in some cases, the locations of radioactive material in the human body, whether by direct measurement, in vivo counting, or by analysis and evaluation of materials excreted or removed from the human body. For purposes of these rules, “radiobioassay” is an equivalent term.

“Bone densitometry unit” means a medical device which uses electronically produced ionizing radiation to determine the density of bone structures of human patients.

“Brachytherapy” means a method of radiation therapy in which sealed sources are utilized to deliver a radiation dose at a distance of up to a few centimeters, by surface, intracavitary, intraluminal, or interstitial application.

“Brachytherapy source” means a radioactive source or a manufacturer-assembled source train or a combination of these sources that is designed to deliver a therapeutic dose within a distance of a few centimeters.

“Byproduct material” means:

1. Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material;
2. The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute “byproduct material” within this definition;
3. Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity or any material that:
 - Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and
 - Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and
4. Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that:
 - The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of any other appropriate federal agency, determines would pose a threat to the public health and safety or the common defense and security similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226; and
 - Before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.

“*Cabinet radiography*” means industrial radiography conducted in an enclosure or cabinet shielded so that radiation levels at every location on the exterior meet the limitations specified in 641—40.26(136C).

“*Calendar quarter*” means not less than 12 consecutive weeks nor more than 14 consecutive weeks. The first calendar quarter of each year shall begin in January and subsequent calendar quarters shall be so arranged such that no day is included in more than one calendar quarter and no day in any one year is omitted from inclusion within a calendar quarter. No licensee or registrant shall change the method of determining calendar quarters for purposes of these rules except at the beginning of a year.

“*Calibration*” means the determination of (1) the response or reading of an instrument relative to a series of known radiation values over the range of the instrument, or (2) the strength of a source of radiation relative to a standard.

“*Carrier*” means a person engaged in the transportation of passengers or property by land or water as a common, contract, or private carrier, or by civil aircraft.

“*CFR*” means Code of Federal Regulations.

“*Changeable filters*” means any filter, exclusive of inherent filtration, which can be removed from the useful beam through any electronic, mechanical, or physical process.

“*Collective dose*” means the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation.

“*Committed dose equivalent*” ($H_{T,50}$) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following the intake.

“*Committed effective dose equivalent*” ($H_{E,50}$) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to each of these organs or tissues ($H_{E,50} = \sum w_T H_{T,50}$).

“*Consignment*” means each shipment of a package or groups of packages or load of radioactive material offered by a shipper for transport.

“*Consortium*” means an association of medical use licensees and a PET radionuclide production facility in the same geographical area that jointly own or share in the operation and maintenance cost of the PET radionuclide production facility that produces PET radionuclides for use in producing radioactive drugs within the consortium for noncommercial distributions among its associated members for medical use. The PET radionuclide production facility within the consortium must be located at an educational institution, a federal facility or a medical facility.

“*Constraint*” or “*dose constraint*” means a value above which specified licensee actions are required.

“*Controlled area*” means an area, outside of a restricted area but inside the site boundary, access to which can be limited by the licensee or registrant for any reason.

“Critical group” means the group of individuals reasonably expected to receive the greatest exposure to residual radioactivity for any applicable set of circumstances.

“Curie” means a unit of quantity of radioactivity. One curie (Ci) is that quantity of radioactive material which decays at the rate of 3.7×10^{10} transformations per second (tps).

“Decay-in-storage” means the holding of radioactive material having half-lives of less than or equal to 120 days until it decays to background levels. Before disposal in ordinary trash, the material must have been held for a minimum of ten half-lives and its radioactivity is indistinguishable from background as indicated by a survey meter set on its most sensitive scale with no interposing shielding.

“Decommission” means to remove a facility or site safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits:

1. Release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license; or
2. Release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license.

“Deep dose equivalent” (H_d), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm^2).

“Demand respirator” means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation.

“Depleted uranium” means the source material uranium in which the isotope uranium-235 is less than 0.711 weight percent of the total uranium present. Depleted uranium does not include special nuclear material.

“Detector” (see “Radiation detector”).

“Diagnostic clinical procedures manual” means a collection of written procedures that describes each method (and other instructions and precautions) by which the licensee performs diagnostic clinical procedures; where each diagnostic clinical procedure has been approved by the authorized user and includes the radiopharmaceutical, dosage, and route of administration.

“Diagnostic imaging system” means an assemblage of components for the generation, emission, reception, transformation, storage and visual display of the resultant image.

“Diagnostic X-ray imaging system” means an assemblage of components for the generation, emission and reception of X-rays and the transformation, storage and visual display of the resultant X-ray image which are designed and used for irradiation of any part of the human or animal body for the purpose of diagnosis or visualization.

“Direct supervision” means guidance and instruction by a qualified individual who is physically present and watching the performance of the radiological operation or procedure and in such proximity that contact can be maintained and immediate assistance can be given as required.

“Discrete source” means a radionuclide that has been processed so that its concentration within a material has been purposely increased for use for commercial, medical, or research activities.

“Disposable respirator” means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end-of-service-life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half-mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

“Distinguishable from background” means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology, survey, and statistical techniques.

“Dose” is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent. For purposes of these rules, “radiation dose” is an equivalent term.

“Dose equivalent (H_T)” means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the sievert (Sv) and rem.

“Dose limits” means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance with these rules. For purposes of these rules, “limits” is an equivalent term.

“*Effective dose equivalent (H_E)*” means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ or tissue (H_T) and the weighting factor (w_T) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ($H_E = \sum w_T H_T$).

“*Embryo/fetus*” means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.

“*Entrance or access point*” means any opening through which an individual or extremity of an individual could gain access to radiation areas or to licensed or registered radioactive materials. This includes entry or exit portals of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of their intended use.

“*Exposure*” means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.

“*Exposure*” means the quotient of dQ by dm where “ dQ ” is the absolute value of the total charge of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated by photons in a volume element of air having mass “ dm ” are completely stopped in air. (The special unit of exposure is the roentgen (R) (see 641—38.2(136C) for SI equivalent coulomb per kilogram). When not underlined as above or when indicated as ‘exposure’ or (X), the term “exposure” has a more general meaning in these rules.

“*Exposure rate*” means the exposure per unit of time, such as roentgen per minute and milliroentgen per hour.

“*External dose*” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from any source of radiation outside the body.

“*Extremity*” means hand, elbow, arm below the elbow, foot, knee, and leg below the knee. See 641—subrule 42.1(2) for definitions of “lower extremities” and “upper extremities” for purposes of certification standards.

“*Facility*” means the location, building, vehicle, or complex under one administrative control, at which radioactive material is stored or used or at which one or more radiation machines are installed, located or used.

“*FDA*” means the Food and Drug Administration.

“*Filtering facepiece (dust mask)*” means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, which is not equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.

“*Fit factor*” means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.

“*Fit test*” means the use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.

“*Former U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed facilities*” means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where AEC or NRC licenses have been terminated.

“*Generally applicable environmental radiation standards*” means standards issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.

“*Gray (Gy)*” means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (1 Gy=100 rad).

“*Half-value layer (HVL)*” means the thickness of a specified material which attenuates X-radiation or gamma radiation to an extent such that the air kerma rate, exposure rate or absorbed dose rate is reduced to one-half of the value measured without the material at the same point. The contribution of all scattered radiation, other than any which might be present initially in the beam concerned, is deemed to be excluded.

“*Hazardous waste*” means those wastes designated as hazardous by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.

“*Healing arts*” means the occupational fields of diagnosing or treating disease, providing health care and improving health by the practice of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, dentistry,

nursing, veterinary medicine, and supporting professions, such as physician assistants, nurse practitioners, radiologic technologists, and dental hygienists.

“Helmet” means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.

“High dose-rate remote afterloader” means a brachytherapy device that remotely delivers a dose rate in excess of 1200 rads (12 gray) per hour at the point or surface where the dose is prescribed.

“High-level radioactive waste” or *“HLW”* means (1) irradiated reactor fuel; (2) liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel; and (3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted.

“High radiation area” means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual’s receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or 30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

“Highway route controlled quantity” means a quantity within a single package which exceeds:

1. 3,000 times the A_1 value of the radionuclides as specified in 49 CFR 173.435 for special form Class 7 (radioactive) material;
2. 3,000 times the A_2 value of the radionuclides as specified in 49 CFR 173.435 for normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material; or
3. 1,000 TBq (27,000 Ci), whichever is least.

“Hood” means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.

“Human use” means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.

“Individual” means any human being.

“Individual monitoring” means the assessment of:

1. Dose equivalent by the use of devices designed to be worn by an individual or by the use of survey data; or
2. Committed effective dose equivalent by bioassay or by determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. See the definition of DAC-hours in 641—Chapter 40.

“Individual monitoring devices” means devices designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these rules, “personnel dosimeter” and “dosimeter” are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges, thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated luminescent (OSL) devices, and personal air sampling devices.

“Industrial radiography” means an examination of the structure of materials by nondestructive methods, utilizing ionizing radiation to make radiographic images.

“Inspection” means an official examination or observation including, but not limited to, tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, requirements, and conditions of the agency.

“Instrument traceability” means, for ionizing radiation measurements, the ability to show that an instrument has been calibrated at specified time intervals using a national standard or a transfer standard. If a transfer standard is used, the calibration must be from a laboratory accredited by a program which required continuing participation in measurement quality assurance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology or other equivalent national or international program.

“Interlock” means a device preventing the start or continued operation of equipment unless certain predetermined conditions prevail.

“Internal dose” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.

“Ionizing radiation.” See “Radiation.”

“Irradiation” means the exposure of a living being or matter to ionizing radiation.

“Kilovolt (kV)(kilo electron volt (keV))” means the energy equal to that acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of 1000 volts in a vacuum.

“Lead equivalent” means the thickness of lead affording the same attenuation, under specified conditions, as the material in question.

“Leakage radiation” means radiation emanating from the diagnostic or therapeutic source assembly except for:

1. The useful beam, and
2. Radiation produced when the exposure switch or timer is not activated.

“Lens dose equivalent (LDE)” applies to the external exposure of the lens of the eye and is taken as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter (300 mg/cm²).

“License” means a license issued by the agency in accordance with the rules adopted by the agency.

“Licensed (or registered) material” means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license (or registration) issued by the agency.

“Licensed practitioner” means a person licensed or otherwise authorized by law to practice medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, or dentistry in Iowa, or certified as a physician assistant as defined in Iowa Code section 148C.1, subsection 6, and is authorized to prescribe X-ray tests for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment.

“Licensee” means any person who is licensed by the agency in accordance with these rules and the Act.

“Licensing state” means any state with regulations equivalent to the suggested state regulations for control of radiation relating to, and an effective program for, the regulatory control of NARM and which has been granted final designation by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc.

“Light field” means that area of the intersection of the light beam from the beam-limiting device and one of the set of planes parallel to and including the plane of the image receptor, whose perimeter is the locus of points at which the illumination is one-fourth of the maximum in the intersection.

“Limits.” See “Dose limits.”

“Loose-fitting facepiece” means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.

“Lost or missing licensed (or registered) source of radiation” means licensed (or registered) source of radiation whose location is unknown. This definition includes licensed (or registered) material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.

“Lot tolerance percent defective” means, expressed in percent defective, the poorest quality in an individual inspection lot that should be accepted.

“Low dose-rate remote afterloader” means a brachytherapy device that remotely delivers a dose rate of less than or equal to 200 rads (2 gray) per hour at the point or surface where the dose is prescribed.

“mA” means milliamperes.

“Major processor” means a user processing, handling, or manufacturing radioactive material exceeding Type A quantities as unsealed sources or material, or exceeding four times Type B quantities as sealed sources, but does not include nuclear medicine programs, universities, industrial radiographers, or small industrial programs. Type A and B quantities are defined in this rule.

“Mammography” means the radiography of the breast except as defined in 641—subrule 41.6(1).

“Mammography unit” means an assemblage of components for the production of X-rays for use during mammography, including, at a minimum: an X-ray generator, an X-ray control, a tube housing assembly, a beam-limiting device, and the supporting structures for these components.

“Manual brachytherapy” means a type of brachytherapy in which the brachytherapy sources (e.g., seeds, ribbons) are manually placed topically on or inserted either into the body cavities that are in close proximity to a treatment site or directly into the tissue volume.

“Medical use” means the intentional internal or external administration of radioactive material or the radiation therefrom to patients or human research subjects under the supervision of an authorized user.

“Medium dose-rate remote afterloader” means a brachytherapy device that remotely delivers a dose rate of greater than 200 rads (2 gray), but less than 1200 rads (12 gray) per hour at the point or surface where the dose is prescribed.

“Member of the public” means any individual except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.

“Minor” means an individual less than 18 years of age.

“Misadministration” means the administration of:

Radiation doses received from linear accelerator therapy, deep X-ray machine therapy or superficial therapy; involving;

Administration of external beam radiation that results, or will result, in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system as determined by a physician.

A dose that differs from the prescribed dose by more than 5 rem (0.05 sievert) effective dose equivalent, 50 rem (0.5 sievert) to an organ or tissue, or 50 rem (0.5 sievert) shallow dose equivalent to the skin; and either:

(1) The total dose delivered differs from the prescribed dose by 20 percent or more; or

(2) The fractionated dose delivered differs from the prescribed dose for a single fraction by 50 percent or more.

A dose that exceeds 5 rem (0.05 sievert) effective dose equivalent, 50 rem (0.5 sievert) to an organ or tissue, or 50 rem (0.5 sievert) shallow dose equivalent to the skin from either of the following:

(1) An administration of the wrong treatment modality.

(2) An administration to the wrong patient or human research subject.

A dose to the skin or an organ or tissue other than the treatment site that exceeds by 50 rem (0.5 sievert) to an organ or tissue and 50 percent or more of the dose expected from the administration defined in the written directive.

“Monitoring (radiation monitoring, radiation protection monitoring)” means the measurement of radiation levels, radioactive material concentrations, surface area concentrations or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses.

“NARM” means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.

“Natural radioactivity” means radioactivity of naturally occurring nuclides. For the purpose of meeting the definition of a licensing state by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc., (CRCPD), NARM refers only to discrete sources of NARM. Diffuse sources of NARM are excluded from consideration by the CRCPD for licensing state designation purposes.

“Negative pressure respirator (tight fitting)” means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.

“Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)” means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

“Occupational dose” means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual’s assigned duties involve exposure to radiation or to radioactive material from licensed or unlicensed and registered or unregistered sources of radiation, whether in the possession of the licensee, registrant, or other person. Occupational dose does not include dose received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered sources of radiation or radioactive material and released in accordance with 641—subrule 41.2(27), from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.

“Package” means the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport.

“Particle accelerator.” See “Accelerator.”

“Patient” means an individual or animal subjected to healing arts examination, diagnosis or treatment.

“Peak tube potential” means the maximum value of the potential difference across the X-ray tube during an exposure.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this state, any other state or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing, but shall not include federal government agencies.

“Personnel monitoring equipment.” See “Individual monitoring devices.”

“Phantom” means a volume of material behaving in a manner similar to tissue with respect to the attenuation and scattering of radiation. This requires that both the atomic number (Z) and the density of the material be similar to that of tissue.

“Pharmacist” means an individual licensed by this state to compound and dispense drugs, prescriptions, and poisons.

“Physician” means a person who is currently licensed in Iowa to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy.

“Positive pressure respirator” means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.

“Positron emission tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility” means a facility operating a cyclotron or accelerator for the purpose of producing PET radionuclides.

“Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)” means an air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.

“Preceptor” means an individual who provides, directs, or verifies training and experience required for an individual to become an authorized user, an authorized medical physicist, an authorized nuclear pharmacist, a radiation safety officer, or an associate radiation safety officer.

“Prescribed dosage” means the specified activity or range of activity of unsealed radioactive material as documented:

1. In a written directive; or
2. In accordance with the directions of the authorized user for procedures performed in 641—subrules 41.2(31) and 41.2(33).

“Prescribed dose” means:

1. For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery, the total dose as documented in the written directive;
2. For teletherapy, particle accelerators and X-ray therapy systems, the total dose and dose per fraction as documented in the written directive;
3. For manual brachytherapy, either the total source strength and exposure time or the total dose, as documented in the written directive; or
4. For remote brachytherapy afterloaders, the total dose and dose per fraction as documented in the written directive.

“Pressure demand respirator” means a positive pressure atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece when the positive pressure is reduced inside the facepiece by inhalation.

“Primary dose monitoring system” means a system which will monitor the useful beam during irradiation and which will terminate irradiation when a preselected number of dose monitor units have been delivered.

“Primary protective barrier” (see “Protective barrier”).

“Principal activities,” as used in this part, means activities authorized by the license which are essential to achieving the purpose(s) for which the license was issued or amended. Storage during which no licensed material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.

“Protective barrier” means a barrier used to reduce radiation exposure. The types of protective barriers are as follows:

1. *“Primary protective barrier”* means the material, excluding filters, placed in the useful beam.
2. *“Secondary protective barrier”* means a barrier sufficient to attenuate the stray radiation to the required degree.

“Public dose” means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to radiation or to radioactive material released by a licensee, registrant, or other person, or to any other source of radiation under the control of a licensee, registrant, or other person. It does not include occupational dose or doses received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered sources of radiation or radioactive material and released under 641—subrule 41.2(27) or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.

“Pyrophoric material” means any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130° F (54.4° C) or solid, other than one classed as an explosive, which under normal conditions is

liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard. Included are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials.

“Qualified expert” means an individual having the knowledge and training to measure ionizing radiation, to evaluate safety techniques, and to advise regarding radiation protection needs. For example, individuals certified in the appropriate field by the American Board of Radiology, the American Board of Medical Physics, or the American Board of Health Physics, or those having equivalent qualifications. With reference to the calibration of radiation therapy equipment, an individual having, in addition to the above qualifications, training and experience in the clinical applications of radiation physics to radiation therapy, for example, individuals certified in Therapeutic Radiological Physics or X-Ray and Radium Physics by the American Board of Radiology, or those having equivalent qualifications.

“Qualitative fit test (QLFT)” means a pass-fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual’s response to the test agent.

“Quality factor” (Q) means the modifying factor, listed in Tables I and II of 38.4(4), that is used to derive dose equivalent from absorbed dose.

“Quantitative fit test (QNFT)” means an assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator.

“Rad” means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).

“Radiation” means alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, X-rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons, and other particles capable of producing ions. For purposes of these rules, ionizing radiation is an equivalent term. Radiation, as used in these rules, does not include nonionizing radiation, such as radiowaves or microwaves, visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light.

“Radiation area” means any area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.05 mSv (0.005 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the source of radiation or from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

“Radiation detector” means a device which, in the presence of radiation, by either direct or indirect means, provides a signal or other indication suitable for use in measuring one or more quantities of incident radiation.

“Radiation dose.” See “Dose.”

“Radiation machine” means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.

“Radiation safety officer” means an individual who has the knowledge and responsibility to apply appropriate radiation protection regulations and has been assigned such responsibility by the licensee or registrant.

“Radioactive material” means any solid, liquid, or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.

“Radioactivity” means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.

“Radiobioassay.” See “Bioassay.”

“Radiographic imaging system” means any system whereby a permanent or semipermanent image is recorded on an image receptor by the action of ionizing radiation.

“Radionuclide” means a radioactive element or a radioactive isotope.

“Registrant” means any person who is registered with the agency or is legally obligated to register with the agency pursuant to these rules and the Act.

“Registration” means registration with the agency in accordance with the rules adopted by the agency.

“Regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation” means the regulations in 49 CFR Parts 100-189.

“Rem” means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor (1 rem = 0.01 sievert).

“Reportable medical event” means the medical event:

a. In which, except for an event that results from patient intervention:

(1) The administration of byproduct material or radiation from byproduct material, except permanent implant brachytherapy, results in:

1. A dose that differs from the prescribed dose or dose that would have resulted from the prescribed dosage by more than 5 rem (0.05 Sv) effective dose equivalent, 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to an organ or tissue, or 50 rem (0.5 Sv) shallow dose equivalent to the skin; and

- The total dose delivered differs from the prescribed dose by 20 percent or more;
- The total dosage delivered differs from the prescribed dosage by 20 percent or more or falls outside the prescribed dosage range; or
- The fractionated dose delivered differs from the prescribed dose, for a single fraction, by 50 percent or more.

2. A dose that exceeds 5 rem (0.05 Sv) effective dose equivalent, 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to an organ or tissue, or 50 rem (0.5 Sv) shallow dose equivalent to the skin from any of the following:

- An administration of the wrong radioactive drug containing byproduct material or the wrong radionuclide for a brachytherapy procedure;
- An administration of a radioactive drug containing byproduct material by the wrong route of administration;
- An administration of a dose or dosage to the wrong individual or human research subject;
- An administration of a dose or dosage delivered by the wrong mode of treatment; or
- A leaking sealed source.

3. A dose to the skin or an organ or tissue other than the treatment site that exceeds by:

- 50 rem (0.5 Sv) or more the expected dose to that site from the procedure if the administration had been given in accordance with the written directive prepared or revised before administration; and
- 50 percent or more the expected dose from the procedure if the administration had been given in accordance with the written directive prepared or revised before administration;

(2) For permanent implant brachytherapy, the administration of byproduct material or radiation from byproduct material (excluding sources that were implanted in the correct site but migrated outside the treatment site) that results in:

1. The total source strength administered differing by 20 percent or more from the total source strength documented in the postimplantation portion of the written directive;

2. The total source strength administered outside of the treatment site exceeding 20 percent of the total source strength documented in the postimplantation portion of the written directive; or

3. An administration that includes any of the following:

- The wrong radionuclide;
- The wrong individual or human research subject;
- Sealed source(s) implanted directly into a location discontinuous from the treatment site, as documented in the postimplantation portion of the written directive; or
- A leaking sealed source resulting in a dose that exceeds 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to an organ or tissue.

b. Resulting from intervention of a patient or human research subject in which administration of byproduct material or radiation from byproduct material results or will result in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system, as determined by a physician.

“Research and development” means (1) theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation; or (2) the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes. Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.

“Residual radioactivity” means radioactivity in structures, materials, soils, groundwater, and other media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee’s control. This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the licensee, but excludes background radiation. It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or accidental releases of radioactive material at the site and previous burials at the site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of 641—Chapter 40 or any previous state or federal licenses, rules or regulations.

“Restricted area” means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation. A restricted area shall not include any areas used for residential quarters, although a separate room or rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.

“Roentgen” means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals 2.58×10^{-4} coulombs/kilogram of air (see *“Exposure”* and 38.4(4)).

“Scattered radiation” means ionizing radiation emitted by interaction of ionizing radiation with matter, the interaction being accompanied by a change in direction of the radiation. Scattered primary radiation means that scattered radiation which has been deviated in direction only by materials irradiated by the useful beam.

“Sealed source” means radioactive material that is encased in a capsule designed to prevent leakage or escape of the radioactive material.

“Sealed Source and Device Registry” or *“SSDR”* means the national registry that contains all the registration certificates, generated by both the NRC and the agreement states, that summarizes the radiation safety information for the sealed sources and devices and describes the licensing and use conditions approved for the product.

“Secondary dose monitoring system” means a system which will terminate irradiation in the event of failure of the primary dose monitoring system.

“Secondary protective barrier” (see *“Protective barrier”*).

“Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)” means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.

“Shallow dose equivalent” (H_s), which applies to the external exposure of the skin of the whole body or the skin of an extremity, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter (7 mg/cm²).

“Shutter” means a device attached to the tube housing assembly which can intercept the entire cross-sectional area of the useful beam and which has a lead equivalency not less than that of the tube housing assembly.

“SI” means the abbreviation for the International System of Units.

“Sievert” means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor (1 Sv = 100 rem).

“Simulator (radiation therapy simulation system)” means any X-ray system intended for localizing the volume to be exposed during radiation therapy and reproducing the position and size of the therapeutic irradiation field.

“Site area emergency” means events may occur, are in progress, or have occurred that could lead to a significant release of radioactive material and that could require a response by off-site response organizations to protect persons off site.

“Site boundary” means that line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the licensee or registrant.

“Source” means the focal spot of the X-ray tube.

“Source material” means:

1. Uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or chemical form; or
2. Ores that contain by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or more of uranium, thorium or any combination of uranium and thorium. Source material does not include special nuclear material.

“Source material milling” means any activity that results in the production of byproduct material as defined by definition (2) of byproduct material.

“Source of radiation” means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.

“Source traceability” means the ability to show that a radioactive source has been calibrated either by the national standards laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology or by a laboratory which participates in continuing measurement quality assurance programs with the National Institute of Standards and Technology or other equivalent national or international program.

“Special form radioactive material” means radioactive material which satisfies the following conditions:

1. It is either a single solid piece or is contained in a sealed capsule that can be opened only by destroying the capsule;
2. The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 millimeters (0.2 inch); and
3. It satisfies the test requirements specified by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. A special form encapsulation designed in accordance with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements in effect on June 30, 1983, and constructed prior to July 1, 1985, may continue to be used. A special form encapsulation either designed or constructed after June 30, 1985, must meet requirements of this definition applicable at the time of its design or construction.

“Special nuclear material” means:

1. Plutonium, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material that the agency declares by order to be special nuclear material after the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 51 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or
2. Any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing but does not include source material.

“Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass” means uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained U-235; uranium-233 in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any combination of them in accordance with the following formula: For each kind of special nuclear material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1. For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula:

$$\frac{175 \text{ (grams contained U-235)}}{350} + \frac{50 \text{ (grams U-233)}}{200} + \frac{50 \text{ (grams Pu)}}{200} = 1$$

“SSD” means the distance between the source and the skin entrance plane of the patient (see “Target-to-skin distance (TSD)”).

“Stray radiation” means the sum of leakage and scattered radiation.

“Supplied-air respirator (SAR)” or *“airline respirator”* means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.

“Survey” means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When appropriate, such evaluation includes a physical survey of the location of radioactive material and measurements or calculations of levels of radiation or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material present.

“Target-to-skin distance (TSD)” means the distance measured along the beam axis from the center of the front surface of the X-ray target or electron virtual source scattering foil to the surface of the irradiated object or patient.

“Termination of irradiation” means the stopping of irradiation in a fashion which will not permit continuance of irradiation without the resetting of operating conditions at the control panel.

“Test” means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.

“These rules” means 641—Chapters 38 to 45.

“Tight-fitting facepiece” means a respirator inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.

“Total effective dose equivalent” (TEDE) means the sum of the effective dose equivalent (for external exposures) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).

“Total organ dose equivalent” (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose as described in 641—40.86(1) “f.”

“Traceable to a national standard.” See “Instrument traceability” or “Source traceability.”

“Treatment site” means the anatomical description of the tissue intended to receive a radiation dose, as described in the written directive.

“Tube” means an X-ray tube unless otherwise specified. See “X-ray tube.”

“Tube housing assembly” means the tube housing with tube installed. It includes high-voltage or filament transformers, or both, and other appropriate elements when such are contained within the tube housing.

“Type A quantity” means a quantity of radioactive material, the aggregate radioactivity of which does not exceed A_1 for special form radioactive material, or A_2 , for normal form radioactive material as defined in 10 CFR 71.4.

“Type B quantity” means a quantity of radioactive material greater than a Type A quantity as defined in 10 CFR 71.4.

“Unrefined and unprocessed ore” means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining. Processing does not include sieving or encapsulation of ore or preparation of samples for laboratory analysis.

“Unrestricted area” means an area to which access is neither limited nor controlled by the licensee or registrant. For purposes of these rules, “uncontrolled area” is an equivalent term.

“U.S. Department of Energy” means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq., to the extent that the department exercises functions formerly vested in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, its chairman, members, officers and components and transferred to the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration and to the administrator thereof pursuant to Sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237, effective January 19, 1975) and retransferred to the Secretary of Energy pursuant to Section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977).

“User seal check (fit check)” means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamyl acetate check.

“Very high radiation area” means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual’s receiving an absorbed dose in excess of 500 rad (5 Gy) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

“Waste” means those low-level radioactive wastes containing source, special nuclear, or byproduct material that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level radioactive waste means radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in paragraphs “2,” “3” and “4” of the definition of “byproduct material” set forth in this chapter.

“Waste handling licensees” means persons licensed to receive and store radioactive wastes prior to disposal or persons licensed to dispose of radioactive waste.

“Wedge filter” means an added filter effecting continuous progressive attenuation on all or part of the useful beam.

“Week” means seven consecutive days starting on Sunday.

“Whole body” means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads, arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.

“Worker” means an individual engaged in work under a license or registration issued by the agency and controlled by a licensee or registrant, but does not include the licensee or registrant.

“Working level” (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of $1.3\text{E}+5$ MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The short-lived radon daughters are—for radon-222: polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium-214; and for radon-220: polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.

“Working level month” (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours—2,000 working hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month.

“Written directive” means an order in writing for a specific patient or human research subject, dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of a radiopharmaceutical or by an individual qualified by training and experience to conduct particle accelerator therapy or radiation for X-ray therapy, as specified in 641—subrule 41.2(87).

“X-radiation” means penetrating electromagnetic radiation with energy greater than 0.1 kV produced by bombarding a metallic target with fast electrons in a high vacuum.

“X-ray tube” means any electron tube which is designed to be used primarily for the production of X-rays.

“Year” means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of these rules. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year and that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—38.3(136C) Exemptions from the regulatory requirements.

38.3(1) General provision. The agency may, upon application therefor or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions or exceptions from the requirements of the rules in 641—Chapters 38 to 46 as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property. Application for exemptions or exceptions should be made in accordance with 641—Chapter 178.

38.3(2) Persons using byproduct material under certain Department of Energy and Nuclear Regulatory Commission contracts.

a. Except to the extent that NRC facilities or activities of the types subject to licensing pursuant to the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 are involved, any prime contractor of the NRC is exempt from the license requirements of these rules and from the regulations of these rules to the extent that such contractor, under the contractor’s prime contract with the NRC, manufactures, produces, transfers, receives, acquires, owns, possesses, or uses byproduct material for:

(1) The performance of work for a department at the United States government-owned or government-controlled site, including the transportation of byproduct material to or from such site and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;

(2) Research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof; or

(3) The use or operation of nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a United States government-owned vehicle or vessel.

b. In addition to the foregoing exemptions and subject to the requirement for licensing of NRC facilities and activities pursuant to the requirements of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, any prime contractor or subcontractor of the NRC is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in the Act and from the regulations in these rules to the extent that such prime contractor or subcontractor manufactures, produces, transfers, receives, acquires, owns, possesses, or uses byproduct material under the contractor’s or subcontractor’s prime contract or subcontract when the NRC determines that the exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and that, under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.

c. Carriers. Common and contract carriers, freight forwarders, warehousemen, and the U.S. Postal Service are exempt from these rules to the extent that they transport or store radioactive material in the regular course of carriage for another or of storage incident thereto.

641—38.4(136C) General regulatory requirements.

38.4(1) Records.

a. Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all sources of radiation. Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these rules.

b. Electronic records.

(1) A record or signature shall not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because it is in electronic form.

(2) A contract shall not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because an electronic record was used in its formation.

(3) If a rule requires a record to be in writing, an electronic record shall satisfy the rule.

(4) If a rule requires a signature, an electronic signature shall satisfy the rule.

38.4(2) Inspections.

a. Each licensee and registrant shall afford the agency at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are used or stored.

b. Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the agency for inspection, upon reasonable notice, records maintained pursuant to these rules.

38.4(3) Tests. Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the agency, or shall permit the agency to perform, such reasonable tests as the agency deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:

a. Sources of radiation;

b. Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;

c. Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and

d. Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.

38.4(4) Units of exposure and dose.

a. As used in these rules, the quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table I.

TABLE I
QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES

TYPE OF RADIATION	Quality Factor (Q)	Absorbed Dose Equal to a Unit Dose Equivalent (see footnote "1")
X, gamma, or beta radiation and high-speed electrons	1	1
Alpha particles, multiple-charged particles, fission fragments and heavy particles of unknown charge	20	0.05
Neutrons of unknown energy	10	0.1
High-energy protons	10	0.1

1. Absorbed dose in rad equal to 1 rem or the absorbed dose in gray equal to 1 sievert.

b. If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, as provided in 38.4(4) "a," 1 rem (0.01 Sv) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may, for purposes of these rules, be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table II to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.

TABLE II
MEAN QUALITY FACTORS, Q, AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE
EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS

	Neutron Energy (MeV)	Quality Factor ^a (Q)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent ^b (neutrons cm ⁻² rem ⁻¹)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent ^b (neutrons cm ⁻² Sv ⁻¹)
(thermal)	2.5E-8	2	980E+6	980E+8
	1E-7	2	980E+6	980E+8
	1E-6	2	810E+6	810E+8
	1E-5	2	810E+6	810E+8
	1E-4	2	840E+6	840E+8
	1E-3	2	980E+6	980E+8
	1E-2	2.5	1010E+6	1010E+8
	1E-1	7.5	170E+6	170E+8

Neutron Energy (MeV)	Quality Factor ^a (Q)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent ^b (neutrons cm ⁻² rem ⁻¹)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent ^b (neutrons cm ⁻² Sv ⁻¹)
5E-1	11	39E+6	39E+8
1	11	27E+6	27E+8
2.5	9	29E+6	29E+8
5	8	23E+6	23E+8
7	7	24E+6	24E+8
10	6.5	24E+6	24E+8
14	7.5	17E+6	17E+8
20	8	16E+6	16E+8
40	7	14E+6	14E+8
60	5.5	16E+6	16E+8
1E+2	4	20E+6	20E+8
2E+2	3.5	19E+6	19E+8
3E+2	3.5	16E+6	16E+8
4E+2	3.5	14E+6	14E+8

^aValue of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

^bMonoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

38.4(5) Reserved.

38.4(6) *Additional requirements.* The agency may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these rules as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

641—38.5 Reserved.

641—38.6(136C) Prohibited uses. A hand-held fluoroscopic screen shall not be used with X-ray equipment unless it has been accepted for certification by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health. A shoe-fitting fluoroscopic device shall not be used. Radiation from radiation-emitting machines or radioactive materials shall not be used on humans for nonmedical purposes except as approved by the agency for security-related purposes.

[ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—38.7(136C) Communications.

38.7(1) All communications and reports concerning these rules, and applications filed thereunder, should be addressed to the agency at its office located at the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health, Lucas State Office Building, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

38.7(2) Drafts of proposed regulations released to the department from the federal government which constitute essential information needed by the department to ensure compliance with federal regulations are not available for public examination. Therefore, pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.9, the department waives the provision of Iowa Code section 22.2 as it applies to these proposed draft regulations.

641—38.8(136C) Fees.

38.8(1) *Radiation machines.*

a. Each registrant shall, at the time of registration and the anniversary date thereafter, as long as the registrant owns the radiation machine, remit to the agency a nonrefundable fee sufficient to defray the cost of registering the equipment with the department. All fees shall be paid annually by credit card or by check or money order made payable to the Iowa Department of Public Health. The fees to be paid shall be in the amount computed by the following schedule:

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE

Type of X-ray machine	Fee per tube	Maximum fee
1. Medical	\$120	\$3,000
2. Osteopathy	\$120	\$3,000

Type of X-ray machine	Fee per tube	Maximum fee
3. Chiropractic	\$120	\$3,000
4. Dentistry	\$60	\$1,550
5. Podiatry	\$75	\$2,000
6. Veterinary Medicine	\$60	--
7. (Industrial/Nonmedical Use)	\$100	--
8. Food Sterilization	\$500	--
9. Accelerators and Electronic Brachytherapy Units	\$275	--
10. Electron Microscope	\$40	--
11. Bone Densitometry	\$55	--

Fees for radiation machines not listed in the above schedule shall not be less than \$120 per unit/tube.

b. Each registrant shall, where appropriate, pay the following special inspections/interpretation fee at the written request of the department:

(1) Mammography unit inspections fees:

1. \$1,575 for the first unit and, if the facility has additional units at the address of the first unit, a fee of \$375 for each additional unit; or

2. \$1,575 per portable unit for each site; or

3. Dollar amount to be determined and justified by the department on a case-by-case basis for facilities which do not meet the above criteria; or

4. \$675 for the second facility follow-up visit to review or determine the corrective action taken to address noncompliances; or

5. \$1,575 for each stereotactic breast biopsy unit.

(2) Industrial and oncology accelerator registrants and electronic brachytherapy registrants shall pay for each inspection a fee of \$900 for the first unit and \$225 for each additional unit.

(3) Industrial radiography X-ray units/walk-in cabinet radiography X-ray unit registrants shall pay for each inspection a fee of \$450 for the first unit and \$130 for each additional unit.

c. Each person who is engaged in the business of installing or offering to furnish radiation machines or is engaged in the business of furnishing or offering to furnish radiation machine servicing or service in the state shall apply for registration of such service with the agency prior to furnishing or offering to furnish any such service. Application shall be on a form provided by the department and include an annual nonrefundable fee of \$200.

d. Each person engaged in providing health physics services in mammography in Iowa who meets the requirements of 641—paragraph 41.6(3) “*c*” and is deemed qualified by this agency must submit a \$100 annual listing fee to this agency.

e. All mammography facilities providing services in Iowa must submit a \$150 annual authorization certification fee.

38.8(2) *Radioactive material fee schedule.* Fees associated with the possession and use of radioactive materials in Iowa shall not exceed those specified in 10 CFR 170.31 and 10 CFR 171.16. The following fee schedule shall apply.

	Program Code	Category	Type	New License Fee	Inspection Priority	Annual Fee
(3.L.)	01100	AAB	Academic Type A Broad	\$5,400	1	\$14,600
(8.A.)	03710	CD	Civil Defense	\$2,500	5	\$2,000
(3.E.)	03510	II	Irradiators, Self-Shielding <10,000 Curies	\$3,200	5	\$2,600
(3.O.)	03320	IR1	Industrial Radiography – Temporary Job Sites	\$3,100	1	\$8,000
(3.P.)	03120	FG	Measuring Systems – Fixed Gauge	\$3,400	5	\$2,000
(3.P.)	03121	PG	Measuring Systems – Portable Gauge	\$3,400	5	\$2,000
(3.P.)	02410	IVL	<i>In-Vitro</i> Testing Laboratory	\$3,400	5	\$2,000

	Program Code	Category	Type	New License Fee	Inspection Priority	Annual Fee
(7.C.)	02230	HDR	High Dose Rate Afterloader	\$5,500	1	\$5,100
(7.C.)	02120	M1	Medical – Diagnostic & Therapy	\$5,500	3	\$4,000
(7.C.)	02121	M2	Medical – Diagnostic Only	\$5,500	4	\$3,600
(7.C.)	02240	MET	Medical – Diagnostic, Therapeutic, Emerging Technologies	\$5,500	2	\$4,500
(3.S.)	03210	PET	Accelerator-Produced RAM	\$7,500	1	\$5,375
(3.C.)	02500	NP	Nuclear Pharmacy	\$5,100	1	\$7,700
(7.C.)	02231	NV1	Nuclear Medical Van	\$4,140	2	\$4,000
(7.C.)	22160	PMM	Pacemaker – Byproduct and/or SNM	\$2,600	R	Note 5
(3.M.)	03620	RD2	Research & Development – Other	\$4,375	3	\$4,000
(2.C.)	11300	SM1	Source Material, Other, >150 Kilograms	\$2,600	3	\$4,000
(1.D.)	22120	SNM2	SNM Plutonium – Neutron Source	\$2,600	5	\$3,750
(3.P.)	03221	CAL	Calibration and W/L Tests	\$2,275	5	\$3,900
(3.P.)	03122	XRF	X-Ray Fluorescent Analyzer	\$2,275	5	\$1,860
(3.P.)	02400	VMT	Veterinary Medicine – Therapy	\$3,250	3	\$3,900
(3.B.)	03214	MD	Manufacturing/Distribution	\$3,500	3	\$3,980

Notes:

1. Reciprocity fee is \$1,800 annually (180 days).
2. Inspection priorities are based on NRC inspection manual chapter 2800. Priority “R” is a remote contact and is not considered an inspection.
3. License amendment fee for all categories is \$600.
4. Annual fees are due no later than September 1 of each year. A 10 percent late charge will be assessed per month for late payments. Licensees with more than two authorized locations of use will be charged an additional 10 percent of the annual fee per location.
5. Separate annual fees will not be assessed for pacemaker licenses issued to medical institutions that also hold nuclear medicine licenses with the agency.
6. General license registration fee is \$700 annually on registration anniversary.

38.8(3) *Industrial radiography testing and certification.*

a. A nonrefundable fee of \$275 shall be submitted with each application for taking an industrial radiography examination to become certified by the agency.

b. A nonrefundable fee of \$120 shall be submitted with each application, not associated with an agency-administered industrial radiography examination, for a trainee or trainer card issued to a radiographer’s assistant or an industrial radiographer.

38.8(4) *Owner-assessed expenses.* In cases in which the agency determines that the cost of regulating or inspecting registered radiation machine facilities or radioactive materials licensees significantly exceeds the fees charged to the facility, it may assess an additional fee to the owner or user of the source(s) of radiation to cover the actual expenses incurred by the agency.

38.8(5) *Environmental surveillance fee.* A fee may be levied against any licensee, registrant, corporation, company, business, or individual for environmental surveillance activities which are necessary to assess the radiological impact of activities conducted by the licensee, registrant, corporation, company, business, or individual. This fee shall be sufficient to defray actual costs incurred by the agency, including, but not limited to, salaries of agency employees, per diem, travel, and costs of laboratory analysis of samples, when required.

38.8(6) Reserved.

38.8(7) *Returned check and late fees.* Persons who fail to pay required fees to the agency are subject to the following penalties:

- a.* \$25 for each payment received by the agency in accordance with these rules, for which insufficient funds are available to fulfill the obligation of such payment to the agency.
- b.* \$25 for each month for failure to pay any fee administered by this agency starting 30 days after the due date of the original notice. This fee is added to the unpaid fee.

38.8(8) *Reciprocity.* Fees paid for reciprocal recognition of out-of-state persons wishing to utilize radiation machines or radioactive materials in Iowa shall allow the out-of-state person to operate for a total of 180 days during the 365-day reciprocity period starting the date the fee is received by the agency.

a. Radiation machines. Any out-of-state person who wishes to bring an X-ray machine or linear accelerators into the state to perform work or services shall pay a reciprocity fee of \$500.

b. Radioactive materials. Out-of-state persons wishing to bring sources of radioactive material into Iowa for business purposes may be subject to a reciprocity fee depending on the type of activity to be performed and the type of radioactive materials license possessed (refer to 641—subrule 39.4(90)). If a reciprocity fee is applicable, it shall be assessed at the rate for reciprocity specified in the radioactive materials fee schedule available through the agency for each 365-day reciprocity period.

38.8(9) and **38.8(10)** Reserved.

38.8(11) *Radioactive material transport fee schedule.*

a. All shippers shall pay the following fee(s) unless the department obtains sufficient funding from another source, which may include but is not limited to a federal agency or a contract with a shipper.

(1) \$1800 per highway cask for each truck shipment of spent nuclear fuel, high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, or highway route controlled quantity of radioactive materials or any material shipped in accordance with rule 641—37.77(136C) traversing the state or any portion thereof. Single cask truck shipments are subject to a surcharge of \$20 per mile for every mile over 250 miles traveled.

(2) \$1300 for the first cask and \$125 for each additional cask for each rail shipment of spent nuclear fuel, high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, or any material shipped in accordance with rule 641—37.77(136C) traversing the state or any portion thereof.

(3) \$175 for each shipment by truck or by rail paid by the shipper for low-level radioactive waste shipped in or across Iowa. The department may accept an annual shipment fee as negotiated with a shipper or accept payment per shipment. This fee applies to waste shipped to a site authorized by a government agency to receive low-level radioactive waste or shipped to a storage site to be held for future disposal.

b. All fees must be paid by the shipper prior to shipment. Shippers must request an application for a permit to ship radioactive material from the Iowa Department of Transportation, Office of Motor Carrier Services. Assistance may be obtained by calling the Bureau of Radiological Health at (515)281-3478. Other methods of fee payment may be considered by the department on a case-by-case basis upon request of the shipper. A request for an alternative method of payment must be made to the department prior to shipment.

c. All fees received pursuant to this subrule shall be used for purposes related to transporting radioactive material, including enforcement and planning, developing, and maintaining a capability for emergency response.

38.8(12) *Fee waiver.* Any fee may be waived in exchange for services (low-level waste disposal, radiation detection instrument calibration, instrument repair, sample analysis, etc.) provided to the agency. The waiver may only occur as a result of a 28E agreement or memorandum of understanding between the parties.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 1479C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20; ARC 6164C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

641—38.9(136C) Administrative enforcement actions.

38.9(1) *Scope.*

a. This rule prescribes the procedure in cases initiated by the staff, or upon a request by any person, to impose requirements by order, or to modify, suspend, or revoke a license, registration, or certificate or to take other action as may be proper against any person subject to the jurisdiction of

the agency. The term “regulated entity” as used in this rule refers to any facility, person, partnership, corporation or other organization which is regulated by the agency by virtue of these rules, the Iowa Code, licensing documents, registrations, certificates, or other official regulatory promulgation. “Authorization” means license, registration, certificate, permit, or any other document issued or received by the agency that authorizes specific activities related to the possession and use of radioactive materials or radiation-producing machines in Iowa.

b. This rule also prescribes the procedures in cases initiated by the staff to impose civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 136C.4.

38.9(2) *Notice of violation.*

a. In response to an alleged violation of any provision of the Iowa Code, these rules, the conditions of an authorization issued by the agency or any order issued by the agency, the agency may serve on the regulated entity a written notice of violation; a separate notice may be omitted if an order pursuant to 38.9(3) or demand for information pursuant to 38.9(5) is issued that otherwise identifies the apparent violation. The notice of violation will concisely state the alleged violation(s) and will require that the regulated entity submit, within 30 days of the date of the notice or other specified time, a written explanation or statement in reply including:

- (1) Corrective steps which have been taken by the regulated entity and the results achieved;
- (2) Corrective action which will be taken to prevent recurrence; and
- (3) The date when full compliance will be achieved.

b. The notice may require the regulated entity subject to the jurisdiction of the agency to admit or deny the violation and to state the reasons for the violation, if admitted. It may provide that, if an adequate reply is not received within the time specified in the notice, the agency may issue an order or a demand for information as to why the authorization should not be modified, suspended, or revoked or why such other action as may be proper should not be taken.

c. Violations are categorized according to five levels of severity, which are:

- (1) Severity Levels I and II: Violations are of very significant regulatory concern involving actual or high potential impact on the public health and safety.
- (2) Severity Level III: Violations are cause for significant concern.
- (3) Severity Level IV: Violations are less serious but are of more than minor concern and that, if left uncorrected, could lead to a more serious health and safety concern.
- (4) Severity Level V: Violations are of minor safety or environmental concern.

d. A group of violations may be evaluated in the aggregate and assigned a single higher severity level if the violations have the same underlying cause or if the violations contributed to or were unavoidable consequences of the underlying problem.

e. The severity level of a violation may be increased if the violation can be considered a repetitive violation. The term “repetitive violation” or “similar violation” means a violation that reasonably could have been prevented by a regulated entity’s corrective action for a previous violation normally occurring within the past two years of the inspection at issue or the period within the last two inspections, whichever is longer.

f. The severity level of a violation may be increased if the violation involves casual disregard of requirements, deception, or other indications of willfulness. The term “willfulness” is that characteristic of violations ranging from deliberate intent to violate or falsify to intentional disregard for regulatory requirements.

38.9(3) *Orders.*

a. The agency may institute a proceeding to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization or to take other action as may be proper by serving on the regulated entity an order which will:

- (1) Allege the violations with which the regulated entity is charged, or the potentially hazardous conditions or other facts deemed to be sufficient grounds for the proposed action;
- (2) Provide that the regulated entity may file a written answer to the order under oath or affirmation within 20 days of its date, or such other time as may be specified in the order;

(3) Inform the regulated entity of its right, within 20 days of the date of the order, or such other time as may be specified in the order, to demand a hearing on all or part of the order, except in a case where the regulated entity has consented in writing to the order;

(4) Specify the issues for hearing; and

(5) State the effective date of the order; if the agency finds that the public health, safety, or interest so requires or that the violation or conduct causing the violation is willful, the order may provide, for stated reasons, that the proposed action be immediately effective pending further order.

b. A regulated entity who receives an order may respond to an order under this subrule by filing a written answer under oath or affirmation. The answer shall specifically admit or deny each allegation or charge made in the order and may set forth the matters of fact and law on which the regulated entity relies, and, if the order is not consented to, the reasons as to why the order should not have been issued. Except as provided in paragraph “d” of this subrule, the answer may demand a hearing.

c. If the answer demands a hearing, the agency will issue an order designating the time and place of hearing.

d. An answer or stipulation may consent to the entry of an order in substantially the form proposed in the order with respect to all or some of the actions proposed in the order. The consent, in the answer or other written document, of the regulated entity to whom the order has been issued shall constitute a waiver by the regulated entity of a hearing, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and of all right to seek agency and judicial review or to contest the validity of the order in any forum as to those matters which have been consented to or agreed to or on which a hearing has not been requested. An order that has been consented to shall have the same force and effect as an order made after hearing by a presiding officer or the agency, and shall be effective as provided in the order.

38.9(4) *Settlement and compromise.* At any time after the issuance of an order designating the time and place of hearing in a proceeding to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization, the staff and a regulated entity may enter into a stipulation for the settlement of the proceeding or the compromise of a civil penalty.

38.9(5) *Demand for information.*

a. The agency may issue to a regulated entity a demand for information for the purpose of determining whether an order under 38.9(3) should be issued, or whether other action should be taken, which demand will:

(1) Allege the violations with which the regulated entity is charged, or the potentially hazardous conditions or other facts deemed to be sufficient ground for issuing the demand; and

(2) Provide that the regulated entity must file a written answer to the demand for information under oath or affirmation within 20 days of its date, or such time as may be specified in the demand for information.

b. A regulated entity to whom the agency has issued a demand for information under this subrule must respond to the demand by filing a written answer under oath or affirmation. The regulated entity’s answer shall specifically admit or deny each allegation or charge made in the demand for information, and shall set forth the matters of fact and law on which the licensee relies. A person other than a licensee may answer as described above, or by setting forth its reasons why the demand should not have been issued and, if the requested information is not provided, the reasons why it is not provided.

c. Upon review of the answer filed pursuant to 38.9(5) “a”(2), or if no answer is filed, the agency may institute a proceeding pursuant to 38.9(3) to take such action as may be proper.

d. An answer may consent to the entry of an order pursuant to 38.9(3) in substantially the form proposed in the demand for information. Such consent shall constitute a waiver as provided in 38.9(3) “d.”

38.9(6) *Civil penalties.*

a. Before instituting any proceeding to impose a civil penalty under Iowa Code section 136C.4, the agency shall serve a written notice of violation upon the person charged. This notice may be included in a notice issued pursuant to 38.9(2). The notice of violation shall specify the date or dates, facts, and the nature of the alleged act or omission with which the person is charged and shall identify specifically the particular provision or provisions of the law, rule, regulation, license, permit, or cease and desist order involved in the alleged violation and must state the amount of each proposed penalty. The notice of

violation shall also advise the person charged that the civil penalty may be paid in the amount specified therein, or the proposed imposition of the civil penalty may be protested in its entirety or in part, by a written answer, either denying the violation or showing extenuating circumstances. The notice of violation shall advise the person charged that upon failure to pay a civil penalty subsequently determined by the agency, if any, unless compromised, remitted, or mitigated, the fee shall be collected by civil action, pursuant to Iowa Code section 136C.4.

b. Within 20 days of the date of a notice of violation or other time specified in the notice, the person charged may either pay the penalty in the amount proposed or answer the notice of violation. The answer to the notice of violation shall state any facts, explanations, and arguments denying the charges of violation, or demonstrating any extenuating circumstances, error in the notice of violation, or other reason why the penalty should not be imposed and may request remission or mitigation of the penalty.

c. If the person charged with violation fails to answer within the time specified in 38.9(6) "b," an order may be issued imposing the civil penalty in the amount set forth in the notice of violation described in 38.9(6) "a."

d. If the person charged with violation files an answer to the notice of violation, the agency, upon consideration of the answer, will issue an order dismissing the proceeding or imposing, mitigating, or remitting the civil penalty. The person charged may, within 20 days of the date of the order or other time specified in the order, request a hearing.

e. If the person charged with violation requests a hearing, the agency will issue an order designating the time and place of hearing.

f. If a hearing is held, an order will be issued after the hearing by the presiding officer or the agency dismissing the proceeding or imposing, mitigating, or remitting the civil penalty.

g. The agency may compromise any civil penalty, subject to the provisions of 38.9(4).

h. If the civil penalty is not compromised, or is not remitted by the presiding officer or the agency, and if payment is not made within ten days following either the service of the order described in 38.9(6) "c" or "f," or the expiration of the time for requesting a hearing described in 38.9(6) "d," the agency may refer the matter to the attorney general for collection.

i. Except when payment is made after compromise or mitigation by the Department of Justice or as ordered by a court of the state, following reference of the matter to the attorney general for collection, payment of civil penalties imposed under Iowa Code section 136C.4 shall be made by check, draft, or money order payable to the Iowa Department of Public Health.

38.9(7) *Requests for action under this rule.*

a. Any person may file a request to institute a proceeding pursuant to 38.9(3) to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization as may be proper. Such a request shall be addressed to the Chief, Bureau of Radiological Health, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The requests shall specify the action requested and set forth the facts that constitute the basis for the request. The bureau chief will discuss the matter with staff to determine appropriate action in accordance with 38.9(7) "b."

b. Within a reasonable time after a request pursuant to 38.9(7) "a" has been received, the bureau chief shall either institute the requested proceeding in accordance with this rule or shall advise the person who made the request in writing that no proceeding will be instituted, in whole or in part, with respect to the request, and the reasons for the decision.

c. (1) The bureau chief's decisions under this rule will be filed and within 25 days after the date of the bureau chief's decision under this rule that no proceeding will be instituted or other action taken in whole or in part, the agency may on its own motion review that decision, in whole or in part, to determine if the bureau chief has abused discretion. This review power does not limit in any way either the agency's supervisory power over delegated staff actions or the agency's power to consult with the staff on a formal or informal basis regarding institution of proceedings under this rule.

(2) No petition or other request for agency review of a bureau chief's decision under this rule will be entertained by the agency.

38.9(8) Impounding. The agency may impound or order the impounding of radioactive material in the possession of a person who fails to observe the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 136C, or any rules, license or registration conditions, or orders issued by this agency.

a. If agency action is necessary to protect the public health and safety, no prior notice need be given the owner or possessor. If agency action is not necessary to protect the public health and safety, the agency will give to either the owner or the possessor of the source of radiation written notice of the intention to impound the source of radiation.

(1) Either the owner or the possessor shall have 20 days from the date of personal service of certified mailing to request a hearing, except in the case where the regulated entity has consented in writing to the impoundment.

(2) If a hearing is requested, the agency will issue an order designating the time and place of hearing.

b. At the agency's direction, the impounded sources of radiation may be disposed of by:

(1) Returning the source of radiation to a properly licensed or registered owner that did not cause the emergency;

(2) Returning the source of radiation to a licensee or registrant after the emergency is over and after settlement of any compliance action; or

(3) Selling, destroying, or disposing of the source of radiation in another manner within the agency's discretion.

[ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—38.10(136C) Deliberate misconduct.

38.10(1) Any licensee, registrant, applicant for a license or certificate of registration, employee of a licensee, registrant or applicant; or any contractor (including a supplier or consultant), subcontractor, employee of a contractor or subcontractor of any licensee or registrant or applicant for a license or certificate of registration, who knowingly provides to any licensee, applicant, registrant, contractor, or subcontractor any components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services that relate to a licensee's, registrant's or applicant's activities in this rule, may not:

a. Engage in deliberate misconduct that causes or would have caused, if not detected, a licensee, registrant, or applicant to be in violation of any rule, regulation, or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any license or registration issued by the agency; or

b. Deliberately submit to the agency, a licensee, registrant, applicant, or a licensee's, registrant's, or applicant's contractor or subcontractor, information that the person submitting the information knows to be incomplete or inaccurate in some respect material to the agency.

38.10(2) A person who violates paragraph 38.10(1) "a" or "b" may be subject to enforcement action in accordance with the procedures in 641—38.9(136C).

38.10(3) For the purposes of paragraph 38.10(1) "a," deliberate misconduct by a person means an intentional act or omission that the person knows:

a. Would cause a licensee, registrant, or applicant to be in violation of any rule, regulation, or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any license issued by the agency; or

b. Constitutes a violation of a requirement, procedure, instruction, contract, purchase order, or policy of a licensee, registrant, applicant, contractor, or subcontractor.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

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◇ Two or more ARCs

¹ Effective date of 38.8(11) delayed 70 days from May 9, 2001, by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held May 4, 2001.
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CHAPTER 39
REGISTRATION OF RADIATION MACHINE FACILITIES, LICENSURE OF RADIOACTIVE
MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—39.1(136C) Purpose and scope.

39.1(1) All persons possessing radiation machines within the state shall be registered in accordance with this chapter, except as specifically exempted.

39.1(2) No person shall receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire radioactive material except as authorized in a specific or general license issued pursuant to this chapter or as otherwise provided in these rules.

39.1(3) All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of July 22, 2020.

39.1(4) In addition to the requirements of this chapter, all registrants are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapters 38 and 40. Furthermore, registrants engaged in healing arts are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapters 41 and 42; registrants engaged in industrial/nonmedical radiographic operations are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapter 45.

39.1(5) In areas under exclusive federal jurisdiction, nothing in these rules applies to the extent that persons are subject to regulation by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or other federal agencies.

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641—39.2(136C) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions in 641—Chapter 38 may also apply to this chapter.

641—39.3(136C) Requirements for registration of X-ray and other electronic machines that produce radiation.

39.3(1) Exemptions.

a. Electronic equipment that produces radiation incidental to its operation for other purposes is exempt from the registration and notification requirements of this chapter, provided that the dose equivalent rate averaged over an area of 10 square centimeters does not exceed 0.5 millirem (5 μ Sv) per hour at 5 centimeters from any accessible surface of such equipment. The production, testing, or factory servicing of such equipment shall not be exempt.

b. Radiation machines while in transit or storage incident thereto are exempt from the requirements of this chapter.

c. Domestic television receivers are exempt from the requirements of this chapter.

39.3(2) Application for registration of radiation machine facilities. Each person having a radiation machine facility shall:

a. Apply for registration of such facility with the agency prior to the operation of a radiation machine facility. In order to register equipment, the person must have a storage area located in Iowa where records of equipment maintenance and quality assurance, personnel monitoring, and personnel certification must be kept for review during an inspection. The records may be stored on a vehicle, if appropriate. An Iowa mailing address is not required. Application for registration shall be completed on forms furnished by the agency, shall contain all information required by the agency as indicated on the forms and accompanying instructions, and shall include the appropriate fee from 641—38.8(136C).

b. Designate on the application form an individual to be responsible for radiation protection.

c. Each registrant shall prohibit any person from furnishing radiation machine servicing or services as described in 39.3(3) “*d*” to the registrant’s radiation machine facility until such person provides evidence that the person has been registered with the agency as a provider of services in accordance with 39.3(3).

39.3(3) Application for registration of servicing and services.

a. Each person who is engaged in the business of installing or offering to install radiation machines or is engaged in the business of furnishing or offering to furnish radiation machine servicing or services in this state shall apply for registration of such services with the agency prior to furnishing or offering to furnish any such services.

b. Application for registration shall be completed on forms furnished by the agency and shall contain all information required by the agency as indicated on the forms and accompanying instructions and include the fee required in 641—paragraph 38.8(1) “c.”

c. Each person applying for registration under this chapter shall specify:

(1) That the person has read and understands the requirements of these rules;

(2) The services for which the person is applying for registration;

(3) The training and experience that qualify the person to discharge the services for which the person is applying for registration;

(4) The type of measurement instrument to be used, frequency of calibration, and source of calibration; and

(5) The type of personnel dosimeters supplied, frequency of reading, and replacement or exchange schedule.

d. For the purpose of 39.3(3), services may include but shall not be limited to:

(1) Installation and servicing of radiation machines and associated radiation machine components;

(2) Calibration of radiation machines or radiation measurement instruments or devices;

(3) Radiation protection or health physics consultations or surveys; and

(4) Processor or processor servicing, or both.

(5) Calibration and compliance surveys of external beam radiation therapy units.

e. No individual shall perform services which are not specifically stated for that individual on the notice of registration issued by the agency.

f. A registration may be revoked for violating or causing a facility to violate any of the rules in 641—Chapters 38 through 45.

g. Radiation therapy physicists providing services for therapeutic radiation machines must provide proof that the training requirements of 641—subrule 41.3(6) have been met.

39.3(4) Issuance of notice of registration.

a. Upon a determination that an applicant meets the requirements of this chapter, the agency shall issue a notice of registration.

b. The agency may incorporate in the notice of registration at the time of issuance or thereafter by appropriate rule, regulation, or order, such additional requirements and conditions with respect to the registrant's receipt, possession, use, and transfer of radiation machines as it deems appropriate or necessary.

39.3(5) Expiration of notice of registration. Except as provided by 39.3(6) “b,” each notice of registration shall expire within 12 months of issuance or at the end of the specified day in the month and year stated therein.

39.3(6) Renewal of notice of registration.

a. Application for renewal of registration shall be filed in accordance with 39.3(2) or 39.3(3).

b. In any case in which a registrant has properly filed an application for renewal of current registration within 90 days prior to the expiration of the existing registration, such existing registration shall not expire until the application status has been finally determined by the agency.

39.3(7) Report of changes. The registrant shall notify the agency in writing before making any change which would render the information contained in the application for registration or the notice of registration no longer accurate.

39.3(8) Approval not implied. No person, in any advertisement, shall refer to the fact that the person or the person's facility is registered with the agency pursuant to the provisions of 39.3(2) or 39.3(3), and no person shall state or imply that any activity under such registration has been approved by the agency.

39.3(9) Assembler and transfer obligation.

a. Any person who sells, leases, transfers, lends, disposes of, assembles, or installs radiation machines in this state shall notify the agency in writing within 15 days of:

(1) The name and address of persons who have received these machines;

- (2) The manufacturer, model, and serial number of each radiation machine transferred; and
- (3) The date of transfer of each radiation machine.
- b. No person shall make, sell, lease, transfer, lend, assemble, or install radiation machines or the supplies used in connection with such machines unless such supplies and equipment, when properly placed in operation and used, shall meet the requirements of 641—Chapters 38, 39, 40 and 41.
- c. In the case of diagnostic X-ray systems which contain certified components, a copy of the assembler's report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the federal diagnostic X-ray standard (21 CFR 1020.30(d)) shall be submitted to the agency within 15 days following completion of the assembly. Such report shall suffice in lieu of any other report by the assembler.

39.3(10) Reciprocity—out-of-state radiation machines.

a. Whenever any radiation machine is to be brought into the state, for any temporary use, the person proposing to bring such machine into the state shall give written notice to the agency at least three working days before such machine is to be used in the state. The notice shall include:

- (1) The type of radiation machine;
- (2) The nature, duration, and scope of use;
- (3) The exact location(s) where the radiation machine is to be used; and
- (4) States in which this machine is registered.

b. If, for a specific case, the three-working-day period would impose an undue hardship on the person, upon application to the agency, permission to proceed sooner may be granted.

c. The person referred to in 39.3(10) "a" shall:

- (1) Comply with all applicable rules of the agency;
- (2) Supply the agency with such other information as the agency may reasonably request; and
- (3) Not operate within the state on a temporary basis in excess of 180 calendar days in a 365-day reciprocity period. The 365-day reciprocity period starts on the day the agency receives the appropriate fee, as specified in 641—subrule 38.8(8), and ends exactly 365 days later. It is the registrant's responsibility to ensure the 180-day limit is not exceeded during the 365-day reciprocity period and to ensure that the reciprocal recognition is renewed 30 days prior to the expiration of the 365-day reciprocity period.

[ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—39.4(136C) Requirements for licensing of radioactive materials.

39.4(1) Additional requirements.

a. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, all licensees are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapters 38, 40 and 41. Furthermore, licensees engaged in industrial/nonmedical radiographic operations are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapter 45; licensees using radionuclides in the healing arts are subject to the requirements of 641—41.2(136C) and 641—Chapter 42; and licensees engaged in land disposal of radioactive material are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapter 40.

b. An Iowa radioactive materials license requires that the person have a permanent storage area in Iowa where records are maintained pertaining to licensed activities, equipment maintenance and quality assurance, personnel monitoring, and personnel certification and where material can be stored. The records may be stored on a van, if appropriate. The storage area must be accessible during inspections. An Iowa mailing address is not required.

39.4(2) Source material.

a. Any person is exempt from this chapter to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, owns, or transfers source material in any chemical mixture, compound, solution, or alloy in which the source material is by weight less than 1/20 of 1 percent (0.05 percent) of the mixture, compound, solution, or alloy.

b. Any person is exempt from this chapter to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, or transfers unrefined and unprocessed ore containing source material; provided that, except as authorized in a specific license, such person shall not refine or process such ore.

c. Any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this chapter and from the rules in this chapter and 641—Chapter 40 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, or transfers:

- (1) Any quantities of thorium contained in:

1. Incandescent gas mantles,
 2. Vacuum tubes,
 3. Welding rods,
 4. Electric lamps for illuminating purposes, provided that each lamp does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium,
 5. Germicidal lamps, sunlamps, and lamps for outdoor or industrial lighting, provided that each lamp does not contain more than 2 grams of thorium,
 6. Rare earth metals and compounds, mixtures, and products containing not more than 0.25 percent by weight thorium, uranium, or any combination of these, or
 7. Personnel neutron dosimeters, provided that each dosimeter does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium.
- (2) Source material contained in the following products:
1. Glazed ceramic tableware manufactured before November 5, 2014, provided that the glaze contains not more than 20 percent by weight source material,
 2. Glassware containing not more than 2 percent by weight source material or, for glassware manufactured before November 5, 2014, 10 percent by weight source material, but not including commercially manufactured glass brick, pane glass, ceramic tile, or other glass or ceramic used in construction,
 3. Glass enamel or glass enamel frit containing not more than 10 percent by weight source material imported or ordered for importation into the United States, or initially distributed by manufacturers in the United States, before July 25, 1983, or
 4. Piezoelectric ceramic containing not more than 2 percent by weight source material.
- (3) Photographic film, negatives, and prints containing uranium or thorium.
- (4) Any finished product or part fabricated of, or containing, tungsten-thorium or magnesium-thorium alloys, provided that the thorium content of the alloy does not exceed 4 percent by weight and that this exemption shall not be deemed to authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of any such product or part.
- (5) Uranium contained in counterweights installed in aircraft, rockets, projectiles, and missiles, or stored or handled in connection with installation or removal of such counterweights, provided that:
1. Reserved.
 2. Each counterweight has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through any plating or other covering: "DEPLETED URANIUM,"
 3. Each counterweight is durably and legibly labeled or marked with the identification of the manufacturer and the statement: "UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS PROHIBITED," and
 4. This exemption shall not be deemed to authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of any such counterweights other than repair or restoration of any plating or other covering.
- (6) Natural or depleted uranium metal used as shielding constituting part of any shipping container, provided that:
1. The shipping container is conspicuously and legibly impressed with the legend "CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE SHIELDING—URANIUM," and
 2. The uranium metal is encased in mild steel or equally fire-resistant metal of minimum wall thickness of 1/8 inch (3.2 mm).
- (7) Thorium or uranium contained in or on finished optical lenses and mirrors, provided that each lens or mirror does not contain more than 10 percent by weight of thorium or uranium or, for lenses manufactured before November 5, 2014, 30 percent by weight of thorium; and that this exemption does not authorize either:
1. The shaping, grinding, or polishing of such lens or mirror or manufacturing processes other than the assembly of such lens or mirror into optical systems and devices without any alteration of the lens or mirror, or
 2. The receipt, possession, use, or transfer of uranium or thorium contained in contact lenses, or in spectacles, or in eyepieces in binoculars or other optical instruments.
- (8) Reserved.

(9) Thorium contained in any finished aircraft engine part containing nickel-thoria alloy, provided that:

1. The thorium is dispersed in the nickel-thoria alloy in the form of finely divided thoria (thorium dioxide), and
2. The thorium content in the nickel-thoria alloy does not exceed 4 percent by weight.
- d. The exemptions in 39.4(2) do not authorize the manufacture of any of the products described.
- e. The requirements specified in 39.4(2)“c”(5)“2” and “3” need not be met by counterweights manufactured prior to December 31, 1969, provided that such counterweights are impressed with the legend, “CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL—URANIUM,” as previously required by the rules.
- f. No person may initially transfer for sale or distribution a product containing source material to persons exempt under these rules, or equivalent regulations of an agreement state or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, unless authorized by a license issued under 10 CFR 40.52 to initially transfer such products for sale or distribution.

(1) Persons initially transferring for sale or distributing source material in products covered by the exemptions in these rules before November 5, 2014, without specific authorization may continue such distribution for one year beyond this date. Initial distribution may also be continued until the Nuclear Regulatory Commission takes final action on a pending application for license or license amendment to specifically authorize distribution submitted no later than one year beyond this date.

(2) Persons authorized to manufacture, process, or produce these materials or products containing source material by the agency, an agreement state, or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and persons who import finished products or parts, for sale or distribution must be authorized by a license issued under 10 CFR 40.52 for distribution only and are exempt from the requirements of 641—Chapter 40 and 39.4(25)“a” and “b.”

39.4(3) *Radioactive material other than source material.*

a. *Exempt concentrations.*

(1) Except as provided in 39.4(3)“a”(2), any person is exempt from this chapter to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires products containing radioactive material introduced in concentrations not in excess of those listed in Appendix A of this chapter.

(2) No person may introduce radioactive material into a product or material knowing or having reason to believe that it will be transferred to persons exempt under 39.4(3)“a”(1) or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any agreement state, except in accordance with a specific license issued pursuant to 10 CFR 32.11.

(3) An exemption is granted to persons who receive, possess, use, process, transfer, distribute, and dispose of materials containing or contaminated at concentrations less than 20 picocuries per gram of radium.

(4) This rule shall not be deemed to authorize the import of radioactive material or products containing radioactive material.

(5) A manufacturer, processor, or producer of a product or material is exempt from the requirements for a license and from these rules to the extent that the manufacturer, processor, or producer transfers radioactive material contained in a product or material in concentrations not in excess of the requirements in Appendix A of this chapter and introduced into the product or material by a licensee holding a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission expressly authorizing such introduction. This exemption does not apply to the transfer of radioactive material contained in any food, beverage, cosmetic, drug, or other commodity or product designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to, a human being.

b. *Exempt quantities.*

(1) Except as provided in 39.4(3)“b”(3), (4), and (5), any person is exempt from the requirements for a license and from these rules to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material in individual quantities, each of which does not exceed the applicable quantity set forth in Appendix B of this chapter.

(2) Any person who possesses radioactive material received or acquired under a general license is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this chapter to the extent that such person possesses, uses, transfers or owns such radioactive material.

(3) This paragraph (39.4(3)“b”) does not authorize for purposes of commercial distribution the production, packaging, repackaging or transfer of radioactive material or the incorporation of radioactive material into products intended for commercial distribution.

(4) No person may, for purposes of commercial distribution, transfer radioactive material in the individual quantities set forth in Appendix B of this chapter, knowing or having reason to believe that such quantities of radioactive material will be transferred to persons exempt under 39.4(3) or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, any agreement state or licensing state, except in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 32.18 of 10 CFR 32, which license states that the radioactive material may be transferred by the licensee to persons exempt under 39.4(3)“b” or the equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or licensing state. Authority to transfer possession or control by the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity, or other product containing byproduct material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal by all other persons are exempted from regulatory requirements may be obtained only from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

(5) No person may, for purposes of producing an increased radiation level, combine quantities of radioactive material covered by this exemption so that the aggregate quantity exceeds the limits set forth in Appendix B of this chapter, except for radioactive material combined within a device placed in use before May 3, 1999, or as otherwise permitted by the rules in this chapter.

c. Exempt items.

(1) Certain items containing radioactive material. Except for persons who apply radioactive material to or persons who incorporate radioactive material into the following products, or persons who initially transfer for sale or distribution the following products containing radioactive material, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this chapter and from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires the following products:

1. Timepieces or hands or dials containing not more than the following specified quantities of radioactive material and not exceeding the following specified radiation dose rate:

- 25 millicuries (925 MBq) of tritium per timepiece;
- 5 millicuries (185 MBq) of tritium per hand;
- 15 millicuries (555 MBq) of tritium per dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial);
- 100 microcuries (3.7 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch or 200 microcuries (7.4 MBq) of promethium-147 per any other timepiece;
- 20 microcuries (0.74 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch hand or 40 microcuries (1.48 MBq) of promethium-147 per other timepiece hand;
- 60 microcuries (2.22 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch dial or 120 microcuries (4.44 MBq) of promethium-147 per other timepiece dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial);
- One microcurie (37 kBq) of radium-226 per timepiece in intact timepieces manufactured prior to November 30, 2007.

2. The radiation dose rate from hands and dials containing promethium-147 will not exceed, when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber:

- For wrist watches, 0.1 millirad (1 μ Gy) per hour at 10 centimeters from any surface.
- For pocket watches, 0.1 millirad (1 μ Gy) per hour at 1 centimeter from any surface.
- For any other timepiece, 0.2 millirad (2 μ Gy) per hour at 10 centimeters from any surface.

3. Precision balances containing not more than 1 millicurie (37 MBq) of tritium per balance or not more than 0.5 millicurie (18.5 MBq) of tritium per balance part manufactured before December 17, 2007.

4. Marine compasses containing not more than 750 millicuries (27.8 GBq) of tritium gas and other marine navigational instruments containing not more than 250 millicuries (9.25 GBq) of tritium gas manufactured before December 17, 2007.

5. Electron tubes, provided that each tube does not contain more than one of the following specified quantities of radioactive material:

- 150 millicuries (5.55 GBq) of tritium per microwave receiver protector tube or 10 millicuries (370 MBq) of tritium per any other electron tube;
- 1 microcurie (37 kBq) of cobalt-60;
- 5 microcuries (185 kBq) of nickel-63;
- 30 microcuries (1.11 MBq) of krypton-85;
- 5 microcuries (185 kBq) of cesium-137; and
- 30 microcuries (1.11 MBq) of promethium-147.

And provided further, that the radiation dose rate from each electron tube containing radioactive material will not exceed 1 millirad (10 μ Gy) per hour at 1 centimeter from any surface when measured through 7 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber. For purposes of 39.4(3)“c”(1)“5,” the term “electron tubes” includes spark gap tubes, power tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator tubes, pick-up tubes, radiation detection tubes, and any other completely sealed tube that is designed to conduct or control electrical currents.

6. Ionizing radiation measuring instruments, for purposes of internal calibration or standardization, containing one or more sources of radioactive material, provided that:

- Each source contains no more than one exempt quantity set forth in Appendix B of this chapter;
- Each device contains no more than ten exempt quantities. For purposes of this requirement, a device’s source(s) may contain either one type of or different types of radionuclides, and an individual exempt quantity may be composed of fractional parts of one or more of the exempt quantities in Appendix B of this chapter, provided that the sum of such fractions shall not exceed unity; or
- For americium-241, 0.05 microcurie (1.85 kBq) is considered an exempt quantity under 39.4(3)“c”(1)“6.”

7. Ionization chamber smoke detectors containing not more than 1 microcurie (μ Ci) of americium-241 per detector in the form of a foil and designed to protect life and property from fires.

Any person who desires to apply byproduct material to, or to incorporate byproduct material into, the products exempted in subparagraph 39.4(3)“c”(1), or who desires to initially transfer for sale or distribution such products containing byproduct material, should apply for a specific license with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 CFR 32.14, which license states that the product may be distributed by the licensee to persons exempt from the regulations pursuant to subparagraph 39.4(3)“c”(1).

(2) Self-luminous products containing radioactive material.

1. Tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147. Except for persons who manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution self-luminous products containing tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147, any person is exempt from these rules to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147 in self-luminous products manufactured, processed, produced, imported, or initially transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 32.22 of 10 CFR Part 32, which license authorizes the initial transfer of the product for use under these rules. Any person who desires to manufacture, process, produce or initially transfer for sale or distribution self-luminous products containing tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147 for use according to this paragraph shall apply for a license under 10 CFR 32.22 and for a certificate of registration in accordance with 10 CFR 32.210. The exemption in 39.4(3)“c”(2) does not apply to tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147 used in products primarily for frivolous purposes or in toys or adornments.

2. Radium-226. Any person is exempt from these rules to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or owns articles containing less than 0.1 microcurie (3.7 kBq) of radium-226 which were acquired prior to the effective date of these rules.

(3) Gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material.

1. Except for persons who manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this chapter and from the requirements contained in 641—Chapters 38, 40, and 41 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive

material in gas and aerosol detectors designed to protect health, safety or property and manufactured, processed, produced, or initially transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 32.26 of 10 CFR Part 32, which license authorizes the initial transfer of the product for use under this rule. This exemption also covers gas and aerosol detectors manufactured or distributed before November 20, 2007, in accordance with a specific license issued by a state under comparable provisions to 10 CFR 32.26 authorizing distribution to persons exempt from regulatory requirements.

2. Any person who desires to manufacture, process, or produce gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, or to initially transfer such products for use pursuant to 39.4(3)“c”(3)“1,” shall apply for a license under 10 CFR 32.26 and for a certificate of registration in accordance with 10 CFR 32.210.

(4) 1. Static elimination devices which contain, as a sealed source or sources, byproduct material consisting of a total of not more than 18.5 MBq (500 µCi) of polonium-210 per device.

2. Ion generating tubes designed for ionization of air that contain, as a sealed source or sources, byproduct material consisting of a total of not more than 18.5 MBq (500 µCi) of polonium-210 per device or of a total of not more than 1.85 GBq (50 mCi) of hydrogen-3 (tritium) per device.

3. Such devices authorized before November 5, 2014, for use under the general license that was provided in 39.4(22)“a” and equivalent regulations of an agreement state or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and manufactured, tested and labeled by the manufacturer in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the agency.

(5) Radioactive drug: capsules containing carbon-14 urea for “in vivo” diagnostic use for humans.

1. Except as provided in paragraphs “b” and “c” of this subrule, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this chapter and in 641—41.2(136C) provided that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires capsules containing 37 kBq 1µCi carbon-14 urea (allowing for nominal variation that may occur during the manufacturing process) each, for “in vivo” diagnostic use for humans.

2. Any person who desires to use the capsules for research involving human subjects shall apply for and receive a specific license pursuant to 641—41.2(136C).

3. Any person who desires to manufacture, prepare, process, produce, package, repack, or transfer for commercial distribution such capsules shall apply for and receive a specific license pursuant to 39.4(20) of this rule.

4. Nothing in this subrule relieves persons from complying with applicable FDA or other federal or state requirements governing receipt, administration, and use of drugs.

(6) Certain industrial devices. Except for persons who manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution industrial devices containing radioactive material designed and manufactured for the purpose of detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling thickness, density, level, interface location, radiation, leakage, or qualitative or quantitative chemical composition, or for producing an ionized atmosphere, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this chapter to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material, in these certain detecting, measuring, gauging, or controlling devices and certain devices for producing an ionized atmosphere, and manufactured, processed, produced, or initially transferred in accordance with a specific license issued under 10 CFR 32.30, which license authorizes the initial transfer of the device for use under these rules. This exemption does not cover sources not incorporated into a device, such as calibration and reference sources. Any person who desires to manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution industrial devices containing byproduct material for use under these rules should apply for a license under 10 CFR 32.30 and for a certificate of registration in accordance with 10 CFR 32.210.

39.4(4) to 39.4(19) Reserved.

39.4(20) *Types of licenses.* There are two types of licenses for radioactive materials: general and specific.

a. General licenses provided in this chapter are effective without the filing of applications with the agency or the issuance of licensing documents to the particular persons, although the filing of a certificate

or registration application with the agency may be required by the particular general license. The general licensee is subject to all other applicable portions of these rules and any limitations of the general license.

b. Specific licenses require the submission of an application to the agency and the issuance of a licensing document by the agency. The licensee is subject to all applicable portions of these rules as well as any limitations specified in the licensing document.

c. All licensees and registrants must submit the appropriate fee in 641—subrule 38.8(2).

39.4(21) *General licenses—source material.*

a. A general license is hereby issued authorizing commercial and industrial firms, research, educational and medical institutions, and federal, state and local government agencies to receive, possess, use and transfer uranium and thorium, in their natural isotopic concentrations and in the form of depleted uranium, for research, development, educational, commercial, or operational purposes in the following forms and quantities:

(1) No more than 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) of uranium and thorium in dispersible forms (e.g., gaseous, liquid, powder, etc.) at any one time. Any material processed by the general licensee that alters the chemical or physical form of the material containing source material must be accounted for as a dispersible form. A person authorized to possess, use, and transfer source material under this paragraph may not receive more than a total of 7 kg (15.4 lb) of uranium and thorium in any one calendar year. Persons possessing source material in excess of these limits as of November 5, 2014, may continue to possess up to 7 kg (15.4 lb) of uranium and thorium at any one time for one year beyond this date, or until the agency takes final action on a pending application submitted on or before November 5, 2015, for a specific license for such material; and receive up to 70 kg (154 lb) of uranium or thorium in any one calendar year until December 31, 2014, or until the agency takes final action on a pending application submitted on or before November 5, 2015, for a specific license for such material; and

(2) No more than a total of 7 kg (15.4 lb) of uranium and thorium at any one time. A person authorized to possess, use, and transfer source material under this paragraph may not receive more than a total of 70 kg (154 lb) of uranium and thorium in any one calendar year. A person may not alter the chemical or physical form of the source material possessed under this paragraph unless it is accounted for under the limits of 39.4(21)“a”(1); or

(3) No more than 7 kg (15.4 lb) of uranium, removed during the treatment of drinking water, at any one time. A person may not remove more than 70 kg (154 lb) of uranium from drinking water during a calendar year under this paragraph; or

(4) No more than 7 kg (15.4 lb) of uranium and thorium at laboratories for the purpose of determining the concentration of uranium and thorium contained within the material being analyzed at any one time. A person authorized to possess, use, and transfer source material under this paragraph may not receive more than a total of 70 kg (154 lb) of source material in any one calendar year.

b. Any person who receives, possesses, uses, or transfers source material in accordance with the general license issued in 39.4(21)“a”:

(1) Is prohibited from administering source material, or the radiation therefrom, either externally or internally, to human beings except as may be authorized by the agency in a specific license.

(2) Shall not abandon such source material. Source material may be disposed of as follows:

1. A cumulative total of 0.5 kg (1.1 lb) of source material in a solid, nondispersible form may be transferred each calendar year, by a person authorized to receive, possess, use, and transfer source material under this general license to persons receiving the material for permanent disposal. The recipient of source material transferred under the provisions of this paragraph is exempt from the requirements to obtain a license under this chapter to the extent the source material is permanently disposed. This provision does not apply to any person who is in possession of source material under a specific license issued under this chapter; or

2. In accordance with 641—40.70(136C).

(3) Is subject to the provisions in 641—38.4(136C), 641—38.9(136C), 39.4(21), 39.4(32)“a” through “d” and “f,” 39.4(41), 39.4(51), 39.4(52), 641—40.95(136C), 641—40.96(136C), and 641—40.97(136C).

(4) Reserved.

(5) Shall not export such source material except in accordance with 10 CFR Part 110.

c. Any person who receives, possesses, uses, or transfers source material in accordance with 39.4(21)“a” shall conduct activities so as to minimize contamination of the facility and the environment. When activities involving such source material are permanently ceased at any site, if evidence of significant contamination is identified, the general licensee shall notify the agency about such contamination and may consult with the agency as to the appropriateness of sampling and restoration activities to ensure that any contamination or residual source material remaining at the site where source material was used under this general license is not likely to result in exposures that exceed the limits in 641—40.29(136C).

d. A general license is hereby issued authorizing the receipt of title to source material without regard to quantity. This general license does not authorize any person to receive, possess, use, or transfer source material.

e. Depleted uranium in industrial products and devices.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to receive, acquire, possess, use, or transfer, in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(21)“e”(2), (3), (4), and (5), depleted uranium contained in industrial products or devices for the purpose of providing a concentrated mass in a small volume of the product or device.

(2) The general license in 39.4(21)“e”(1) applies only to industrial products or devices which have been manufactured either in accordance with a specific license issued to the manufacturer of the products or devices pursuant to 39.4(29)“m” or in accordance with a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state which authorizes manufacture of the products or devices for distribution to persons generally licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state.

(3) 1. Persons who receive, acquire, possess, or use depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by 39.4(21)“e”(1) shall file Agency Form “Registration Certificate—Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License” with the agency. The form shall be submitted within 30 days after the first receipt or acquisition of such depleted uranium. The general licensee shall furnish on the Agency Form “Registration Certificate—Use of Depleted Uranium Under a General License” the following information and such other information as may be required by that form:

- Name and address of the general licensee;
- A statement that the general licensee has developed and will maintain procedures designed to establish physical control over the depleted uranium described in 39.4(21)“e”(1) and designed to prevent transfer of such depleted uranium in any form, including metal scrap, to persons not authorized to receive the depleted uranium; and
- Name and title, address, and telephone number of the individual duly authorized to act for and on behalf of the general licensee in supervising the procedures identified in 39.4(21)“e”(3)“1.”

2. The general licensee possessing or using depleted uranium under the general license established by 39.4(21)“e”(1) shall report in writing to the agency any changes in information furnished by the general licensee in Agency Form “Registration Certificate—Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License.” The report shall be submitted within 30 days after the effective date of such change.

(4) A person who receives, acquires, possesses, or uses depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by 39.4(21)“e”(1):

1. Shall not introduce such depleted uranium, in any form, into a chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or process, except a treatment or process for repair or restoration of any plating or other covering of the depleted uranium;

2. Shall not abandon such depleted uranium;

3. Shall transfer or dispose of such depleted uranium only by transfer in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(41). In the case where the transferee receives the depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by 39.4(21)“e”(1), the transferor shall furnish the transferee a copy of 641—Chapter 39 and a copy of Agency Form “Registration Certificate—Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License.” In the case where the transferee receives the depleted uranium pursuant to a general license contained in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s or agreement state’s regulation equivalent to 39.4(21)“e”(1), the transferor shall furnish the transferee a copy of 641—Chapter 39 and a copy of the Agency Form “Registration Certificate—Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License” accompanied

by a note explaining that use of the product or device is regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or agreement state under requirements substantially the same as those in 641—Chapters 38, 39, 40, 41 and 45;

4. Within 30 days of any transfer, shall report in writing to the agency the name and address of the person receiving the depleted uranium pursuant to such transfer; and

5. Shall not export such depleted uranium except in accordance with a license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 CFR Part 110.

(5) Any person receiving, acquiring, possessing, using, or transferring depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by 39.4(21)“e”(1) is exempt from the requirements of 641—Chapter 40 with respect to the depleted uranium covered by that general license.

f. Any person who receives, possesses, uses, or transfers source material in accordance with the general license granted in 39.4(21)“a” is exempt from the provisions of 641—Chapter 40 to the extent that such receipt, possession, use, and transfer are within the terms of this general license, except that such person shall comply with the provisions of 641—40.29(136C) and 641—40.70(136C) to the extent necessary to meet the provisions of 39.4(21)“b”(2) and 39.4(21)“c.” However, this exemption does not apply to any person who also holds a specific license issued under this chapter.

g. No person may initially transfer or distribute source material to persons generally licensed under 39.4(21)“a”(1) and (2), or equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, unless authorized by a specific license issued in accordance with 39.4(39) or equivalent provisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state. This prohibition does not apply to analytical laboratories returning processed samples to the client who initially provided the sample. Initial distribution of source material to persons generally licensed by 39.4(21)“a” before November 5, 2014, without specific authorization may continue for one year beyond this date. Distribution may also be continued until the agency takes final action on a pending application for license or license amendment to specifically authorize distribution submitted on or before November 5, 2015.

39.4(22) *General licenses—radioactive material other than source material.* This subrule establishes general licenses for the possession and use of radioactive material and a general license for ownership of radioactive material. (Note: Different general licenses are issued in this subrule, each of which has its own specific conditions and requirements.)

a. to c. Reserved.

d. Certain detecting, measuring, gauging, or controlling devices and certain devices for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to commercial and industrial firms and research, educational and medical institutions, individuals in the conduct of their business, and federal, state or local government agencies to acquire, receive, possess, use or transfer, in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(22)“d”(2), (3), and (4), radioactive material contained in devices designed and manufactured for the purpose of detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling thickness, density, level, interface location, radiation, leakage, or qualitative or quantitative chemical composition, or for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.

(2) The general license in 39.4(22)“d”(1) applies only to radioactive material contained in devices which have been manufactured or initially transferred and labeled in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license by this agency issued under 39.4(29)“d”; or an equivalent specific license issued by the NRC or an agreement state or a licensing state; or an equivalent specific license issued by a state with provisions comparable to 39.4(29)“d,” which authorizes distribution of the devices. The devices must have been received from one of the specific licensees described in 39.4(22)“d”(2) or through a transfer made under 39.4(22)“d”(3).

(3) Any person who acquires, receives, possesses, uses or transfers radioactive material in a device pursuant to the general license in 39.4(22)“d”(1):

1. Shall ensure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt and bearing a statement that removal of the label is prohibited are maintained thereon and shall comply with all instructions and precautions provided by such labels;

2. Shall ensure that the device is tested for leakage of radioactive material and proper operation of the on-off mechanism and indicator, if any, at no longer than six-month intervals or at such other intervals as are specified in the label;

However,

- Devices containing only krypton need not be tested for leakage of radioactive material; and
- Devices containing only tritium or not more than 100 microcuries of other beta- or gamma-emitting material or both or 10 microcuries of alpha-emitting material and devices held in storage in the original shipping container prior to initial installation need not be tested for any purpose;

3. Shall ensure that the test required by 39.4(22)“d”(3) and other testing, installation, servicing, and removal from installation involving the radioactive material, its shielding or containment are performed:

- In accordance with the instructions provided by the labels; or
- By a person holding a specific license pursuant to 641—39.4(136C), the NRC, an agreement state or a licensing state to perform such activities;

4. Shall maintain records showing compliance with the requirements of 39.4(22)“d”(3). The records must show the results of tests. The records also must show the dates of performance of, and the names of persons performing, testing, installing, servicing, and removing from the installation radioactive material and its shielding or containment. The licensee shall retain these records as follows:

- Each record of a test for leakage or radioactive material required by 39.4(22)“d”(3) must be retained for three years after the next required leak test is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of;

- Each record of a test of the on-off mechanism and indicator required by 39.4(22)“d”(3) must be retained for three years after the next required test of the on-off mechanism and indicator is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of;

- Each record that is required by 39.4(22)“d”(3) must be retained for three years from the date of the recorded event or until the device is transferred or disposed of;

5. Shall immediately suspend operation of the device if there is a failure of, or damage to, or any indication of a possible failure of or damage to, the shielding of the radioactive material or the on-off mechanism or indicator, or upon the detection of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) or more removable radioactive material. The device may not be operated until it has been repaired by the manufacturer or other person holding a specific license to repair such devices that was issued by this agency, the NRC, an agreement state or licensing state. The device and any radioactive material from the device may only be disposed of by transfer to a person authorized by a specific license to receive the radioactive material in the device or as otherwise approved by this agency. A report containing a brief description of the event and the remedial action taken, and in the case of detection of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) or more removable radioactive material or failure of or damage to a source likely to result in contamination of the premises or the environs, a plan for ensuring that the premises and environs are acceptable for unrestricted use, must be furnished to the agency within 30 days. Under these circumstances, the criteria set out in 641—40.29(136C) may be applicable, as determined by the agency on a case-by-case basis;

6. Shall not abandon the device containing radioactive material;

7. Shall not export the device containing radioactive material except in accordance with 10 CFR Part 110;

8. Shall transfer or dispose of the device containing radioactive material only by export as provided by 39.4(22)“d”(3)“7,” by transfer to another general licensee as authorized in 39.4(22)“d”(3)“9,” to a person authorized to receive the device by a specific license issued by the agency, the NRC, an agreement state or a licensing state whose specific license authorizes the person to receive the device or which authorizes waste collection, or as otherwise approved under 39.4(22)“d”(3):

- Shall furnish a report to this agency within 30 days after the transfer of a device to a specific licensee or export. The report must contain the identification of the device by manufacturer’s (or initial transferor’s) name, model number, and serial number; the name, address and license number of the person receiving the device (license number not applicable if device is exported); and the date of the transfer;

- Shall obtain written agency approval before transferring the device to any other specific licensee not specifically identified in 39.4(22)“d”; however, a holder of a specific license may transfer a device for possession and use under its own specific license without prior approval if the holder:

- Verifies that the specific license authorizes the possession and use, or applies for and obtains an amendment to the license authorizing the possession and use;

- Removes, alters, covers, or clearly and unambiguously augments the existing label (otherwise required by 39.4(22)“d”(3)“1”) so that the device is labeled in compliance with 641—40.63(136C) of these rules; however the manufacturer, model number, and serial number must be retained;

- Obtains manufacturer’s or initial transferor’s information concerning maintenance that would be applicable under the specific license (such as leak-testing procedures); and

- Reports the transfer under 39.4(22)“d”(3)“8” of this chapter.

9. Shall transfer the device to another general licensee only if:

- The device remains in use at a particular location. In this case, the transferor shall give the transferee a copy of these rules and any safety documents identified in the label of the device. Within 30 days of the transfer, the transferor shall report to this agency the manufacturer’s (or initial transferor’s) name; the model number and the serial number of the device transferred; the transferee’s name and mailing address for the location of use; and the name, title, and telephone number of the responsible individual identified by the transferee in accordance with 39.4(22)“d”(3)“12” to have knowledge of and authority to take actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate rules and requirements; or

- The device is held in storage, by an intermediate person, in the original shipping container at its intended location of use prior to initial use by a general licensee;

10. Shall comply with the provisions of 641—40.95(136C) and 641—40.96(136C), but shall be exempt from the other requirements of 641—Chapter 40;

11. Shall respond to written requests from this agency to provide information relating to the general license within 30 calendar days of the date of the request, or other item specified in the request. If the general licensee cannot provide the requested information within the allotted time, it shall, within that same time period, request a longer period to supply the information by submitting a letter to the agency and providing written justification as to why it cannot comply;

12. Shall appoint an individual responsible for having knowledge of the appropriate rules and requirements and the authority for taking required actions to comply with appropriate rules and requirements. The general licensee, through this individual, shall ensure the day-to-day compliance with appropriate rules and requirements. This appointment does not relieve the general licensee of any of its responsibility in this regard;

13. Shall register as follows:

- Shall register devices as approved in the Sealed Source and Device Registry. Each address for a location of use, as described in 39.4(22)“d”(3)“13,” represents a separate general licensee and requires a separate registration and fee;

- If in possession of devices meeting the criteria of 39.4(22)“d”(3)“13,” shall register these devices annually with the agency and shall pay the fee required in 641—paragraph 38.8(2)“c.” Registration must be done by verifying, correcting, and adding to the information provided in a request for registration received from the agency. The registration information must be submitted 30 days from the date of the request for registration or as otherwise indicated in the request. In addition, a general licensee holding devices meeting the criteria of 39.4(22)“d”(3)“13” is subject to the bankruptcy notification requirement of 39.4(32)“e”;

- In registering devices, the general licensee shall furnish the following information and any other information specifically requested by the agency:

- Name and mailing address of the general licensee;

- Information about each device: the manufacturer (or initial transferor), model number, serial number, the radioisotope and activity (as indicated on the label);

- Name, title, and telephone number of the responsible person designated as a representative of the general licensee;

—Address or location at which the device(s) is both used and stored. For portable devices, the address of the primary place of storage;

—Certification by the responsible representative of the general licensee that the information concerning the device(s) has been verified through a physical inventory and check of label information;

—Certification by the responsible representative of the general licensee that the licensee is aware of the requirements of the general license.

- Persons generally licensed by this agency under 39.4(22)“d”(3)“13” or an agreement state are not subject to registration requirements of 39.4(22)“d”(3)“13” if the devices are used in areas subject to this agency’s jurisdiction for a period of less than 180 days in any calendar year. The agency will not request registration information from such licensees;

14. Shall report changes to the mailing address for the location of use (including change in name of general licensee) to the agency within 30 days of the effective date of the change. For a portable device, a report of address change is only required for a change in the device’s primary place of storage; and

15. May not hold devices that are not in use for longer than two years. If devices with shutters are not being used, the shutter must be locked in the closed position. The testing required by 39.4(22)“d” need not be performed during the period of storage only. However, when devices are put back into service or transferred to another person, and have not been tested within the required test interval, they must be tested for leakage before use or transfer and the shutter tested before use. Devices kept in standby for future use are excluded from the two-year time limit if the general licensee performs quarterly physical inventories of these devices while they are in standby.

(4) The general license in 39.4(22)“d”(1) does not authorize the manufacture or import of devices containing radioactive material.

(5) A general license to install devices generally licensed in 39.4(22)“d.” Any person who holds a specific license issued by an agreement state authorizing the holder to manufacture, install, or service a device described in 39.4(22)“d” within such agreement state is hereby granted a general license to install and service such device in any non-agreement state and a general license to install and service such device in offshore waters, as defined in 641—45.1(136C), provided that:

1. The device has been manufactured, labeled, installed, and serviced in accordance with the applicable provision of the specific license issued to such person by the agreement state, and

2. Such person ensures that any labels required to be affixed to the device under regulations of the agreement state which licensed manufacture of the device bear a statement that removal of the label is prohibited.

e. Luminous safety devices for aircraft.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, acquire, possess, and use tritium or promethium-147 contained in luminous safety devices for use in aircraft, provided:

1. Each device contains not more than 10 curies (370 GBq) of tritium or 300 millicuries (11.1 GBq) of promethium-147; and

2. Each device has been manufactured, assembled or imported in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or each device has been manufactured or assembled in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the agency or any agreement state to the manufacturer or assembler of such device pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those in Section 32.53 of 10 CFR Part 32.

(2) Persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, or use luminous safety devices pursuant to the general license in 39.4(22)“e”(1) are exempt from the requirements of 641—Chapter 40 except that they shall comply with the provisions of 641—40.95(136C) and 641—40.96(136C).

(3) This general license does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, or repair of luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147.

(4) This general license does not authorize the ownership, receipt, acquisition, possession or use of promethium-147 contained in instrument dials.

(5) This general license is subject to the provisions of 641—38.4(136C) to 641—38.5(136C), 39.4(32), 39.4(41), 39.4(51), and 641—39.5(136C).

f. Ownership of radioactive material. A general license is hereby issued to own radioactive material without regard to quantity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, this general license does not authorize the manufacture, production, transfer, receipt, possession or use of radioactive material.

g. Calibration and reference sources.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to those persons listed below to own, receive, acquire, possess, use, and transfer, in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(22) “g”(4) and (5), americium-241 in the form of calibration or reference sources:

1. Any person who holds a specific license issued by the agency which authorizes the person to receive, possess, use, and transfer radioactive material; and

2. Any person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission which authorizes the person to receive, possess, use, and transfer special nuclear material.

(2) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, possess, use, and transfer plutonium in the form of calibration or reference sources in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(22) “g”(4) and (5) to any person who holds a specific license issued by the agency which authorizes the person to receive, possess, use, and transfer radioactive material.

(3) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, possess, use, and transfer radium-226 in the form of calibration or reference sources in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(22) “g”(4) and (5) to any person who holds a specific license issued by the agency which authorizes the person to receive, possess, use, and transfer radioactive material.

(4) The general licenses in 39.4(22) “g”(1), (2), and (3) apply only to calibration or reference sources which have been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued to the manufacturer or importer of the sources by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 32.57 of 10 CFR Part 32 or Section 70.39 of 10 CFR Part 70 or which have been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the agency, any agreement state or licensing state pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those contained in Section 32.57 of 10 CFR Part 32 or Section 70.39 of 10 CFR Part 70.

(5) The general licenses provided in 39.4(22) “g”(1), (2), and (3) are subject to the provisions of 641—38.4(136C) to 641—38.5(136C), 39.4(32), 39.4(41), 39.4(51), 641—39.5(136C), and 641—Chapter 40. In addition, persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, use, or transfer one or more calibration or reference sources pursuant to these general licenses:

1. Shall not possess at any one time, at any one location of storage or use, more than 5 microcuries (185 kBq) of americium-241, 5 microcuries (185 kBq) of plutonium, or 5 microcuries (185 kBq) of radium-226 in such sources;

2. Shall not receive, possess, use, or transfer such source unless the source, or the storage container, bears a label which includes one of the following statements, as appropriate, or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in one of the following statements, as appropriate:

- The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this source, Model _____, Serial No. _____, are subject to a general license and the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of a state with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. Do not remove this label.

CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL—THIS SOURCE CONTAINS (AMERICIUM-241).

(PLUTONIUM) (showing only the name of the appropriate material) DO NOT TOUCH
RADIOACTIVE PORTION OF THIS SOURCE.

Name of manufacturer or importer

OR

- The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this source, Model _____, Serial No. _____, are subject to a general license and the regulations of a licensing state. Do not remove this label.

CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL—THIS SOURCE CONTAINS RADIUM-226.

DO NOT TOUCH RADIOACTIVE PORTION OF THIS SOURCE.

Name of manufacturer or importer

3. Shall not transfer, abandon, or dispose of such source except by transfer to a person authorized by a license from the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state or a licensing state to receive the source;

4. Shall store such source, except when the source is being used, in a closed container adequately designed and constructed to contain americium-241, plutonium, or radium-226 which might otherwise escape during storage; and

5. Shall not use such source for any purpose other than the calibration of radiation detectors or the standardization of other sources.

(6) These general licenses do not authorize the manufacture of calibration or reference sources containing americium-241, plutonium, or radium-226.

h. Reserved.

i. General license for use of radioactive material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing. The New Drug Provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act also govern the availability and use of any specific diagnostic drugs in interstate commerce.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to any physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital to receive, acquire, possess, transfer or use, for any of the following stated tests, in accordance with the provisions of 39.4(22)“i”(2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), the following radioactive materials in prepackaged units for use in in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of radioactive material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals:

1. Carbon-14, in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.
2. Cobalt-57, in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.
3. Hydrogen-3 (tritium), in units not exceeding 50 microcuries (1.85 MBq) each.
4. Iodine-125, in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.
5. Mock iodine-125 reference or calibration sources, in units not exceeding 0.05 microcurie (1.85 kBq) of iodine-129 and 0.005 microcurie (1.85 Bq) of americium-241 each.
6. Iodine-131, in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.
7. Iron-59, in units not exceeding 20 microcuries (740 kBq) each.
8. Selenium-75, in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.

(2) No person shall receive, acquire, possess, use or transfer radioactive material pursuant to the general license established by 39.4(22)“i”(1) until the person has filed an Agency Form “Certificate—In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License” with the agency and received from the agency a validated copy of the form with certification number assigned. The physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital shall furnish the following information on the form and such other information as may be required by the form:

1. Name and address of the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital;
2. The location of use; and
3. A statement that the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital has appropriate radiation measuring instruments to carry out in vitro clinical or laboratory tests with radioactive material as authorized under the general license in 39.4(22)“i”(1) and that such tests will be performed only by personnel competent in the use of such instruments and in the handling of the radioactive material.

(3) A person who receives, acquires, possesses or uses radioactive material pursuant to the general license established by 39.4(22)“i”(1) shall comply with the following:

1. The general licensee shall not possess at any one time, pursuant to the general license in 39.4(22)“i”(1), at any one location of storage or use, a total amount of iodine-125, iodine-131, selenium-75, iron-59, or cobalt-57 in excess of 200 microcuries (7.4 MBq).
2. The general licensee shall store the radioactive material, until used, in the original shipping container or in a container providing equivalent radiation protection.
3. The general licensee shall use the radioactive material only for the uses authorized by 39.4(22)“i”(1).
4. The general licensee shall not transfer the radioactive material to a person who is not authorized to receive it pursuant to a license issued by the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, any

agreement state or licensing state, nor transfer the radioactive material in any manner other than in the unopened, labeled shipping container as received from the supplier.

5. The general licensee shall dispose of the mock iodine-125 reference or calibration sources described in 39.4(22) “i”(1)“8” as required by 641—subrule 40.70(1).

(4) The general licensee shall not receive, acquire, possess, or use radioactive material pursuant to 39.4(22) “i”(1):

1. Except as prepackaged units which are labeled in accordance with the provisions of an applicable specific license issued pursuant to 39.4(29) “h” or in accordance with the provisions of a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, any agreement state or licensing state which authorizes the manufacture and distribution of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, hydrogen-3 (tritium), iron-59, selenium-75, cobalt-57, or mock iodine-125 to persons generally licensed under 39.4(22) “i” or its equivalent, and

2. Unless one of the following statements, as appropriate, or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in one of the following statements, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

- This radioactive material shall be received, acquired, possessed, and used only by physicians, veterinarians, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use, and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of a state with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

Name of manufacturer

- This radioactive material shall be received, acquired, possessed, and used only by physicians, veterinarians, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of a licensing state.

Name of manufacturer

(5) The physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital possessing or using radioactive material under the general license of 39.4(22) “i”(1) shall report in writing to the agency any changes in the information furnished in the “Certificate—In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License,” Agency Form V. The report shall be furnished within 30 days after the effective date of such change.

(6) Any person using radioactive material pursuant to the general license of 39.4(22) “i”(1) is exempt from the requirements of 641—Chapter 40 with respect to radioactive material covered by that general license, except that such persons using the mock iodine-125 described in 39.4(22) “i”(1)“8” shall comply with the provisions of 641—subrule 40.70(1) and rules 641—40.95(136C) and 641—40.96(136C).

j. Ice detection devices.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, acquire, possess, use, and transfer strontium-90 contained in ice detection devices, provided each device contains not more than 50 microcuries (1.85 MBq) of strontium-90 and each device has been manufactured or imported in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or each device has been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the agency or an agreement state to the manufacturer of such device pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those in Section 32.61 of 10 CFR Part 32.

(2) Persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, use, or transfer strontium-90 contained in ice detection devices pursuant to the general license in 39.4(22) “j”(1):

1. Shall, upon occurrence of visually observable damage such as a bend or crack or discoloration from overheating to the device, discontinue use of the device until it has been inspected, tested for leakage and repaired by a person holding a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an

agreement state to manufacture or service such devices; or shall dispose of the device pursuant to the provisions of 641—subrule 40.70(1);

2. Shall ensure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt, and which bear a statement which prohibits removal of the labels, are maintained thereon; and

3. Are exempt from the requirements of 641—Chapter 40 except that such persons shall comply with the provisions of 641—subrule 40.70(1), and rules 641—40.95(136C) and 641—40.96(136C).

(3) This general license does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, disassembly or repair of strontium-90 in ice detection devices.

(4) This general license is subject to the provisions of 641—38.4(136C) to 641—38.5(136C), 39.4(32), 39.4(41), 39.4(51), and 641—39.5(136C).

k. Certain items and self-luminous products containing radium-226.

(1) A general license is hereby issued to any person to acquire, receive, possess, use, or transfer, in accordance with 39.4(22)“k”(2), (3), and (4), radium-226 contained in the following products manufactured prior to November 30, 2007.

1. Antiquities originally intended for use by the general public. For the purposes of this subrule, “antiquities” means products originally intended for use by the general public and distributed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries including, but not limited to, radium emanator jars, revigators, radium water jars, radon generators, refrigerator cards, radium bath salts, and healing pads.

2. Intact and non-intact timepieces containing greater than 1 microcurie (0.037 megabecquerel), and timepiece hands and dials no longer installed in timepieces.

3. Luminous items installed in air, marine, or land vehicles.

4. All other luminous products, provided that no more than 100 items are used or stored at the same location at any one time.

5. Small radium sources containing no more than 1 microcurie (0.037 megabecquerel) of radium-226. For the purposes of this subrule, “small radium sources” means discrete survey instrument check sources, sources contained in radiation measuring instruments, sources used in educational demonstrations (such as cloud chambers and spinthariscopes), electron tubes, lightning rods, ionization sources, static eliminators, or as designated by the agency.

(2) Persons who acquire, receive, possess, use, or transfer byproduct material under the general license issued in 39.4(22)“k”(1) shall comply with the provisions of 641—40.95(136C) and 641—40.96(136C), but shall be exempt from the other requirements of 641—Chapter 40, to the extent that the receipt, possession, use, or transfer of byproduct material is within the terms of the general license; provided, however, that this exemption shall not be deemed to apply to any such person specifically licensed under 39.4(24).

(3) Any person who acquires, receives, possesses, uses, or transfers byproduct material in accordance with the general license in 39.4(22)“k”(1) shall:

1. Notify the agency if there is any indication of possible damage to the product which could result in a loss of the radioactive material. A report containing a brief description of the event and the remedial action taken must be furnished to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health, Lucas State Office Building, 5th Floor, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, within 30 calendar days.

2. Not abandon products containing radium-226. The product, and any radioactive material from the product, may only be disposed of according to 641—40.77(136C) or by transfer to a person authorized by a specific license to receive the radium-226 in the product or as otherwise approved by the agency.

3. Not export products containing radium-226 except in accordance with 10 CFR Part 110.

4. Dispose of products containing radium-226 at a disposal facility authorized to dispose of radioactive material in accordance with any federal or state solid or hazardous waste law, including the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as authorized under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, by transfer to a person authorized to receive radium-226 by a specific license issued under 39.4(24), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, or as otherwise approved by the agency.

5. Respond in writing to a written request from the agency to provide information relating to the general license within 30 calendar days of the request, or other time specified in the request.

(4) The general license in 39.4(22) “k”(1) does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, disassembly, repair, or import of products containing radium-226, except that timepieces may be disassembled and repaired.

39.4(23) Reserved.

39.4(24) *Filing application for specific licenses.*

a. Applications for specific licenses shall be filed on a form prescribed by the agency and include the fee required in 641—subrule 38.8(2).

b. The agency may at any time after the filing of the original application, and before the expiration of the license, require further statements in order to enable the agency to determine whether the application should be granted or denied or whether a license should be modified or revoked.

c. Each application shall be signed by the applicant or licensee or a person duly authorized to act for and on the applicant’s or licensee’s behalf.

d. An application for a license may include a request for a license authorizing one or more activities.

e. Applications and documents submitted to the agency may be made available for public inspection except that the agency may withhold any document or part thereof from public inspection if disclosure of its content is not required in the public interest and would adversely affect the interest of a person concerned.

f. (1) Each application to possess radioactive materials in unsealed form, on foils or plated sources, or sealed in glass in excess of the quantities in Appendix G of this chapter, must contain either:

1. An evaluation showing that the maximum dose to a person offsite due to a release of radioactive materials would not exceed 1 rem effective dose equivalent or 5 rems to the thyroid; or
2. An emergency plan for responding to a release of radioactive material.

(2) One or more of the following factors may be used to support an evaluation submitted under 39.4(24) “f”(1) “1” of this subrule:

1. The radioactive material is physically separated so that only a portion could be involved in an accident;
2. All or part of the radioactive material is not subject to release during an accident because of the way it is stored or packaged;
3. The release fraction in the respirable size range would be lower than the release fraction shown in Appendix G due to the chemical or physical form of the material;
4. The solubility of the radioactive material would reduce the dose received;
5. Facility design or engineered safety features in the facility would cause the release fraction to be lower than shown in Appendix G;
6. Operating restrictions or procedures would prevent a release fraction as large as that shown in Appendix G; or
7. Other factors appropriated for the specific facility.

(3) An emergency plan for responding to a release of radioactive material submitted under 39.4(24) “f”(1) “2” must include the following information:

1. Facility description. A brief description of the licensee’s facility and area near the site.
2. Types of accidents. An identification of each type of radioactive materials accident for which protective actions may be needed.
3. Classification of accidents. A classification system for classifying accidents as alerts or site area emergencies.
4. Detection of accidents. Identification of the means of detecting each type of accident in a timely manner.
5. Mitigation of consequences. A brief description of the means and equipment for mitigating the consequences of each type of accident, including those provided to protect workers onsite, and a description of the program for maintaining the equipment.
6. Assessment of releases. A brief description of the methods and equipment to assess releases of radioactive materials.

7. Responsibilities. A brief description of the responsibilities of licensee personnel should an accident occur, including identification of personnel responsible for promptly notifying offsite response organizations and the agency; also, responsibilities for developing, maintaining, and updating the plan.

8. Notification and coordination. A commitment to and a brief description of the means to promptly notify offsite response organizations and request offsite assistance, including medical assistance for the treatment of contaminated injured onsite workers when appropriate. A control point must be established. The notification and coordination must be planned so that unavailability of some equipment will not prevent the notification and coordination. The licensee shall also commit to notify the agency immediately after notification of the appropriate offsite response organizations and not later than one hour after the licensee declares an emergency.

9. Information to be communicated. A brief description of the types of information of facility status, radioactive releases, and recommended protective actions, if necessary, to be given to offsite response organizations and to the agency.

10. Training. A brief description of the frequency, performance objectives and plans for the training that the licensee will provide workers on how to respond to an emergency including any special instructions and orientation tours the licensee would offer to fire, police, medical, and other emergency personnel. The training shall familiarize personnel with site-specific emergency procedures. Also, the training shall thoroughly prepare site personnel for their responsibilities in the event of accident scenarios postulated as most probable for the specific site, including the use of team training for such scenarios.

11. Safe shutdown. A brief description of the means of restoring the facility to a safe condition after an accident.

12. Exercises. Provisions for conducting quarterly communications checks with offsite response organizations and biennial onsite exercises to test response to simulated emergencies. Quarterly communications checks with offsite response organizations must include the check and update of all necessary telephone numbers. The licensee shall invite offsite response organizations to participate in the biennial exercises. Participation of offsite response organizations in biennial exercises although recommended is not required. Exercises must use accident scenarios postulated as most probable for the specific site and the scenarios shall not be known to most exercise participants. The licensee shall critique each exercise using individuals not having direct implementation responsibility for the plan. Critiques of exercises must evaluate the appropriateness of the plan, emergency procedures, facilities, equipment, training of personnel, and overall effectiveness of the response. Deficiencies found by the critiques must be corrected.

13. Hazardous chemicals. A certification that the applicant has met its responsibilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III, Pub.L.No. 99-499, if applicable to the applicant's activities at the proposed place of use of the radioactive material.

(4) The licensee shall allow the offsite response organizations expected to respond in case of an accident 60 days to comment on the licensee's emergency plan before submitting it to the agency. The licensee shall provide any comments received within the 60 days to the agency with the emergency plan.

g. (1) Except as provided in 39.4(24) "g"(2), (3), and (4), an application for a specific license to use radioactive material in the form of a sealed source or in a device that contains the sealed source must either:

1. Identify the source or device by manufacturer and model number as registered with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 32.210 or with an agreement state, or for a source or a device containing radium-226 or accelerator-produced radioactive material as registered with a state under provisions comparable to 10 CFR 32.210; or

2. Contain the information identified in 10 CFR 32.210(c).

(2) For sources or devices manufactured prior to November 5, 2014, that are not registered with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 32.210 or with an agreement state, and for which the applicant is unable to provide all the categories of information specified in 10 CFR 32.210(c), the application must include:

1. All available information identified in 10 CFR 32.210(c) concerning the source and, if applicable, the device; and

2. Sufficient additional information to demonstrate that there is reasonable assurance that the radiation safety properties of the source or device are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life and property. Such information must include a description of the source or device, a description of radiation safety features, the intended use and associated operating experience, and the results of a current leak test.

(3) For sealed sources and devices allowed to be distributed without registration of safety information in accordance with 10 CFR 32.210(g)(1), the applicant may supply only the manufacturer, model number, and radionuclide and quantity.

(4) If it is not feasible to identify each sealed source and device individually, the applicant may propose constraints on the number and type of sealed sources and devices to be used and the conditions under which they will be used, in lieu of identifying each sealed source and device.

h. An application from a medical facility or an educational institution to produce positron emission tomography (PET) radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to licensees in the facility's or educational institution's consortium authorized for medical use under 641—41.2(136C) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements shall include:

(1) A request for authorization for the production of PET radionuclides or evidence of an existing license issued under this chapter or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements for a PET production facility within its consortium from which it receives PET radionuclides.

(2) Evidence that the applicant is qualified to produce radioactive drugs for medical use by meeting one of the criteria in 39.4(29)“j”(1)“2.”

(3) Identification of the individual(s) authorized to prepare the PET radioactive drugs if the applicant is a pharmacy, and documentation that each individual meets the requirements of an authorized nuclear pharmacist as specified in 39.4(29)“j”(2)“2.”

(4) Information identified in 39.4(29)“j”(1)“3” on the PET drugs to be noncommercially transferred to members of the facility's consortium.

39.4(25) *General requirements for the issuance of specific licenses.* A license application will be approved if the agency determines that:

a. The applicant is qualified by reason of training and experience to use the material in question for the purpose requested in accordance with 641—Chapters 38, 39, 40, 41 and 45 in such a manner as to minimize danger to public health and safety or property;

b. The applicant's proposed equipment, facilities, and procedures are adequate to minimize danger to public health and safety or property;

c. The issuance of the license will not be inimical to the health and safety of the public; and

d. The applicant satisfies any applicable special requirements in 39.4(26), 39.4(27), 39.4(28), 641—41.2(136C), or 641—Chapter 45.

e. In the case of an application for a license to receive and possess radioactive material for commercial waste disposal by land burial, or for the conduct of any other activity which the agency determines will significantly affect the quality of the environment, the agency, before commencement of construction of the plant or facility in which the activity will be conducted, has concluded, after weighing the environmental, economic, technical and other benefits against environmental costs and considering available alternatives, that the action called for is the issuance of the proposed license, with any appropriate conditions to protect environmental values. Commencement of construction prior to such conclusion shall be grounds for denial of a license to receive and possess radioactive material in such plant or facility. As used in this paragraph, the term “commencement of construction” means any clearing of land, excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a site. The term does not mean site exploration, necessary roads for site exploration, borings to determine foundation conditions, or other preconstruction monitoring or testing to establish background information related to the suitability of the site or the protection of environmental values.

39.4(26) *Financial assurance and record keeping for decommissioning.*

a. Each applicant for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of unsealed radioactive material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding $1.0E^5$ times the applicable quantities set forth in Appendix F of 641—Chapter 40 shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 39.4(26)“e.” The decommissioning funding plan must also be submitted when a combination of isotopes is

involved if R divided by 10^5 is greater than 1 (unity rule), where R is defined here as the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each isotope to the applicable value in Appendix F.

b. (1) Each holder of or applicant for a specific license authorizing possession and use of sealed sources or plated foils of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^{12} times the applicable quantities set forth in 39.4(26)“d” (or when a combination of isotopes is involved if R , as defined in 39.4(26)“a,” divided by 10^{12} is greater than 1) shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 39.4(26)“e.”

(2) Each applicant for a specific license authorizing possession and use of radioactive material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities specified in 39.4(26)“d” shall either:

1. Submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 39.4(26)“e”; or
2. Submit a certification that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount prescribed by 39.4(26)“d” using one of the methods described in 39.4(26)“f.” For an applicant, this certification may state that the appropriate assurance will be obtained after the application has been approved and the license issued but prior to the receipt of licensed material. If the applicant defers execution of the financial instrument until after the license has been issued, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 39.4(26)“f” must be submitted before receipt of licensed material. If the applicant does not defer execution of the financial instrument, the applicant shall submit, as part of the certification, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 39.4(26)“f.”

c. (1) Each holder of a specific license issued on or after July 1, 1993, which is of a type described in 39.4(26)“a” or “b,” shall provide financial assurance for decommissioning in accordance with the criteria set forth in this subrule.

(2) Each holder of a specific license issued before July 1, 1993, and of a type described in 39.4(26)“a,” shall submit, on or before January 1, 2007, a decommissioning funding plan or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning in an amount at least equal to \$1,125,000 in accordance with the criteria set forth in this subrule. If the licensee submits the certification of financial assurance rather than a decommissioning funding plan at this time, the licensee shall include a decommissioning funding plan in any application for license renewal.

(3) Each holder of a specific license issued before September 30, 1992, and of a type described in 39.4(36)“b,” shall submit, on or before July 1, 1993, a certificate of financial assurance for decommissioning or a decommissioning funding plan in accordance with the criteria set forth in this subrule.

(4) Any licensee who submitted an application before July 1, 2003, for renewal of license shall provide financial assurance for decommissioning in accordance with 39.4(26)“a” and “b.”

(5) Waste collectors and waste processors must provide financial assurance in an amount based on a decommissioning funding plan as described in 39.4(26)“e.” The decommissioning funding plan must include the cost of disposal of the maximum amount (curies) of radioactive material permitted by license, and the cost of disposal of the maximum quantity, by volume, of radioactive material which could be present at the licensee’s facility at any time, in addition to the cost to remediate the licensee’s site to meet the license termination criteria of 641—Chapters 39 and 40.

(6) If, in surveys made under 641—subrule 40.36(1), residual radioactivity in the facility and the environment, including the subsurface, is detected at levels that would, if left uncorrected, prevent the site from meeting the 641—40.29(136C) criteria for unrestricted use, the licensee must submit a decommissioning funding plan within one year of when the survey is completed.

d. Table of required amounts of financial assurance for decommissioning by quantity of material.

Greater than 10^4 but less than or equal to 10^5 times the
 applicable quantities of Appendix F of 641—Chapter 40
 in unsealed form. (For a combination of isotopes, if R ,
 as defined in 39.4(26)“a,” divided by 10^4 is greater
 than 1, but R divided by 10^5 is less than or equal to 1.) 1,125,000

Greater than 10^3 but less than or equal to 10^4 times the applicable quantities of Appendix F of 641—Chapter 40 in unsealed form. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in 39.4(26) “a,” divided by 10^3 is greater than 1, but R divided by 10^4 is less than or equal to 1.). 225,000

Greater than 10^{10} but less than or equal to 10^{12} times the applicable quantities of Appendix F or 641—Chapter 40 in sealed sources or plated foils. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in 39.4(26) “a,” divided by 10^{10} is greater than 1, but R divided by 10^{12} is less than or equal to 1.). 113,000

Licensees having possession limits exceeding the upper bounds of this table must base financial assurance on a decommissioning funding plan

e. (1) Each decommissioning funding plan must be submitted for review and approval and must contain:

1. A detailed cost estimate for decommissioning, in an amount reflecting:
 - The cost of an independent contractor to perform all decommissioning activities;
 - The cost of meeting the 641—40.29(136C) criteria for unrestricted use, provided that, if the applicant or licensee can demonstrate its ability to meet the provisions of 641—40.30(136C), the cost estimate may be based on meeting the 641—40.30(136C) criteria;
 - The volume of onsite subsurface material containing residual radioactivity that will require remediation to meet the criteria for license termination; and
 - An adequate contingency factor;
2. Identification of and justification for using the key assumptions contained in the decommissioning cost estimate (DCE);
3. A description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning from 39.4(26) “f,” including means for adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility;
4. A certification by the licensee that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of the cost estimate for decommissioning; and
5. A signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 39.4(26) “f” (unless a previously submitted and accepted financial instrument continues to cover the cost estimate for decommissioning).

(2) At the time of license renewal and at intervals not to exceed three years, the decommissioning funding plan must be resubmitted with adjustments as necessary to account for changes in costs and the extent of contamination. If the amount of financial assurance will be adjusted downward, this cannot be done until the updated decommissioning funding plan is approved. The decommissioning funding plan must update the information submitted with the original or prior approved plan, and must specifically consider the effect of the following events on decommissioning costs:

1. Spills of radioactive material producing additional residual radioactivity in onsite subsurface material;
2. Waste inventory increasing above the amount previously estimated;
3. Waste disposal costs increasing above the amount previously estimated;
4. Facility modifications;
5. Changes in authorized possession limits;
6. Actual remediation costs that exceed the previous cost estimate;
7. Onsite disposal; and
8. Use of a settling pond.

f. The financial instrument must include the licensee’s name, license number, and the name, address, and other contact information of the issuer, and, if a trust is used, the trustee. When any of the foregoing information changes, the licensee must, within 30 days, submit financial instruments reflecting such changes. The financial instrument submitted must be a signed original or signed original duplicate, except

where a copy of the signed original is specifically permitted. Financial assurance for decommissioning must be provided by one or more of the following methods:

(1) Prepayment. Prepayment is the deposit prior to the start of operation into an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control of cash or liquid assets such that the amount of funds would be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs. Prepayment may be in the form of a trust, escrow account, government fund, certificate of deposit, or deposit of government securities.

(2) A surety method, insurance, or other guarantee method. These methods guarantee that decommissioning costs will be paid should the licensee default. A surety method may be in the form of a surety bond, letter of credit, or line of credit. A parent company guarantee of funds for decommissioning costs based on a financial test may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in Appendix F of this chapter. A parent company guarantee may not be used in combination with other financial methods to satisfy the requirements of this subrule. For commercial corporations that issue bonds, a guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee for decommissioning costs based on a financial test may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in Appendix H of this chapter. For commercial companies that do not issue bonds, a guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee for decommissioning costs may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in Appendix I of this chapter. For nonprofit entities, such as colleges, universities, and nonprofit hospitals, a guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in Appendix J of this chapter. A guarantee by the applicant or licensee may not be used in combination with any other financial methods used to satisfy the requirements of paragraph 39.4(26) "f" or in any situation where the applicant or licensee has a parent company holding majority control of the voting stock of the company. Any surety method or insurance used to provide financial assurance for decommissioning must contain the following conditions:

1. The surety method or insurance must be open-ended or, if written for a specified term, such as five years, must be renewed automatically unless 90 days or more prior to the renewal date, the issuer notifies the agency, the beneficiary, and the licensee of its intention not to renew. The surety method or insurance must also provide that the full face amount be paid to the beneficiary automatically prior to the expiration without proof of forfeiture if the licensee fails to provide a replacement acceptable to the agency within 30 days after receipt of notification of cancellation.

2. The surety method or insurance must be payable to a trust established for decommissioning costs. The trustee and trust must be acceptable to the agency. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate state or federal government agency or an entity which has authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

3. The surety method or insurance must remain in effect until the agency has terminated the license.

(3) An external sinking fund in which deposits are made at least annually, coupled with a surety method or insurance, the value of which may decrease by the amount being accumulated in the sinking fund. An external sinking fund is a fund established and maintained by setting aside funds periodically in an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control in which the total amount of funds would be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs at the time termination of operation is expected. An external sinking fund may be in the form of a trust, escrow account, government fund, certificate of deposit, or deposit of government securities. The surety or insurance provisions must be as stated in 39.4(26) "f"(2).

- (4) In the case of federal, state, or local government licensees, a statement of intent containing a cost estimate for decommissioning or an amount based on the table in 39.4(26) "d," and indicating that funds for decommissioning will be obtained when necessary.

- (5) When a governmental entity assumes custody and ownership of a site, an arrangement that is deemed acceptable by such governmental entity.

g. Each person licensed under this chapter shall keep records of information important to the safe and effective decommissioning of the facility in an identified location until the license is released for unrestricted use. Before licensed activities are transferred or assigned to another licensee, the licensee shall transfer all records described in this subrule to the new licensee. In this case, the new licensee will be responsible for maintaining these records until the license is terminated. If records of relevant information

are kept for other purposes, reference to these records and their locations may be used. Information the agency considers important to decommissioning consists of:

(1) Records of spills or other unusual occurrences involving the spread of contamination in and around the facility, equipment, or site. These records may be limited to instances when contamination remains after any cleanup procedures or when there is reasonable likelihood that contaminants may have spread to inaccessible areas as in the case of possible seepage into porous materials such as concrete. These records must include any known information on identification of involved nuclides, quantities, forms, and concentrations.

(2) As-built drawings and modifications of structures and equipment in restricted areas where radioactive materials are used, stored, or both, and of locations of possible inaccessible contamination such as buried pipes which may be subject to contamination. If required drawings are referenced, each relevant document need not be indexed individually. If drawings are not available, the licensee shall substitute appropriate records of available information concerning these areas and locations.

(3) Records of the cost estimate performed for the decommissioning funding plan or of the amount certified for decommissioning, and records of the funding method used for assuring funds if either a funding plan or certification is used.

(4) Except for areas containing only sealed sources (provided the sources have not leaked or no contamination remains after any leak) or byproduct materials having only half-lives of less than 65 days, a list contained in a single document and updated every two years, of the following:

1. All areas designated as restricted areas as defined under 641—38.2(136C);
2. All areas outside of restricted areas that require documentation under 641—39.4(26)“g”(1);
3. All areas outside of restricted areas where current and previous wastes have been buried as documented under 641—40.88(136C); and
4. All areas outside of restricted areas which contain material such that, if the license expired, the licensee would be required to either decontaminate the area to unrestricted release levels or apply for approval for disposal in accordance with 641—40.71(136C).

39.4(27) *Special requirements for issuance of certain specific licenses for radioactive material.*

a. to d. Reserved.

e. Use of sealed sources in industrial radiography. In addition to the requirements set forth in 39.4(25), a specific license for use of sealed sources in industrial radiography will be issued if the application contains:

- (1) A schedule or description of the program for training radiographic personnel which specifies:
 1. Initial training,
 2. Periodic training,
 3. On-the-job training, and
 4. Methods to be used by the licensee to determine the knowledge, understanding, and ability of radiographic personnel to comply with agency rules, licensing requirements, and the operating and emergency procedures of the applicant;

(2) Written operating and emergency procedures, including all items listed in Appendix D of 641—Chapter 45;

(3) A description of the internal inspection system or other management control to ensure that radiographic personnel follow license provisions, rules of the agency, and the applicant's operating and emergency procedures;

(4) A list of permanent radiographic installations and descriptions of permanent storage and use locations. Radioactive material shall not be stored at a permanent storage location or used at a permanent use location unless such storage or use location is specifically authorized by the license. A storage or use location is permanent if radioactive material is stored at the location for more than 90 days and any of the following applies to the location:

1. Non-wireless telephone service is established by the licensee;
2. Industrial radiographic services are advertised for or from the location;
3. Industrial radiographic operations are conducted at other sites due to arrangements made from the location;

(5) A description of the organization of the industrial radiographic program, including delegations of authority and responsibility for operation of the radiation safety program;

(6) A description of the program for inspection and maintenance of radiographic exposure devices and transport and storage containers (including applicable items in 641—subrule 45.1(8) and 641—Chapter 45, Appendix A); and

(7) If a license application includes underwater radiography, a description of:

1. Radiation safety procedures and radiographer responsibilities unique to the performance of underwater radiography;

2. Radiographic equipment and radiation safety equipment unique to underwater radiography; and

3. Methods for gas-tight encapsulation of equipment;

(8) If a license application includes offshore platform or lay-barge radiography, a description of:

1. Transport procedures for radioactive material to be used in industrial radiographic operations;

2. Storage facilities for radioactive material; and

3. Methods for restricting access to radiation areas.

39.4(28) *Special requirements for specific licenses of broad scope.* This subrule prescribes requirements for the issuance of specific licenses of broad scope for radioactive material and certain rules governing holders of such licenses. Authority to transfer possession or control by the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity, or other product containing byproduct material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal by all other persons are exempted from regulatory requirements may be obtained only from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

a. The different types of broad scope licenses are set forth below:

(1) A “Type A specific license of broad scope” is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of the radioactive material specified in the license, but not exceeding quantities specified in the license, for any authorized purpose. The quantities specified are usually in the multicurie range.

(2) A “Type B specific license of broad scope” is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of radioactive material specified in Appendix D of this chapter, for any authorized purpose. The possession limit for a Type B license of broad scope, if only one radionuclide is possessed thereunder, is the quantity specified for that radionuclide in Appendix D, Column I. If two or more radionuclides are possessed thereunder, the possession limit for each is determined as follows: for each radionuclide, determine the ratio of the quantity possessed to the applicable quantity specified in Appendix D, Column I, for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios for all radionuclides possessed under the license shall not exceed unity.

(3) A “Type C specific license of broad scope” is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use, and transfer of any chemical or physical form of radioactive material specified in Appendix D of this chapter, for any authorized purpose. The possession limit for a Type C license of broad scope, if only one radionuclide is possessed thereunder, is the quantity specified for that radionuclide in Appendix D, Column II. If two or more radionuclides are possessed thereunder, the possession limit is determined for each as follows: for each radionuclide, determine the ratio of the quantity possessed to the applicable quantity specified in Appendix D, Column II, for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios for all radionuclides possessed under the license shall not exceed unity.

b. An application for a Type A specific license of broad scope will be approved if:

(1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25);

(2) The applicant has engaged in a reasonable number of activities involving the use of radioactive material; and

(3) The applicant has established administrative controls and provisions relating to organization and management, procedures, record keeping, material control and accounting, and management review that are necessary to ensure safe operations, including:

1. The establishment of a radiation safety committee composed of such persons as a radiation safety officer, a representative of management, and persons trained and experienced in the safe use of radioactive material;

2. The appointment of a radiation safety officer who is qualified by training and experience in radiation protection, and who is available for advice and assistance on radiation safety matters; and
3. The establishment of appropriate administrative procedures to ensure:
 - Control of procurement and use of radioactive material;
 - Completion of safety evaluations of proposed uses of radioactive material which take into consideration such matters as the adequacy of facilities and equipment, training and experience of the user, and the operating or handling procedures; and
 - Review, approval, and recording by the radiation safety committee of safety evaluations of proposed uses prepared in accordance with 39.4(28) “b”(3)“3” prior to use of the radioactive material.
- c. An application for a Type B specific license of broad scope will be approved if:
 - (1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25); and
 - (2) The applicant has established administrative controls and provisions relating to organization and management, procedures, record keeping, material control and accounting, and management review that are necessary to ensure safe operations, including:
 1. The appointment of a radiation safety officer who is qualified by training and experience in radiation protection, and who is available for advice and assistance on radiation safety matters, and
 2. The establishment of appropriate administrative procedures to ensure:
 - Control of procurement and use of radioactive material;
 - Completion of safety evaluations of proposed uses of radioactive material which take into consideration such matters as the adequacy of facilities and equipment, training and experience of the user, and the operating or handling procedures; and
 - Review, approval, and recording by the radiation safety officer of safety evaluations of proposed uses prepared in accordance with 39.4(28) “c”(2)“2” prior to use of the radioactive material.
 - d. An application for a Type C specific license of broad scope will be approved if:
 - (1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25).
 - (2) The applicant submits a statement that radioactive material will be used only by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals who have received:
 1. A college degree at the bachelor level, or equivalent training and experience, in the physical or biological sciences or in engineering; and
 2. At least 40 hours of training and experience in the safe handling of radioactive material, and in the characteristics of ionizing radiation, units of radiation dose and quantities, radiation detection instrumentation, and biological hazards of exposure to radiation appropriate to the type and forms of radioactive material to be used.
 - (3) The applicant has established administrative controls and provisions relating to procurement of radioactive material, procedures, record keeping, material control and accounting, and management review necessary to ensure safe operations.
 - e. Specific licenses of broad scope are subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) Unless specifically authorized, persons licensed pursuant to 39.4(28) shall not:
 1. Conduct tracer studies in the environment involving direct release of radioactive material;
 2. Receive, acquire, own, possess, use, or transfer devices containing 100,000 curies (3.7 PBq) or more of radioactive material in sealed sources used for irradiation of materials;
 3. Conduct activities for which a specific license issued by the agency under 39.4(27), 39.4(29) or 641—41.2(136C) is required; or
 4. Add or cause the addition of radioactive material to any food, beverage, cosmetic, drug, or other product designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to, a human being.
 - (2) Each Type A specific license of broad scope issued under this chapter shall be subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals approved by the licensee’s radiation safety committee.
 - (3) Each Type B specific license of broad scope issued under this chapter shall be subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals approved by the licensee’s radiation safety officer.

(4) Each Type C specific license of broad scope issued under this chapter shall be subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals who satisfy the requirements of 39.4(28) “d.”

39.4(29) *Special requirements for a specific license to manufacture, assemble, repair, or distribute commodities, products, or devices which contain radioactive material.*

- a. Rescinded IAB 7/29/09, effective 9/2/09.
- b. Rescinded IAB 3/30/05, effective 5/4/05.
- c. Rescinded IAB 7/29/09, effective 9/2/09.
- d. Licensing the manufacture and distribution of devices to persons generally licensed under 39.4(22) “d.”

(1) An application for a specific license to manufacture or initially transfer devices containing radioactive material, excluding special nuclear material, to persons generally licensed under 39.4(22) “d” or equivalent regulations of the NRC, an agreement state, or a licensing state will be approved if:

1. The applicant satisfies the general requirements of 39.4(25);
2. The applicant submits sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control, labels, proposed uses, installation, servicing, leak testing, operating and safety instructions, and potential hazards of the device to provide reasonable assurance that:
 - The device can be safely operated by persons not having training in radiological protection,
 - Under ordinary conditions of handling, storage, and use of the device, the radioactive material contained in the device will not be released or inadvertently removed from the device, and it is unlikely that any person will receive in any period of one year a dose in excess of 10 percent of the annual limits specified in 641—40.15(136C); and
 - Under accident conditions such as fire and explosion associated with handling, storage, and use of the device, it is unlikely that any person would receive an external radiation dose or dose commitment in excess of the following organ doses:

Whole body; head and trunk; active blood-forming

organs; gonads; or lens

of eye. 15 rems (150 mSv)

Hands and forearms; feet and ankles; localized

areas of skin averaged

over areas no larger

than 1 square centimeter. 200 rems (2 Sv)

Other organs. 50 rems (500 mSv)

3. Each device bears a durable, legible, clearly visible label or labels approved by the agency, NRC, or agreement state or licensing state, which contains in a clearly identified and separate statement:

- Instructions and precautions necessary to ensure safe installation, operation, and servicing of the device. Documents such as operating and service manuals may be identified in the label and used to provide this information;

- The requirement, or lack of requirement, for leak testing, or for testing any “on-off” mechanism and indicator, including the maximum time interval for such testing, and the identification of radioactive material by isotope, quantity of radioactivity, and date of determination of the quantity; and

- The information called for in one of the following statements, as appropriate, in the same or substantially similar form:

The receipt, possession, use, and transfer of this device, Model _____, Serial No. _____, (devices licensed prior to January 19, 1975, may bear labels authorized by the rules in effect on January 1, 1975)(the model, serial number, and name of the manufacturer or initial transferor may be omitted from this label provided the information is elsewhere specified in labeling affixed to the device) are subject to a general license or the equivalent and the chapter of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or a state with which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. This label shall be maintained on the device in a legible condition. Removal of this label is prohibited.

CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Name of manufacturer or initial transferor

4. Each device having a separable source housing that provides the primary shielding for the source also bears, on the source housing, a durable label containing the device model number and serial number, the isotope and quantity, the words “Caution—Radioactive Material,” the radiation symbol described in 641—subrule 40.60(1), and the name of the manufacturer or initial distributor;

5. Each device meeting the criteria of 39.4(22) “d”(3) “13” bears a permanent (e.g., embossed, etched, stamped, or engraved) label affixed to the source housing if separable, or the device if the source housing is not separable, that includes the words, “Caution—Radioactive Material,” and, if practicable, the radiation symbol described in 641—subrule 40.60(1); and

6. The device has been registered in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.

(2) In the event the applicant desires that the device be required to be tested at intervals longer than six months, either for proper operation of the “on-off” mechanism and indicator, if any, or for leakage of radioactive material or for both, the applicant shall include in the application sufficient information to demonstrate that such longer interval is justified by performance characteristics of the device or similar devices and by design features which have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of leakage of radioactive material from the device or failure of the “on-off” mechanism and indicator. In determining the acceptable interval for the test for leakage of radioactive material, the agency will consider information which includes, but is not limited to:

1. Primary containment or source capsule;
2. Protection of primary containment;
3. Method of sealing containment;
4. Containment construction materials;
5. Form of contained radioactive material;
6. Maximum temperature withstood during prototype tests;
7. Maximum pressure withstood during prototype tests;
8. Maximum quantity of contained radioactive material;
9. Radiotoxicity of contained radioactive material; and
10. Operating experience with identical devices or similarly designed and constructed devices.

(3) In the event the applicant desires that the general licensee under 39.4(22) “d,” or under equivalent regulations of the NRC, an agreement state, or a licensing state be authorized to install the device, collect the sample to be analyzed by a specific licensee for leakage of radioactive material, service the device, test the “on-off” mechanism and indicator, or remove the device from installation, the applicant shall include in the application written instructions to be followed by the general licensee, estimated calendar quarter doses associated with such activity or activities, and bases for such estimates. The submitted information shall demonstrate that performance of such activity or activities by an individual untrained in radiological protection, in addition to other handling, storage, and use of devices under the general license, is unlikely to cause that individual to receive a dose in excess of 10 percent of the annual limits specified in 641—40.15(136C).

(4) Information to be provided before transfer.

1. If a device containing radioactive material is to be transferred for use under the general license contained in 39.4(22) “d,” each person that is licensed under 39.4(22) “d” shall provide the information specified to each person to whom a device is to be transferred. This information must be provided before the device may be transferred. In the case of a transfer through an intermediate person, the information must also be provided to the intended user prior to initial transfer to the intermediate person. The required information includes:

- A copy of the general license contained in 39.4(22), or if 39.4(22) “d”(3) “2,” “3,” or “4” or 39.4(22) “d”(3) “13” does not apply to the particular device, those paragraphs may be omitted;
- A copy of 39.4(20), 39.4(52), 641—40.95(136C), and 641—40.96(136C);
- A list of the services that can only be performed by a specific licensee;
- Information on acceptable disposal options including estimated costs of disposal; and

- An indication that it is the policy of the NRC and this agency to issue high civil penalties for improper disposal.

2. If radioactive material is to be transferred in a device for use under an equivalent general license of the NRC or an agreement state, each person that is licensed under 39.4(29)“d” shall provide the information specified in this paragraph to each person to whom a device is to be transferred. In the case of a transfer through an intermediate person, the information must also be provided to the intended user prior to initial transfer to the intermediate person. The required information includes:

- A copy of the NRC or agreement state’s rules equivalent to 39.4(29)“d.” If a copy of the NRC regulations is provided to a prospective general licensee in lieu of the agreement state’s regulations, it shall be accompanied by a note explaining that use of the device is regulated by the agreement state; if certain paragraphs of the regulations do not apply to the particular device, those paragraphs may be omitted;

- A list of the services that can only be performed by a specific licensee;
- Information on acceptable disposal options including estimated costs of disposal; and
- The name or title, address, and telephone number of the contact at the agreement state regulatory agency from which additional information may be obtained.

3. An alternative approach to informing customers may be proposed by the licensee for approval by the agency.

4. Each device that is transferred after February 19, 2002, must meet the labeling requirements in 39.4(29)“d.”

5. If a notification of bankruptcy has been made or the license is to be terminated, each person licensed under 39.4(29)“d” shall provide, upon request, to the NRC and to any appropriate agreement state, records of final disposition.

(5) Transfer reports and records. Each person licensed under 39.4(29)“d” to initially transfer devices to generally licensed persons shall comply with the requirements of this subparagraph.

1. The person shall report all transfers of devices to persons for use under the general license in 39.4(29)“d” and all receipts of devices from persons licensed under 39.4(29)“d” to the NRC, this agency, or another agreement state. The report must be submitted on a quarterly basis in a clear and legible report containing all of the data required in this subrule. The required information for transfers to general licensees includes:

- The identity of each general licensee by name and mailing address for the location of use; if there is no mailing address for the location of use, an alternate address for the general licensee shall be submitted along with information on the actual location of use;

- The name, title, and telephone number of the person identified by the general licensee as having knowledge of and authority to take required actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate rules and requirements;

- The date of transfer;
- The type, model number, and serial number of the device transferred; and
- The quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device.

2. If one or more intermediate persons will temporarily possess the device at the intended place of use before its possession by the user, the report must include the same information for both the intended user and each intermediate person, and clearly designate the intermediate person(s).

3. For devices received from a general licensee, the report must include the identity of the general licensee by name and address; the type, model number, and serial number of the device received; the date of receipt; and, in the case of devices not initially transferred by the reporting licensee, the name of the manufacturer or initial transferor.

4. If the licensee makes changes to a device possessed by a general licensee, such that the label must be changed to update the required information, the report must identify the general licensee, the device, and the changes to information on the device label.

5. The report must cover each calendar quarter, must be filed within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter, and must clearly indicate the period covered by the report.

6. The report must clearly identify the specific licensee submitting the report and include the license number of the specific licensee.

7. If no transfers have been made to or from persons generally licensed under 39.4(29) “d” during the reporting period, the report must so indicate.

(6) The person shall maintain all information concerning transfers and receipts of devices that supports the reports required by 39.4(29) “d.” Records required in 39.4(29) “d” must be maintained for three years following the date of the recorded event.

e. Special requirements for the manufacture, assembly, or repair of luminous safety devices for use in aircraft. An application for a specific license to manufacture, assemble, or repair luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147 for use in aircraft, for distribution to persons generally licensed under 39.4(22) “e,” will be approved if:

(1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25); and

(2) The applicant satisfies the requirements of Sections 32.53, 32.54, 32.55, and 32.56 of 10 CFR Part 32, or their equivalent.

f. An application for a specific license to manufacture or initially transfer calibration or reference sources containing americium-241 or radium-226 for distribution to persons generally licensed under 39.4(22) “g” will be approved if:

(1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements of 39.4(25); and

(2) The applicant satisfies the requirements of Sections 32.57, 32.58, and 32.59 of 10 CFR Part 32, or their equivalent.

g. Reserved.

h. Manufacture and distribution of radioactive material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing under general license. An application for a specific license to manufacture or distribute radioactive material for use under the general license of 39.4(22) “i” will be approved if:

(1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25).

(2) The radioactive material is to be prepared for distribution in prepackaged units of:

1. Carbon-14 in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.

2. Hydrogen-3 (tritium) in units not exceeding 50 microcuries (1.85 MBq) each.

3. Iodine-125 in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.

4. Mock iodine-125 in units not exceeding 0.05 microcurie (1.85 kBq) of iodine-129 and 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) of americium-241 each.

5. Iodine-131 in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.

6. Iron-59 in units not exceeding 20 microcuries (740 kBq) each.

7. Selenium-75 in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.

8. Cobalt-57 in units not exceeding 10 microcuries (370 kBq) each.

(3) Each prepackaged unit bears a durable, clearly visible label:

1. Identifying the radioactive contents as to chemical form and radionuclide, and indicating that the amount of radioactivity does not exceed 10 microcuries (370 kBq) of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, cobalt-57, or selenium-75; 50 microcuries (1.85 MBq) of hydrogen-3 (tritium); 20 microcuries (740 kBq) of iron-59; or mock iodine-125 in units not exceeding 0.05 microcurie (1.85 kBq) of iodine-129 and 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) of americium-241 each; and

2. Displaying the radiation caution symbol described in 641—subrule 40.60(1) and the words, “CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL,” and “Not for Internal or External Use in Humans or Animals.”

(4) One of the following statements, as appropriate, or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in one of the following statements, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

1. This radioactive material may be received, acquired, possessed, and used only by physicians, veterinarians, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use, and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state.

Name of manufacturer

2. Rescinded IAB 3/30/05, effective 5/4/05.

(5) The label affixed to the unit, or the leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package, contains adequate information as to the precautions to be observed in handling and storing such radioactive material. In the case of the mock iodine-125 reference or calibration source, the information accompanying the source must also contain directions to the licensee regarding the waste disposal requirements set out in 641—subrule 40.70(1).

i. An application for a specific license to manufacture or initially transfer ice detection devices containing strontium-90 to persons generally licensed under 39.4(22) “j” will be approved if the applicant satisfies the general requirements of 39.4(25) and the requirements of Sections 32.61 and 32.62 of 10 CFR Part 32, or their equivalent.

j. Manufacture, preparation, or transfer for commercial distribution of radioactive drugs containing byproduct material for medical use under 641—41.2(136C).

(1) An application for a specific license to manufacture, prepare, or transfer for commercial distribution radioactive drugs containing byproduct material for use by persons authorized pursuant to 641—41.2(136C) will be approved if:

1. The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in subrule 39.4(25);

2. The applicant submits evidence that the applicant is at least one of the following:

- Registered with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as the owner or operator of a drug establishment that engages in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug under 21 CFR 207.20(a);

- Registered or licensed with a state agency as a drug manufacturer;

- Licensed by the Iowa board of pharmacy as a nuclear pharmacy;

- Operating as a nuclear pharmacy within a federal medical institution; or

- A positron emission tomography (PET) drug production facility registered or licensed with a state agency;

3. The applicant submits information on the radionuclide: the chemical and physical form; the maximum activity per vial, syringe, generator, or other container of the radioactive drug; the shielding provided by the packaging to show it is appropriate for the safe handling and storage of the radioactive drugs by medical use licensees; and

4. The applicant commits to the following labeling requirements:

- A label is affixed to each transport radiation shield, whether it is constructed of lead, glass, plastic, or other material, of a radioactive drug to be transferred for commercial distribution. The label must include the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL” or “DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL”; the name of the radioactive drug or its abbreviation; and the quantity of radioactivity at a specified date and time. For radioactive drugs with a half-life greater than 100 days, the time may be omitted.

- A label is affixed to each syringe, vial, or other container used to hold a radioactive drug to be transferred for commercial distribution. The label must include the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL” or “DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL” and an identifier that ensures that the syringe, vial, or other container can be correlated with the information on the transport radiation shield label.

(2) A licensee as described by 39.4(29) “j”(1) “2”:

1. May prepare radioactive drugs for medical use, as defined in 641—38.2(136C), provided that the radioactive drug is prepared by either an authorized nuclear pharmacist, as specified in 39.4(29) “j”(2) “2” and 39.4(29) “j”(2) “3” or an individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist as specified in 641—paragraph 41.2(11) “c.”

2. May allow a pharmacist to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist if:

- This individual qualifies as an authorized nuclear pharmacist as defined in 641—subrule 41.2(2),

- This individual meets the requirements specified in 641—subrules 41.2(77) and 41.2(78) and the licensee has received an approved license amendment identifying this individual as an authorized nuclear pharmacist, or

- This individual is designated as an authorized nuclear pharmacist in accordance with 39.4(29) “j”(2) “3.”

3. May designate a pharmacist (as defined in 641—subrule 41.2(2)) as an authorized nuclear pharmacist if the individual was a nuclear pharmacist preparing only radioactive drugs containing accelerator-produced radioactive material and the individual practiced at a pharmacy at a government agency or federally recognized Indian tribe before November 30, 2007, or at all other pharmacies before August 8, 2009, or an earlier date as noticed by the NRC.

4. Shall permit the actions authorized in 39.4(29) “j”(2) “1” and “2” that are permitted in spite of more restrictive language in license conditions.

5. Shall provide to the agency a copy of each individual’s:

- Certification by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state as specified in 641—paragraph 41.2(78) “a”; or

- NRC or agreement state license; or

- NRC master materials licensee permit; or

- Permit issued by a licensee or NRC master materials permittee of broad scope or authorization from a commercial nuclear pharmacy authorized to list its own authorized nuclear pharmacist; or

- Documentation that only accelerator-produced radioactive materials were used in the practice of nuclear pharmacy at a government agency or federally recognized Indian tribe before November 30, 2007, or at all other locations of use before August 8, 2009, or an earlier date as noticed by the NRC; and

- State pharmacy licensure or registration, no later than 30 days after the date that the licensee allows, pursuant to 39.4(29) “j”(2) “2,” first and third bulleted paragraphs, the individual to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist.

(3) A licensee shall satisfy the labeling requirements in 39.4(29) “j.”

(4) A licensee shall possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of radioactive drugs. The licensee shall have procedures for use of the instrumentation. The licensee shall measure, by direct measurement or by combination of measurements and calculations, the amount of radioactivity in dosages of alpha-, beta-, or photon-emitting radioactive drugs prior to transfer for commercial distribution. In addition, the licensee shall:

1. Perform tests before initial use, periodically, and following repair, on each instrument for accuracy, linearity, and geometry dependence, as appropriate for the use of the instrument, and make adjustments when necessary; and

2. Check each instrument for constancy and proper operation at the beginning of each day of use.

(5) Nothing in this subrule relieves the licensee from complying with applicable FDA, other federal, and state requirements governing radioactive drugs.

k. Manufacture and distribution of generators or reagent kits for preparation of radiopharmaceuticals containing radioactive material. Although the agency does not regulate the manufacture and distribution of reagent kits that do not contain radioactive material, it does regulate the use of such reagent kits for the preparation of radiopharmaceuticals containing radioactive material as part of its licensing and regulation of the users of radioactive material. Any manufacturer of reagent kits that do not contain radioactive material who desires to have their reagent kits approved by the agency for use by persons licensed pursuant to 641—subrule 41.2(33) may submit the pertinent information specified in 39.4(29) “k.” An application for a specific license to manufacture and distribute generators or reagent kits containing radioactive material for preparation of radiopharmaceuticals by persons licensed pursuant to this chapter for the uses listed in 641—subrule 41.2(33) will be approved if:

- (1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25);

- (2) The applicant submits evidence that:

1. The generator or reagent kit is to be manufactured, labeled and packaged in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act or the Public Health Service Act, such as a new drug application (NDA) approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or a “Notice of Claimed Investigational Exemption for a New Drug” (IND) that has been accepted by the FDA, or

2. The manufacture and distribution of the generator or reagent kit are not subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act;

(3) The applicant submits information on the radionuclide, chemical and physical form, packaging including maximum activity per package, and shielding provided by the packaging of the radioactive material contained in the generator or reagent kit;

(4) The label affixed to the generator or reagent kit contains information on the radionuclide, quantity, and date of assay; and

(5) The label affixed to the generator or reagent kit, or the leaflet or brochure which accompanies the generator or reagent kit, contains:

1. Adequate information, from a radiation safety standpoint, on the procedures to be followed and the equipment and shielding to be used in eluting the generator or processing radioactive material with the reagent kit, and

2. A statement that this generator or reagent kit, as appropriate, is approved for use by persons licensed by the agency pursuant to 641—subrule 41.2(33) or under equivalent licenses of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state. The labels, leaflets, or brochures required by 39.4(29) “k” are in addition to the labeling required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and they may be separate from or, with the approval of the FDA, may be combined with the labeling required by the FDA.

l. Manufacture and distribution of sources or devices containing radioactive material for medical use.

(1) An application for a specific license to manufacture and distribute sources and devices containing radioactive material to persons licensed pursuant to 641—41.2(136C) for use as a calibration, transmission, or reference source or for the uses listed in 641—subrules 41.2(41), 41.2(43), 41.2(49), and 41.2(88) will be approved if:

1. The applicant satisfies the general requirements in 39.4(25);

2. The applicant submits sufficient information regarding each type of source or device pertinent to an evaluation of its radiation safety, including:

- The radioactive material contained, its chemical and physical form, and amount,
- Details of design and construction of the source or device,
- Procedures for, and results of, prototype tests to demonstrate that the source or device will maintain its integrity under stresses likely to be encountered in normal use and accidents,
- For devices containing radioactive material, the radiation profile of a prototype device,
- Details of quality control procedures to ensure that production sources and devices meet the standards of the design and prototype tests,
- Procedures and standards for calibrating sources and devices,
- Legend and methods for labeling sources and devices as to their radioactive content, and
- Instructions for handling and storing the source or device from the radiation safety standpoint.

These instructions are to be included on a durable label attached to the source or device or attached to a permanent storage container for the source or device, provided that instructions which are too lengthy for such label may be summarized on the label and printed in detail on a brochure which is referenced on the label;

3. The label affixed to the source or device, or to the permanent storage container for the source or device, contains information on the radionuclide, quantity, and date of assay, and a statement that the NRC, agreement state, or this agency has approved distribution of the source or device to persons licensed to use byproduct material identified in 641—41.2(136C) and 641—subrules 41.2(41) and 41.2(43), as appropriate, and to persons who hold an equivalent license issued by the NRC or an agreement state; and

4. The source or device has been registered in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.

(2) In the event the applicant desires that the source or device be required to be tested for leakage of radioactive material at intervals longer than six months, the applicant shall include in the application sufficient information to demonstrate that such longer interval is justified by performance characteristics of the source or device or similar sources or devices and by design features that have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of leakage of radioactive material from the source.

(3) In determining the acceptable interval for test of leakage of radioactive material, the agency will consider information that includes, but is not limited to:

1. Primary containment or source capsule,
2. Protection of primary containment,
3. Method of sealing containment,
4. Containment construction materials,
5. Form of contained radioactive material,
6. Maximum temperature withstood during prototype tests,
7. Maximum pressure withstood during prototype tests,
8. Maximum quantity of contained radioactive material,
9. Radiotoxicity of contained radioactive material, and
10. Operating experience with identical sources or devices or similarly designed and constructed sources or devices.

m. Requirements for license to manufacture and distribute industrial products containing depleted uranium for mass-volume applications.

(1) An application for a specific license to manufacture industrial products and devices containing depleted uranium for use pursuant to 39.4(21) “*d*” or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state will be approved if:

1. The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25);
2. The applicant submits sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control procedures, labeling or marking, proposed uses, and potential hazards of the industrial product or device to provide reasonable assurance that possession, use, or transfer of the depleted uranium in the product or device is not likely to cause any individual to receive in any period of one calendar quarter a radiation dose in excess of 10 percent of the limits specified in 641—40.15(136C) of these rules; and
3. The applicant submits sufficient information regarding the industrial product or device and the presence of depleted uranium for a mass-volume application in the product or device to provide reasonable assurance that unique benefits will accrue to the public because of the usefulness of the product or device.

(2) In the case of an industrial product or device whose unique benefits are questionable, the agency will approve an application for a specific license under 39.4(29) “*m*” only if the product or device is found to combine a high degree of utility and low probability of uncontrolled disposal and dispersal of significant quantities of depleted uranium into the environment.

(3) The agency may deny any application for a specific license under 39.4(29) “*m*” if the end use(s) of the industrial product or device cannot be reasonably foreseen.

(4) Each person licensed pursuant to 39.4(29) “*m*”(1) shall:

1. Maintain the level of quality control required by the license in the manufacture of the industrial product or device, and in the installation of the depleted uranium into the product or device;
2. Label or mark each unit to:
 - Identify the manufacturer of the product or device and the number of the license under which the product or device was manufactured, the fact that the product or device contains depleted uranium, and the quantity of depleted uranium in each product or device; and
 - State that the receipt, possession, use, and transfer of the product or device are subject to a general license or the equivalent and the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state;
3. Ensure that the depleted uranium before being installed in each product or device has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through any plating or other covering: “Depleted Uranium”

4. Furnish a copy of the general license contained in 39.4(21) “*d*” and a copy of the agency form used to register the device to each person to whom the person transfers depleted uranium in a product or device for use pursuant to the general license contained in 39.4(21) “*d*,” or furnish a copy of the general license contained in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s or agreement state’s regulation equivalent to 39.4(21) “*d*” and a copy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s or agreement state’s certificate, or alternatively, furnish a copy of the general license contained in 39.4(21) “*d*” and a copy of the agency form used to register to each person to whom the person transfers depleted uranium in a product or device for use pursuant to the general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, with

a note explaining that use of the product or device is regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state under requirements substantially the same as those in 39.4(21) “d”;

5. Report to the agency all transfers of industrial products or devices to persons for use under the general license in 39.4(21) “d.” Such report shall identify each general licensee by name and address, an individual by name and position who may constitute a point of contact between the agency and the general licensee, the type and model number of device transferred, and the quantity of depleted uranium contained in the product or device. The report shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which such a product or device is transferred to the generally licensed person. If no transfers have been made to persons generally licensed under 39.4(21) “d” during the reporting period, the report shall so indicate;

6. Report to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission all transfers of industrial products or devices to persons for use under the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission general license in Section 40.25 of 10 CFR Part 40; and shall report to the responsible state agency all transfers of devices manufactured and distributed pursuant to 39.4(29) “m” for use under a general license in that state’s regulations equivalent to 39.4(21) “d.” Such report shall identify each general licensee by name and address, an individual by name and position who may constitute a point of contact between the agency and the general licensee, the type and model number of the device transferred, and the quantity of depleted uranium contained in the product or device. The report shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which such product or device is transferred to the generally licensed person. If no transfers have been made to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees during the reporting period, this information shall be reported to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. If no transfers have been made to general licensees within a particular agreement state during the reporting period, this information shall be reported to the responsible agreement state agency upon the request of that agency; and

7. Keep records showing the name, address, and point of contact for each general licensee to whom the person transfers depleted uranium in industrial products or devices for use pursuant to the general license provided in 39.4(21) “d” or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state. The records shall be maintained for a period of two years and shall show the date of each transfer, the quantity of depleted uranium in each product or device transferred, and compliance with the report requirements of 641—Chapters 39 and 40.

n. Rescinded IAB 7/29/09, effective 9/2/09.

o. Acceptance sampling procedures under certain specific licenses. A random sample shall be taken from each inspection lot of devices licensed under 39.4(29) for which testing is required and meet the requirements pursuant to 10 CFR 32.110.

39.4(30) Reserved.

39.4(31) *Issuance of specific licenses.*

a. Upon a determination that an application meets the requirements of the Iowa Code and the rules of the agency, the agency will issue a specific license authorizing the proposed activity in such form and containing such conditions and limitations as it deems appropriate or necessary.

b. The agency may incorporate in any license at the time of issuance, or thereafter by appropriate rule, regulation, or order, such additional requirements and conditions with respect to the licensee’s receipt, possession, use, and transfer of radioactive material subject to this chapter as it deems appropriate or necessary in order to:

(1) Minimize danger to public health and safety or property;

(2) Require such reports and the keeping of such records, and to provide for such inspections of activities under the license as may be appropriate or necessary; and

(3) Prevent loss or theft of material subject to this chapter.

c. Specific license for industrial radiography. An application for a specific license for the use of licensed material in industrial radiography will be approved if the applicant meets the following requirements:

(1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25).

(2) The applicant submits an adequate program for training radiographers and radiographers’ assistants that meets the requirements of 641—subrule 45.1(10).

(3) The applicant submits procedures for verifying and documenting the certification status of radiographers and for ensuring that the certification of individuals acting as radiographers remains valid.

(4) The applicant submits written operating and emergency procedures as described in 641—subrule 45.2(4).

(5) The applicant submits a description of a program for inspections of the job performance of each radiographer and radiographer's assistant at intervals not to exceed six months as described in 641—subrule 45.1(11).

(6) The applicant submits a description of the applicant's overall organizational structure as it applies to the radiation responsibilities in industrial radiography, including specified delegation of authority and responsibility.

(7) The applicant identifies and lists the qualifications of the individual(s) designated as the RSO (641—paragraph 45.1(10) "d") and potential designees responsible for ensuring that the licensee's radiation safety program is implemented in accordance with approved procedures.

(8) If an applicant intends to perform leak testing of sealed sources or exposure devices containing depleted uranium (DU) shielding, the applicant must describe the procedures for performing and the qualifications of the person(s) authorized to do the leak testing. If the applicant intends to analyze its own wipe samples, the application must include a description of the procedures to be followed. The description must include the instruments to be used, methods of performing the analysis, and pertinent experience of the person who will analyze the wipe samples.

(9) If the applicant intends to perform "in-house" calibrations of survey instruments, the applicant must describe the methods to be used and the relevant experience of the person(s) who will perform the calibrations. All calibrations must be performed according to the procedures described and at the intervals prescribed in 641—subrule 45.1(5).

(10) The applicant identifies and describes the location(s) of all field stations and permanent radiographic installations.

(11) The applicant identifies the locations where all records required by 641—Chapters 38, 39, 40, and 45 will be located.

d. Specific licenses for well logging. The agency will approve an application for a specific license for the use of licensed material in well logging if the applicant meets the following requirements:

(1) The applicant shall satisfy the general requirements specified in 39.4(25) and all other requirements in 641—Chapter 39, as appropriate, and any special requirements contained in 39.4(31) "d."

(2) The applicant shall develop a program for training logging supervisors and logging assistants and submit to the agency a description of this program which specifies the following:

1. Initial training;
2. On-the-job training;
3. Annual safety reviews provided by the licensee;

4. The means the applicant will use to demonstrate the logging supervisor's knowledge and understanding of and ability to comply with the agency's regulations and licensing requirements and the applicant's operating and emergency procedures; and

5. The means the applicant will use to demonstrate the logging assistant's knowledge and understanding of and ability to comply with the applicant's operating and emergency procedures.

(3) The applicant shall submit to the agency written operating and emergency procedures as described in 641—subrule 45.6(16) or an outline or summary of the procedures that includes the important radiation safety aspects of the procedures.

(4) The applicant shall establish and submit to the agency its program for annual inspections of the job performance of each logging supervisor to ensure that the agency's regulations and license requirements and the applicant's operating and emergency procedures are followed. Inspection records must be retained for three years after each annual internal inspection.

(5) The applicant shall submit a description of its overall organizational structure as the organizational structure applies to the radiation safety responsibilities in well logging, including specified delegations of authority and responsibility.

(6) If an applicant wants to perform leak testing of sealed sources, the applicant shall identify the manufacturers and the model numbers of the leak test kits to be used. If the applicant wants to analyze its own wipe samples, the applicant shall establish procedures to be followed and submit a description of these procedures to the agency. The description must include the instruments to be used, methods of performing the analysis, and pertinent experience of the person who will analyze the wipe samples.

39.4(32) *Specific terms and conditions of licenses.*

a. Each license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to all the provisions of the Iowa Code, now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, regulations, and orders of the agency.

b. No license issued or granted under this chapter and no right to possess or utilize radioactive material granted by any license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be transferred, assigned, or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of any license to any person unless the agency shall, after securing full information, find that the transfer is in accordance with the provisions of the Iowa Code, now or hereafter in effect, and to all valid rules, regulations, and orders of the agency, and shall give its consent in writing. An application for transfer of license must include:

(1) The identity and technical and financial qualifications of the proposed transferee; and

(2) The financial assurance for decommissioning information required by 39.4(26).

c. Each person licensed by the agency pursuant to this chapter shall confine use and possession of the material licensed to the locations and purposes authorized in the license.

d. Each licensee shall notify the agency in writing when the licensee decides to permanently discontinue all activities involving materials authorized under the license.

e. Each licensee preparing technetium-99m radiopharmaceuticals from molybdenum-99/technetium-99m generators or rubidium-82 from strontium-82/rubidium-82 generators shall test the generator eluates for molybdenum-99 breakthrough or strontium-82 and strontium-85 contamination, respectively, in accordance with 641—subrule 41.2(34). The licensee shall record the results of each test and retain each record for three years after the record is made. The licensee shall report the results of any test that exceeds the permissible concentration listed in 641—paragraph 41.2(34) “a” at the time of generator elution, in accordance with 641—paragraph 41.2(34) “e.”

f. Each general licensee that is required to register by 39.4(21) or 39.4(22) and each specific licensee shall notify the agency in writing immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any Chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code by or against:

(1) The licensee;

(2) An entity (as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C. 101(15)) controlling the licensee or listing the license or licensee as property of the estate; or

(3) An affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C. 101(2)) of the licensee.

The notification specified in 39.4(32) “f” shall indicate the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed and the date of the filing of the petition.

g. (1) Authorization under 39.4(29) “h” to produce positron emission tomography (PET) radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in the licensee’s consortium does not relieve the licensee from complying with applicable FDA, other federal, and state requirements governing radioactive drugs.

(2) Each licensee authorized under 39.4(29) “h” to produce PET radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in the licensee’s consortium shall:

1. Satisfy the labeling requirements in 39.4(29) “j”(1) “4” for each PET radioactive drug transport radiation shield and each syringe, vial, or other container used to hold a PET radioactive drug intended for noncommercial distribution to members of the licensee’s consortium.

2. Possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of the PET radioactive drugs intended for noncommercial distribution to members of the licensee’s consortium and meet the procedural, radioactivity measurement, instrument test, instrument check, and instrument adjustment requirements in 39.4(29) “j”(3).

(3) A licensee that is a pharmacy authorized under 39.4(24)“h” to produce PET radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in the pharmacy’s consortium shall require that any individual who prepares PET radioactive drugs shall be:

1. An authorized nuclear pharmacist who meets the requirements in 39.4(29)“j”(2)“2,” or
2. An individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist as specified in 641—subrule 41.2(11).

(4) A pharmacy authorized under 39.4(29)“j” to produce PET radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in the pharmacy’s consortium that allows an individual to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist shall meet the requirements in 39.4(29)“j”(2)“5.”

39.4(33) *Expiration and termination of licenses and decommissioning of sites and separate buildings or outdoor areas.*

a. Each specific license expires at the end of the day on the expiration date stated in the license unless the licensee has filed an application for renewal under 39.4(33) not less than 30 days before the expiration date stated in the existing license. If an application for renewal has been filed at least 30 days before the expiration date stated in the existing license, the existing license expires at the end of the day on which the agency makes a final determination to deny the renewal application or, if the determination states an expiration date, the expiration date stated in the determination.

b. Each specific license revoked by the agency expires at the end of the day on the date of the agency’s final determination to revoke the license, or on the expiration date stated in the determination, or as otherwise provided by agency order.

c. Each specific license continues in effect, beyond the expiration date if necessary, with respect to possession of byproduct material until the agency notifies the licensee in writing that the license is terminated. During this time, the licensee shall:

- (1) Limit actions involving byproduct material to those related to decommissioning; and
- (2) Continue to control entry to restricted areas until they are suitable for release in accordance with state of Iowa requirements.

d. Within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the following, each licensee shall provide notification to the agency in writing of such occurrence, and either begin decommissioning its site, or any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity so that the building or outdoor area is suitable for release in accordance with the state of Iowa requirements, or submit within 12 months of notification a decommissioning plan, if required by 39.4(33)“j” and begin decommissioning upon approval of that plan if:

- (1) The license has expired pursuant to 39.4(33)“a” or “b”;
- (2) The licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities, as defined in 641—38.2(136C) at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity such that the building or outdoor area is unsuitable for release in accordance with state of Iowa requirements;
- (3) No principal activities under the license have been conducted for a period of 24 months; or
- (4) No principal activities have been conducted for a period of 24 months in any separate building or outdoor area suitable for release in accordance with State of Iowa requirements.

e. Coincident with the notification required by 39.4(33)“d,” the licensee shall maintain in effect all decommissioning financial assurances established by the licensee pursuant to subrule 39.4(26) in conjunction with a license issuance or renewal or as required by this subrule. The amount of the financial assurance must be increased, or may be decreased, as appropriate, to cover the detailed cost estimate for decommissioning established pursuant to paragraph 39.4(33)“g.”

(1) Any licensee who has not provided financial assurance to cover the detailed cost estimate submitted with the decommissioning plan shall do so when this rule becomes effective on July 9, 1997.

(2) Following approval of the decommissioning plan, a licensee may reduce the amount of the financial assurance as decommissioning proceeds and radiological contamination is reduced at the site with the approval of the agency.

f. The agency may grant a request to extend the time periods established in 39.4(33)“d” if the agency determines that this request is not detrimental to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The request must be submitted no later than 30 days before notification pursuant

to 39.4(33)“d.” The schedule for decommissioning set forth in 39.4(33)“d” of this subrule may not commence until the agency has made a determination on the request.

g. A decommissioning plan must be submitted if required by license conditions or if the procedures and activities necessary to carry out decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area have not been previously approved by the agency and these procedures could increase the potential health and safety impacts to workers or to the public.

(1) Procedures having potential health and safety impacts include, but are not limited to:

1. Procedures that would involve techniques not applied routinely during cleanup or maintenance operations;

2. Workers that would be entering areas not normally occupied where surface contamination and radiation levels are significantly higher than routinely encountered during operation;

3. Procedures that could result in significantly greater airborne concentrations of radioactive material than are present during operation;

4. Procedures could result in significantly greater releases of radioactive material to the environment than those associated with operation.

(2) The agency may approve an alternate schedule for submittal of a decommissioning plan required pursuant to 39.4(33)“d” of this subrule if the agency determines that the alternate schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest.

(3) Procedures such as those listed in 39.4(33)“g” with potential health and safety impacts may not be carried out prior to approval of the decommissioning plan.

(4) The proposed decommissioning plan for the site or separate building or outdoor area must include:

1. A description of the conditions of the site or separate building or outdoor area sufficient to evaluate the acceptability of the plan;

2. A description of planned decommissioning activities;

3. A description of the methods used to ensure protection of workers and the environment against radiation hazards during decommissioning;

4. A description of the planned final radiation survey; and

5. An updated detailed cost estimate for decommissioning, and a plan for ensuring the availability of adequate funds for completion of decommissioning.

6. A description of the physical security plan and material control and accounting plan provisions in place during decommissioning.

7. For decommissioning plans calling for completion of decommissioning later than 24 months after plan approval, the plan shall include justification for the delay based on the criteria in paragraph “i” of this subrule.

(5) The proposed decommissioning plan will be approved by the agency if the information therein demonstrates that the decommissioning will be completed as soon as practicable and that the health and safety of workers and the public will be adequately protected.

h. Except as provided in 39.4(33)“i,” licensees shall complete decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning. When the decommissioning involves the entire site, the licensee shall request license termination as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning.

i. The agency may approve a request for an alternative schedule for completion of decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area, and license termination if appropriate, if the agency determines that the alternative is warranted by consideration of the following:

(1) It is technically feasible to complete decommissioning within the allotted 24-month period;

(2) Sufficient waste disposal capacity is available to allow completion of decommissioning within the allotted 24-month period;

(3) A significant volume reduction exposure to workers can be achieved by allowing short-lived radionuclides to decay;

(4) A significant reduction in radiation exposure to workers can be achieved by allowing short-lived radionuclides to decay; and

(5) Other site-specific factors which the agency may consider appropriate on a case-by-case basis, such as the regulatory requirements of other government agencies, lawsuits, groundwater treatment activities, monitored natural groundwater restoration, actions that could result in more environmental harm than a deferred cleanup, and other factors beyond the controls of the licensee.

j. As the final step in decommissioning, the licensee shall:

(1) Certify the disposition of all licensed material, including accumulated wastes, by submitting a completed IDPH Form 588-2793 or equivalent information; and

(2) Conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey unless the licensee demonstrates in some other manner that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with the criteria for decommissioning in 641—40.28(136C) through 641—40.31(136C). The licensee shall, as appropriate:

1. Report levels of gamma radiation in units of millisieverts (microrentgen) per hour at one meter from surfaces, and report the level of radioactivity, including alpha and beta, in units of disintegrations per minute or microcuries (megabecquerels) per 100 square centimeters (removable and fixed) for surfaces, microcuries (megabecquerels) per liter for water, and becquerels (picocuries) per gram for solids such as soils or concrete; and

2. Specify the survey instrument(s) used and certify that each instrument is properly calibrated and tested.

k. Specific licenses, including expired licenses, will be terminated by written notice to the licensee when the agency determines that:

(1) Byproduct material has been properly disposed;

(2) Reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, if present; and

(3) A radiation survey has been performed which demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release or other information submitted by the licensee is sufficient to demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with the criteria for decommissioning in 641—40.28(136C) through 641—40.31(136C).

(4) Records required by 39.4(52) “e” and 39.4(52) “g” have been received.

l. Prior to license termination, each licensee authorized to possess radioactive material with a half-life greater than 120 days, in an unsealed form, shall forward the following records to the agency:

(1) Disposal of licensed material (including burials authorized before January 28, 1981), made under 641—40.71(136C) through 641—40.74(136C); and

(2) Records required by 641—paragraph 40.82(2) “d.”

m. If licensed activities are transferred or assigned in accordance with 39.4(32) “b,” each licensee authorized to possess radioactive material with a half-life greater than 120 days, in an unsealed form, shall transfer the following records to the new licensee and the new licensee will be responsible for maintaining these records until the license is terminated:

(1) Records of disposal of licensed material (including burials authorized before January 28, 1981), made under 641—40.71(136C) through 641—40.74(136C); and

(2) Records required by 641—paragraph 40.82(2) “d.”

n. Prior to license termination, each licensee shall forward the records required by 39.4(26) “g” to the agency.

39.4(34) *Renewal of licenses.*

a. Applications for renewal of specific licenses shall be filed in accordance with 39.4(24) and include the fees required in 641—subrule 38.8(2).

b. In any case in which a licensee, not less than 30 days prior to expiration of an existing license, has filed an application in proper form for renewal or for a new license authorizing the same activities, such existing license shall not expire until final action by the agency.

39.4(35) *Amendment of licenses at request of licensee.* Applications for amendment of a license shall be filed in accordance with 39.4(24), include the fees required in 641—subrule 38.8(2), and shall specify the respects in which the licensee desires the license to be amended and the grounds for such amendment.

39.4(36) *Agency action on applications to renew or amend.* In considering an application by a licensee to renew or amend the license, the agency will apply the criteria set forth in 39.4(25), 39.4(27), 39.4(28), and 39.4(29) and in 641—Chapters 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45, as applicable.

39.4(37) *Persons possessing a license for source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass on effective date of these rules.* Any person who, on the effective date of these rules, possesses a general or specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass, shall be deemed to possess a like license issued under this chapter and the Iowa Code, such license to expire either 90 days after receipt from the agency of a notice of expiration of such license, or on the date or expiration specified in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission license, whichever is earlier.

39.4(38) *Persons possessing naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material on effective date of these rules.* Any person who, on the effective date of these rules, possesses NARM for which a specific license is required by the Iowa Code or this chapter shall be deemed to possess such a license issued under the Iowa Code and this chapter. Such license shall expire 90 days after the effective date of these rules; provided, however, that if within the 90 days the person possessing such material files an application in proper form for a license, such existing license shall not expire until the application has been finally determined by the agency.

39.4(39) *Requirements for license to initially transfer source material for use under a general license.* An application for a specific license to initially transfer source material for use under 39.4(21), or equivalent regulations of an agreement state or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, will be approved if:

- a. The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in 39.4(25); and
- b. The applicant submits adequate information on, and the agency approves the methods to be used for, quality control, labeling, and providing safety instructions to recipients.

39.4(40) *Conditions of licenses to initially transfer source material for use under general license: quality control, labeling, safety instructions, and records and reports.*

- a. Each person licensed under 39.4(39) shall label the immediate container of each quantity of source material with the type of source material and quantity of material and the words “radioactive material.”
- b. Each person licensed under 39.4(39) shall ensure that the quantities and concentrations of source material are as labeled and indicated in any transfer records.

c. Each person licensed under 39.4(39) shall provide the information specified in this paragraph to each person to whom source material is transferred for use under 39.4(21) or equivalent provisions in agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations. This information must be transferred before the source material is transferred for the first time in each calendar year to the particular recipient. The required information includes:

(1) A copy of 39.4(21) and 39.4(41) or relevant equivalent regulations of the agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(2) Appropriate radiation safety precautions and instructions relating to handling, use, storage, and disposal of the material.

d. Each person licensed under 39.4(39) shall report transfers as follows:

(1) File a report with the Iowa Department of Public Health, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The report shall include the following information:

1. The name, address, and license number of the person who transferred the source material;
2. For each general licensee under 39.4(21) or equivalent agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission provisions to whom greater than 50 grams (0.11 lb) of source material has been transferred in a single calendar quarter, the name and address of the general licensee to whom source material is distributed; a responsible agent, by name or position, or both, and telephone number, of the general licensee to whom the material was sent; and the type, physical form, and quantity of source material transferred; and
3. The total quantity of each type and physical form of source material transferred in the reporting period to all such generally licensed recipients.

(2) File a report with each responsible agreement state agency or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that identifies all persons, operating under provisions equivalent to 39.4(21), to whom greater than 50

grams (0.11 lb) of source material has been transferred within a single calendar quarter. The report shall include the following information specific to those transfers made to the agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission jurisdiction:

1. The name, address, and license number of the person who transferred the source material; and
2. The name and address of the general licensee to whom source material was distributed; a responsible agent, by name or position, or both, and telephone number, of the general licensee to whom the material was sent; and the type, physical form, and quantity of source material transferred; and
3. The total quantity of each type and physical form of source material transferred in the reporting period to all such generally licensed recipients within the agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission jurisdiction.

(3) Submit each report by January 31 of each year covering all transfers for the previous calendar year. If no transfers were made to persons generally licensed under 39.4(21) or equivalent agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission provisions during the current period, a report shall be submitted to the agency indicating so. If no transfers have been made to general licensees in a particular agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission jurisdiction during the reporting period, this information shall be reported to the responsible agreement state agency or Nuclear Regulatory Commission upon request.

e. Each person licensed under 39.4(39) shall maintain all information that supports the reports required by these rules concerning each transfer to a general licensee for a period of one year after the event is included in a report to the agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or to an agreement state agency.

39.4(41) *Transfer of material.*

a. No licensee shall transfer radioactive material except as authorized pursuant to 39.4(41).

b. Except as otherwise provided in the license and subject to the provisions of 39.4(41) "c" and "d," any licensee may transfer radioactive material:

(1) To the agency (a licensee may transfer material to the agency only after receiving prior approval from the agency);

(2) To the U.S. Department of Energy;

(3) To any person exempt from these rules to the extent permitted under such exemption;

(4) To any person authorized to receive such material under terms of a general license or its equivalent, or a specific license or equivalent licensing document, issued by the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, any agreement state or any licensing state, or to any person otherwise authorized to receive such material by the federal government or any agency thereof, the agency, an agreement state, or a licensing state; or

(5) As otherwise authorized by the agency in writing.

c. Before transferring radioactive material to a specific licensee of the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state or a licensing state, or to a general licensee who is required to register with the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state or a licensing state prior to receipt of the radioactive material, the licensee transferring the material shall verify that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred.

d. Any of the following methods for the verification required by 39.4(41) "c" is acceptable:

(1) The transferor may possess and read a current copy of the transferee's specific license or registration certificate.

(2) The transferor may possess a written certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date.

(3) For emergency shipments, the transferor may accept oral certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date, provided that the oral certification is confirmed in writing within ten days.

(4) The transferor may obtain other information compiled by a reporting service from official records of the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state regarding the identity of licensees and the scope and expiration dates of licenses and registration.

(5) When none of the methods of verification described in 39.4(41)“d”(1) through (4) are readily available or when a transferor desires to verify that information received by one of such methods is correct or up to date, the transferor may obtain and record confirmation from the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state that the transferee is licensed to receive the radioactive material.

e. Shipment and transport of radioactive material shall be in accordance with the provisions of 641—39.5(136C).

39.4(42) to 39.4(50) Reserved.

39.4(51) *Modification and revocation of licenses.*

a. The terms and conditions of all licenses shall be subject to amendment, revision, or modification or the license may be suspended or revoked by reason of amendments to the Iowa Code, or by reason of rules, regulations, and orders issued by the agency.

b. Any license may be revoked, suspended, or modified, in whole or in part, for any material false statement in the application or any statement of fact required under provisions of the Iowa Code, or because of conditions revealed by such application or statement of fact or any report, record, or inspection or other means which would warrant the agency to refuse to grant a license on an original application, or for violation of, or failure to observe any of the terms and conditions of the Iowa Code, or of the license, or of any rule, regulation, or order of the agency.

c. Except in cases of willfulness or those in which the public health, interest or safety requires otherwise, no license shall be modified, suspended, or revoked unless, prior to the institution of proceedings therefor, facts or conduct which may warrant such action shall have been called to the attention of the licensee in writing and the licensee shall have been accorded an opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with all lawful requirements.

39.4(52) *Records.*

a. Each person who receives source or byproduct material pursuant to a license issued pursuant to these rules shall keep records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of the source or byproduct material as follows:

(1) The licensee shall retain each record of receipt of the source or byproduct material as long as the material is possessed and for three years following transfer or disposition of the source or byproduct material.

(2) The licensee who transferred the material shall retain each record of transfer of the source or byproduct material until the agency terminates each license that authorizes the activity that is subject to the record-keeping requirement.

(3) The licensee who disposed of the material shall retain each record of disposal of the source or byproduct material until the agency terminates each license that authorizes disposal of the material.

b. The licensee shall retain each record that is required by these rules or by license condition for the period specified by the appropriate rule or license condition; the record must be retained until the agency terminates each license that authorizes the activity that is subject to the record-keeping requirements.

c. Records which must be maintained may be the original or a reproduced copy or microfilm if such reproduced copy or microfilm is duly authenticated by authorized personnel and the microfilm is capable of producing a clear and legible copy after storage for the period specified by agency regulations. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the required retention period. Records such as letters, drawings and specifications must include all pertinent information such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The licensee shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

d. If there is a conflict between the agency's rules or other written agency approval or authorization pertaining to the retention period for the same type of record, the retention period specified in these rules for such records shall apply unless the agency has granted a specific exemption from the record retention requirements specified in agency rules.

e. Prior to license termination, each licensee authorized to possess radioactive material with a half-life greater than 120 days, in an unsealed form, shall forward the following records to the agency:

(1) Records of disposal of licensed material made under 641—40.71(136C) (including burials authorized before January 28, 1981) to 641—40.74(136C); and

(2) Records required by 641—paragraph 40.82(2) “d.”

f. If licensed activities are transferred or assigned, each licensee authorized to possess radioactive material, with a half-life greater than 120 days, in an unsealed form, shall transfer the following records to the new licensee and the new licensee will be responsible for maintaining these records until the license is terminated:

(1) Records of disposal of licensed material made under 40.71(136C) (including burials authorized before January 28, 1981) to 641—40.74(136C); and

(2) Records required by 641—paragraph 40.82(2) “d.”

g. Prior to license termination, each licensee shall forward the records required by subrule 39.4(26) to the agency.

39.4(53) to 39.4(89) Reserved.

39.4(90) *Reciprocal recognition of licenses.*

a. Licenses of byproduct, source, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass.

(1) Subject to 641—Chapter 39, any person who holds a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, and issued by the agency having jurisdiction where the licensee maintains an office for directing the licensed activity and at which radiation safety records are normally maintained, is hereby granted a general license to conduct the activities authorized in such licensing document within this state for a period not in excess of 180 days in a one-year period. The one-year period starts on the day the licensee’s reciprocity fee, as specified in 641—subrule 38.8(8), is received by the agency and ends exactly 365 days later. Licensees are responsible for ensuring they do not exceed the 180-day limit within the one-year period and must apply for renewal 30 days prior to the expiration date of the one-year reciprocal recognition period. Out-of-state persons wishing to operate in the state in excess of 180 calendar days must obtain an Iowa radioactive materials license.

(2) The licensing document referenced in 39.4(90) “a”(1) shall not limit the activity authorized by such document to specified installations or locations.

(3) The out-of-state licensee shall notify the agency in writing at least three working days prior to engaging in activities in the state. Such notification shall indicate the location, period, and type of proposed possession and use within the state, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the pertinent licensing document initially. If, for a specific case, the three-day period would impose an undue hardship on the out-of-state licensee, the licensee may, upon application to the agency, obtain permission to proceed sooner. The agency may waive the requirement for filing additional written notifications during the remainder of the one-year reciprocity period following the receipt of the initial notification from a person engaging in activities under the general license provided by 39.4(90) “a.”

(4) The out-of-state licensee shall comply with all applicable rules of the agency and with all the terms and conditions of the licensing document, except any such terms and conditions which may be inconsistent with applicable rules of the agency.

(5) The out-of-state licensee shall supply other information as the agency may request.

(6) The out-of-state licensee shall not transfer or dispose of radioactive material possessed or used under the general license provided by 39.4(90) “a” except by transfer to a person specifically licensed by the agency, another agreement state or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to receive such material.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of 39.4(90) “a”(1), any person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state authorizing the holder to manufacture, transfer, install, or service a device described in 39.4(22) “d”(1) within areas subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing body is hereby granted a general license to install, transfer, demonstrate, or service such a device in this state provided that:

1. Such person shall file a report with the agency within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which any device is transferred to or installed in this state. Each such report shall identify each general

licensee to whom such device is transferred by name and address, the type of device transferred, and the quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device;

2. The device has been manufactured, labeled, installed, and serviced in accordance with applicable provisions of the specific license issued to such person by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state;

3. Such person shall ensure that any labels required to be affixed to the device under regulations of the authority which licensed manufacture of the device bear a statement that "Removal of this label is prohibited"; and

4. The holder of the specific license shall furnish to each general licensee to whom the holder transfers such device or on whose premises the holder installs such device a copy of the general license contained in 39.4(22) "d" or in equivalent regulations of the agency having jurisdiction over the manufacture and distribution of the device.

(8) The agency may withdraw, limit, or qualify its acceptance of any specific license or equivalent licensing document issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, or any product distributed pursuant to such licensing document, upon determining that such action is necessary in order to prevent undue hazard to public health and safety or property.

(9) The agency may revoke or suspend an out-of-state radiographer's ID card issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a licensing state, or another agreement state in accordance with the provisions of 641—45.1(10) "h."

b. Licenses of naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material.

(1) Subject to 641—Chapter 39, any person who holds a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, and issued by the agency having jurisdiction where the licensee maintains an office for directing the licensed activity and at which radiation safety records are normally maintained, is hereby granted a general license to conduct the activities authorized in such licensing document within this state for a period not in excess of 180 days in a one-year period. The one-year period starts on the day the licensee's reciprocity fee, as specified in 641—subrule 38.8(8), is received by the agency and ends exactly 365 days later. Licensees are responsible for ensuring they do not exceed the 180-day limit within the one-year period and must apply for renewal 30 days prior to the expiration date of the one-year reciprocal recognition period. Out-of-state persons wishing to operate in the state in excess of 180 calendar days must obtain an Iowa radioactive materials license, which requires that the person have a permanent office in Iowa where records are maintained pertaining to licensed activities and where material can be stored, and must have at least one full-time employee and a telephone.

(2) The licensing document referenced in 39.4(90) "a"(1) shall not limit the activity authorized by such document to specified installations or locations.

(3) The out-of-state licensee shall notify the agency in writing at least three days prior to engaging in activities in the state. Such notification shall indicate the location, period, and type of proposed possession and use within the state, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the pertinent licensing document initially. If, for a specific case, the three-day period would impose an undue hardship on the out-of-state licensee, the licensee may, upon application to the agency, obtain permission to proceed sooner. The agency may waive the requirement for filing additional written notifications during the remainder of the one-year reciprocity period following the receipt of the initial notification from a person engaging in activities under the general license provided by 39.4(90) "b."

(4) The out-of-state licensee shall comply with all applicable rules of the agency and with all the terms and conditions of the licensing document, except any such terms and conditions which may be inconsistent with applicable rules of the agency.

(5) The out-of-state licensee shall supply other information as the agency may request.

(6) The out-of-state licensee shall not transfer or dispose of radioactive material possessed or used under the general license provided by 39.4(90) "b" except by transfer to a person:

1. Specifically licensed by the agency, another agreement state or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to receive such material, or

2. Exempt from the requirements for a license for such material under 39.4(3) "a."

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of 39.4(90)“b”(1), any person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state authorizing the holder to manufacture, transfer, install, or service a device described in 39.4(22)“d”(1) within areas subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing body is hereby granted a general license to install, transfer, demonstrate, or service such a device in this state provided that:

1. Such person shall file a report with the agency within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which any device is transferred to or installed in this state. Each such report shall identify each general licensee to whom such device is transferred by name and address, the type of device transferred, and the quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device;

2. The device has been manufactured, labeled, installed, and serviced in accordance with applicable provisions of the specific license issued to such person by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state;

3. Such person shall ensure that any labels required to be affixed to the device under regulations of the authority which licensed manufacture of the device bear a statement that “Removal of this label is prohibited”; and

4. The holder of the specific license shall furnish to each general licensee to whom the holder transfers such device or on whose premises the holder installs such device a copy of the general license contained in 39.4(22)“d” or in equivalent regulations of the agency having jurisdiction over the manufacture and distribution of the device.

(8) The agency may withdraw, limit, or qualify its acceptance of any specific license or equivalent licensing document issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an agreement state, or any product distributed pursuant to such licensing document, upon determining that such action is necessary in order to prevent undue hazard to public health and safety or property.

(9) The agency may revoke or suspend an out-of-state radiographer’s ID card issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a licensing state, or another agreement state in accordance with the provisions of 641—45.1(10)“h.”

39.4(91) to 39.4(104) Reserved.

[ARC 7983B, IAB 7/29/09, effective 9/2/09; ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—39.5(136C) Transportation of radioactive material.

39.5(1) All persons who transport radioactive material or deliver radioactive material to a carrier for transport must comply with the applicable provisions contained in 10 CFR Part 71 and 49 CFR Parts 170 through 189. The regulations in 10 CFR Part 71 apply to any licensee authorized by specific or general license to receive, possess, use, or transfer licensed material, if the licensee delivers that material to a carrier for transport, transports the material outside the site of usage, or transports that material on public highways. No provision of 10 CFR Part 71 authorizes possession of licensed material.

39.5(2) The provisions of 10 CFR Part 71 are subject to the following conditions.

- a. Not adopted by reference are 10 CFR 71.11, 71.14(b), 71.19, 71.31, 71.33, 71.35, 71.37, 71.38, 71.39, 71.41, 71.43, 71.45, 71.51, 71.55, 71.59, 71.61, 71.63, 71.64, 71.65, 71.70, 71.71, 71.73, 71.74, 71.75, 71.77, 71.85(a)-(c), 71.91(b), 71.101(c)(2), 71.101(d), 71.101(e), 71.107, 71.109, 71.111, 71.113, 71.115, 71.117, 71.119, 71.121, 71.123, and 71.125.

- b. Where the words “NRC”, “Commission”, “Nuclear Regulatory Commission”, “United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission” or “Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office” appear in 10 CFR Part 71, substitute the words “Iowa Department of Public Health” except when used in 10 CFR 71.5(b), 71.10, 71.17(c)(3), 71.17(e), 71.85(c), 71.88(a)(4), 71.93(c), 71.95, 71.97(c), 71.97(c)(3)(iii), and 71.97(f).

- c. The terms “certificate of compliance” and “compliance holder or applicant” apply to the NRC as it is the sole authority for issuing a package certificate of compliance.

- d. Iowa form “Notice to Employees” must be posted instead of NRC Form 3 that is specified in 10 CFR Part 71.

[ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX A
EXEMPT CONCENTRATIONS

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I	Column II
		Gas concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>1</u> /	Liquid and solid concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>2</u> /
Antimony (51)	Sb-122		3×10^{-4}
	Sb-124		2×10^{-4}
	Sb-125		1×10^{-3}
Argon (18)	Ar-37	1×10^{-3}	
	Ar-41	4×10^{-7}	
Arsenic (33)	As-73		5×10^{-3}
	As-74		5×10^{-4}
	As-76		2×10^{-4}
	As-77		8×10^{-4}
Barium (56)	Ba-131		2×10^{-3}
	Ba-140		3×10^{-4}
Beryllium (4)	Be-7		2×10^{-2}
Bismuth (83)	Bi-206		4×10^{-4}
Bromine (35)	Br-82	4×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
Cadmium (48)	Cd-109		2×10^{-3}
	Cd-115m		3×10^{-4}
	Cd-115		3×10^{-4}
Calcium (20)	Ca-45		9×10^{-5}
	Ca-47		5×10^{-4}
Carbon (6)	C-14	1×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}
Cerium (58)	Ce-141		9×10^{-4}
	Ce-143		4×10^{-4}
	Ce-144		1×10^{-4}
Cesium (55)	Cs-131		2×10^{-2}
	Cs-134m		6×10^{-2}
	Cs-134		9×10^{-5}
Chlorine (17)	Cl-38	9×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}
Chromium (24)	Cr-51		2×10^{-2}
Cobalt (27)	Co-57		5×10^{-3}
	Co-58		1×10^{-3}
	Co-60		5×10^{-4}
Copper (29)	Cu-64		3×10^{-3}
Dysprosium (66)	Dy-165		4×10^{-3}
	Dy-166		4×10^{-4}
Erbium (68)	Er-169		9×10^{-4}
	Er-171		1×10^{-3}
Europium (63)	Eu-152(9.2 h)		6×10^{-4}

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I	Column II
		Gas concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>1</u> /	Liquid and solid concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>2</u> /
	Eu-155		2×10^{-3}
Fluorine (9)	F-18	2×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}
Gadolinium (64)	Gd-153		2×10^{-3}
	Gd-159		8×10^{-4}
Gallium (31)	Ga-72		4×10^{-4}
Germanium (32)	Ge-71		2×10^{-2}
Gold (79)	Au-196		2×10^{-3}
	Au-198		5×10^{-4}
	Au-199		2×10^{-3}
Hafnium (72)	Hf-181		7×10^{-4}
Hydrogen (1)	H-3	5×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}
Indium (49)	In-113m		1×10^{-2}
	In-114m		2×10^{-4}
Iodine (53)	I-126	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	I-131	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	I-132	8×10^{-8}	6×10^{-4}
	I-133	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
	I-134	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
Iridium (77)	Ir-190		2×10^{-3}
	Ir-192		4×10^{-4}
	Ir-194		3×10^{-4}
Iron (26)	Fe-55		8×10^{-3}
	Fe-59		6×10^{-4}
Krypton (36)	Kr-85m	1×10^{-6}	
	Kr-85	3×10^{-6}	
Lanthanum (57)	La-140		2×10^{-4}
Lead (82)	Pb-203		4×10^{-3}
Lutetium (71)	Lu-177		1×10^{-3}
Manganese (25)	Mn-52		3×10^{-4}
	Mn-54		1×10^{-3}
	Mn-56		1×10^{-3}
Mercury (80)	Hg-197m		2×10^{-3}
	Hg-197		3×10^{-3}
	Hg-203		2×10^{-4}
Molybdenum (42)	Mo-99		2×10^{-3}
Neodymium (60)	Nd-147		6×10^{-4}
	Nd-149		3×10^{-3}
Nickel (28)	Ni-65		1×10^{-3}
Niobium (Columbium) (41)	Nb-95		1×10^{-3}
	Nb-97		9×10^{-3}

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I	Column II
		Gas concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>1</u> /	Liquid and solid concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>2</u> /
Osmium (76)	Os-185		7×10^{-4}
	Os-191m		3×10^{-2}
	Os-191		2×10^{-3}
	Os-193		6×10^{-4}
Palladium (46)	Pd-103		3×10^{-3}
	Pd-109		9×10^{-4}
Phosphorus (15)	P-32		2×10^{-4}
Platinum (78)	Pt-191		1×10^{-3}
	Pt-193m		1×10^{-2}
	Pt-197m		1×10^{-2}
	Pt-197		1×10^{-3}
Potassium (19)	K-42		3×10^{-3}
Praseodymium (59)	Pr-142		3×10^{-4}
	Pr-143		5×10^{-4}
Promethium (61)	Pm-147		2×10^{-3}
	Pm-149		4×10^{-4}
Rhenium (75)	Re-183		6×10^{-3}
	Re-186		9×10^{-4}
	Re-188		6×10^{-4}
Rhodium (45)	Rh-103m		1×10^{-1}
	Rh-105		1×10^{-3}
Rubidium (37)	Rb-86		7×10^{-4}
Ruthenium (44)	Ru-97		4×10^{-3}
	Ru-103		8×10^{-4}
	Ru-105		1×10^{-3}
	Ru-106		1×10^{-4}
Samarium (62)	Sm-153		8×10^{-4}
Scandium (21)	Sc-46		4×10^{-4}
	Sc-47		9×10^{-4}
	Sc-48		3×10^{-4}
Selenium (34)	Se-75		3×10^{-3}
Silicon (14)	Si-31		9×10^{-3}
Silver (47)	Ag-105		1×10^{-3}
	Ag-110m		3×10^{-4}
	Ag-111		4×10^{-4}
Sodium (11)	Na-24		2×10^{-3}
Strontium (38)	Sr-85		1×10^{-3}
	Sr-89		1×10^{-4}
	Sr-91		7×10^{-4}
	Sr-92		7×10^{-4}

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I	Column II
		Gas concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml } 1/$	Liquid and solid concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml } 2/$
Sulfur (16)	S-35	9×10^{-8}	6×10^{-4}
Tantalum (73)	Ta-182		4×10^{-4}
Technetium (43)	Tc-96m		1×10^{-1}
	Tc-96		1×10^{-3}
Tellurium (52)	Te-125m		2×10^{-3}
	Te-127m		6×10^{-4}
	Te-127		3×10^{-3}
	Te-129m		3×10^{-4}
	Te-131m		6×10^{-4}
	Te-132		3×10^{-4}
Terbium (65)	Tb-160		4×10^{-4}
Thallium (81)	Tl-200		4×10^{-3}
	Tl-201		3×10^{-3}
	Tl-202		1×10^{-3}
	Tl-204		1×10^{-3}
Thulium (69)	Tm-170		5×10^{-4}
	Tm-171		5×10^{-3}
Tin (50)	Sn-113		9×10^{-4}
	Sn-125		2×10^{-4}
Tungsten (Wolfram) (74)	W-181		4×10^{-3}
	W-187		7×10^{-4}
Vanadium (23)	V-48		3×10^{-4}
Xenon (54)	Xe-131m	4×10^{-6}	
	Xe-133	3×10^{-6}	
	Xe-135	1×10^{-6}	
Ytterbium (70)	Yb-175		1×10^{-3}
Yttrium (39)	Y-90		2×10^{-4}
	Y-91m		3×10^{-2}
	Y-91		3×10^{-4}
	Y-92		6×10^{-4}
	Y-93		3×10^{-4}
Zinc (30)	Zn-65		1×10^{-3}
	Zn-69m		7×10^{-4}
	Zn-69		2×10^{-2}
Zirconium (40)	Zr-95		6×10^{-4}
	Zr-97		2×10^{-4}
Beta- and/or gamma-emitting radioactive material not listed above with half-life of less than 3 years.		1×10^{-10}	1×10^{-6}

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I	Column II
		Gas concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>1/</u>	Liquid and solid concentration $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ <u>2/</u>

1/ Values are given in Column I only for those materials normally used as gases.

2/ $\mu\text{Ci/g}$ for solids.

NOTE 1: Many radionuclides transform into other radionuclides. In expressing the concentrations in Appendix A, the activity stated is that of the parent radionuclide and takes into account the radioactive decay products.

NOTE 2: For purposes of 39.4(3) where there is involved a combination of radionuclides, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: Determine for each radionuclide in the product the ratio between the radioactivity concentration present in the product and the exempt radioactivity concentration established in Appendix A for the specific radionuclide when not in combination. The sum of such ratios may not exceed "1."

EXAMPLE: Concentration of Radionuclide A in Product +

Exempt concentration of Radionuclide A

Concentration of Radionuclide B in Product < 1

Exempt concentration of Radionuclide B

NOTE 3: To convert $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ to SI units of megabecquerels per liter multiply the above values by 37.

EXAMPLE: Zirconium (40) Zr-97 ($2 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Ci/ml}$ multiplied by 37 is equivalent to $74 \times 10^{-4} \text{ MBq/l}$)

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX B
EXEMPT QUANTITIES

Radioactive Material	Microcuries
Antimony-122 (Sb 122)	100
Antimony-124 (Sb 124)	10
Antimony-125 (Sb 125)	10
Arsenic-73 (As 73)	100
Arsenic-74 (As 74)	10
Arsenic-76 (As 76)	10
Arsenic-77 (As 77)	100
Barium-131 (Ba 131)	10
Barium-133 (Ba 133)	10
Barium-140 (Ba 140)	10
Bismuth-210 (Bi 210)	1
Bromine-82 (Br 82)	10
Cadmium-109 (Cd 109)	10
Cadmium-115m (Cd 115m)	10
Cadmium-115 (Cd 115)	100
Calcium-45 (Ca 45)	10
Calcium-47 (Ca 47)	10
Carbon-14 (C 14)	100
Cerium-141 (Ce 141)	100
Cerium-143 (Ce 143)	100
Cerium-144 (Ce 144)	1
Cesium-129 (Cs 129)	100
Cesium-131 (Cs 131)	1,000
Cesium-134m (Cs 134m)	100
Cesium-134 (Cs 134)	1
Cesium-135 (Cs 135)	10
Cesium-136 (Cs 136)	10
Cesium-137 (Cs 137)	10
Chlorine-36 (Cl 36)	10
Chlorine-38 (Cl 38)	10
Chromium-51 (Cr 51)	1,000
Cobalt-57 (Co 57)	100
Cobalt-58m (Co 58m)	10
Cobalt-58 (Co 58)	10
Cobalt-60 (Co 60)	1
Copper-64 (Cu 64)	100
Dysprosium-165 (Dy 165)	10
Dysprosium-166 (Dy 166)	100
Erbium-169 (Er 169)	100
Erbium-171 (Er 171)	100
Europium-152 (Eu 152)9.2h	100
Europium-152 (Eu 152)13 yr	1
Europium-154 (Eu 154)	1
Europium-155 (Eu 155)	10
Fluorine-18 (F 18)	1,000

Radioactive Material	Microcuries
Gadolinium-153 (Gd 153)	10
Gadolinium-159 (Gd 159)	100
Gallium-67 (Ga 67)	100
Gallium-72 (Ga 72)	10
Germanium-68 (Ge 68)	10
Germanium-71 (Ge 71)	100
Gold-195 (Au 195)	10
Gold-198 (Au 198)	100
Gold-199 (Au 199)	100
Hafnium-181 (Hf 181)	10
Holmium-166 (Ho 166)	100
Hydrogen-3 (H 3)	1,000
Indium-111 (In 111)	100
Indium-113m (In 113m)	100
Indium-114m (In 114m)	10
Indium-115m (In 115m)	100
Indium-115 (In 115)	10
Iodine-123 (I 123)	100
Iodine-125 (I 125)	1
Iodine-126 (I 126)	1
Iodine-129 (I 129)	0.1
Iodine-131 (I 131)	1
Iodine-132 (I 132)	10
Iodine-133 (I 133)	1
Iodine-134 (I 134)	10
Iodine-135 (I 135)	10
Iridium-192 (Ir 192)	10
Iridium-194 (Ir 194)	100
Iron-52 (Fe 52)	10
Iron-55 (Fe 55)	100
Iron-59 (Fe 59)	10
Krypton-85 (Kr 85)	100
Krypton-87 (Kr 87)	10
Lanthanum-140 (La 140)	10
Lutetium-177 (Lu 177)	100
Manganese-52 (Mn 52)	10
Manganese-54 (Mn 54)	10
Manganese-56 (Mn 56)	10
Mercury-197m (Hg 197m)	100
Mercury-197 (Hg 197)	100
Mercury-203 (Hg 203)	10
Molybdenum-99 (Mo 99)	100
Neodymium-147 (Nd 147)	100
Neodymium-149 (Nd 149)	100
Nickel-59 (Ni 59)	100
Nickel-63 (Ni 63)	10
Nickel-65 (Ni 65)	100
Niobium-93m (Nb 93m)	10

Radioactive Material	Microcuries
Niobium-95 (Nb 95)	10
Niobium-97 (Nb 97)	10
Osmium-185 (Os 185)	10
Osmium-191m (Os 191m)	100
Osmium-191 (Os 191)	100
Osmium-193 (Os 193)	100
Palladium-103 (Pd 103)	100
Palladium-109 (Pd 109)	100
Phosphorus-32 (P 32)	10
Platinum-191 (Pt 191)	100
Platinum-193m (Pt 193m)	100
Platinum-193 (Pt 193)	100
Platinum-197m (Pt 197m)	100
Platinum-197 (Pt 197)	100
Polonium-210 (Po 210)	0.1
Potassium-42 (K 42)	10
Potassium-43 (K 43)	10
Praseodymium-142 (Pr 142)	100
Praseodymium-143 (Pr 143)	100
Promethium-147 (Pm 147)	10
Promethium-149 (Pm 149)	10
Rhenium-186 (Re 186)	100
Rhenium-188 (Re 188)	100
Rhodium-103m (Rh 103m)	100
Rhodium-105 (Rh 105)	100
Rubidium-81 (Rb 81)	10
Rubidium-86 (Rb 86)	10
Rubidium-87 (Rb 87)	10
Ruthenium-97 (Ru 97)	100
Ruthenium-103 (Ru 103)	10
Ruthenium-105 (Ru 105)	10
Ruthenium-106 (Ru 106)	1
Samarium-151 (Sm 151)	10
Samarium-153 (Sm 153)	100
Scandium-46 (Sc 46)	10
Scandium-47 (Sc 47)	100
Scandium-48 (Sc 48)	10
Selenium-75 (Se 75)	10
Silicon-31 (Si 31)	100
Silver-105 (Ag 105)	10
Silver-110m (Ag 110m)	1
Silver-111 (Ag 111)	100
Sodium-22 (Na 22)	10
Sodium-24 (Na 24)	10
Strontium-85 (Sr 85)	10
Strontium-89 (Sr 89)	1
Strontium-90 (Sr 90)	0.1
Strontium-91 (Sr 91)	10

Radioactive Material	Microcuries
Strontium-92 (Sr 92)	10
Sulphur-35 (S 35)	100
Tantalum-182 (Ta 182)	10
Technetium-96 (Tc 96)	10
Technetium-97m (Tc 97m)	100
Technetium-97 (Tc 97)	100
Technetium-99m (Tc 99m)	100
Technetium-99 (Tc 99)	10
Tellurium-125m (Te 125m)	10
Tellurium-127m (Te 127m)	10
Tellurium-127 (Te 127)	100
Tellurium-129m (Te 129m)	10
Tellurium-129 (Te 129)	100
Tellurium-131m (Te 131m)	10
Tellurium-132 (Te 132)	10
Terbium-160 (Tb 160)	10
Thallium-200 (Tl 200)	100
Thallium-201 (Tl 201)	100
Thallium-202 (Tl 202)	100
Thallium-204 (Tl 204)	10
Thulium-170 (Tm 170)	10
Thulium-171 (Tm 171)	10
Tin-113 (Sn 113)	10
Tin-125 (Sn 125)	10
Tungsten-181 (W 181)	10
Tungsten-185 (W 185)	10
Tungsten-187 (W 187)	100
Vanadium-48 (V 48)	10
Xenon-131m (Xe 131m)	1,000
Xenon-133 (Xe 133)	100
Xenon-135 (Xe 135)	100
Ytterbium-175 (Yb 175)	100
Yttrium-87 (Y 87)	10
Yttrium-88 (Y 88)	10
Yttrium-90 (Y 90)	10
Yttrium-91 (Y 91)	10
Yttrium-92 (Y 92)	100
Yttrium-93 (Y 93)	100
Zinc-65 (Zn 65)	10
Zinc-69m (Zn 69m)	100
Zinc-69 (Zn 69)	1,000
Zirconium-93 (Zr 93)	10
Zirconium-95 (Zr 95)	10
Zirconium-97 (Zr 97)	10
Any radioactive material not listed above other than alpha-emitting radioactive material	0.1

NOTE 1: For purposes of 39.4(25) “f”(5)“2” where there is involved a combination of radionuclides, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows:

Determine the amount of each radionuclide possessed and 1,000 times the amount in Appendix B for each of those radionuclides when not in combination. The sum of the ratios of those quantities may not exceed 1.

EXAMPLE:

$$\frac{\text{Amt. of Radionuclide A possessed}}{1000 \times \text{Appendix B quantity for Radionuclide A}} + \frac{\text{Amt. of Radionuclide B possessed}}{1000 \times \text{Appendix B quantity for Radionuclide B}} \leq 1$$

NOTE 2: To convert microcuries (μCi) to SI units of kilobecquerels (kBq), multiply the above values by 37.

EXAMPLE: Zirconium-97 (10 μCi multiplied by 37 is equivalent to 370 kBq).

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX C

Reserved

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX D
LIMITS FOR BROAD LICENSES (39.4(28))

Radioactive Material	Column I curies	Column II curies
Antimony-122	1	0.01
Antimony-124	1	0.01
Antimony-125	1	0.01
Arsenic-73	10	0.1
Arsenic-74	1	0.01
Arsenic-76	1	0.01
Arsenic-77	10	0.1
Barium-131	10	0.1
Barium-140	1	0.01
Beryllium-7	10	0.1
Bismuth-210	0.1	0.001
Bromine-82	10	0.1
Cadmium-109	1	0.01
Cadmium-115m	1	0.01
Cadmium-115	10	0.1
Calcium-45	1	0.01
Calcium-47	10	0.1
Carbon-14	100	1.
Cerium-141	10	0.1
Cerium-143	10	0.1
Cerium-144	0.1	0.001
Cesium-131	100	1.
Cesium-134m	100	1.
Cesium-134	0.1	0.001
Cesium-135	1	0.01
Cesium-136	10	0.1
Cesium-137	0.1	0.001
Chlorine-36	1	0.01
Chlorine-38	100	1.
Chromium-51	100	1.
Cobalt-57	10	0.1
Cobalt-58m	100	1.
Cobalt-58	1	0.01
Cobalt-60	0.1	0.001
Copper-64	10	0.1
Dysprosium-165	100	1.
Dysprosium-166	10	0.1
Erbium-169	10	0.1
Erbium-171	10	0.1
Europium-152 (9.2 h)	10	0.1
Europium-152 (13 y)	0.1	0.001
Europium-154	0.1	0.001
Europium-155	1	0.01
Fluorine-18	100	1.

Radioactive Material	Column I curies	Column II curies
Gadolinium-153	1	0.01
Gadolinium-159	10	0.1
Gallium-72	10	0.1
Germanium-71	100	1.
Gold-198	10	0.1
Gold-199	10	0.1
Hafnium-181	1	0.01
Holmium-166	10	0.1
Hydrogen-3	100	1.
Indium-113m	100	1.
Indium-114m	1	0.01
Indium-115m	100	1.
Indium-115	1	0.01
Iodine-125	0.1	0.001
Iodine-126	0.1	0.001
Iodine-129	0.1	0.001
Iodine-131	0.1	0.001
Iodine-132	10	0.1
Iodine-133	1	0.01
Iodine-134	10	0.1
Iodine-135	1	0.01
Iridium-192	1	0.01
Iridium-194	10	0.1
Iron-55	10	0.1
Iron-59	1	0.01
Krypton-85	100	1.
Krypton-87	10	0.1
Lanthanum-140	1	0.01
Lutetium-177	10	0.1
Manganese-52	1	0.01
Manganese-54	1	0.01
Manganese-56	10	0.1
Mercury-197m	10	0.1
Mercury-197	10	0.1
Mercury-203	1	0.01
Molybdenum-99	10	0.1
Neodymium-147	10	0.1
Neodymium-149	10	0.1
Nickel-59	10	0.1
Nickel-63	1	0.01
Nickel-65	10	0.1
Niobium-93m	1	0.01
Niobium-95	1	0.01
Niobium-97	100	1.
Osmium-185	1	0.01
Osmium-191m	100	1.
Osmium-191	10	0.1

Radioactive Material	Column I curies	Column II curies
Osmium-193	10	0.1
Palladium-103	10	0.1
Palladium-109	10	0.1
Phosphorus-32	1	0.01
Platinum-191	10	0.1
Platinum-193m	100	1.
Platinum-193	10	0.1
Platinum-197m	100	1.
Platinum-197	10	0.1
Polonium-210	0.01	0.0001
Potassium-42	1	0.01
Praseodymium-142	10	0.1
Praseodymium-143	10	0.1
Promethium-147	1	0.01
Promethium-149	10	0.1
Radium-226	0.01	0.0001
Rhenium-186	10	0.1
Rhenium-188	10	0.1
Rhodium-103m	1,000	10.
Rhodium-105	10	0.1
Rubidium-86	1	0.01
Rubidium-87	1	0.01
Ruthenium-97	100	1.
Ruthenium-103	1	0.01
Ruthenium-105	10	0.1
Ruthenium-106	0.1	0.001
Samarium-151	1	0.01
Samarium-153	10	0.1
Scandium-46	1	0.01
Scandium-47	10	0.1
Scandium-48	1	0.01
Selenium-75	1	0.01
Silicon-31	10	0.1
Silver-105	1	0.01
Silver-110m	0.1	0.001
Silver-111	10	0.1
Sodium-22	0.1	0.001
Sodium-24	1	0.01
Strontium-85m	1,000	10.
Strontium-85	1	0.01
Strontium-89	1	0.01
Strontium-90	0.01	0.0001
Strontium-91	10	0.1
Strontium-92	10	0.1
Sulphur-35	10	0.1
Tantalum-182	1	0.01
Technetium-96	10	0.1

Radioactive Material	Column I curies	Column II curies
Technetium-97m	10	0.1
Technetium-97	10	0.1
Technetium-99m	100	1.
Technetium-99	1	0.01
Tellurium-125m	1	0.01
Tellurium-127m	1	0.01
Tellurium-127	10	0.1
Tellurium-129m	1	0.01
Tellurium-129	100	1.
Tellurium-131m	10	0.1
Tellurium-132	1	0.01
Terbium-160	1	0.01
Thallium-200	10	0.1
Thallium-201	10	0.1
Thallium-202	10	0.1
Thallium-204	1	0.01
Thulium-170	1	0.01
Thulium-171	1	0.01
Tin-113	1	0.01
Tin-125	1	0.01
Tungsten-181	1	0.01
Tungsten-185	1	0.01
Tungsten-187	10	0.1
Vanadium-48	1	0.01
Xenon-131m	1,000	10.
Xenon-133	100	1.
Xenon-135	100	1.
Ytterbium-175	10	0.1
Yttrium-90	1	0.01
Yttrium-91	1	0.01
Yttrium-92	10	0.1
Yttrium-93	1	0.01
Zinc-65	1	0.01
Zinc-69m	10	0.1
Zinc-69	100	1.
Zirconium-93	1	0.01
Zirconium-95	1	0.01
Zirconium-97	1	0.01
Any radioactive material other than source material, special nuclear material, or alpha-emitting radioactive material not listed above.	0.1	0.001

NOTE 1: To convert curies (Ci) to SI units of gigabecquerels (GBq), multiply the above values by 37.

EXAMPLE: Zirconium-97 (Col. II) (0.01 Ci multiplied by 37 is equivalent to 0.37 GBq).

Reserved

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX F
CRITERIA RELATING TO USE OF FINANCIAL TESTS AND PARENT COMPANY
GUARANTEES FOR PROVIDING REASONABLE ASSURANCE
OF FUNDS FOR DECOMMISSIONING

I. Introduction.

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on obtaining a parent company guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the parent company passes a financial test. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test and for obtaining the parent company guarantee.

II. Financial Test.

A. To pass the financial test, the parent company must meet the criteria of either paragraph A.1 or A.2 of this section:

1. The parent company must have:

(1) Two of the following three ratios: A ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than 2.0; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization to total liabilities greater than 0.1; a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1.5; and

(2) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates (or prescribed amount if a certification is used); and

(3) Tangible net worth of at least \$10 million; and

(4) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates (or prescribed amount if a certification is used).

2. The parent company must have:

(1) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB as issued by Standard and Poor's or Aaa, Aa, or Baa as issued by Moody's; and

(2) Tangible net worth at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimate (or prescribed amount if a certification is used); and

(3) Tangible net worth of at least \$10 million; and

(4) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates (or prescribed amount if a certification is used).

B. The parent company's independent certified public accountant must have compared the data used by the parent company in the financial test, which is derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure the licensee shall inform BRH within 90 days or any matters coming to the auditor's attention which cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test.

C.1. After the initial financial test, the parent company must repeat the passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

2. If the parent company no longer meets the requirements of paragraph A of this section, the licensee must send notice to the BRH of intent to establish alternate financial assurance as specified in BRH rules. The notice must be sent by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the parent company no longer meets the financial test requirements. The licensee must provide alternate financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

III. Parent Company Guarantee.

The terms of a parent company guarantee which an applicant or licensee obtains must provide that:

A. The parent company guarantee will remain in force unless the guarantor sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the licensee and the BRH. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the licensee and BRH, as evidenced by the return receipts.

B. If the licensee fails to provide alternate financial assurance as specified in BRH rules within 90 days after receipt by the licensee and BRH notice of cancellation of the parent company guarantee from the guarantor, the guarantor will provide such alternative financial assurance in the name of the licensee.

C. The parent company guarantee and financial test provisions must remain in effect until the BRH has terminated the license.

D. If a trust is established for decommissioning costs, the trustee and trust must be acceptable to BRH. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate state or federal government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX G

QUANTITIES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS REQUIRING CONSIDERATION OF
THE NEED FOR AN EMERGENCY PLAN FOR RESPONDING TO A RELEASE

<u>Radioactive Material</u>	<u>Release Fraction</u>	<u>Quantity (curies)</u>
Actinium-228	0.001	4,000
Americium-241	.001	2
Americium-242	.001	2
Americium-243	.001	2
Antimony-124	.01	4,000
Antimony-126	.01	6,000
Barium-133	.01	10,000
Barium-140	.01	30,000
Bismuth-207	.01	5,000
Bismuth-210	.01	600
Cadmium-109	.01	1,000
Cadmium-113	.01	80
Calcium-45	.01	20,000
Californium-252	.001	9 (20 mg)
Carbon-14	.01	50,000
	Non CO	
Cerium-141	.01	10,000
Cerium-144	.01	300
Cesium-134	.01	2,000
Cesium-137	.01	3,000
Chlorine-36	.5	100
Chromium-51	.01	300,000
Cobalt-60	.001	5,000
Copper-64	.01	200,000
Curium-242	.001	60
Curium-243	.001	3
Curium-244	.001	4
Curium-245	.001	2
Europium-152	.01	500
Europium-154	.01	400
Europium-155	.01	3,000
Germanium-68	.01	2,000
Gadolinium-153	.01	5,000
Gold-198	.01	30,000
Hafnium-172	.01	400
Hafnium-173	.01	7,000
Holmium-166m	.01	100
Hydrogen-3	.5	20,000
Iodine-125	.5	10
Iodine-131	.5	10
Indium-114m	.01	1,000
Iridium-192	.001	40,000
Iron-55	.01	40,000
Iron-59	.01	7,000

<u>Radioactive Material</u>	<u>Release Fraction</u>	<u>Quantity (curies)</u>
Krypton-85	1.0	6,000,000
Lead-210	.01	8
Manganese-58	.01	60,000
Mercury-203	.01	10,000
Molybdenum-99	.01	30,000
Neptunium-237	.001	2
Nickel-63	.01	20,000
Niobium-94	.01	300
Phosphorus-32	.5	100
Phosphorus-33	.5	1,000
Polonium-210	.01	10
Potassium-42	.01	9,000
Promethium-145	.01	4,000
Promethium-147	.01	4,000
Radium-226	.001	100
Ruthenium-106	.01	200
Samarium-151	.01	4,000
Scandium-46	.01	3,000
Selenium-75	.01	10,000
Silver-110m	.01	1,000
Sodium-22	.01	9,000
Sodium-24	.01	10,000
Strontium-89	.01	3,000
Strontium-90	.01	90
Sulfur-35	.5	900
Technetium-99	.01	10,000
Technetium-99m	.01	400,000
Tellurium-127m	.01	5,000
Tellurium-129m	.01	5,000
Terbium-160	.01	4,000
Thulium-170	.01	4,000
Tin-113	.01	10,000
Tin-123	.01	3,000
Tin-126	.01	1,000
Titanium-44	.01	100
Vanadium-48	.01	7,000
Xenon-133	1.0	900,000
Yttrium-91	.01	2,000
Zinc-65	.01	5,000
Zirconium-93	.01	400
Zirconium-95	.01	5,000
Any other beta-gamma emitter	.01	10,000
Mixed fission products	.01	1,000
Mixed corrosion products	.01	10,000
Contaminated equipment, beta-gamma	.001	10,000
Irradiated material, any form other than solid noncombustible	.01	1,000

<u>Radioactive Material</u>	<u>Release Fraction</u>	<u>Quantity (curies)</u>
Irradiated material, solid noncombustible	.001	10,000
Mixed radioactive waste, beta-gamma	.01	1,000
Packaged mixed waste, beta-gamma ²	.001	10,000
Any other alpha emitter	.001	2
Contaminated equipment, alpha	.0001	20
Packaged waste, alpha ²	.0001	20
Combinations of radioactive materials listed above ¹	-----	-----

¹ For combinations of radioactive materials, consideration of the need for an emergency plan is required if the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each radioactive material authorized to the quantity listed for that material in Appendix G exceeds one.

² Waste packaged in Type B containers does not require an emergency plan.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX H
CRITERIA RELATING TO USE OF FINANCIAL TESTS AND SELF-GUARANTEES FOR
PROVIDING REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF FUNDS FOR DECOMMISSIONING

I. Introduction

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on furnishing its own guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the company passes the financial test of Section II of this appendix. The terms of the self-guarantee are in Section III of this appendix. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test for the self-guarantee and establishes the terms for a self-guarantee.

II. Financial Test

A. To pass the financial test, a company must meet all of the following criteria:

1. Tangible net worth at least ten times the total current decommissioning cost estimate for the total of all facilities or parts thereof (or the current amount required if certification is used).
2. Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least ten times the total current decommissioning cost estimate for the total of all facilities or parts thereof (or the current amount required if certification is used).
3. A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, or A as issued by Standard and Poor's (S&P) or Aaa, Aa, or A as issued by Moody's.

B. To pass the financial test, a company must meet all of the following additional requirements:

1. The company must have at least one class of equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
2. The company's independent certified public accountant must have compared the data used by the company in the financial test, which is derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure, the licensee shall inform the agency within 90 days of any matters coming to the attention of the auditor that cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test.
3. After the initial financial test, the company must repeat passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

C. If the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Section II.A. of this appendix, the licensee must send immediate notice to the agency of its intent to establish alternate financial assurance as specified in these rules within 120 days of such notice.

III. Company Self-Guarantee

The terms of a self-guarantee which an applicant or licensee furnishes must provide that:

A. The guarantee will remain in force unless the licensee sends notice of cancellation by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by the agency, as evidenced by the return receipt.

B. The licensee shall provide alternative financial assurance as specified in these rules within 90 days following receipt by the agency of a notice of cancellation of the guarantee.

C. The guarantee and financial test provisions must remain in effect until the agency has terminated the license or until another financial assurance method acceptable to the agency has been put in effect by the licensee.

D. The licensee will promptly forward to the agency and the licensee's independent auditor all reports covering the latest fiscal year filed by the licensee with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

E. If, at any time, the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in any category of "A" or above by either Standard and Poor's or Moody's, the licensee will provide notice in writing of such fact to the agency within 20 days after publication of the change by the rating service. If the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in any category of "A" or above by both Standard and Poor's and Moody's, the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Section II.A. of this appendix.

F. The applicant or licensee must provide to the agency a written guarantee (a written commitment by a corporate officer) which states that the licensee will fund and carry out the required decommissioning activities or, upon issuance of an order by the agency, the licensee will set up and fund a trust in the amount of the current cost estimates for decommissioning.

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX I

CRITERIA RELATING TO USE OF FINANCIAL TESTS AND SELF-GUARANTEES FOR PROVIDING REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF FUNDS FOR DECOMMISSIONING BY COMMERCIAL COMPANIES THAT HAVE NO OUTSTANDING RATED BONDS

I. Introduction

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on furnishing its own guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the company passes the financial test of Section II of this appendix. The terms of the self-guarantee are in Section III of this appendix. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test for the self-guarantee and establishes the terms for a self-guarantee.

II. Financial Test

A. To pass the financial test, a company must meet the following criteria:

1. Tangible net worth greater than \$10 million, or at least ten times the total current decommissioning cost estimate (or the current amount required if certification is used), whichever is greater, for all decommissioning activities for which the company is responsible as self-guaranteeing licensee and as parent-guarantor.
2. Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least ten times the total current decommissioning cost estimate (or the current amount required if certification is used) for all decommissioning activities for which the company is responsible as self-guaranteeing licensee and as parent-guarantor.
3. A ratio of cash flow divided by total liabilities greater than 0.15 and a ratio of total liabilities divided by net worth less than 1.5.

B. In addition, to pass the financial test, a company must meet all of the following requirements:

1. The company's independent certified public accountant must have compared the data used by the company in the financial test, which is required to be derived from the independently audited year-end financial statement based on United States generally accepted accounting practices for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure, the licensee shall inform the agency within 90 days of any matters that may cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test.
2. After the initial financial test, the company must repeat passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.
3. If the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Section II.A. of this appendix, the licensee must send notice to the agency of intent to establish alternative financial assurance as specified in these rules. The notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the licensee no longer meets the financial test requirements. The licensee must provide alternative financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

III. Company Self-Guarantee

The terms of a self-guarantee which an applicant or licensee furnishes must provide that:

- A. The guarantee shall remain in force unless the licensee sends notice of cancellation by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the agency. Cancellation may not occur until an alternative financial assurance mechanism is in place.
- B. The licensee shall provide alternative financial assurance as specified in the regulations within 90 days following receipt by the agency of a notice of cancellation of the guarantee.
- C. The guarantee and financial test provisions must remain in effect until the agency has terminated the license or until another financial assurance method acceptable to the agency has been put in effect by the licensee.

D. The applicant or licensee must provide to the agency a written guarantee (a written commitment by a corporate officer) which states that the licensee will fund and carry out the required decommissioning activities or, upon issuance of an order by the agency, the licensee will set up and fund a trust in the amount of the current cost estimates for decommissioning.

CHAPTER 39—APPENDIX J

CRITERIA RELATING TO USE OF FINANCIAL TESTS AND SELF-GUARANTEES FOR PROVIDING REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF FUNDS FOR DECOMMISSIONING BY NONPROFIT COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND HOSPITALS

I. Introduction

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on furnishing its own guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the applicant or licensee passes the financial test of Section II of this appendix. The terms of the self-guarantee are in Section III of this appendix. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test for the self-guarantee and establishes the terms for a self-guarantee.

II. Financial Test

A. For colleges and universities to pass the financial test, a college or university must meet either the criteria in Section II.A.1. or the criteria in Section II.A.2. of this appendix.

1. For applicants or licensees that issue bonds, a current rating for its most recent uninsured, uncollateralized, and unencumbered bond issuance of AAA, AA, or A as issued by Standard and Poor's (S&P) or Aaa, Aa, or A as issued by Moody's.

2. For applicants or licensees that do not issue bonds, unrestricted endowment consisting of assets located in the United States of at least \$50 million, or at least 30 times the total current decommissioning cost estimate (or the current amount required if certification is used), whichever is greater, for all decommissioning activities for which the college or university is responsible as a self-guaranteeing licensee.

B. For hospitals to pass the financial test, a hospital must meet either the criteria in Section II.B.1. or the criteria in Section II.B.2. of this appendix:

1. For applicants or licensees that issue bonds, a current rating for its most recent uninsured, uncollateralized, and unencumbered bond issuance of AAA, AA, or A as issued by Standard and Poor's (S&P) or Aaa, Aa, or A as issued by Moody's.

2. For applicants or licensees that do not issue bonds, all the following tests must be met:

(a) (Total revenues less total expenditures) divided by total revenues must be equal to or greater than 0.04.

(b) Long-term debt divided by net fixed assets must be less than or equal to 0.67.

(c) (Current assets and depreciation fund) divided by current liabilities must be greater than or equal to 2.55.

(d) Operating revenues must be at least 100 times the total current decommissioning cost estimate (or the current amount required if certification is used) for all decommissioning activities for which the hospital is responsible as a self-guaranteeing licensee.

C. In addition, to pass the financial test, a licensee must meet all the following requirements:

1. The licensee's independent certified public accountant must have compared the data used by the licensee in the financial test, which is required to be derived from the independently audited year-end financial statements, based on United States generally accepted accounting practices, for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure, the licensee shall inform this agency within 90 days of any matters coming to the attention of the auditor that cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the licensee no longer passes the test.

2. After the initial financial test, the licensee must repeat passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

3. If the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Section I of this appendix, the licensee must send notice to this agency of its intent to establish alternative financial assurance as specified in these rules. The notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 90 days after the end of the

fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the licensee no longer meets the financial test requirements. The licensee must provide alternate financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

III. Self-Guarantee

The terms of a self-guarantee which an applicant or licensee furnishes must provide that:

A. The guarantee shall remain in force unless the licensee sends notice of cancellation by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the agency. Cancellation may not occur until an alternative financial assurance mechanism is in place.

B. The licensee shall provide alternative financial assurance as specified in these rules within 90 days following receipt by the agency of a notice of cancellation of the guarantee.

C. The guarantee and financial test provisions must remain in effect until the agency has terminated the license or until another financial assurance method acceptable to the agency has been put in effect by the licensee.

D. The applicant or licensee must provide to the agency a written guarantee (a written commitment by a corporate officer or officer of the institution) which states that the licensee will fund and carry out the required decommissioning activities or, upon issuance of an order by the agency, the licensee will set up and fund a trust in the amount of the current cost estimates for decommissioning.

E. If, at any time, the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in any category of "A" or above by either Standard and Poor's or Moody's, the licensee shall provide notice in writing of such fact to the agency within 20 days after publication of the change by the rating service.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

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CHAPTER 40
STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

GENERAL PROVISIONS

641—40.1(136C) Purpose and scope.

40.1(1) This chapter establishes standards for protection against ionizing radiation resulting from activities conducted pursuant to licenses or registrations issued by the agency. These rules are issued pursuant to the authority in Iowa Code sections 136C.3 and 136C.4.

40.1(2) The requirements of this chapter are designed to control the receipt, possession, use, transfer, and disposal of sources of radiation by any licensee or registrant so the total dose to an individual, including doses resulting from all sources of radiation other than background radiation, does not exceed the standards for protection against radiation prescribed in this chapter. However, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as limiting actions that may be necessary to protect health and safety.

40.1(3) In addition to complying with the requirements set forth in this chapter, every reasonable effort should be made to maintain radiation exposures and releases of radioactive material in effluents to unrestricted areas as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA). The term “as low as is reasonably achievable” means as low as is reasonably achievable taking into account the state of technology and the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to the utilization of ionizing radiation in the public interest.

40.1(4) Except as specifically provided in other parts of these rules, this chapter applies to persons licensed or registered by the agency to receive, possess, use, transfer, or dispose of sources of radiation. The limits in this chapter do not apply to doses due to background radiation, to exposure of patients to radiation for the purpose of medical diagnosis or therapy, or to voluntary participation in medical research programs.

40.1(5) All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of July 22, 2020.

40.1(6) The provisions of Chapter 40 are in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other applicable portions of 641—Chapters 38 to 45.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—40.2(136C) Definitions.

40.2(1) For the purposes of this chapter, the definitions of 641—Chapter 38 may also apply.

40.2(2) As used in this chapter, these terms have the definitions set forth below.

“*Annual limit on intake (ALI)*” means the derived limit for the amount of radioactive material taken into the body of an adult worker by inhalation or ingestion in a year. ALI is the smaller value of intake of a given radionuclide in a year by the reference person that would result in a committed effective dose equivalent of 5 rem (0.05 Sv) or a committed dose equivalent of 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to any individual organ or tissue. ALI values for intake by ingestion and by inhalation of selected radionuclides are given in Table I, Columns 1 and 2, of Appendix B.

“*Class (or lung class or inhalation class)*” means a classification scheme for inhaled material according to its rate of clearance from the pulmonary region of the lung. Materials are classified as D, W, or Y, which applies to a range of clearance half-times: for Class D, Days, of less than 10 days, for Class W, Weeks, from 10 to 100 days, and for Class Y, Years, of greater than 100 days.

“*Declared pregnant woman*” means a woman who has voluntarily informed her licensee or registrant, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no longer pregnant.

“*Derived air concentration (DAC)*” means the concentration of a given radionuclide in air which, if breathed by the reference person for a working year of 2,000 hours under conditions of light work

(inhalation rate 1.2 cubic meters of air per hour) results in an intake of one ALI. DAC values are given in Table I, Column 3, of Appendix B.

“Derived air concentration-hour (DAC-hour)” means the product of the concentration of radioactive material in air, expressed as a fraction or multiple of the derived air concentration for each radionuclide, and the time of exposure to that radionuclide, in hours. A licensee or registrant may take 2,000 DAC-hours to represent one ALI, equivalent to a committed dose equivalent of 5 rem (0.05 Sv).

“Dosimetry processor” means an individual or an organization that processes and evaluates individual monitoring devices in order to determine the radiation dose delivered to the monitoring devices.

“Inhalation class” (see “Class.”)

“Lung class” (see “Class.”)

“National tracked source” means a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in Appendix H of this chapter. In this context a “sealed source” is defined as radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded in a solid form and that is not exempt from regulatory control. It does not mean material encapsulated solely for disposal, or nuclear material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet. Category 1 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 1 threshold. Category 2 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 2 threshold but less than the Category 1 threshold.

“Nonstochastic effect” means a health effect, the severity of which varies with the dose and for which a threshold is believed to exist. Radiation-induced cataract formation is an example of a nonstochastic effect. For purposes of these rules, “deterministic effect” is an equivalent term.

“Planned special exposure” means an infrequent exposure to radiation, separate from and in addition to the annual occupational dose limits.

“Quarter” means a period of time equal to one-fourth of the year observed by the licensee, approximately 13 consecutive weeks, providing that the beginning of the first quarter in a year coincides with the starting date of the year and that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive quarters.

“Reference person” means a hypothetical aggregation of human physical and physiological characteristics determined by international consensus. These characteristics may be used by researchers and public health workers to standardize results of experiments and to relate biological insult to a common base. A description of the reference person is contained in the International Commission on Radiological Protection report, ICRP Publication 23, “Report of the Task Group on Reference Man.”

“Respiratory protective equipment” means an apparatus, such as a respirator, used to reduce an individual’s intake of airborne radioactive materials.

“Sanitary sewerage” means a system of public sewers for carrying off wastewater and refuse, but excluding sewage treatment facilities, septic tanks, and leach fields owned or operated by the licensee or registrant.

“Stochastic effect” means a health effect that occurs randomly and for which the probability of the effect occurring, rather than its severity, is assumed to be a linear function of dose without threshold. Hereditary effects and cancer incidence are examples of stochastic effects. For purposes of these rules, “probabilistic effect” is an equivalent term.

“Weighting factor” w_T for an organ or tissue (T) means the proportion of the risk of stochastic effects resulting from irradiation of that organ or tissue to the total risk of stochastic effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly. For calculating the effective dose equivalent, the values of w_T are:

ORGAN DOSE WEIGHTING FACTORS	
Organ or Tissue	w_T
Gonads	0.25
Breast	0.15
Red bone marrow	0.12
Lung	0.12
Thyroid	0.03
Bone surfaces	0.03
Remainder	0.30*

ORGAN DOSE WEIGHTING FACTORS	
Organ or Tissue	w_T
Whole Body	1.00 ^b

^a 0.30 results from 0.06 for each of 5 “remainder” organs, excluding the skin and the lens of the eye, that receive the highest doses.

^b For the purpose of weighting the external whole body dose, for adding it to the internal dose, a single weighting factor, $w_T = 1.0$, has been specified. The use of other weighting factors for external exposure will be approved on a case-by-case basis until such time as specific guidance is issued.

641—40.3(136C) Implementation.

40.3(1) Any existing license or registration condition that is more restrictive than this chapter remains in force until there is an amendment or renewal of the license or registration.

40.3(2) If a license or registration condition exempts a licensee or registrant from a provision of this chapter in effect on or before January 1, 1994, it also exempts the licensee or registrant from the corresponding provision of this chapter.

40.3(3) If a license or registration condition cites provisions of this chapter in effect prior to January 1, 1994, which do not correspond to any provisions of this chapter, the license or registration condition remains in force until there is an amendment or renewal of the license or registration that modifies or removes this condition.

641—40.4 to 40.9 Reserved.

RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAMS

641—40.10(136C) Radiation protection programs.

40.10(1) Each licensee or registrant shall develop, document, and implement a radiation protection program sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter. See 641—40.81(136C) for record-keeping requirements relating to these programs.

40.10(2) The licensee or registrant shall use, to the extent practical, procedures and engineering controls based upon sound radiation protection principles to achieve occupational doses and public doses that are as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA).

40.10(3) The licensee or registrant shall, at intervals not to exceed 12 months, review the radiation protection program content and implementation.

40.10(4) To implement the ALARA requirements of 40.10(2), and notwithstanding the requirements in 641—40.26(136C), a constraint on air emissions of radioactive material to the environment, excluding radon-222 and its daughters, shall be established by licensees such that the individual member of the public likely to receive the highest dose will not be expected to receive a total effective dose equivalent in excess of 10 mrem (0.1 mSv) per year from these emissions. If a licensee subject to this requirement exceeds this dose constraint, the licensee shall report the exceedance as provided in 641—40.97(136C) and promptly take appropriate corrective action to ensure against recurrence.

641—40.11 to 40.14 Reserved.

OCCUPATIONAL DOSE LIMITS

641—40.15(136C) Occupational dose limits for adults.

40.15(1) The licensee or registrant shall control the occupational dose to individual adults, except for planned special exposures pursuant to 641—40.20(136C), to the following dose limits:

a. An annual limit, which is the more limiting of:

(1) The total effective dose equivalent being equal to 5 rem (0.05 Sv); or

(2) The sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to any individual organ or tissue other than the lens of the eye being equal to 50 rem (0.5 Sv).

b. The annual limits to the lens of the eye, to the skin of the whole body, and to the skin of the extremities which are:

- (1) A lens dose equivalent of 15 rem (0.15 Sv), and
- (2) A shallow dose equivalent of 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to the skin of the whole body or to the skin of any extremity.

40.15(2) Doses received in excess of the annual limits, including doses received during accidents, emergencies, and planned special exposures, shall be subtracted from the limits for planned special exposures that the individual may receive during the current year and during the individual's lifetime. See 40.20(5) "*a*" and "*b*."

40.15(3) When the external exposure is determined by measurement with an external personal monitoring device, the deep dose equivalent must be used in place of the effective dose equivalent, unless the effective dose equivalent is determined by a dosimetry method approved by the agency. The assigned deep dose equivalent must be for the part of the body receiving the highest exposure. The assigned shallow dose equivalent must be the dose averaged over the contiguous 10 square centimeters of skin receiving the highest exposure. The deep dose equivalent, lens dose equivalent, and shallow dose equivalent may be assessed from surveys or other radiation measurements for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the occupational dose limits, if the individual monitoring device was not in the region of highest potential exposure, or the results of individual monitoring are unavailable.

40.15(4) Derived air concentration (DAC) and annual limit on intake (ALI) values are presented in Table I of Appendix B and may be used to determine the individual's dose and to demonstrate compliance with the occupational dose limits. See 641—40.86(136C).

40.15(5) Notwithstanding the annual dose limits, the licensee shall limit the soluble uranium intake by an individual to 10 milligrams in a week in consideration of chemical toxicity. See footnote 3 of Appendix B.

40.15(6) The licensee or registrant shall reduce the dose that an individual may be allowed to receive in the current year by the amount of occupational dose received while employed by any other person. See 40.19(5).

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

641—40.16(136C) Compliance with requirements for summation of external and internal doses.

40.16(1) If the licensee or registrant is required to monitor pursuant to both 40.37(1) and 40.37(2), the licensee or registrant shall demonstrate compliance with the dose limits by summing external and internal doses. If the licensee or registrant is required to monitor only pursuant to 40.37(1), or only pursuant to 40.37(2), then summation is not required to demonstrate compliance with the dose limits. The licensee or registrant may demonstrate compliance with the requirements for summation of external and internal doses pursuant to 40.16(2), 40.16(3) and 40.16(4). The dose equivalents for the lens of the eye, the skin, and the extremities are not included in the summation, but are subject to separate limits.

40.16(2) Intake by inhalation. If the only intake of radionuclides is by inhalation, the total effective dose equivalent limit is not exceeded if the sum of the deep dose equivalent divided by the total effective dose equivalent limit, and one of the following, does not exceed unity:

- a.* The sum of the fractions of the inhalation ALI for each radionuclide, or
- b.* The total number of derived air concentration-hours (DAC-hours) for all radionuclides divided by 2,000, or
- c.* The sum of the calculated committed effective dose equivalents to all significantly irradiated organs or tissues (T) calculated from bioassay data using appropriate biological models and expressed as a fraction of the annual limit. For purposes of this requirement, an organ or tissue is deemed to be significantly irradiated if, for that organ or tissue, the product of the weighting factors, w_T , and the committed dose equivalent, $H_{T,50}$, per unit intake is greater than 10 percent of the maximum weighted value of H_{50} , that is, $w_T H_{T,50}$, per unit intake for any organ or tissue.

40.16(3) Intake by oral ingestion. If the occupationally exposed individual also receives an intake of radionuclides by oral ingestion greater than 10 percent of the applicable oral ALI, the licensee shall account for this intake and include it in demonstrating compliance with the limits.

40.16(4) Intake through wounds or absorption through skin. The licensee shall evaluate and, to the extent practical, account for intakes through wounds or skin absorption. The intake through intact skin has been included in the calculation of DAC for hydrogen-3 and does not need to be evaluated or accounted for pursuant to this subrule.

[ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—40.17(136C) Determination of external dose from airborne radioactive material.

40.17(1) Licensees shall, when determining the dose from airborne radioactive material, include the contribution to the deep dose equivalent, lens dose equivalent, and shallow dose equivalent from external exposure to the radioactive cloud. See Appendix B, footnotes 1 and 2.

40.17(2) Airborne radioactivity measurements and DAC values shall not be used as the primary means to assess the deep dose equivalent when the airborne radioactive material includes radionuclides other than noble gases or if the cloud of airborne radioactive material is not relatively uniform. The determination of the deep dose equivalent to an individual shall be based upon measurements using instruments or individual monitoring devices.

641—40.18(136C) Determination of internal exposure.

40.18(1) For purposes of assessing dose used to determine compliance with occupational dose equivalent limits, the licensee shall, when required pursuant to 641—40.37(136C), take suitable and timely measurements of:

- a. Concentrations of radioactive materials in air in work areas; or
- b. Quantities of radionuclides in the body; or
- c. Quantities of radionuclides excreted from the body; or
- d. Combinations of these measurements.

40.18(2) Unless respiratory protective equipment is used, as provided in 641—40.50(136C), or the assessment of intake is based on bioassays, the licensee shall assume that an individual inhales radioactive material at the airborne concentration in which the individual is present.

40.18(3) When specific information on the physical and biochemical properties of the radionuclides taken into the body or the behavior of the material in an individual is known, the licensee may:

- a. Use that information to calculate the committed effective dose equivalent, and, if used, the licensee shall document that information in the individual's record; and
- b. Upon prior approval of the agency, adjust the DAC or ALI values to reflect the actual physical and chemical characteristics of airborne radioactive material, for example, aerosol size distribution or density; and
- c. Separately assess the contribution of fractional intakes of Class D, W, or Y compounds of a given radionuclide to the committed effective dose equivalent. See Appendix B.

40.18(4) If the licensee chooses to assess intakes of Class Y material using the measurements given in 40.8(1) "b" or 40.8(1) "c," the licensee may delay the recording and reporting of the assessments for periods up to seven months, unless otherwise required by 641—40.96(136C) or 641—40.97(136C). This delay permits the licensee to make additional measurements basic to the assessments.

40.18(5) If the identity and concentration of each radionuclide in a mixture are known, the fraction of the DAC applicable to the mixture for use in calculating DAC-hours shall be either:

- a. The sum of the ratios of the concentration to the appropriate DAC value, that is, D, W, or Y, from Appendix B for each radionuclide in the mixture; or
- b. The ratio of the total concentration for all radionuclides in the mixture to the most restrictive DAC value for any radionuclide in the mixture.

40.18(6) If the identity of each radionuclide in a mixture is known, but the concentration of one or more of the radionuclides in the mixture is not known, the DAC for the mixture shall be the most restrictive DAC of any radionuclide in the mixture.

40.18(7) When a mixture of radionuclides in air exists, a licensee may disregard certain radionuclides in the mixture if:

- a. The licensee uses the total activity of the mixture in demonstrating compliance with the dose limits in 641—40.15(136C) and in complying with the monitoring requirements in 641—40.37(136C), and

- b. The concentration of any radionuclide disregarded is less than 10 percent of its DAC, and
- c. The sum of these percentages for all of the radionuclides disregarded in the mixture does not exceed 30 percent.

40.18(8) When determining the committed effective dose equivalent, the following information may be considered:

- a. In order to calculate the committed effective dose equivalent, the licensee or registrant may assume that the inhalation of one ALI, or an exposure of 2,000 DAC-hours, results in a committed effective dose equivalent of 5 rem (0.05 Sv) for radionuclides that have their ALIs or DACs based on the committed effective dose equivalent.
- b. For an ALI and the associated DAC determined by the nonstochastic organ dose limit of 50 rem (0.5 Sv), the intake of radionuclides that would result in a committed effective dose equivalent of 5 rem (0.05 Sv), that is, the stochastic ALI, is listed in parentheses in Table I of Appendix B. The licensee or registrant may, as a simplifying assumption, use the stochastic ALI to determine committed effective dose equivalent. However, if the licensee or registrant uses the stochastic ALI, the licensee or registrant shall also demonstrate that the limit in 40.15(1) "a"(2) is met.

641—40.19(136C) Determination of prior occupational dose.

40.19(1) For each individual who is likely to receive, in a year, an occupational dose requiring monitoring pursuant to this rule, the licensee or registrant shall:

- a. Determine the occupational radiation dose received during the current year; and
- b. Attempt to obtain the records of lifetime cumulative occupational radiation dose.

40.19(2) Prior to permitting an individual to participate in a planned special exposure, the licensee or registrant shall determine:

- a. The internal and external doses from all previous planned special exposures; and
- b. All doses in excess of the limits, including doses received during accidents and emergencies, received during the lifetime of the individual; and
- c. All lifetime cumulative occupational radiation dose.

40.19(3) In complying with the requirements of 40.19(1), a licensee or registrant may:

- a. Accept, as a record of the occupational dose that the individual received during the current year, a written signed statement from the individual, or from the individual's most recent employer for work involving radiation exposure, that discloses the nature and the amount of any occupational dose that the individual received during the current year; and
- b. Accept, as the record of lifetime cumulative radiation dose, a form signed by the individual and countersigned by an appropriate official of the most recent employer for work involving radiation exposure, or the individual's current employer, if the individual is not employed by the licensee or registrant; and
- c. Obtain reports of the individual's dose equivalent from the most recent employer for work involving radiation exposure, or the individual's current employer, if the individual is not employed by the licensee or registrant, by telephone, telegram, facsimile, or letter. The licensee or registrant shall request a written verification of the dose data if the authenticity of the transmitted report cannot be established.

40.19(4)

a. The licensee or registrant shall record the exposure history, as required by 641—40.37(136C). The form or record shall show each period in which the individual received occupational exposure to radiation or radioactive material and shall be signed by the individual who received the exposure. For each period for which the licensee or registrant obtains reports, the licensee or registrant shall use the dose shown in the report in preparing the exposure history. For any period in which the licensee or registrant does not obtain a report, the licensee or registrant shall place a notation on the report indicating the periods of time for which data are not available.

b. Licensees or registrants are not required to reevaluate the separate external dose equivalents and internal committed dose equivalents or intakes of radionuclides assessed pursuant to the rules in this chapter in effect on or before January 1, 1994. Further, occupational exposure histories obtained and recorded on or before January 1, 1994, would not have included effective dose equivalent, but may be used in the absence of specific information on the intake of radionuclides by the individual.

40.19(5) If the licensee or registrant is unable to obtain a complete record of an individual's current and previously accumulated occupational dose, the licensee or registrant shall assume:

a. In establishing administrative controls pursuant to 40.15(6) for the current year, that the allowable dose limit for the individual is reduced by 1.25 rem (12.5 mSv) for each quarter for which records were unavailable and the individual was engaged in activities that could have resulted in occupational radiation exposure; and

b. That the individual is not available for planned special exposures.

40.19(6) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records in 641—40.19(136C) until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring this record. The licensee or registrant shall retain records used in preparing any record for this subrule for three years after the record is made.

641—40.20(136C) Planned special exposures. A licensee or registrant may authorize an adult worker to receive doses in addition to and accounted for separately from the doses received under the limits specified in 40.15(136C) provided that each of the following conditions is satisfied:

40.20(1) The licensee or registrant authorizes a planned special exposure only in an exceptional situation when alternatives that might avoid the dose estimated to result from the planned special exposure are unavailable or impractical.

40.20(2) The licensee or registrant, and employer if the employer is not the licensee or registrant, specifically authorizes the planned special exposure, in writing, before the exposure occurs.

40.20(3) Before a planned special exposure, the licensee or registrant ensures that each individual involved is:

- a.* Informed of the purpose of the planned operation; and
- b.* Informed of the estimated doses and associated potential risks and specific radiation levels or other conditions that might be involved in performing the task; and
- c.* Instructed in the measures to be taken to keep the dose ALARA considering other risks that may be present.

40.20(4) Prior to permitting an individual to participate in a planned special exposure, the licensee or registrant ascertains prior doses as required by 40.19(2) during the lifetime of the individual for each individual involved.

40.20(5) Subject to 40.15(2), the licensee or registrant shall not authorize a planned special exposure that would cause an individual to receive a dose from all planned special exposures and all doses in excess of the limits to exceed:

- a.* The numerical values of any of the dose limits in 40.15(1) in any year; and
- b.* Five times the annual dose limits in 40.15(1) during the individual's lifetime.

40.20(6) The licensee or registrant maintains records of the conduct of a planned special exposure in accordance with 641—40.85(136C) and submits a written report in accordance with 641—40.98(136C).

40.20(7) The licensee or registrant records the best estimate of the dose resulting from the planned special exposure in the individual's record and informs the individual, in writing, of the dose within 30 days from the date of the planned special exposure. The dose from planned special exposures shall not be considered in controlling future occupational dose of the individual pursuant to 40.15(1) but shall be included in evaluations required by 40.20(1) and 40.20(2).

641—40.21(136C) Occupational dose limits for minors. The annual occupational dose limits for minors are 10 percent of the annual dose limits specified for adult workers in 641—40.15(136C).

641—40.22(136C) Dose equivalent to an embryo/fetus.

40.22(1) The licensee or registrant shall ensure that the dose equivalent to an embryo/fetus during the entire pregnancy, due to occupational exposure of a declared pregnant woman, does not exceed 0.5 rem (5 mSv). See 641—40.86(136C) for record-keeping requirements.

40.22(2) The licensee or registrant shall make efforts to avoid substantial variation¹ above a uniform monthly exposure rate to a declared pregnant woman so as to satisfy the limit in 40.22(1).

40.22(3) The dose equivalent to an embryo/fetus shall be taken as the sum of:

- a.* The deep dose equivalent to the declared pregnant woman; and

b. The dose equivalent to the embryo/fetus from radionuclides in the embryo/fetus and radionuclides in the declared pregnant woman.

40.22(4) If by the time the woman declares pregnancy to the licensee or registrant, the dose equivalent to the embryo/fetus has exceeded 0.5 rem (5 mSv), or is within 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv) of this dose, the licensee or registrant shall be deemed to be in compliance with 40.22(1) if the additional dose equivalent to the embryo/fetus does not exceed 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv) during the remainder of the pregnancy.

¹ The National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements recommended in NCRP Report No. 91 "Recommendations on Limits for Exposure to Ionizing Radiation" (June 1, 1987) that no more than 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv) to the embryo/fetus be received in any one month.

641—40.23 to 40.25 Reserved.

RADIATION DOSE LIMITS FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

641—40.26(136C) Dose limits for individual members of the public.

40.26(1) Each licensee or registrant shall conduct operations so that:

a. The total effective dose equivalent to individual members of the public from the licensed or registered operation does not exceed 0.1 rem (1 millisievert) in a year, exclusive of the dose contributions from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with 641—subrule 41.2(27), from voluntary participation in medical research programs, and from the licensee's or registrant's disposal of radioactive material into sanitary sewerage under 641—40.72(136C); and

b. The dose in any unrestricted area from external sources, exclusive of the dose contributions from patients administered radioactive material and released under 641—subrule 41.2(27), does not exceed 0.002 rem (0.02 millisievert) in any one hour.

40.26(2) If the licensee or registrant permits members of the public to have access to controlled areas, the limits for members of the public continue to apply to those individuals.

40.26(3) A licensee, registrant, or an applicant for a license or registration may apply for prior agency authorization to operate up to an annual dose limit for an individual member of the public of 0.5 rem (5 mSv). This application shall include the following information:

a. Demonstration of the need for and the expected duration of operations in excess of the limit in 40.26(1); and

b. The licensee's or registrant's program to assess and control dose within the 0.5 rem (5 mSv) annual limit; and

c. The procedures to be followed to maintain the dose ALARA.

40.26(4) In addition to the requirements of this chapter, a licensee or registrant subject to the provisions of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's generally applicable environmental radiation standards in 40 CFR 190 shall comply with those standards.

40.26(5) The agency may impose additional restrictions on radiation levels in unrestricted areas and on the total quantity of radionuclides that a licensee or registrant may release in effluents in order to restrict the collective dose.

40.26(6) Notwithstanding the requirements of 40.26(1) "*a.*," a licensee may permit visitors to an individual who cannot be released under 641—subrule 41.2(27) to receive a radiation dose greater than 0.1 rem (1 mSv) if:

a. The radiation dose received does not exceed 0.5 rem (5 mSv); and

b. The authorized user, as defined in 641—subrule 41.2(2), has determined before the visit that it is appropriate.

641—40.27(136C) Compliance with dose limits for individual members of the public.

40.27(1) The licensee or registrant shall make or cause to be made, as appropriate, surveys of radiation levels in unrestricted and controlled areas and radioactive materials in effluents released to

unrestricted and controlled areas to demonstrate compliance with the dose limits for individual members of the public in 40.26(136C).

40.27(2) A licensee or registrant shall show compliance with the annual dose limit in 40.26(136C) by:

a. Demonstrating by measurement or calculation that the total effective dose equivalent to the individual likely to receive the highest dose from the licensed or registered operation does not exceed the annual dose limit; or

b. Demonstrating that:

(1) The annual average concentrations of radioactive material released in gaseous and liquid effluents at the boundary of the unrestricted area do not exceed the values specified in Table II of Appendix B; and

(2) If an individual were continually present in an unrestricted area, the dose from external sources would not exceed 0.002 rem (0.02 mSv) in an hour and 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv) in a year.

40.27(3) Upon approval from the agency, the licensee or registrant may adjust the effluent concentration values in Appendix B, Table II, for members of the public, to take into account the actual physical and chemical characteristics of the effluents, such as aerosol size distribution, solubility, density, radioactive decay equilibrium, and chemical form.

RADIOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR LICENSE TERMINATION

641—40.28(136C) Radiological criteria for license termination.

40.28(1) The criteria in this rule apply to the decommissioning of facilities licensed under 641—Chapter 39, and to the release of part of a facility or site for unrestricted use, as well as other facilities subject to the agency's jurisdiction under Iowa Code chapter 136C.

40.28(2) The criteria in this rule do not apply to sites which:

a. Have been decommissioned prior to July 1, 1999, in accordance with criteria identified in 641—subrule 39.4(33).

b. Have previously submitted and received agency approval on a license termination plan (LTP) or decommissioning plan that is compatible with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Site Decommissioning Management Plan (SDMP) Action Plan criteria; or

c. Submit a sufficient LTP or decommissioning plan prior to July 1, 1999, and such LTP or decommissioning plan is approved by the agency prior to July 1, 1999, except that if an environmental impact statement is required in the submittal, there will be a provision for day-to-day extension.

40.28(3) After a site has been decommissioned and the license terminated in accordance with the criteria in this chapter, or after part of a facility or site has been released for unrestricted use in accordance with this chapter, the agency will require additional cleanup only if, based on new information, it determines that the criteria of this chapter were not met and residual radioactivity remaining at the site could result in significant threat to public health and safety.

40.28(4) When calculating TEDE to the average member of the critical group the licensee shall determine the peak annual TEDE dose expected within the first 1000 years after decommissioning.

40.28(5) Public notification and public participation. Upon the receipt of an LTP or decommissioning plan from the licensee or a proposal by the licensee for release of a site pursuant to 40.30(136C) or 40.31(136C) or whenever the agency deems such notice to be in the public interest, the agency shall:

a. Notify and solicit comments from:

(1) Local and state governments in the vicinity of the site and any Indian nation or other indigenous people that have treaty or statutory rights that could be affected by the decommissioning; and

(2) The Environmental Protection Agency for cases where the licensee proposes to release a site pursuant to 40.31(136C).

b. Publish a notice in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and in a forum, such as local newspapers, letters to state or local organizations, or other appropriate forum, that is readily accessible to individuals in the vicinity of the site, and solicit comments from affected parties.

40.28(6) Minimization of contamination. Applicants for licenses, other than renewals, after July 1, 1999, shall describe in the application how facility design and procedures for operation will minimize, to the extent practicable, contamination of the facility and the environment, facilitate eventual decommissioning, and minimize, to the extent practicable, the generation of radioactive waste. Licensees

shall, to the extent practical, conduct operations to minimize the introduction of residual radioactivity into the site, including the subsurface, in accordance with the existing radiation protection requirements in 641—40.10(136C) and radiological criteria for license termination in 40.28(1) through 40.28(5).

[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

641—40.29(136C) Radiological criteria for unrestricted use. A site will be considered acceptable for unrestricted use if the residual radioactivity that is distinguishable from background radiation results in a TEDE to an average member of the critical group that does not exceed 25 mrem (0.25 mSv) per year, including that from groundwater sources of drinking water, and the residual radioactivity has been reduced to levels that are ALARA. Determination of the levels which are ALARA must take into account consideration of any detriments, such as deaths from transportation accidents, expected to potentially result from decontamination and waste disposal.

641—40.30(136C) Criteria for license termination under restricted conditions. A site will be considered acceptable for license termination under restricted conditions if:

40.30(1) The licensee can demonstrate that reductions in residual radioactivity necessary to comply with the provisions of 40.29(136C) would result in net public or environmental harm or were not being made because the residual levels associated with restricted conditions are ALARA. Determination of the levels which are ALARA must take into account consideration of any detriments, such as traffic accidents, expected to potentially result from decontamination and waste disposal;

40.30(2) The licensee has made provisions for legally enforceable institutional controls that provide reasonable assurance that the TEDE from residual radioactivity distinguishable from background to the average member of the critical group will not exceed 25 mrem (0.25 mSv) per year;

40.30(3) The licensee has provided sufficient financial assurance to enable an independent third party, including a governmental custodian of a site, to assume and carry out responsibilities for any necessary control and maintenance of the site. Acceptable financial assurance mechanisms are:

a. Funds placed into a trust segregated from the licensee's assets and outside the licensee's administrative control and in which the adequacy of the trust funds is to be assessed based on an assumed annual 1 percent real rate of return on investment;

b. Rescinded IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14.

c. A statement of intent in the case of federal, state, or local government licensees, as described in 641—subparagraph 39.4(26) "f"(4); or

d. When a governmental entity is assuming custody and ownership of a site, an arrangement that is deemed acceptable by such governmental entity.

40.30(4) The licensee has submitted a decommissioning plan or license termination plan (LTP) to the agency indicating the licensee's intent to decommission in accordance with 641—paragraph 39.4(33) "d" and specifying that the licensee intends to decommission by restricting use of the site. The licensee shall document in the LTP or decommissioning plan how the advice of individuals and institutions in the community, who may be affected by the decommissioning, has been sought and incorporated, as appropriate, following analysis of that advice. Licensees proposing to decommission by restricting use of the site shall seek advice from such affected parties regarding the following matters concerning the proposed decommissioning:

a. Whether provisions for institutional controls proposed by the licensee:

(1) Will provide reasonable assurance that the TEDE from residual radioactivity distinguishable from background to the average member of the critical group will not exceed 25 mrem (0.25 mSv) per year;

(2) Will be enforceable; and

(3) Will not impose undue burdens on the local community or other affected parties.

b. Whether the licensee has provided sufficient financial assurance to enable an independent third party, including a governmental custodian of a site, to assume and carry out responsibilities for any necessary control and maintenance of the site;

c. In seeking advice on the issues identified in 40.30(4) "a," the licensee shall provide for:

(1) Participation by representatives of a broad cross section of community interests who may be affected by the decommissioning;

(2) An opportunity for a comprehensive, collective discussion of the issues by the participants represented; and

(3) A publicly available summary of the results of all such discussions, including a description of the individual viewpoints of the participants on the issues and the extent of agreement and disagreement among the participants on the issues; and

40.30(5) Residual radioactivity at the site has been reduced so that if the institutional controls were no longer in effect, there is reasonable assurance that the TEDE from residual radioactivity distinguishable from background to the average member of the critical group is as low as reasonably achievable and would not exceed either:

- a. 100 mrem (1 mSv) per year; or
- b. 500 mrem (5 mSv) per year provided the licensee:

(1) Demonstrates that further reductions in residual radioactivity necessary to comply with the 100 mrem/yr (1 mSv/yr) value of 40.30(5) “a” are not technically achievable, would be prohibitively expensive, or would result in net public or environmental harm;

(2) Makes provisions for durable institutional controls; and

(3) Provides sufficient financial assurance to enable a responsible government entity or independent third party, including a governmental custodian of a site, both to carry out periodic rechecks of the site no less frequently than every five years to ensure that the institutional controls remain in place as necessary to meet the criteria of 40.30(2) and to assume and carry out responsibilities for any necessary controls and maintenance of those controls. Acceptable financial assurance mechanisms are those in subrule 40.30(3).

[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

641—40.31(136C) Alternate criteria for license termination.

40.31(1) The agency may terminate a license using alternate criteria greater than the dose criterion of 641—40.29(136C), 40.30(2) and 40.30(4) “a”(1) if the licensee:

a. Provides assurance that public health and safety would continue to be protected and that it is unlikely that the dose from all man-made sources combined, other than medical, would be more than the 100 mrem/yr (1 mSv/yr) by submitting an analysis of possible sources of exposure;

b. Has employed, to the extent practical, restrictions on site use according to the provisions of 641—40.30(136C) in minimizing exposures at the site;

c. Reduces doses to ALARA levels taking into consideration any detriments such as traffic accidents expected to potentially result from decontamination and waste disposal;

d. Has submitted a decommissioning plan or license termination plan (LTP) to the agency indicating the licensee’s intent to decommission in accordance with 641—paragraph 39.4(33) “d,” and specifying that the licensee proposes to decommission by use of alternate criteria. The licensee shall document in the decommissioning plan or LTP how the advice of individuals and institutions in the community, who may be affected by the decommissioning, has been sought and addressed, as appropriate, following analysis of that advice. In seeking such advice, the licensee shall provide for:

(1) Participation by representatives of a broad cross section of community interests who may be affected by the decommissioning;

(2) An opportunity for a comprehensive, collective discussion on the issues by the participants represented; and

(3) A publicly available summary of the results of all such discussions, including a description of the individual viewpoints of the participants on the issues and the extent of agreement and disagreement among the participants on the issues; and

e. Has provided sufficient financial assurance in the form of a trust fund to enable an independent third party, including a governmental custodian of a site, to assume and carry out responsibilities for any necessary control and maintenance of the site.

40.31(2) The use of alternate criteria to terminate a license requires the approval of the agency after consideration of the staff’s recommendations that will address any comments provided by the Environmental Protection Agency and any public comments submitted pursuant to 40.32(136C).

[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

TESTING FOR LEAKAGE OR CONTAMINATION OF SEALED SOURCES

641—40.32(136C) Testing for leakage or contamination of sealed sources.

40.32(1) The licensee in possession of any sealed source shall ensure that:

a. Each sealed source, except as specified in 40.32(2), is tested for leakage or contamination and the test results are received before the sealed source is put into use unless the licensee has a certificate from the transferor indicating that the sealed source was tested within six months before transfer to the licensee.

b. Each sealed source that is not designed to emit alpha particles is tested for leakage or contamination at intervals not to exceed six months or at alternative intervals approved by the agency, after evaluation of information specified by 641—subparagraphs 39.4(29)“l”(2) and 39.4(29)“l”(3) of these rules, an agreement state, a licensing state, or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

c. Each sealed source that is designed to emit alpha particles is tested for leakage or contamination at intervals not to exceed three months or at alternative intervals approved by the agency, after evaluation of information specified by 641—subparagraphs 39.4(29)“l”(2) and 39.4(29)“l”(3) of these rules, an agreement state, a licensing state, or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

d. For each sealed source that is required to be tested for leakage or contamination, at any other time there is reason to suspect that the sealed source might have been damaged or might be leaking, the licensee or registrant shall ensure that the sealed source is tested for leakage or contamination before further use.

e. Tests for leakage for all sealed sources, except brachytherapy sources manufactured to contain radium, shall be capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 μCi (185 Bq) of radioactive material on a test sample. Test samples shall be taken from the sealed source or from the surfaces of the container in which the sealed source is stored or mounted on which one might expect contamination to accumulate. For a sealed source contained in a device, test samples are obtained when the source is in the “off” position.

f. The test for leakage for brachytherapy sources manufactured to contain radium shall be capable of detecting an absolute leakage rate of 0.001 μCi (37 Bq) of radon-222 in a 24-hour period when the collection efficiency for radon-222 and its daughters has been determined with respect to collection method, volume and time.

g. Tests for contamination from radium daughters shall be taken on the interior surface of brachytherapy source storage containers and shall be capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 μCi (185 Bq) of a radium daughter which has a half-life greater than four days.

40.32(2) A licensee need not perform tests for leakage or contamination on the following sealed sources:

- a.* Sealed sources containing only radioactive material with a half-life of less than 30 days;
- b.* Sealed sources containing only radioactive material as a gas;
- c.* Sealed sources containing 100 μCi (3.7 MBq) or less of beta- or photon-emitting material or 10 μCi (370 kBq) or less of alpha-emitting material;
- d.* Sealed sources containing only hydrogen-3;
- e.* Seeds of iridium-192 encased in nylon ribbon; and
- f.* Sealed sources, except those used in teletherapy and brachytherapy and those containing radium, which are stored, not being used and identified as in storage. The licensee shall, however, test each such sealed source for leakage or contamination and receive the test results before any use or transfer unless it has been tested for leakage or contamination within six months before the date of use or transfer.

40.32(3) Tests for leakage or contamination from sealed sources shall be performed by persons specifically authorized by the agency, an agreement state, a licensing state, or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to perform such services.

40.32(4) Test results shall be kept in units of microcurie or becquerel and maintained for inspection by the agency.

40.32(5) The following shall be considered evidence that a sealed source is leaking:

- a.* The presence of 0.005 μCi (185 Bq) or more of removable contamination on any test sample.
- b.* Leakage of 0.001 μCi (37 Bq) of radon-222 per 24 hours for brachytherapy sources manufactured to contain radium.

c. The presence of removable contamination resulting from the decay of 0.005 μCi (185 Bq) or more of radium.

40.32(6) The licensee shall immediately withdraw a leaking sealed source from use and shall take action to prevent the spread of contamination. The leaking sealed source shall be repaired or disposed of in accordance with this chapter.

40.32(7) Reports of test results for leaking or contaminated sealed sources shall be made pursuant to 40.102(136C).

[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

641—40.33 to 40.35 Reserved.

SURVEYS AND MONITORING

641—40.36(136C) Surveys and monitoring—general.

40.36(1) Each licensee or registrant shall make, or cause to be made, surveys of areas, including the subsurface, that:

- a. Are necessary for the licensee or registrant to comply with this chapter; and
- b. Are necessary under the circumstances to evaluate:
 - (1) The magnitude and extent of radiation levels; and
 - (2) Concentrations or quantities of residual radioactivity; and
 - (3) The potential radiological hazards of the radiation levels and residual radioactivity detected.

40.36(2) Notwithstanding 641—40.82(136C), records from surveys describing the location and amount of subsurface residual radioactivity identified at the site must be kept with records important for decommissioning, and such records must be retained in accordance with 641—subrule 39.4(26) as applicable.

40.36(3) The licensee or registrant shall ensure that instruments and equipment used for quantitative radiation measurements, for example, dose rate and effluent monitoring, are calibrated at intervals not to exceed 12 months for the radiation measured except when a more frequent interval is specified in another applicable part of these rules or a license condition.

40.36(4) All personnel dosimeters, except for direct and indirect reading pocket ionization chambers and those dosimeters used to measure the dose to any extremity, that require processing to determine the radiation dose and that are used by licensees and registrants to comply with 641—40.15(136C), with other applicable provisions of these rules, or with conditions specified in a license or registration shall be processed and evaluated by a dosimetry processor:

- a. Holding current personnel dosimetry accreditation from the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and
- b. Approved in this accreditation process for the type of radiation or radiations included in the NVLAP program that most closely approximates the type of radiation or radiations for which the individual wearing the dosimeter is monitored.

40.36(5) The licensee or registrant shall ensure that adequate precautions are taken to prevent a deceptive exposure of an individual monitoring device.

40.36(6) After replacement, each personnel dosimeter must be sent for processing as soon as possible.
[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

641—40.37(136C) Conditions requiring individual monitoring of external and internal occupational dose. Each licensee or registrant shall monitor exposures from sources of radiation at levels sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the occupational dose limits of this chapter. As a minimum:

40.37(1) Each licensee or registrant shall monitor occupational exposure to radiation and shall supply and require the use of individual monitoring devices by:

- a. Adults likely to receive, in 1 year from sources external to the body, a dose in excess of 10 percent of the limits in 40.15(1);

b. Minors likely to receive, in 1 year from sources external to the body, a deep dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv), a lens dose equivalent in excess of 0.15 rem (1.5 mSv), or a shallow dose equivalent to the skin or to the extremities in excess of 0.5 rem (5 mSv);

c. Individuals entering a high or very high radiation area;

d. Individuals working with medical fluoroscopic equipment; and

e. Declared pregnant women likely to receive during the entire pregnancy, from radiation sources external to the body, a deep dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv).

40.37(2) Each licensee or registrant shall monitor, to determine compliance with 641—40.18(136C), the occupational intake of radioactive material by and assess the committed effective dose equivalent to:

a. Adults likely to receive, in 1 year, an intake in excess of 10 percent of the applicable ALI in Table I, Columns 1 and 2, of Appendix B;

b. Minors likely to receive, in 1 year, a committed effective dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv); and

c. Declared pregnant women likely to receive, during the entire pregnancy, a committed effective dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv).

40.37(3) Location of individual monitoring devices. Each licensee or registrant shall ensure that individuals who are required to monitor occupational doses in accordance with 641—40.37(136C) wear individual monitoring devices in accordance with the dosimetry vendor specifications and processed in accordance with NVLAP-approved calculation methods. Additional requirements are as follows:

a. An individual monitoring device used for monitoring the dose to an embryo/fetus of a declared pregnant woman shall be located at the waist under any protective apron being worn by the woman;

b. An individual monitoring device used for monitoring the eye dose equivalent, to demonstrate compliance with 641—40.15(136C) shall be located at the neck (collar), outside any protective apron being worn by the monitored individual, or at an unshielded location closer to the eye;

c. An individual monitoring device used for monitoring the dose to the extremities, to demonstrate compliance with 641—40.15(136C), shall be worn on the extremity likely to receive the highest exposure. Each individual monitoring device shall be oriented to measure the highest dose to the extremity being monitored.

[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—40.38 to 40.41 Reserved.

CONTROL OF EXPOSURE FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES IN RESTRICTED AREAS

641—40.42(136C) Control of access to high radiation areas.

40.42(1) The licensee or registrant shall ensure that each entrance or access point to a high radiation area has one or more of the following features:

a. A control device that, upon entry into the area, causes the level of radiation to be reduced below that level at which an individual might receive a deep dose equivalent of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the source of radiation from any surface that the radiation penetrates; or

b. A control device that energizes a conspicuous visible or audible alarm signal so that the individual entering the high radiation area and the supervisor of the activity are made aware of the entry; or

c. Entryways that are locked, except during periods when access to the areas is required, with positive control over each individual entry.

40.42(2) In place of the controls required by 40.42(1) for a high radiation area, the licensee or registrant may substitute continuous direct or electronic surveillance that is capable of preventing unauthorized entry.

40.42(3) The licensee or registrant may apply to the agency for approval of alternative methods for controlling access to high radiation areas.

40.42(4) The licensee or registrant shall establish the controls required by 40.42(1) and 40.42(3) in a way that does not prevent individuals from leaving a high radiation area.

40.42(5) The licensee is not required to control each entrance or access point to a room or other area that is a high radiation area solely because of the presence of radioactive materials prepared for transport

and packaged and labeled in accordance with the rules of the U.S. Department of Transportation provided that:

- a.* The packages do not remain in the area longer than three days; and
- b.* The dose rate at 1 meter from the external surface of any package does not exceed 0.01 rem (0.1 mSv) per hour.

40.42(6) The licensee is not required to control entrance or access to rooms or other areas in hospitals solely because of the presence of patients containing radioactive material, provided that there are personnel in attendance who are taking the necessary precautions to prevent the exposure of individuals to radiation or radioactive material in excess of the established limits in this chapter and to operate within the ALARA provisions of the licensee's radiation protection program.

40.42(7) The licensee or registrant is not required to control entrance or access to rooms or other areas containing sources of radiation capable of producing a high radiation area as described in 641—40.42(136C) if the registrant has met all the specific requirements for access and control specified in other applicable chapters such as 641—Chapter 45 for industrial radiography, 641—Chapter 41 for X-rays in the healing arts, and 641—Chapter 41 for particle accelerators.

641—40.43(136C) Control of access to very high radiation areas.

40.43(1) In addition to the requirements in 641—40.42(136C), the licensee or registrant shall institute measures to ensure that an individual is not able to gain unauthorized or inadvertent access to areas in which radiation levels could be encountered at 500 rad (5 Gy) or more in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or any surface through which the radiation penetrates. This requirement does not apply to rooms or areas in which diagnostic X-ray systems are the only source of radiation, or to non-self-shielded irradiators.

40.43(2) The registrant is not required to control entrance or access to rooms or other areas containing sources of radiation capable of producing a very high radiation area as described in 40.43(1) if the registrant has met all the specific requirements for access and control specified in other applicable chapters such as 641—Chapter 45 for industrial radiography, 641—Chapter 41 for X-rays in the healing arts, and 641—Chapter 41 for particle accelerators.

641—40.44(136C) Control of access to very high radiation areas—irradiators.

40.44(1) This rule applies to licensees with sources of radiation in non-self-shielded irradiators. This rule does not apply to sources of radiation that are used in teletherapy, in industrial radiography, or in completely self-shielded irradiators in which the source of radiation is both stored and operated within the same shielding radiation barrier and, in the designed configuration of the irradiator, is always physically inaccessible to any individual and cannot create high levels of radiation in an area that is accessible to any individual.

40.44(2) Each area in which there may exist radiation levels in excess of 500 rad (5 Gy) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation that is used to irradiate materials shall meet the following requirements:

- a.* Each entrance or access point shall be equipped with entry control devices which:
 - (1) Function automatically to prevent any individual from inadvertently entering a very high radiation area; and
 - (2) Permit deliberate entry into the area only after a control device is actuated that causes the radiation level within the area, from the source of radiation, to be reduced below that at which it would be possible for an individual to receive a deep dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour; and
 - (3) Prevent operation of the source of radiation if it would produce radiation levels in the area that could result in a deep dose equivalent to an individual in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour.
- b.* Additional control devices shall be provided so that, upon failure of the entry control devices to function as required by 40.44(2)“*a*”:
 - (1) The radiation level within the area, from the source of radiation, is reduced below that at which it would be possible for an individual to receive a deep dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour; and
 - (2) Conspicuous visible and audible alarm signals are generated to make an individual attempting to enter the area aware of the hazard and at least one other authorized individual, who is physically present,

familiar with the activity, and prepared to render or summon assistance, aware of the failure of the entry control devices.

c. The licensee shall provide control devices so that, upon failure or removal of physical radiation barriers other than the sealed source's shielded storage container:

(1) The radiation level from the source of radiation is reduced below that at which it would be possible for an individual to receive a deep dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour; and

(2) Conspicuous visible and audible alarm signals are generated to make potentially affected individuals aware of the hazard and the licensee or at least one other individual, who is familiar with the activity and prepared to render or summon assistance, aware of the failure or removal of the physical barrier.

d. When the shield for stored sealed sources is a liquid, the licensee shall provide means to monitor the integrity of the shield and to signal, automatically, loss of adequate shielding.

e. Physical radiation barriers that comprise permanent structural components, such as walls, that have no credible probability of failure or removal in ordinary circumstances need not meet the requirements of 40.44(2) "c" and 40.44(2) "d."

f. Each area shall be equipped with devices that will automatically generate conspicuous visible and audible alarm signals to alert personnel in the area before the source of radiation can be put into operation and in time for any individual in the area to operate a clearly identified control device, which must be installed in the area and which can prevent the source of radiation from being put into operation.

g. Each area shall be controlled by use of such administrative procedures and such devices as are necessary to ensure that the area is cleared of personnel prior to each use of the source of radiation.

h. Each area shall be checked by a radiation measurement to ensure that, prior to the first individual's entry into the area after any use of the source of radiation, the radiation level from the source of radiation in the area is below that at which it would be possible for an individual to receive a deep dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour.

i. The entry control devices required in 40.44(2) "a" shall be tested for proper functioning. See 641—40.89(136C) for record-keeping requirements.

(1) Testing shall be conducted prior to initial operation with the source of radiation on any day, unless operations were continued uninterrupted from the previous day; and

(2) Testing shall be conducted prior to resumption of operation of the source of radiation after any unintentional interruption; and

(3) The licensee or registrant shall submit and adhere to a schedule for periodic tests of the entry control and warning systems.

j. The licensee or registrant shall not conduct operations, other than those necessary to place the source of radiation in safe condition or to effect repairs on controls, unless control devices are functioning properly.

k. Entry and exit portals that are used in transporting materials to and from the irradiation area, and that are not intended for use by individuals, shall be controlled by such devices and administrative procedures as are necessary to physically protect and warn against inadvertent entry by any individual through these portals. Exit portals for irradiated materials shall be equipped to detect and signal the presence of any loose radioactive material that is carried toward such an exit and to automatically prevent loose radioactive material from being carried out of the area.

40.44(3) Licensees, registrants, or applicants for licenses or registrations for sources of radiation within the purview of 40.44(2) which will be used in a variety of positions or in locations, such as open fields or forests, that make it impracticable to comply with certain requirements of 40.44(2), such as those for the automatic control of radiation levels, may apply to the agency for approval of alternative safety measures. Alternative safety measures shall provide personnel protection at least equivalent to those specified in 40.44(2). At least one of the alternative measures shall include an entry-preventing interlock control based on a measurement of the radiation that ensures the absence of high radiation levels before an individual can gain access to the area where such sources of radiation are used.

40.44(4) The entry control devices required by 40.44(2) and 40.44(3) shall be established in such a way that no individual will be prevented from leaving the area.

641—40.45 to 40.47 Reserved.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND CONTROLS TO RESTRICT
INTERNAL EXPOSURE IN RESTRICTED AREAS

641—40.48(136C) Use of process or other engineering controls. The licensee shall use, to the extent practical, process or other engineering controls, such as containment, decontamination, or ventilation, to control the concentrations of radioactive material in air.

641—40.49(136C) Use of other controls.

40.49(1) When it is not practical to apply process or other engineering controls to control the concentrations of radioactive material in air to values below those that define an airborne radioactivity area, the licensee shall, consistent with maintaining the total effective dose equivalent ALARA, increase monitoring and limit intakes by one or more of the following means:

- a. Control of access;
- b. Limitation of exposure times;
- c. Use of respiratory protection equipment; or
- d. Other controls.

40.49(2) If the licensee performs an ALARA analysis to determine whether or not respirators should be used, the licensee may consider safety factors other than radiological factors. The licensee should also consider the impact of respirator use on workers' industrial health and safety.

641—40.50(136C) Use of individual respiratory protection equipment.

40.50(1) If the licensee assigns or permits the use of respiratory protection equipment to limit intakes pursuant to 641—40.49(136C):

- a. The licensee shall use only respiratory protection equipment that is tested and certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), except as otherwise noted in this subrule.
- b. If the licensee wishes to use equipment that has not been tested or certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or for which there is no schedule for testing or certification, the licensee shall submit an application for authorized use of that equipment, including a demonstration by testing, or a demonstration on the basis of reliable test information, that the material and performance characteristics of the equipment are capable of providing the proposed degree of protection under anticipated conditions of use.

- c. The licensee or registrant shall implement and maintain a respiratory protection program that includes:

- (1) Air sampling sufficient to identify the potential hazard, permit proper equipment selection, and estimate doses;

- (2) Surveys and bioassays, as appropriate, to evaluate actual intakes;

- (3) Testing of respirators for operability (user seal check for face sealing devices and functional check for others) immediately prior to each use;

- (4) Written procedures regarding monitoring, including air sampling and bioassays; supervision and training of respirator user; fit testing; respirator selection; breathing air quality; inventory and control; storage, issuance, maintenance, repair, testing, and quality assurance of respiratory protection equipment; record keeping; and limitations on periods of respirator use and relief from respirator use;

- (5) Determination by a physician that the individual user is medically fit to use respiratory protection equipment: before the initial fitting of a face-sealing respirator; before the first field use of non-face-sealing respirators; and either every 12 months thereafter, or periodically at a frequency determined by a physician; and

- (6) Fit testing, with a fit factor equal to or greater than 10 times the APF for negative pressure devices, and a fit factor equal to or greater than 500 for any positive pressure, continuous flow, and pressure-demand devices, before the first field use of tight-fitting, face-sealing respirators and periodically

thereafter at a frequency not to exceed one year. Fit testing must be performed with the facepiece operating in the negative pressure mode.

d. The licensee shall advise each respirator user that the user may leave the area at any time for relief from respirator use in the event of equipment malfunction, physical or psychological distress, procedural or communication failure, significant deterioration of operating conditions, or any other conditions that might require such relief.

e. The licensee shall also consider limitations appropriate to the type and mode of use. When selecting respiratory devices, the licensee shall provide for vision correction, adequate communication, low temperature work environments, and the concurrent use of other safety or radiological protection equipment. The licensee shall use equipment in such a way as not to interfere with the proper operation of the respirator.

f. Standby rescue persons are required whenever one-piece atmosphere-supplying suits or any combination of supplied air respiratory protection devices and personnel protection equipment is used from which an unaided individual would have difficulty extricating himself or herself. The standby rescue persons must be equipped with respiratory protection devices or other apparatus appropriate for the potential hazards. The standby rescue persons shall observe or otherwise maintain continuous communication (visual, voice, signal line, telephone, radio, or other suitable means) with the workers, and be immediately available to assist the workers in case of a failure of the air supply or for any other reason that requires relief from distress. A sufficient number of standby rescue persons must be immediately available to assist all users of this type of equipment and to provide effective emergency rescue if needed.

g. Atmosphere-supplying respirators must be supplied with respirable air of grade D quality or better as defined by the Compressed Gas Association in publication G-7.1, "Commodity Specification for Air," 1997, and included in the regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (29 CFR 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(A) through (E)). Grade D quality air criteria include:

- (1) Oxygen content (v/v) of 19.5 to 23.5 percent;
- (2) Hydrocarbon (condensed) content of 5 milligrams per cubic meter of air or less;
- (3) Carbon monoxide (CO) content of 10 ppm or less;
- (4) Carbon dioxide content of 1000 ppm or less; and
- (5) Lack of noticeable odor.

h. The licensee shall ensure that no objects, materials or substances, such as facial hair, or any conditions that interfere with the face, facepiece seal or valve function, and that are under the control of the respirator wearer, are present between the skin of the wearer's face and the sealing surface of a tight-fitting respirator facepiece.

i. In the estimation of the dose to individuals from intake of airborne radioactive materials, the concentration of radioactive material in the air that is inhaled when respirators are worn is initially assumed to be the ambient concentration in air without respiratory protection, divided by the assigned protection factor. If the dose is later found to be greater than the estimated dose, the corrected value must be used. If the dose is later found to be less than the estimated dose, the corrected value may be used.

40.50(2) When estimating exposure of individuals to airborne radioactive materials, the licensee may make allowance for respiratory protection equipment used to limit intakes pursuant to 641—40.49(136C), provided that the following conditions, in addition to those in 40.50(1), are satisfied:

a. The licensee selects respiratory protection equipment that provides a protection factor, specified in Appendix A, greater than the multiple by which peak concentrations of airborne radioactive materials in the working area are expected to exceed the values specified in Appendix B, Table I, Column 3. However, if the selection of respiratory protection equipment with a protection factor greater than the multiple defined in the preceding sentence is inconsistent with the goal specified in 40.49(136C) of keeping the total effective dose equivalent ALARA, the licensee or registrant may select respiratory protection equipment with a lower protection factor provided that such a selection would result in a total effective dose equivalent that is ALARA. The concentration of radioactive material in the air that is inhaled when respirators are worn may be initially estimated by dividing the average concentration in air, during each period of uninterrupted use, by the protection factor. If the exposure is later found to be greater than

initially estimated, the corrected value shall be used; if the exposure is later found to be less than initially estimated, the corrected value may be used.

b. The licensee shall obtain authorization from the agency before assigning respiratory protection factors in excess of those specified in Appendix A. The agency may authorize a licensee to use higher protection factors on receipt of an application that:

- (1) Describes the situation for which a need exists for higher protection factors, and
- (2) Demonstrates that the respiratory protection equipment provides these higher protection factors under the proposed conditions of use.

40.50(3) In an emergency, the licensee shall use as emergency equipment only respiratory protection equipment that has been specifically certified or had certification extended for emergency use by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

40.50(4) Further restrictions.

a. The licensee shall notify the agency in writing at least 30 days before the date that respiratory protection equipment is first used pursuant to either 40.50(1) or 40.50(2).

b. The agency may impose restrictions in addition to those listed in these rules in order to:

- (1) Ensure that the respiratory protection program of the licensee is adequate to limit doses to individuals from intakes of airborne radioactive materials consistent with maintaining total effective dose equivalent ALARA; and
- (2) Limit the extent to which a licensee may use respiratory protection equipment instead of process or other engineering controls.

641—40.51 to 40.53 Reserved.

STORAGE AND CONTROL OF LICENSED OR REGISTERED SOURCES OF RADIATION

641—40.54 Reserved.

641—40.55(136C) Security and control of licensed or registered sources of radiation.

1. The licensee or registrant shall secure licensed or registered radioactive material that is stored in controlled or unrestricted areas from unauthorized removal or access.
2. The licensee or registrant shall maintain constant surveillance and use devices or administrative procedures to prevent unauthorized use of licensed or registered radioactive material that is in an unrestricted area and that is not in storage.
3. The registrant shall secure registered radiation machines from unauthorized removal.
4. The registrant shall use devices or administrative procedures to prevent unauthorized use of registered radiation machines.
5. Security requirements for portable gauges. Each portable gauge licensee shall use a minimum of two independent physical controls that form tangible barriers to secure portable gauges from unauthorized removal, whenever portable gauges are not under the control and constant surveillance of the licensee.

641—40.56 to 40.59 Reserved.

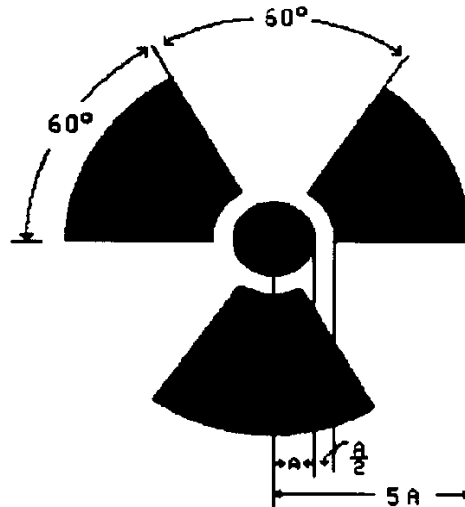
PRECAUTIONARY PROCEDURES

641—40.60(136C) Caution signs.

40.60(1) *Standard radiation symbol.* Unless otherwise authorized by the agency, the symbol prescribed by this rule shall use the colors magenta, or purple, or black on yellow background. The symbol prescribed is the three-bladed design as follows:

RADIATION SYMBOL

1. Cross-hatched area is to be magenta, or purple, or black, and
2. The background is to be yellow.



40.60(2) *Exception to color requirements for standard radiation symbol.* Notwithstanding the requirements of 40.60(1), licensees are authorized to label sources, source holders, or device components containing sources of radiation that are subjected to high temperatures, with conspicuously etched or stamped radiation caution symbols and without a color requirement.

40.60(3) *Additional information on signs and labels.* In addition to the contents of signs and labels prescribed in this chapter, the licensee or registrant shall provide, on or near the required signs and labels, additional information, as appropriate, to make individuals aware of potential radiation exposures and to minimize the exposures.

40.60(4) *Improper posting or labeling.* The licensee or registrant shall ensure that adequate measures are taken to prevent improper posting or labeling.

641—40.61(136C) Posting requirements.

40.61(1) *Posting of radiation areas.* The licensee or registrant shall post each radiation area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, RADIATION AREA”.

40.61(2) *Posting of high radiation areas.* The licensee or registrant shall post each high radiation area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, HIGH RADIATION AREA” or “DANGER, HIGH RADIATION AREA”.

40.61(3) *Posting of very high radiation areas.* The licensee or registrant shall post each very high radiation area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and words “GRAVE DANGER, VERY HIGH RADIATION AREA”.

40.61(4) *Posting of airborne radioactivity areas.* The licensee shall post each airborne radioactivity area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA” or “DANGER, AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA”.

40.61(5) *Posting of areas or rooms in which licensed or registered material is used or stored.* The licensee shall post each area or room in which there is used or stored an amount of licensed material exceeding ten times the quantity of such material specified in Appendix C with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL(S)” or “DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL(S)”.

641—40.62(136C) Exceptions to posting requirements.

40.62(1) A licensee or registrant is not required to post caution signs in areas or rooms containing sources of radiation for periods of less than eight hours, if each of the following conditions is met:

- a. The sources of radiation are constantly attended during these periods by an individual who takes the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of individuals to sources of radiation in excess of the limits established in this chapter; and
- b. The area or room is subject to the licensee’s or registrant’s control.

40.62(2) Rooms or other areas in hospitals that are occupied by patients are not required to be posted with caution signs pursuant to 641—40.61(136C) provided that the patient could be released from licensee control pursuant to 641—subrule 41.2(27).

40.62(3) A room or area is not required to be posted with a caution sign because of the presence of a sealed source provided the radiation level at 30 centimeters from the surface of the sealed source container or housing does not exceed 0.005 rem (0.05 mSv) per hour.

40.62(4) A room or area is not required to be posted with a caution sign because of the presence of radiation machines used solely for diagnosis or simulation in the healing arts.

40.62(5) Rooms in hospitals or clinics that are used for teletherapy are exempt from the requirement to post caution signs under 641—40.61(136C) if:

- a.* Access to the room is controlled pursuant to 641—subrule 41.2(53); and
- b.* Personnel in attendance take necessary precautions to prevent an inadvertent exposure of workers, other patients, and members of the public to radiation in excess of the limits established in this chapter.

641—40.63(136C) Labeling containers and radiation machines.

40.63(1) The licensee shall ensure that each container of licensed material bears a durable, clearly visible label bearing the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL” or “DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL”. The label shall also provide information, such as the radionuclides present, an estimate of the quantity of radioactivity, the date for which the activity is estimated, radiation levels, kinds of materials, and mass enrichment, to permit individuals handling or using the containers, or working in the vicinity of the containers, to take precautions to avoid or minimize exposures.

40.63(2) Each licensee shall, prior to removal or disposal of empty uncontaminated containers to unrestricted areas, remove or deface the radioactive material label or otherwise clearly indicate that the container no longer contains radioactive materials.

40.63(3) Each registrant shall ensure that each radiation machine is labeled in a conspicuous manner which cautions individuals that radiation is produced when it is energized.

641—40.64(136C) Exemptions to labeling requirements. A licensee is not required to label:

40.64(1) Containers holding licensed materials in quantities less than the quantities listed in Appendix C; or

40.64(2) Containers holding licensed material in concentrations less than those specified in Table III of Appendix B; or

40.64(3) Containers attended by an individual who takes the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of individuals in excess of the limits established by this chapter; or

40.64(4) Containers when they are in transport and packaged and labeled in accordance with the rules of the U.S. Department of Transportation;¹ or

40.64(5) Containers that are accessible only to individuals authorized to handle or use them, or to work in the vicinity of the containers, if the contents are identified to these individuals by a readily available written record. Examples of containers of this type are containers in locations such as water-filled canals, storage vaults, or hot cells. The record shall be retained as long as the containers are in use for the purpose indicated on the record; or

40.64(6) Installed manufacturing or process equipment, such as piping and tanks.

¹ Labeling of packages containing radioactive materials is required by the U.S. Department of Transportation if the amount and type of radioactive material exceeds the limits for an excepted quantity or article as defined and limited by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations 49 CFR 173.403(m) and (w) and 173.421-424.

641—40.65(136C) Procedures for receiving and opening packages.

40.65(1) Each licensee who expects to receive a package containing quantities of radioactive material in excess of a Type A quantity shall make arrangements to receive:

- a.* The package when the carrier offers it for delivery; or

b. The notification of the arrival of the package at the carrier's terminal and to take possession of the package expeditiously.

40.65(2) Each licensee shall:

a. Monitor the external surfaces of a labeled¹ package for radioactive contamination unless the package contains only radioactive material in the form of gas or in special form as defined in 641—Chapter 38;

b. Monitor the external surfaces of a labeled¹ package for radiation levels unless the package contains quantities of radioactive material that are less than or equal to the Type A quantity; and

c. Monitor all packages known to contain radioactive material for radioactive contamination and radiation levels if there is evidence of degradation of package integrity, such as packages that are crushed, wet, or damaged.

40.65(3) The licensee shall perform the monitoring required by 40.65(2) as soon as practicable after receipt of the package, but not later than three hours after the package is received at the licensee's facility if it is received during the licensee's normal working hours, or not later than three hours from the beginning of the next working day if it is received after working hours.

40.65(4) The licensee shall immediately notify the final delivery carrier and, by telephone and telegram, mailgram, or facsimile, the agency when:

a. Removable radioactive surface contamination exceeds the limits of 49 CFR 173.443; or

b. External radiation levels exceed the limits of 10 CFR 71.47 as set forth in rule 641—39.5(136C).

40.65(5) Each licensee shall:

a. Establish, maintain, and retain written procedures for safely opening packages in which radioactive material is received; and

b. Ensure that the procedures are followed and that due consideration is given to special instructions for the type of package being opened.

40.65(6) Licensees transferring special form sources in vehicles owned or operated by the licensee or registrant to and from a work site are exempt from the contamination monitoring requirements of 40.65(2), but are not exempt from the monitoring requirement in 40.65(2), for measuring radiation levels that ensure that the source is still properly lodged in its shield.

¹ Labeled with a Radioactive e White I, Yellow II, or Yellow III label as specified in U.S. Department of Transportation regulations 49 CFR 172.403 and 172.436-440.

641—40.66 to 40.69 Reserved.

WASTE DISPOSAL

641—40.70(136C) General requirements.

40.70(1) A licensee shall dispose of licensed material only:

a. By transfer to an authorized recipient as provided in 641—40.74(136C) or 641—39.4(136C), or to the U.S. Department of Energy; or

b. By decay in storage; or

c. By release in effluents within the limits in 40.72(1)“d”; or

d. As authorized pursuant to 641—40.71(136C), 641—40.72(136C), 641—40.73(136C), 641—40.74(136C), or 641—40.77(136C).

40.70(2) A person shall be specifically licensed to receive waste containing licensed material from other persons for:

a. Treatment prior to disposal; or

b. Treatment or disposal by incineration; or

c. Decay in storage; or

d. Storage until transferred to a storage or disposal facility authorized to receive the waste.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

641—40.71(136C) Method for obtaining approval of proposed disposal procedures. A licensee or applicant for a license may apply to the agency for approval of proposed procedures, not otherwise authorized in these rules, to dispose of licensed material generated in the licensee's operations. Each application shall include:

40.71(1) A description of the waste containing licensed material to be disposed of, including the physical and chemical properties that have an impact on risk evaluation, and the proposed manner and conditions of waste disposal; and

40.71(2) An analysis and evaluation of pertinent information on the nature of the environment; and

40.71(3) The nature and location of other potentially affected facilities; and

40.71(4) Analyses and procedures to ensure that doses are maintained ALARA and within the dose limits in this chapter.

641—40.72(136C) Disposal by release into sanitary sewerage.

40.72(1) A licensee may discharge licensed material into sanitary sewerage if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

a. The material is readily soluble, or is readily dispersible biological material, in water; and

b. The quantity of licensed radioactive material that the licensee releases into the sewer in one month divided by the average monthly volume of water released into the sewer by the licensee does not exceed the concentration listed in Table III of Appendix B; and

c. If more than one radionuclide is released, the following conditions must also be satisfied:

(1) The licensee shall determine the fraction of the limit in Table III of Appendix B represented by discharges into sanitary sewerage by dividing the actual monthly average concentration of each radionuclide released by the licensee into the sewer by the concentration of that radionuclide listed in Table III of Appendix B; and

(2) The sum of the fractions for each radionuclide required by 40.72(1)“c”(1) does not exceed unity; and

d. The total quantity of licensed radioactive material that the licensee releases into the sanitary sewerage in a year does not exceed 5 Ci (185 GBq) of hydrogen-3, 1 Ci (37 GBq) of carbon-14, and 1 Ci (37 GBq) of all other radioactive materials combined.

40.72(2) Excreta from individuals undergoing medical diagnosis or therapy with radioactive material are not subject to the limitations contained in 40.72(1).

641—40.73(136C) Treatment or disposal by incineration. A licensee may treat or dispose of licensed materials by incineration only in the amounts and forms specified in 641—40.74(136C) or as specifically approved by the agency pursuant to 641—40.71(136C).

641—40.74(136C) Disposal of specific wastes.

40.74(1) A licensee may dispose of the following licensed material as if it were not radioactive:

a. 0.05 μCi (1.85 kBq), or less, of hydrogen-3 or carbon-14 per gram of medium used for liquid scintillation counting; and

b. 0.05 μCi (1.85 kBq), or less, of hydrogen-3 or carbon-14 per gram of animal tissue, averaged over the weight of the entire animal.

40.74(2) A licensee shall not dispose of tissue pursuant to 40.74(1)“b” in a manner that would permit its use either as food for humans or as animal feed.

40.74(3) The licensee shall maintain records in accordance with 641—40.88(136C).

641—40.75(136C) Transfer for disposal and manifests.

40.75(1) Any licensee shipping radioactive waste intended for ultimate disposal at a licensed land disposal facility must document the information required on the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest and transfer this recorded manifest information to the intended consignee in accordance with Appendix D of this chapter.

40.75(2) Each shipment manifest must include a certification by the waste generator as specified in Section II of Appendix D of this chapter.

40.75(3) Each person involved in the transfer for disposal and disposal of waste, including the waste generator, waste collector, waste processor, and disposal facility operator, shall comply with the requirements specified in Section III of Appendix D of this chapter.

40.75(4) Any licensee shipping licensed material, as defined in paragraphs “3” and “4” of the definition of “byproduct material” set forth in 641—Chapter 38, intended for ultimate disposal at a land disposal facility licensed under 10 CFR Part 61 must document the information required on the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest and transfer this recorded manifest information to the intended consignee in accordance with Appendix D of this chapter.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

641—40.76(136C) Compliance with environmental and health protection regulations. Nothing in 641—40.70(136C), 641—40.71(136C), 641—40.72(136C), 641—40.73(136C), 641—40.74(136C), or 641—40.75(136C) relieves the licensee or registrant from complying with other applicable federal, state and local regulations governing any other toxic or hazardous properties of materials that may be disposed of to 641—40.70(136C), 641—40.71(136C), 641—40.72(136C), 641—40.73(136C), 641—40.74(136C), or 641—40.75(136C).

641—40.77(136C) Disposal of certain byproduct material.

40.77(1) Licensed material, as defined in paragraphs “3” and “4” of the definition of “byproduct material” set forth in 641—Chapter 38, may be disposed of in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61, even though the material is not defined as low-level radioactive waste. Therefore, any licensed byproduct material being disposed of at a facility, or transferred for ultimate disposal at a facility licensed under 10 CFR Part 61, must meet the requirements of 641—40.75(136C).

40.77(2) A licensee may dispose of licensed material, as defined in paragraphs “3” and “4” of the definition of “byproduct material” set forth in 641—Chapter 38, at a disposal facility authorized to dispose of such material in accordance with any federal or state solid or hazardous waste law, including the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as authorized under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

641—40.78 and 40.79 Reserved.

RECORDS

641—40.80(136C) General provisions.

40.80(1) Each licensee or registrant shall use the special units curie, rad, rem and roentgen, counts per minute (cpm), disintegrations per minute (dpm), or the SI units becquerel, gray, sievert and coulomb per kilogram, including multiples and subdivisions, and shall clearly indicate the units of all quantities on records required by this chapter.

40.80(2) The licensee or registrant shall make a clear distinction among the quantities entered on the records required by this chapter, such as, total effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent, shallow dose equivalent, lens dose equivalent, deep dose equivalent, or committed effective dose equivalent.

40.80(3) In the records required by this chapter, the licensee may record quantities in SI units in parentheses following each of the units specified in 40.80(1). However, all quantities must be recorded as stated in 40.80(1).

40.80(4) Notwithstanding the requirements of 40.80(1), when recording information on shipment manifests, as required in 641—40.75(136C), information must be recorded in the International System of Units (SI) or in SI and units as specified in 40.80(1).

40.80(5) Notwithstanding the requirements of 40.80(1), records of removable radioactive surface contamination on packages shall be recorded in disintegrations per minute (dpm).

641—40.81(136C) Records of radiation protection programs.

40.81(1) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records of the radiation protection program, including:

- a. The provisions of the program; and
- b. Audits and other reviews of program content and implementation.

40.81(2) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records required by 40.81(1)“a” until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring the record. The licensee or registrant shall retain the records required by 40.81(1)“b” for three years after the record is made.

641—40.82(136C) Records of surveys.

40.82(1) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records showing the results of surveys and calibrations required by 641—40.36(136C) and 40.65(2). The licensee or registrant shall retain these records for three years after the record is made.

40.82(2) The licensee or registrant shall retain each of the following records until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring the record:

- a. Records of the results of surveys to determine the dose from external sources of radiation used, in the absence of or in combination with individual monitoring data, in the assessment of individual dose equivalents; and
- b. Records of the results of measurements and calculations used to determine individual intakes of radioactive material and used in the assessment of internal dose; and
- c. Records showing the results of air sampling, surveys, and bioassays required pursuant to 40.50(1)“c”(1) and 40.50(1)“c”(2); and
- d. Records of the results of measurements and calculations used to evaluate the release of radioactive effluents to the environment.

40.82(3) Upon termination of the license or registration, the licensee or registrant shall permanently store records required in 641—40.82(136C) or shall make provisions with the agency for transfer to the agency.

641—40.83(136C) Records of tests for leakage or contamination of sealed sources. Records of tests for leakage or contamination of sealed sources required by 641—40.32(136C) shall be kept in units of microcurie or becquerel and maintained for inspection by the agency for five years after the records are made.

641—40.84(136C) Records of prior occupational dose.

40.84(1) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records of prior occupational dose and exposure history as specified in 641—40.19(136C) until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring this record. The licensee or registrant shall retain records used in preparing the record required in 641—40.84(136C) for three years after the record is made.

40.84(2) Upon termination of the license or registration, the licensee or registrant shall permanently store records required in 641—40.84(136C) or shall make provisions with the agency for transfer to the agency.

641—40.85(136C) Records of planned special exposures.

40.85(1) For each use of the provisions of 641—40.20(136C) for planned special exposures, the licensee or registrant shall maintain records that describe:

- a. The exceptional circumstances requiring the use of a planned special exposure; and
- b. The name of the management official who authorized the planned special exposure and a copy of the signed authorization; and
- c. What actions were necessary; and
- d. Why the actions were necessary; and
- e. What precautions were taken to assure that doses were maintained ALARA; and
- f. What individual and collective doses were expected to result; and
- g. The doses actually received in the planned special exposure.

40.85(2) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring these records.

40.85(3) Upon termination of the license or registration, the licensee or registrant shall permanently store records required in 641—40.85(136C) or shall make provisions with the agency for transfer to the agency.

641—40.86(136C) Records of individual monitoring results.

40.86(1) *Record-keeping requirement.* Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records of doses received by all individuals for whom monitoring was required pursuant to 641—40.37(136C), and records of doses received during planned special exposures, accidents, and emergency conditions. Assessments of dose equivalent and records made using units in effect on or before January 1, 1994, need not be changed. These records shall include, when applicable:

- a. The deep dose equivalent to the whole body, eye dose equivalent, shallow dose equivalent to the skin, and shallow dose equivalent to the extremities; and
- b. The estimated intake of radionuclides, see 641—40.16(136C); and
- c. The committed effective dose equivalent assigned to the intake of radionuclides; and
- d. The specific information used to calculate the committed effective dose equivalent pursuant to 40.18(3); and
- e. The total effective dose equivalent when required by 641—40.16(136C); and
- f. The total of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose to the organ receiving the highest total dose.

40.86(2) *Record-keeping frequency.* The licensee or registrant shall make entries of the records specified in 40.86(1) at intervals not to exceed one year.

40.86(3) *Record-keeping format.* The licensee or registrant shall maintain the records specified in 40.86(1) in clear and legible form.

40.86(4) *Embryo/Fetus records.* The licensee or registrant shall maintain the records of dose to an embryo/fetus with the records of dose to the declared pregnant woman. The declaration of pregnancy, including the estimated date of conception, shall also be kept on file, but may be maintained separately from the dose records.

40.86(5) *Retention during license or registration.* The licensee or registrant shall retain each required form or record until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring the record.

40.86(6) *Retention after termination.* Upon termination of the license or registration, the licensee or registrant shall permanently store records required in 641—40.86(136C) or shall make provision with the agency for transfer to the agency.

641—40.87(136C) Records of dose to individual members of the public.

40.87(1) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the dose limit for individual members of the public. See 641—40.26(136C).

40.87(2) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records required by this rule until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring the record.

641—40.88(136C) Records of waste disposal.

40.88(1) Each licensee shall maintain records of the disposal of licensed materials made pursuant to 641—40.71(136C), 641—40.72(136C), 641—40.73(136C), 641—40.74(136C), and disposal or burial in soil.

40.88(2) The licensee shall retain the records required by 40.88(1) until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring the record.

641—40.89(136C) Records of testing entry control devices for very high radiation areas.

40.89(1) Each licensee or registrant shall maintain records of tests made pursuant to 40.44(2) “j” on entry control devices for very high radiation areas. These records must include the date, time, and results of each such test of function.

40.89(2) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records required by 40.89(1) for three years after the record is made.

641—40.90(136C) Form of records.

40.90(1) Each record required by Chapter 40 shall be legible throughout the specified retention period. The record shall be the original or a reproduced copy or a microform provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of producing a clear copy throughout the required retention period, or the record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the required retention period. Records, such as letters, drawings, and specifications, shall include all pertinent information, such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The licensee or registrant shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

40.90(2) The licensee or registrant shall retain the records required by Chapter 40 until the agency terminates each pertinent license or registration requiring the record.

641—40.91 to 40.94 Reserved.

REPORTS**641—40.95(136C) Reports of stolen, lost, or missing licensed or registered sources of radiation.**

40.95(1) Telephone reports. Each licensee or registrant shall report to the agency by telephone as follows:

a. Immediately after its occurrence becomes known to the licensee, stolen, lost, or missing licensed radioactive material in an aggregate quantity equal to or greater than 1,000 times the quantity specified in Appendix C under such circumstances that it appears to the licensee that an exposure could result to individuals in unrestricted areas; or

b. Within 30 days after its occurrence becomes known to the licensee, lost, stolen, or missing licensed radioactive material in quantity greater than ten times the quantity specified in Appendix C that is still missing.

c. Immediately after its occurrence becomes known to the registrant, a stolen, lost, or missing radiation machine.

40.95(2) Written reports. Each licensee or registrant required to make a report pursuant to 40.95(1) shall, within 30 days after making the telephone report, make a written report to the agency setting forth the following information:

a. A description of the licensed or registered source of radiation involved, including, for radioactive material, the kind, quantity, and chemical and physical form; and, for radiation machines, the manufacturer, model and serial number, type and maximum energy of radiation emitted; and

b. A description of the circumstances under which the loss or theft occurred; and

c. A statement of disposition, or probable disposition, of the licensed or registered source of radiation involved; and

d. Exposures of individuals to radiation, circumstances under which the exposures occurred, and the possible total effective dose equivalent to persons in unrestricted areas; and

e. Actions that have been taken, or will be taken, to recover the source of radiation; and

f. Procedures or measures that have been, or will be, adopted to ensure against a recurrence of the loss or theft of licensed or registered sources of radiation.

40.95(3) Subsequent to filing the written report, the licensee or registrant shall also report additional substantive information on the loss or theft within 30 days after the licensee or registrant learns of such information.

40.95(4) The licensee or registrant shall prepare any report filed with the agency pursuant to 641—40.95(136C) so that names of individuals who may have received exposure to radiation are stated in a separate and detachable portion of the report.

641—40.96(136C) Notification of incidents.

40.96(1) Immediate notification. Notwithstanding other requirements for notification, each licensee or registrant shall immediately report each event involving a source of radiation possessed by the licensee or registrant that may have caused or threatens to cause any of the following conditions:

- a. An individual to receive:
 - (1) A total effective dose equivalent of 25 rem (0.25 Sv) or more; or
 - (2) A lens dose equivalent of 75 rem (0.75 Sv) or more; or
 - (3) A shallow dose equivalent to the skin or extremities of 250 rad (2.5 Gy) or more; or
- b. The release of radioactive material, inside or outside of a restricted area, so that, had an individual been present for 24 hours, the individual could have received an intake five times the annual limit on intake. This provision does not apply to locations where personnel are not normally stationed during routine operations, such as hot-cells or process enclosures.

c. In addition to the requirements of paragraphs “a” and “b” above, each licensee shall notify the Iowa department of public health as soon as possible but not later than four hours after the discovery of an event that prevents immediate protective actions necessary to avoid exposures to radiation or radioactive materials that could exceed regulatory limits or releases of licensed material that could exceed regulatory limits (events may include fires, explosions, toxic gas releases, and other such events).

40.96(2) Twenty-four-hour notification. Each licensee or registrant shall, within 24 hours of discovery of the event, report to the agency each event involving loss of control of a licensed or registered source of radiation possessed by the licensee or registrant that may have caused, or threatens to cause, any of the following conditions:

- a. An individual to receive, in a period of 24 hours:
 - (1) A total effective dose equivalent exceeding 5 rem (0.05 Sv); or
 - (2) A lens dose equivalent exceeding 15 rem (0.15 Sv); or
 - (3) A shallow dose equivalent to the skin or extremities exceeding 50 rem (0.5 Sv); or
- b. The release of radioactive material, inside or outside of a restricted area, so that, had an individual been present for 24 hours, the individual could have received an intake in excess of one occupational ALI. This provision does not apply to locations where personnel are not normally stationed during routine operations, such as hot-cells or process enclosures.

c. In addition to the requirements of paragraphs “a” and “b” above, each licensee shall notify the Iowa department of public health within 24 hours after the discovery of any of the following events involving licensed material:

- (1) An unplanned contamination event that:
 - 1. Requires access to the contaminated area, by workers or the public, to be restricted for more than 24 hours by imposing additional radiological controls or by prohibiting entry into the area;
 - 2. Involves a quantity of material greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in Appendix B for the material; and
 - 3. Has access to the area restricted for a reason other than to allow isotopes with a half-life of less than 24 hours to decay prior to decontamination.
- (2) An event in which equipment is disabled or fails to function as designed when:
 - 1. The equipment is required by regulation or license condition to prevent releases exceeding regulatory limits, to prevent exposures to radiation and radioactive materials exceeding regulatory limits, or to mitigate the consequences of an accident;
 - 2. The equipment is required to be available and operable when it is disabled or fails to function; and
 - 3. No redundant equipment is available and operable to perform the required safety function.
- (3) An event that requires unplanned medical treatment at a medical facility of an individual with spreadable radioactive contamination on the individual’s clothing or body.
- (4) An unplanned fire or explosion damaging any licensed material or any device, container, or equipment containing licensed material when:
 - 1. The quantity of material involved is greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in Appendix B for the material; and
 - 2. The damage affects the integrity of the licensed material or its container.

40.96(3) The licensee or registrant shall prepare each report filed with the agency pursuant to 641—40.96(136C) so that names of individuals who have received exposure to sources of radiation are stated in a separate and detachable portion of the report.

40.96(4) Licensees or registrants shall make the reports required by 40.96(1) and 40.96(2) to the agency by telephone, telegram, mailgram, or facsimile.

a. Licensees or registrants making initial reports to the Iowa department of public health shall to the extent that the information is available at the time of notification include:

- (1) The caller's name and call-back telephone number;
- (2) A description of the event, including date and time;
- (3) The exact location of the event;
- (4) The isotopes, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the licensed material involved; and
- (5) Any personnel radiation exposure data available.

b. Each licensee or registrant who makes a report required by 40.96(1) or 40.96(2) shall submit a written follow-up report within 30 days of the initial report. Written reports prepared pursuant to other rules may be submitted to fulfill this requirement if the reports contain all of the necessary information. These written reports must be sent to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The reports must include the following:

- (1) A description of the event, including the probable cause and the manufacturer and model number (if applicable) of any equipment that failed or malfunctioned;
- (2) The exact location of the event;
- (3) The isotopes, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the licensed material involved;
- (4) Date and time of the event;
- (5) Corrective actions taken or planned and the results of any evaluations or assessments; and
- (6) The extent of exposure of individuals to radiation or to radioactive materials without identification of individuals by name.

40.96(5) The provisions of 641—40.96(136C) do not apply to doses that result from planned special exposures, provided such doses are within the limits for planned special exposures and are reported pursuant to 641—40.98(136C).

641—40.97(136C) Reports of exposures, radiation levels, and concentrations of radioactive material exceeding the constraints or limits.

40.97(1) Reportable events. In addition to the notification required by 40.96(136C), each licensee or registrant shall submit a written report within 30 days after learning of any of the following occurrences:

- a.* Incidents for which notification is required by 641—40.96(136C); or
- b.* Doses in excess of any of the following:
 - (1) The occupational dose limits for adults in 641—40.15(136C); or
 - (2) The occupational dose limits for a minor in 641—40.21(136C); or
 - (3) The limits for an individual member of the public in 641—40.26(136C); or
 - (4) Any applicable limit in the license or registration; or
 - (5) The ALARA constraints for air emissions established under 641—40.10(136C); or
 - (6) The limits for an embryo/fetus of a declared pregnant woman in 641—40.22(136C).
- c.* Levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material in:
 - (1) A restricted area in excess of applicable limits in the license or registration; or
 - (2) An unrestricted area in excess of ten times the applicable limit set forth in this chapter or in the license or registration, whether or not involving exposure of any individual in excess of the limits in 641—40.26(136C); or
- d.* For licensees subject to the provisions of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's generally applicable environmental radiation standards in 40 CFR 190, levels of radiation or releases of radioactive material in excess of those standards, or of license conditions related to those standards.

40.97(2) Contents of reports.

a. Each report required by 40.97(1) shall describe the extent of exposure of individuals to radiation and radioactive material, including, as appropriate:

- (1) Estimates of each individual's dose; and
- (2) The levels of radiation and concentrations of radioactive material involved; and
- (3) The cause of the elevated exposures, dose rates, or concentrations; and

(4) Corrective steps taken or planned to ensure against a recurrence, including the schedule for achieving conformance with applicable limits, ALARA constraints, generally applicable environmental standards, and associated license conditions. Each report filed pursuant to this paragraph must include the name, social security number, and date of birth for each occupationally overexposed individual. The report must be prepared so that this information is stated in a separate and detachable part of the report.

b. Each report filed pursuant to 40.97(1) shall include for each individual exposed: the name, social security account number, and date of birth. With respect to the limit for the embryo/fetus in 40.22(136C), the identifiers should be those of the declared pregnant woman. The report shall be prepared so that this information is stated in a separate and detachable portion of the report.

40.97(3) All licensees or registrants who make reports pursuant to 641—40.97(136C) or 641—40.98(136C) to the agency regarding exposure of an identified occupationally exposed individual, or of an identified member of the public, to radiation or radioactive material shall also provide a copy of the report to the individual or member of the public. Transmittal shall be at the same time as the transmittal to the agency.

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641—40.98(136C) Reports of planned special exposures. The licensee or registrant shall submit a written report to the agency within 30 days following any planned special exposure conducted in accordance with 641—40.20(136C) informing the agency that a planned special exposure was conducted and indicating the date the planned special exposure occurred and the information required by 641—40.85(136C).

641—40.99(136C) Reports of transactions involving nationally tracked sources. Each licensee who manufactures, transfers, receives, disassembles, or disposes of a nationally tracked source shall complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report as specified in subrules 40.99(1) to 40.99(5) for each type of transaction.

40.99(1) Each licensee that manufactures a nationally tracked source shall complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report. The report must include the following information:

- a. The name, address, and license number of the reporting licensee;
- b. The name of the individual preparing the report;
- c. The manufacturer, model, and serial number of the source;
- d. The radioactive material in the source;
- e. The initial source strength in becquerels (curies) at the time of manufacture; and
- f. The manufacture date of the source.

40.99(2) Each licensee that transfers a nationally tracked source to another person shall complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report. The report must include the following information:

- a. The name, address, and license number of the reporting licensee;
- b. The name of the individual preparing the report;
- c. The name and license number of the recipient facility and the shipping address;
- d. The manufacturer, model, and serial number of the source or, if not available, other information to uniquely identify the source;
- e. The radioactive material in the source;
- f. The initial or current source strength in becquerels (curies);
- g. The date for which the source strength is reported;
- h. The shipping date;
- i. The estimated arrival date; and
- j. For nationally tracked sources transferred as waste under a Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest, the waste manifest number and the container identification with the nationally tracked source.

40.99(3) Each licensee that receives a nationally tracked source shall complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report. The report must include the following information:

- a. The name, address, and license number of the reporting licensee;
- b. The name of the individual preparing the report;
- c. The name, address, and license number of the person that provided the source;

- d.* The manufacturer, model, and serial number of the source or, if not available, other information to uniquely identify the source;
- e.* The radioactive material in the source;
- f.* The initial or current source strength in becquerels (curies);
- g.* The date for which the source strength is reported;
- h.* The date of receipt; and
- i.* For material received under a Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest, the waste manifest number and the container identification with the nationally tracked source.

40.99(4) Each licensee that disassembles a nationally tracked source shall complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report. The report must include the following information:

- a.* The name, address, and license number of the reporting licensee;
- b.* The name of the individual preparing the report;
- c.* The manufacturer, model, and serial number of the source or, if not available, other information to uniquely identify the source;
- d.* The radioactive material in the source;
- e.* The initial or current source strength in becquerels (curies);
- f.* The date for which the source strength is reported; and
- g.* The disassemble date of the source.

40.99(5) Each licensee that disposes of a nationally tracked source shall complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report. The report must include the following information:

- a.* The name, address, and license number of the reporting licensee;
- b.* The name of the individual preparing the report;
- c.* The waste manifest number;
- d.* The container identification with the nationally tracked source;
- e.* The date of disposal; and
- f.* The method of disposal.

40.99(6) Reports discussed in subrules 40.99(1) to 40.99(5) must be submitted by the close of the next business day after the transaction. A single report may be submitted for multiple sources and transactions. The reports must be submitted to the National Source Tracking System by using:

- a.* The on-line National Source Tracking System;
- b.* Electronically using a computer-readable format;
- c.* By facsimile;
- d.* By mail to the address on the National Source Tracking Transaction Report Form (NRC Form 748); or
- e.* By telephone with follow-up by facsimile or mail.

40.99(7) Each licensee shall correct any error in previously filed reports or file a new report for any missed transaction within five business days of the discovery of the error or missed transaction. Such errors may be detected by a variety of methods such as administrative reviews or by physical inventories required by regulation. In addition, each licensee shall reconcile the inventory of nationally tracked sources possessed by the licensee against that licensee's data in the National Source Tracking System. The reconciliation must be conducted during the month of January in each year. The reconciliation process must include resolving any discrepancies between the National Source Tracking System and the actual inventory by filing the reports identified by subrules 40.99(1) to 40.99(5). By January 31 of each year, each licensee must submit to the National Source Tracking System confirmation that the data in the National Source Tracking System is correct.

40.99(8) Each licensee that possesses Category 1 nationally tracked sources shall report its initial inventory of Category 1 nationally tracked sources to the National Source Tracking System by January 31, 2009. Each licensee that possesses Category 2 nationally tracked sources shall report its initial inventory of Category 2 nationally tracked sources to the National Source Tracking System by January 31, 2009. The information may be submitted by using any of the methods identified in subrule 40.99(6). The initial inventory report must include the following information:

- a.* The name, address, and license number of the reporting licensee;

- b.* The name of the individual preparing the report;
- c.* The manufacturer, model, and serial number of each nationally tracked source or, if not available, other information to uniquely identify the source;
- d.* The radioactive material in the sealed source;
- e.* The initial or current source strength in becquerels (curies); and
- f.* The date for which the source strength is reported.

641—40.100(136C) Reports of individual monitoring.

40.100(1) This section applies to each person licensed or registered by the agency to:

- a.* Possess or use sources of radiation for purposes of industrial radiography pursuant to 641—39.4(136C) and 641—Chapter 45; or
- b.* Receive radioactive waste from other persons for disposal pursuant to 10 CFR Part 61 of federal regulations or appropriate other agreement state regulations; or
- c.* Possess or use at any time, for processing or manufacturing for distribution pursuant to 641—39.4(136C) or 641—41.2(136C), radioactive material in quantities exceeding any one of the following quantities:

Radionuclide	Activity ^a	
	Ci	GBq
Cesium-137	1	37
Cobalt-60	1	37
Gold-198	100	3,700
Iodine-131	1	37
Iridium-192	10	370
Krypton-85	1,000	37,000
Promethium-147	10	370
Technetium-99m	1,000	37,000

40.100(2) Each licensee or registrant in a category listed in 40.100(1) shall submit an annual report of the results of individual monitoring carried out by the licensee or registrant for each individual for whom monitoring was required by 641—40.36(136C) during that year. The licensee or registrant may include additional data for individuals for whom monitoring was provided but not required.

40.100(3) The licensee or registrant shall file the report required by 40.100(2), covering the preceding year, on or before April 30 of each year. The licensee or registrant shall submit the report to the agency.

^a The agency may require as a license condition, or by rule, regulation, or order pursuant to 40.105(136C), reports from licensees or registrants who are licensed or registered to use radionuclides not on this list, in quantities sufficient to cause comparable radiation levels.

641—40.101(136C) Notifications and reports to individuals.

40.101(1) Requirements for notification and reports to individuals of exposure to radiation or radioactive material are specified in 641—40.112(136C).

40.101(2) When a licensee or registrant is required pursuant to 641—40.97(136C), 641—40.98(136C), or 641—40.100(136C) to report to the agency any exposure of an identified occupationally exposed individual, or an identified member of the public, to radiation or radioactive material, the licensee or registrant shall also provide a copy of the report submitted to this agency to the individual. Such notice shall be transmitted at a time not later than the transmittal to the agency, and shall comply with the provisions of 40.112(1).

641—40.102(136C) Reports of leaking or contaminated sealed sources. The licensee shall file a report within five days with the agency if the test for leakage or contamination required pursuant to 641—40.32(136C) indicates a sealed source is leaking or contaminated. The report shall include the equipment involved, the test results and the corrective action taken.

641—40.103 and 40.104 Reserved.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

641—40.105(136C) Vacating premises. Each specific licensee shall, no less than 30 days before vacating or relinquishing possession or control of premises which may have been contaminated with radioactive material as a result of their activities, notify the agency in writing of intent to vacate. When deemed necessary by the agency, the licensee shall decontaminate the premises in such a manner as the agency may specify.

641—40.106 to 40.109 Reserved.

NOTICES, INSTRUCTIONS, AND REPORTS TO WORKERS; INSPECTIONS

641—40.110(136C) Posting of notices to workers.

40.110(1) Each licensee or registrant, except those registrants with diagnostic X-ray systems, shall post current copies of the following documents:

- a.* This subrule and 641—Chapter 40;
- b.* The license, certificate of registration, conditions or documents incorporated into the license by reference and amendments thereto;
- c.* The operating procedures applicable to activities under the license or registration; and
- d.* Any notice of violation involving radiological working conditions, proposed imposition of civil penalty, or order issued pursuant to 641—Chapter 38, and any response from the licensee or registrant.

40.110(2) If posting of a document specified in 40.110(1) “*a*,” 40.110(1) “*b*” and 40.110(1) “*c*” is not practical, the licensee or registrant may post a notice which describes the document and states where it may be examined.

40.110(3) Agency Form “Notice to Employees” shall be posted by each licensee or registrant.

40.110(4) Agency documents posted pursuant to 40.110(1) “*d*” shall be posted within two working days after receipt of the documents from the agency; the licensee’s or registrant’s response, if any, shall be posted within two working days after dispatch from the licensee or registrant. Such documents shall remain posted for a minimum of five working days or until action correcting the violation has been completed, whichever is later.

40.110(5) Documents, notices, or forms posted pursuant to 40.110(1) shall appear in a sufficient number of places to permit individuals engaged in work under the license or registration to observe them on the way to or from any particular work location to which the document applies, shall be conspicuous, and shall be replaced if defaced or altered.

641—40.111(136C) Instructions to workers.

40.111(1) All individuals who in the course of employment are likely to receive in a year an occupational dose in excess of 100 mrem (1 mSv):

- a.* Shall be kept informed of the storage, transfer, or use of sources of radiation;
- b.* Shall be instructed in the health protection problems associated with exposure to radiation or radioactive material to the individual and potential offspring, in precautions or procedures to minimize exposure, and in the purposes and functions of protective devices employed;
- c.* Shall be instructed in, and required to observe, to the extent within the worker’s control, the applicable provisions of these rules and licenses for the protection of personnel from exposures to radiation or radioactive material occurring in such areas;
- d.* Shall be instructed of their responsibility to report promptly to the licensee or registrant any condition which may constitute, lead to, or cause a violation of the Act, these rules, and licenses or unnecessary exposure to radiation or radioactive material;
- e.* Shall be instructed in the appropriate response to warnings made in the event of any unusual occurrence or malfunction that may involve exposure to radiation or radioactive material; and

f. Shall be advised as to the radiation exposure reports which workers shall be furnished pursuant to 641—40.112(136C).

g. The instruction in “*b*” through “*f*” above shall be conducted at least annually.

h. Shall be commensurate with potential radiological health protection problems present in the workplace.

40.111(2) In determining those individuals subject to the requirements of 40.111(1), consideration must be given to assigning activities during normal and abnormal situations involving exposure to sources of radiation which can reasonably be expected to occur during the life of the facility. The extent of these instructions must be commensurate with potential radiological health protection problems present in the workplace.

641—40.112(136C) Notifications and reports to individuals.

40.112(1) Radiation exposure data for an individual and the results of any measurements, analyses, and calculations of radioactive material deposited or retained in the body of an individual shall be reported to the individual as specified in subrule 40.112(2). The information reported shall include data and results obtained pursuant to these rules, orders, or license conditions, as shown in records maintained by the licensee or registrant pursuant to 641—40.86(136C). Each notification and report shall:

a. Be in writing;

b. Include appropriate identifying data such as the name of the licensee or registrant, the name of the individual, and the individual’s identification number, preferably social security number;

c. Include the individual’s exposure information; and

d. Contain the following statement:

“This report is furnished to you under the provisions of 641—40.112(136C) of Iowa’s Radiation Machine and Radioactive Materials rules. You should preserve this report for further reference.”

40.112(2) Each licensee or registrant shall make dose information available to workers as shown in records maintained by the licensee or registrant under the provisions of 641—40.86(136C). The licensee or registrant shall provide to each individual monitored under 641—40.37(136C) an annual report of the dose received in that monitoring year if:

a. The individual’s occupational dose exceeds 100 mrem (1 mSv) TEDE or 100 mrem (1 mSv) to any individual organ or tissue, or

b. The individual requests the individual’s annual dose report.

40.112(3) Each licensee or registrant shall furnish a report of the worker’s exposure to sources of radiation at the request of a worker formerly engaged in activities controlled by the licensee or registrant. The report shall include the dose record for each year the worker was required to be monitored pursuant to 641—40.37(136C). Such report shall be furnished within 30 days from the date of the request, or within 30 days after the dose of the individual has been determined by the licensee or registrant, whichever is later. The report shall cover the period of time that the worker’s activities involved exposure to sources of radiation and shall include the dates and locations of work under the license or registration in which the worker participated during this period.

40.112(4) When a licensee or registrant is required pursuant to 641—40.96(136C), 641—40.97(136C), or 641—40.98(136C) to report to the agency any exposure of an individual to radiation or radioactive material, the licensee or the registrant shall also provide the individual a report on the individual’s exposure data included in the report to the agency. Such reports shall be transmitted at a time not later than the transmittal to the agency.

40.112(5) At the request of a worker who is terminating employment with the licensee or registrant in work involving exposure to radiation or radioactive material, during the current year, each licensee or registrant shall provide at termination to each such worker, or to the worker’s designee, a written report regarding the radiation dose received by that worker from operations of the licensee or registrant during the current year or fraction thereof. If the most recent individual monitoring results are not available at that time, a written estimate of the dose shall be provided together with a clear indication that this is an estimate.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

641—40.113(136C) Presence of representatives of licensees or registrants and workers during inspection.

40.113(1) Each licensee or registrant shall afford to the agency at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect materials, machines, activities, facilities, premises, and records pursuant to these rules.

40.113(2) During an inspection, agency inspectors may consult privately with workers as specified in 40.114(136C). The licensee or registrant may accompany agency inspectors during other phases of an inspection.

40.113(3) If, at the time of inspection, an individual has been authorized by the workers to represent them during agency inspections, the licensee or registrant shall notify the inspectors of such authorization and shall give the workers' representative an opportunity to accompany the inspectors during the inspection of physical working conditions.

40.113(4) Each worker's representative shall be routinely engaged in work under control of the licensee or registrant and shall have received instructions as specified in 641—40.111(136C).

40.113(5) Different representatives of licensees or registrants and workers may accompany the inspectors during different phases of an inspection if there is no resulting interference with the conduct of the inspection. However, only one worker's representative at a time may accompany the inspectors.

40.113(6) With the approval of the licensee or registrant and the workers' representative, an individual who is not routinely engaged in work under control of the licensee or registrant, for example, a consultant to the licensee or registrant or to the workers' representative, shall be afforded the opportunity to accompany agency inspectors during the inspection of physical working conditions.

40.113(7) Notwithstanding the other provisions of 641—40.113(136C), agency inspectors are authorized to refuse to permit accompaniment by any individual who deliberately interferes with a fair and orderly inspection. With regard to areas containing information classified by an agency of the U.S. Government in the interest of national security, an individual who accompanies an inspector may have access to such information only if authorized to do so. With regard to any area containing proprietary information, the workers' representative for that area shall be an individual previously authorized by the licensee or registrant to enter that area.

641—40.114(136C) Consultation with workers during inspections.

40.114(1) Agency inspectors may consult privately with workers concerning matters of occupational radiation protection and other matters related to applicable provisions of these rules and licenses to the extent the inspectors deem necessary for the conduct of an effective and thorough inspection.

40.114(2) During the course of an inspection, any worker may bring privately to the attention of the inspectors, either orally or in writing, any past or present condition which the worker has reason to believe may have contributed to or caused any violation of the Act, these rules, or license condition, or any unnecessary exposure of an individual to sources of radiation under the licensee's or registrant's control. Any such notice in writing shall comply with the requirements of 40.115(1).

40.114(3) The provisions of 40.114(2) shall not be interpreted as authorization to disregard instructions pursuant to 641—40.111(136C).

641—40.115(136C) Requests by workers for inspections.

40.115(1) Any worker or representative of workers believing that a violation of the Act, these rules, or license conditions exists or has occurred in work under a license or registration with regard to radiological working conditions in which the worker is engaged may request an inspection by giving notice of the alleged violation to the Bureau of Radiological Health, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075. Any such notice shall be in writing, shall set forth the specific grounds for the notice, and shall be signed by the worker or representative of the workers. A copy shall be provided to the licensee or registrant by the Bureau of Radiological Health, no later than at the time of inspection except that, upon the request of the worker giving such notice, such worker's name and the name of individuals referred to therein shall not appear in such copy or on any record published, released, or made available by the agency, except for good cause shown.

40.115(2) If, upon receipt of such notice, the Bureau of Radiological Health determines that the complaint meets the requirements set forth in 40.116(1), and that there are reasonable grounds to believe

that the alleged violation exists or has occurred, an inspection shall be made as soon as practicable to determine if such alleged violation exists or has occurred. Inspections pursuant to 641—40.116(136C) need not be limited to matters referred to in the complaint.

40.115(3) No licensee, registrant, or contractor or subcontractor of a licensee or registrant shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against any worker because such worker has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under these rules or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or because of the exercise by such worker on behalf of such worker or others of any option afforded by this chapter.

641—40.116(136C) Inspections not warranted—informal review.

40.116(1)

a. If the Bureau of Radiological Health determines, with respect to a complaint under this rule, that an inspection is not warranted because there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a violation exists or has occurred, the Bureau of Radiological Health shall notify the complainant in writing of such determination. The complainant may obtain review of such determination by submitting a written statement of position with the Attorney General's Office. Such agency will provide the licensee or registrant with a copy of such statement by certified mail, excluding, at the request of the complainant, the name of the complainant. The licensee or registrant may submit an opposing written statement of position with the Attorney General's Office. Such agency will provide the complainant with a copy of such statement by certified mail.

b. Upon the request of the complainant, the Attorney General's Office may hold an informal conference in which the complainant and the licensee or registrant may orally present their views. An informal conference may also be held at the request of the licensee or registrant, but disclosure of the identity of the complainant will be made only following receipt of written authorization from the complainant. After considering all written and oral views presented, the Attorney General's Office shall affirm, modify, or reverse the determination of the Radiation Control Program and furnish the complainant and the licensee or registrant a written notification of the decision and the reason therefor.

40.116(2) If the Bureau of Radiological Health determines that an inspection is not warranted because the requirements of 40.116(1) have not been met, the complainant shall be notified in writing of such determination. Such determination shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new complaint meeting the requirements of 40.116(1).

641—40.117(136C) Employee protection.

40.117(1) Discrimination by a licensee or registrant, an applicant for a license or registration, or a contractor or subcontractor of a licensee or applicant against an employee for engaging in certain protected activities is prohibited. Discrimination includes discharge and other actions that relate to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment. The protected activities are established in 641—Chapters 38 to 45 and in general are related to the administration or enforcement of requirements imposed under 641—Chapters 38 to 45.

a. The protected activities include but are not limited to:

- (1) Providing the agency or the individual's employer information about alleged violations of either of the statutes named in this rule or possible violations of requirements imposed under either of those statutes;
- (2) Refusing to engage in any practice made unlawful under either of the statutes named in this rule or under these requirements if the employee has identified the alleged illegality to the employer;
- (3) Requesting that the agency institute action against the individual's employer for the administration or enforcement of these requirements;
- (4) Testifying in any agency proceeding, or before Congress, or at any federal or state proceeding regarding any provision (or proposed provision) of federal statutes or these rules;
- (5) Assisting or participating in, or about to assist or participate in, these activities.

b. These activities are protected even if no formal proceeding is actually initiated as a result of the employee's assistance or participation.

c. This rule has no application to any employee alleging discrimination prohibited by this rule who, acting without direction from the individual's employer (or the employer's agent), deliberately causes a violation of any requirement of 641—Chapters 38 to 45.

40.117(2) Any employee who believes that the employee has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by any person for engaging in protected activities specified in 40.117(1)"a" may seek a remedy for the discharge or discrimination through an administrative proceeding in the U.S. Department of Labor. The administration proceeding must be initiated within 180 days after an alleged violation occurs. The employee may file for the administrative proceeding by filing a complaint alleging the violation with the Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division. The Department of Labor may order reinstatement, back pay, and compensatory damages.

40.117(3) A violation of 40.117(1)"a"(1) or 40.117(1)"a"(4) by a licensee or registrant, an applicant for a license or registration, or a contractor or subcontractor of a licensee or applicant may be grounds for:

- a. Denial, revocation, or suspension of the license or registration.
- b. Imposition of a civil penalty on the licensee, registrant, or applicant.
- c. Other enforcement action.

40.117(4) Actions taken by an employer or others which adversely affect an employee may be predicated upon nondiscriminatory grounds. The prohibition applies when the adverse action occurs because the employee has engaged in protected activities. An employee's engagement in protected activities does not automatically render the employee immune from discharge or discipline for legitimate reasons or from adverse action dictated by nonprohibited considerations.

40.117(5) No agreement affecting the compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, including an agreement to settle a complaint filed by an employee with the Department of Labor pursuant to 641—Chapters 38 to 45, may contain any provision which would prohibit, restrict, or otherwise discourage an employee from participating in protected activity as defined in 40.117(1)"a" including, but not limited to, providing information to the agency or to the individual's employer on potential violations or other matters within the agency's regulatory responsibilities.

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX A

PROTECTION FACTORS FOR RESPIRATORS^a

	Operating Mode	Assigned Protection Factor
I. Air-Purifying Respirators (particulate 1A ^b only) 1A ^c :		
Filtering facepiece disposable ^d	Negative Pressure	(^d)
Facepiece, half ^e	Negative Pressure	10
Facepiece, full	Negative Pressure	100
Facepiece, half	Powered air-purifying respirators	50
Facepiece, full	Powered air-purifying respirators	1000
Helmet/hood	Powered air-purifying respirators	1000
Facepiece, loose-fitting	Powered air-purifying respirators	25
II. Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators (particulate, gases and vapors 1A ^f):		
1. Air-line respirator:		
Facepiece, half	Demand	10
Facepiece, half	Continuous Flow	50
Facepiece, half	Pressure Demand	50
Facepiece, full	Demand	100
Facepiece, full	Continuous Flow	1000
Facepiece, full	Pressure Demand	1000
Helmet/hood	Continuous Flow	1000
Facepiece, loose-fitting	Continuous Flow	25
Suit	Continuous Flow	(^g)
2. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA):		
Facepiece, full	Demand	^h 100
Facepiece, full	Pressure Demand	ⁱ 10,000
Facepiece, full	Demand, Recirculating	^h 100
Facepiece, full	Positive Pressure Recirculating	ⁱ 10,000
III. Combination Respirators:		
Any combination of air-purifying and atmosphere-supplying respirators	(1) Assigned protection factor for type and mode of operation as listed above	

^aThese assigned protection factors apply only in a respiratory protection program that meets the requirement of 641—Chapter 40. They are applicable only to airborne radiological hazards and may not be appropriate to circumstances when chemical or other respiratory hazards exist instead of, or in addition to, radioactive hazards. Selection and use of respirators for such circumstances must also comply with Department of Labor regulations.

Radioactive contaminants for which the concentration values in Table I, Column 3, of Appendix B to 641—Chapter 40 are based on internal dose due to inhalation may, in addition, present external exposure hazards at higher concentrations. Under these circumstances, limitations on occupancy may have to be governed by external dose limits.

^bAir-purifying respirators with APF<100 must be equipped with particulate filters that are at least 95 percent efficient. Air-purifying respirators with APF=100 must be equipped with particulate filters that are at least 99 percent efficient. Air-purifying respirators with APF>100 must be equipped with particulate filters that are at least 99.97 percent efficient.

^cThe licensee may apply to the agency for the use of an APF greater than 1 for sorbent cartridges as protection against airborne radioactive gases and vapors (e.g., radioiodine).

^dLicensees may permit individuals to use this type of respirator who have not been medically screened or fit tested on the device provided that no credit be taken for the use in estimating intake or dose. It is also recognized that it is difficult to perform an effective positive or negative pressure pre-use user seal check on this type of device. All other respiratory protection program requirements listed in 641—40.50(136C) apply. An assigned protection factor has not been assigned for these devices. However, an APF equal to 10 may be used if the licensee can demonstrate a fit factor of at least 100 by use of a validated or evaluated, qualitative or quantitative fit test.

^eUnder-chin type only. No distinction is made in this Appendix between elastomeric half-masks with replaceable cartridges and those designed with the filter medium as an integral part of the facepiece (e.g., disposable or reusable disposable). Both types are acceptable so long as the seal area of the latter contains some substantial type of seal-enhancing material such as rubber or plastic, the two or more suspension straps are adjustable, the filter medium is at least 95 percent efficient, and all other requirements of 641—Chapter 40 are met.

^fThe assigned protection factors for gases and vapors are not applicable to radioactive contaminants that present an absorption or submersion hazard. For tritium oxide vapor, approximately one-third of the intake occurs by absorption through the skin so that an overall protection factor of 3 is appropriate when atmosphere-supplying respirators are used to protect against tritium oxide. Exposure to radioactive noble gases is not considered a significant respiratory hazard, and protective actions for these contaminants should be based on external (submersion) dose considerations.

^gNo NIOSH approval schedule is currently available for atmosphere-supplying suits. This equipment may be used in an acceptable respiratory protection program as long as all the other minimum program requirements, with the exception of fit testing, are met.

^hThe licensee should implement institutional controls to ensure that these devices are not used in areas immediately dangerous to life or health.

ⁱThis type of respirator may be used as an emergency device in unknown concentrations for protection against inhalation hazards. External radiation hazards and other limitations to permitted exposure such as skin absorption shall be taken into account in these circumstances. This device may not be used by any individual who experiences perceptible outward leakage of breathing gas while wearing the device.

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL LIMITS ON INTAKE (ALI) AND DERIVED AIR CONCENTRATIONS
(DAC) OF RADIONUCLIDES FOR OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE; EFFLUENT
CONCENTRATIONS; CONCENTRATIONS FOR RELEASE TO SANITARY SEWERAGE

Introduction

For each radionuclide, Table I indicates the chemical form which is to be used for selecting the appropriate ALI or DAC value. The ALIs and DACs for inhalation are given for an aerosol with an activity median aerodynamic diameter (AMAD) of 1 μm , micron, and for three classes (D,W,Y) of radioactive material, which refer to their retention (approximately days, weeks or years) in the pulmonary region of the lung. This classification applies to a range of clearance half-times for D if less than 10 days, for W from 10 to 100 days, and for Y greater than 100 days. Table II provides concentration limits for airborne and liquid effluents released to the general environment. Table III provides concentration limits for discharges to sanitary sewerage.

NOTE: The values in Tables I, II, and III are presented in the computer “E” notation. In this notation a value of 6E-02 represents a value of 6×10^{-2} or 0.06, 6E+2 represents 6×10^2 or 600, and 6E+0 represents 6×10^0 or 6.

TABLE I “OCCUPATIONAL VALUES”

Note that the columns in Table I of this appendix captioned “Oral Ingestion ALI,” “Inhalation ALI,” and “DAC,” are applicable to occupational exposure to radioactive material.

The ALIs in this appendix are the annual intakes of given radionuclide by “Reference Person” which would result in either (1) a committed effective dose equivalent of 5 rem (0.05 Sv), stochastic ALI, or (2) a committed dose equivalent of 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to an organ or tissue, nonstochastic ALI. The stochastic ALIs were derived to result in a risk, due to irradiation of organs and tissues, comparable to the risk associated with deep dose equivalent to the whole body of 5 rem (0.05 Sv). The derivation includes multiplying the committed dose equivalent to an organ or tissue by a weighting factor, w_T . This weighting factor is the proportion of the risk of stochastic effects resulting from irradiation of the organ or tissue, T, to the total risk of stochastic effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly. The values of w_T are listed under the definition of weighting factor in 40.2. The nonstochastic ALIs were derived to avoid nonstochastic effects, such as prompt damage to tissue or reduction in organ function.

A value of $w_T = 0.06$ is applicable to each of the five organs or tissues in the “remainder” category receiving the highest dose equivalents, and the dose equivalents of all other remaining tissues may be disregarded. The following portions of the GI tract—stomach, small intestine, upper large intestine, and lower large intestine—are to be treated as four separate organs.

The air concentration values listed in Table II, Column 1 were derived by one of two methods. For those radionuclides for which the stochastic limit is governing, the occupational stochastic inhalation ALI was divided by 2.4×10^9 (ml), relating the inhalation ALI to the DAC, as explained above, and then divided by a factor of 300. The factor of 300 includes the following components: a factor of 50 to relate the 5 rem (0.05 Sv) annual occupational dose limit to the 0.1 rem limit for members of the public, a factor of 3 to adjust for the difference in exposure time and the inhalation rate for a worker and that for members of the public; and a factor of 2 to adjust the occupational values, derived for adults, so that they are applicable to other age groups.

When an ALI is defined by the stochastic dose limit, this value alone is given. When an ALI is determined by the nonstochastic dose limit to an organ, the organ or tissue to which the limit applies is shown, and the ALI for the stochastic limit is shown in parentheses. Abbreviated organ or tissue designations are used:

LLI wall	=	lower large intestine wall;
St. wall	=	stomach wall;
Blad wall	=	bladder wall; and
Bone surf	=	bone surface.

The use of the ALIs listed first, the more limiting of the stochastic and nonstochastic ALIs, will ensure that nonstochastic effects are avoided and that the risk of stochastic effects is limited to an acceptably low value. If, in a particular situation involving a radionuclide for which the nonstochastic ALI is limiting, use of that nonstochastic ALI is considered unduly conservative, the licensee may use the stochastic ALI to determine the committed effective dose equivalent. However, the licensee shall also ensure that the 50 rem (0.5 Sv) dose equivalent limit for any organ or tissue is not exceeded by the sum of the external deep dose equivalent plus the internal committed dose equivalent to that organ, not the effective dose. For the case where there is no external dose contribution, this would be demonstrated if the sum of the fractions of the nonstochastic ALIs (ALI_{ns}) that contribute to the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose does not exceed unity, that is, $\Sigma (\text{intake (in } \mu\text{Ci) of each radionuclide}/ALI_{ns}) \leq 1.0$. If there is an external deep dose equivalent contribution of H_d , then this sum must be less than $1 - (H_d/50)$, instead of ≤ 1.0 .

Note that the dose equivalents for an extremity, skin, and lens of the eye are not considered in computing the committed effective dose equivalent, but are subject to limits that must be met separately.

The derived air concentration (DAC) values are derived limits intended to control chronic occupational exposures. The relationship between the DAC and the ALI is given by:

$$DAC = ALI(\text{in } \mu\text{Ci}) / (2000 \text{ hours per working year} \times 60 \text{ minutes/hour} \times 2 \times 10^4 \text{ ml per minute}) = [ALI/2.4 \times 10^9] \mu\text{Ci/ml}$$
, where 2×10^4 ml is the volume of air breathed per minute at work by Reference Person under working conditions of light work.

The DAC values relate to one of two modes of exposure: either external submersion or the internal committed dose equivalents resulting from inhalation of radioactive materials. DACs based upon submersion are for immersion in a semi-infinite cloud of uniform concentration and apply to each radionuclide separately.

The ALI and DAC values include contributions to exposure by the single radionuclide named and any in-growth of daughter radionuclides produced in the body by decay of the parent. However, intakes that include both the parent and daughter radionuclides should be treated by the general method appropriate for mixtures.

The values of ALI and DAC do not apply directly when the individual both ingests and inhales a radionuclide, when the individual is exposed to a mixture of radionuclides by either inhalation or ingestion or both, or when the individual is exposed to both internal and external irradiation. See 641—40.16(136C). When an individual is exposed to radioactive materials which fall under several of the translocation classifications of the same radionuclide, such as, Class D, Class W, or Class Y, the exposure may be evaluated as if it were a mixture of different radionuclides.

It should be noted that the classification of a compound as Class D, W, or Y is based on the chemical form of the compound and does not take into account the radiological half-life of different radionuclides. For this reason, values are given for Class D, W, and Y compounds, even for very short-lived radionuclides.

TABLE II “EFFLUENT CONCENTRATIONS”

The columns in Table II of this appendix captioned “Effluents,” “Air” and “Water” are applicable to the assessment and control of dose to the public, particularly in the implementation of the provisions of 641—40.27(136C). The concentration values given in Columns 1 and 2 of Table II are equivalent to the radionuclide concentrations which, if inhaled or ingested continuously over the course of a year, would produce a total effective dose equivalent of 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv).

Consideration of nonstochastic limits has not been included in deriving the air and water effluent concentration limits because nonstochastic effects are presumed not to occur at or below the dose levels established for individual members of the public. For radionuclides, where the nonstochastic limit was governing in deriving the occupational DAC, the stochastic ALI was used in deriving the corresponding airborne effluent limit in Table II. For this reason, the DAC and airborne effluent limits are not always proportional as they were in Appendix A of this chapter of the eighth edition of Volume I of the Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation.

The air concentration values listed in Table II, Column 1 were derived by one of two methods. For those radionuclides for which the stochastic limit is governing, the occupational stochastic inhalation ALI was divided by 2.4×10^9 (ml), relating the inhalation ALI to the DAC, as explained above, and then divided by a factor of 300. The factor of 300 includes the following components: a factor of 50 to relate the 5 rem (0.05 Sv) annual occupational dose limit to the 0.1 rem limit for members of the public, a factor of 3 to adjust for the difference in exposure time and the inhalation rate for a worker and that for members of the public; and a factor of 2 to adjust the occupational values, derived for adults, so that they are applicable to other age groups.

For those radionuclides for which submersion, that is external dose, is limiting, the occupational DAC in Table I, Column 3 was divided by 219. The factor of 219 is composed of a factor of 50, as described above, and a factor of 4.38 relating occupational exposure for 2,000 hours per year to full-time exposure (8,760 hours per year). Note that an additional factor of 2 for age considerations is not warranted in the submersion case.

The water concentrations were derived by taking the most restrictive occupational stochastic oral ingestion ALI and dividing by 7.3×10^7 . The factor of 7.3×10^7 (ml) includes the following components: the factors of 50 and 2 described above and a factor of 7.3×10^5 (ml) which is the annual water intake of Reference Person.

Note 2 of this appendix provides groupings of radionuclides which are applicable to unknown mixtures of radionuclides. These groupings, including occupational inhalation ALIs and DACs, air and water effluent concentrations and releases to sewer, require demonstrating that the most limiting radionuclides in successive classes are absent. The limit for the unknown mixture is defined when the presence of one of the listed radionuclides cannot be definitely excluded as being present either from knowledge of the radionuclide composition of the source or from actual measurements.

TABLE III “RELEASES TO SEWERS”

The monthly average concentrations for release to sanitary sewerage are applicable to the provisions in 40.72. The concentration values were derived by taking the most restrictive occupational stochastic oral ingestion ALI and dividing by 7.3×10^6 (ml). The factor of 7.3×10^6 (ml) is composed of a factor of 7.3

$\times 10^5$ (ml), the annual water intake by Reference Person, and a factor of 10, such that the concentrations, if the sewage released by the licensee were the only source of water ingested by a Reference Person during a year, would result in a committed effective dose equivalent of 0.5 rem.

LIST OF ELEMENTS

Atomic			Atomic		
Name	Symbol	Number	Name	Symbol	Number
Actinium	Ac	89	Mercury	Hg	80
Aluminum	Al	13	Molybdenum	Mo	42
Americium	Am	95	Neodymium	Nd	60
Antimony	Sb	51	Neptunium	Np	93
Argon	Ar	18	Nickel	Ni	28
Arsenic	As	33	Niobium	Nb	41
Astatine	At	85	Nitrogen	N	7
Barium	Ba	56	Osmium	Os	76
Berkelium	Bk	97	Oxygen	O	8
Beryllium	Be	4	Palladium	Pd	46
Bismuth	Bi	83	Phosphorus	P	15
Bromine	Br	35	Platinum	Pt	78
Cadmium	Cd	48	Plutonium	Pu	94
Calcium	Ca	20	Polonium	Po	84
Californium	Cf	98	Potassium	K	19
Carbon	C	6	Praseodymium	Pr	59
Cerium	Ce	58	Promethium	Pm	61
Cesium	Cs	55	Protactinium	Pa	91
Chlorine	Cl	17	Radium	Ra	88
Chromium	Cr	24	Radon	Rn	86
Cobalt	Co	27	Rhenium	Re	75
Copper	Cu	29	Rhodium	Rh	45
Curium	Cm	96	Rubidium	Rb	37
Dysprosium	Dy	66	Ruthenium	Ru	44
Einsteinium	Es	99	Samarium	Sm	62
Erbium	Er	68	Scandium	Sc	21
Europium	Eu	63	Selenium	Se	34
Fermium	Fm	100	Silicon	Si	14
Fluorine	F	9	Silver	Ag	47
Francium	Fr	87	Sodium	Na	11
Gadolinium	Gd	64	Strontium	Sr	38
Gallium	Ga	31	Sulfur	S	16
Germanium	Ge	32	Tantalum	Ta	73
Gold	Au	79	Technetium	Tc	43
Hafnium	Hf	72	Tellurium	Te	52
Holmium	Ho	67	Terbium	Tb	65
Hydrogen	H	1	Thallium	Tl	81
Indium	In	49	Thorium	Th	90
Iodine	I	53	Thulium	Tm	69
Iridium	Ir	77	Tin	Sn	50
Iron	Fe	26	Titanium	Ti	22
Krypton	Kr	36	Tungsten	W	74
Lanthanum	La	57	Uranium	U	92
Lead	Pb	82	Vanadium	V	23

Lutetium	Lu	71	Xenon	Xe	54
Magnesium	Mg	12	Ytterbium	Yb	70
Manganese	Mn	25	Yttrium	Y	39
Mendelevium	Md	101	Zinc	Zn	30
			Zirconium	Zr	40

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
1	Hydrogen-3	Water, DAC includes skin absorption	8E+4	8E+4	2E-5	1E-7	1E-3	1E-2
		Gas (HT or T ₂) Submersion ¹ : Use above values as HT and T ₂ oxidize in air and in the body to HTO.						
4	Beryllium-7	W, all compounds except those given for Y	4E+4	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	6E-4	6E-3
		Y, oxides, halides, and nitrates	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-	-
4	Beryllium-10	W, see ⁷ Be	1E+3	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
		LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ⁷ Be	-	1E+1	6E-9	2E-11	-	-
6	Carbon-11 ²	Monoxide	-	1E+6	5E-4	2E-6	-	-
		Dioxide	-	6E+5	3E-4	9E-7	-	-
		Compounds	4E+5	4E+5	2E-4	6E-7	6E-3	6E-2
6	Carbon-14	Monoxide	-	2E+6	7E-4	2E-6	-	-
		Dioxide	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
		Compounds	2E+3	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	3E-5	3E-4
7	Nitrogen-13 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	4E-6	2E-8	-	-
8	Oxygen-15 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	4E-6	2E-8	-	-
9	Fluorine-18 ²	D, fluorides of H, Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, and Fr	5E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		St wall (5E+4)	-	-	-	-	7E-4	7E-3
		W, fluorides of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, Al, Ga, In, Tl, As, Sb, Bi, Fe, Ru, Os, Co, Ni, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, Sc, Y, Ti, Zr, V, Nb, Ta, Mn, Tc, and Re	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
		Y, lanthanum fluoride	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
11	Sodium-22	D, all compounds	4E+2	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	6E-6	6E-5
11	Sodium-24	D, all compounds	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	5E-5	5E-4
12	Magnesium-28	D, all compounds except those given for W	7E+2	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	9E-6	9E-5
		W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, halides, and nitrates	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
13	Aluminum-26	D, all compounds except those given for W	4E+2	6E+1	3E-8	9E-11	6E-6	6E-5
		W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, halides, and nitrates	-	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	-	-
14	Silicon-31	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and nitrates	-	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-	-
		Y, aluminosilicate glass	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
14	Silicon-32	D, see ³¹ Si	2E+3	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	-	-

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
15	Phosphorus-32	LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ^{31}Si	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-
		Y, see ^{31}Si	-	5E+0	2E-9	7E-12	-
		D, all compounds except phosphates given for W	6E+2	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	9E-5
		W, phosphates of Zn^{2+} , S^{3+} , Mg^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Bi^{3+} , and lanthanides	-	4E+2	2E-7	5E-10	-
15	Phosphorus-33	D, see ^{32}P	6E+3	8E+3	4E-6	1E-8	8E-4
		W, see ^{32}P	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
16	Sulfur-35	Vapor	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-
		D, sulfides and sulfates except those given for W	1E+4	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-
		LLI wall (8E+3)	-	-	-	1E-4	1E-3
17	Chlorine-36	W, elemental sulfur, sulfides of Sr, Ba, Ge, Sn, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, W, and Mo. Sulfates of Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, As, Sb, and Bi	6E+3	-	-	-	-
		D, chlorides of H, Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, and Fr	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-
		W, chlorides of lanthanides, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, Al, Ga, In, Tl, Ge, Sn, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Fe, Ru, Os, Co, Rh, Ir, Ni, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, Sc, Y, Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Tc, and Re	2E+3	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	2E-4
		D, see ^{36}Cl	-	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	-
		St wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	3E-4	3E-3
17	Chlorine-38 ²	W, see ^{36}Cl	-	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-
		D, see ^{36}Cl	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-
17	Chlorine-39 ²	St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	5E-4	5E-3
		W, see ^{36}Cl	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-
		Submersion ¹	-	-	1E+0	6E-3	-
18	Argon-37	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-4	8E-7	-
18	Argon-39	Submersion ¹	-	-	3E-6	1E-8	-
18	Argon-41	Submersion ¹	-	-	-	-	-
19	Potassium-40	D, all compounds	3E+2	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	4E-5
19	Potassium-42	D, all compounds	5E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	6E-4
19	Potassium-43	D, all compounds	6E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	9E-4

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
19 Potassium-44 ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-
		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	5E-4	5E-3
19 Potassium-45 ²	D, all compounds	3E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
		St wall (5E+4)	-	-	-	7E-4	7E-3
20 Calcium-41	W, all compounds	3E+3	4E+3	2E-6	-	-	-
		Bone surf (4E+3)	Bone surf (4E+3)	-	5E-9	6E-5	6E-4
20 Calcium-45	W, all compounds	2E+3	8E+2	4E-7	1E-9	2E-5	2E-4
20 Calcium-47	W, all compounds	8E+2	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	1E-5	1E-4
21 Scandium-43	Y, all compounds	7E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
21 Scandium-44m	Y, all compounds	5E+2	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-6	7E-5
21 Scandium-44	Y, all compounds	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	5E-5	5E-4
21 Scandium-46	Y, all compounds	9E+2	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	1E-5	1E-4
21 Scandium-47	Y, all compounds	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
		LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
21 Scandium-48	Y, all compounds	8E+2	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	1E-5	1E-4
21 Scandium-49 ²	Y, all compounds	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	3E-4	3E-3
22 Titanium-44	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	3E+2	1E+1	5E-9	2E-11	4E-6	4E-5
	W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, halides, and nitrates	-	3E+1	1E-8	4E-11	-	-
	Y, SrTiO	-	6E+0	2E-9	8E-12	-	-
22 Titanium-45	D, see ⁴⁴ Ti	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
	W, see ⁴⁴ Ti	-	4E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-	-
	Y, see ⁴⁴ Ti	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
23 Vanadium-47 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	3E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		St wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
	W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and halides	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
23 Vanadium-48	D, see ⁴⁷ V	6E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	9E-6	9E-5
	W, see ⁴⁷ V	-	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
23 Vanadium-49	D, see ⁴⁷ V	7E+4	3E+4	1E-5	-	-	-
		LLI wall (9E+4)	Bone surf (3E+4)	-	5E-8	1E-3	1E-2
	W, see ⁴⁷ V	-	2E+4	8E-6	2E-8	-	-
24 Chromium-48	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	6E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	8E-5	8E-4
	W, halides and nitrates	-	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
	Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
24 Chromium-49 ²	D, see ⁴⁸ Cr	3E+4	8E+4	4E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
	W, see ⁴⁸ Cr	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-	-

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)			
24	Chromium-51	Y, see ^{48}Cr	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
		D, see ^{48}Cr	4E+4	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	5E-3
		W, see ^{48}Cr	-	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	-
25	Manganese-51 ²	Y, see ^{48}Cr	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-
		D, all compounds except those given for W	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	3E-3
		W, oxides, hydroxides, halides, and nitrates	-	6E+4	3E-5	8E-8	-
25	Manganese-52m ²	D, see ^{51}Mn	3E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	5E-4	5E-3
		W, see ^{51}Mn	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-
25	Manganese-52	D, see ^{51}Mn	7E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	1E-4
		W, see ^{51}Mn	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-
25	Manganese-53	D, see ^{51}Mn	5E+4	1E+4	5E-6	-	7E-3
		Bone surf (2E+4)	-	-	3E-8	-	-
		W, see ^{51}Mn	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
25	Manganese-54	D, see ^{51}Mn	2E+3	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	3E-4
		W, see ^{51}Mn	-	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-
25	Manganese-56	D, see ^{51}Mn	5E+3	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	7E-4
		W, see ^{51}Mn	-	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-
26	Iron-52	D, all compounds except those given for W	9E+2	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	1E-4
		W, oxides, hydroxides, and halides	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-
		D, see ^{52}Fe	9E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	1E-3
26	Iron-55	W, see ^{52}Fe	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-
		D, see ^{52}Fe	8E+2	3E+2	1E-7	5E-10	1E-4
26	Iron-59	W, see ^{52}Fe	-	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	-
		D, see ^{52}Fe	3E+1	6E+0	3E-9	9E-12	4E-6
26	Iron-60	W, see ^{52}Fe	-	2E+1	8E-9	3E-11	-
		D, see ^{52}Fe	3E+1	6E+0	3E-9	9E-12	4E-6
27	Cobalt-55	W, all compounds except those given for Y	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	2E-4
		Y, oxides, hydroxides, halides, and nitrates	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
		W, see ^{55}Co	5E+2	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	6E-5
27	Cobalt-56	Y, see ^{55}Co	4E+2	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	-
		W, see ^{55}Co	8E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	6E-4
27	Cobalt-57	Y, see ^{55}Co	4E+3	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-
		W, see ^{55}Co	6E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	8E-3
27	Cobalt-58m	Y, see ^{55}Co	-	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-
		W, see ^{55}Co	2E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	2E-4
27	Cobalt-58	Y, see ^{55}Co	1E+3	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-
		W, see ^{55}Co	1E+6	4E+6	2E-3	6E-6	-
27	Cobalt-60m ²	Y, see ^{55}Co	1E+3	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-
		W, see ^{55}Co	1E+6	4E+6	2E-3	6E-6	-

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
27	Cobalt-60	St wall (1E+6)	-	-	-	2E-2	2E-1
		Y, see ^{55}Co	-	3E+6	1E-3	4E-6	-
	Cobalt-61 ²	W, see ^{55}Co	5E+2	2E+2	7E-8	2E-10	3E-5
		Y, see ^{55}Co	2E+2	3E+1	1E-8	5E-11	-
27	Cobalt-61 ²	W, see ^{55}Co	2E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-3
		Y, see ^{55}Co	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-
	Cobalt-62m ²	W, see ^{55}Co	4E+4	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall (5E+4)	-	-	-	7E-4	7E-3
28	Nickel-56	Y, see ^{55}Co	-	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
		D, all compounds except those given for W	1E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	2E-4
	Nickel-57	W, oxides, hydroxides, and carbides	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-
		Vapor	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-
28	Nickel-59	D, see ^{56}Ni	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	2E-4
		W, see ^{56}Ni	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
	Nickel-59	Vapor	-	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-
		D, see ^{56}Ni	2E+4	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	3E-3
28	Nickel-63	W, see ^{56}Ni	-	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-
		Vapor	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-
	Nickel-63	D, see ^{56}Ni	9E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	1E-3
		W, see ^{56}Ni	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
28	Nickel-65	Vapor	-	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-
		D, see ^{56}Ni	8E+3	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	1E-3
	Nickel-65	W, see ^{56}Ni	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-
		Vapor	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-
28	Nickel-66	D, see ^{56}Ni	4E+2	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-
		LLI wall (5E+2)	-	-	-	6E-6	6E-5
	Copper-60 ²	W, see ^{56}Ni	-	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-
		Vapor	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
29	Copper-60 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	3E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
		St wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
	Copper-61	W, sulfides, halides, and nitrates	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-
29	Copper-61	D, see ^{60}Cu	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	2E-3
		W, see ^{60}Cu	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-
	Copper-64	Y, see ^{60}Cu	-	4E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-
		D, see ^{60}Cu	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	2E-3
29	Copper-64	W, see ^{60}Cu	-	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	-
		Y, see ^{60}Cu	-	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-
	Copper-67	D, see ^{60}Cu	5E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	6E-4

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)			
30	Zinc-62	W, see ^{60}Cu	-	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-
		Y, see ^{60}Cu	-	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-
		Y, all compounds	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	2E-4
	Zinc-63 ²	Y, all compounds	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-
30	Zinc-65	Y, all compounds	4E+2	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	5E-5
	Zinc-69m	Y, all compounds	4E+3	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	6E-4
	Zinc-69 ²	Y, all compounds	6E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	8E-3
	Zinc-71m	Y, all compounds	6E+3	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	8E-4
30	Zinc-72	Y, all compounds	1E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	1E-4
31	Gallium-65 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	5E+4	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall	(3E+4)	-	-	3E-4	3E-3
		W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, halides, and nitrates	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-
	Gallium-66	D, see ^{65}Ga	1E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	1E-4
31	Gallium-67	W, see ^{65}Ga	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
		D, see ^{65}Ga	7E+3	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	1E-3
		W, see ^{65}Ga	-	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	-
	Gallium-68 ²	D, see ^{65}Ga	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-3
31	Gallium-70 ²	W, see ^{65}Ga	-	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-
		D, see ^{65}Ga	5E+4	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall	(7E+4)	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
	Gallium-72	W, see ^{65}Ga	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-
31	Gallium-73	D, see ^{65}Ga	1E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-4
		W, see ^{65}Ga	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
		D, see ^{65}Ga	5E+3	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	7E-4
		W, see ^{65}Ga	-	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-
32	Germanium-66	D, all compounds except those given for W	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	3E-3
		W, oxides, sulfides, and halides	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-
	Germanium-67 ²	D, see ^{66}Ge	3E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
		St wall	(4E+4)	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
32	Germanium-68	W, see ^{66}Ge	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-
		D, see ^{66}Ge	5E+3	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	6E-4
		W, see ^{66}Ge	-	1E+2	4E-8	1E-10	-
	Germanium-69	D, see ^{66}Ge	1E+4	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	2E-3
32	Germanium-71	W, see ^{66}Ge	-	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-
		D, see ^{66}Ge	5E+5	4E+5	2E-4	6E-7	7E-2
		W, see ^{66}Ge	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-
	Germanium-75 ²	D, see ^{66}Ge	4E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-
		St wall					

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
		(7E+4)	-	-	-	9E-4	9E-3
32	Germanium-77	W, see ^{66}Ge	-	8E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
		D, see ^{66}Ge	9E+3	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	1E-3
		W, see ^{66}Ge	-	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-
32	Germanium-78 ²	D, see ^{66}Ge	2E+4	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-
		St wall	(2E+4)	-	-	3E-4	3E-3
		W, see ^{66}Ge	-	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-
33	Arsenic-69 ²	W, all compounds	3E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall	(4E+4)	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
		W, all compounds	1E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	2E-3
33	Arsenic-70 ²	W, all compounds	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	5E-4
33	Arsenic-71	W, all compounds	9E+2	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	1E-4
33	Arsenic-72	W, all compounds	8E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	1E-3
33	Arsenic-73	W, all compounds	1E+3	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	2E-4
33	Arsenic-74	W, all compounds	1E+3	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	1E-4
33	Arsenic-76	W, all compounds	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-
33	Arsenic-77	W, all compounds	(5E+3)	-	-	6E-5	6E-4
		LLI wall	(5E+3)	-	-	6E-5	6E-4
		W, all compounds	8E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-3
34	Selenium-70 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	1E-3
34	Selenium-73m ²	W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and elemental Se	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-
		D, see ^{70}Se	6E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	4E-3
		W, see ^{70}Se	3E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
34	Selenium-73	D, see ^{70}Se	3E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	4E-4
		W, see ^{70}Se	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-
		D, see ^{70}Se	5E+2	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-5
34	Selenium-75	W, see ^{70}Se	-	6E+2	3E-7	8E-10	-
		D, see ^{70}Se	6E+2	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	8E-5
		W, see ^{70}Se	-	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-
34	Selenium-79	D, see ^{70}Se	4E+4	7E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-3
		W, see ^{70}Se	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-
		D, see ^{70}Se	6E+4	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-
34	Selenium-81m ²	St wall	(8E+4)	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ^{70}Se	-	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-
		D, see ^{70}Se	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	4E-3
34	Selenium-81 ²	W, see ^{70}Se	3E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
		D, bromides of H, Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, and Fr	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	-
		St wall	(2E+4)	-	-	3E-4	3E-3
35	Bromine-74m ²	W, bromides of lanthanides, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, Al,	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
	Ga, In, Tl, Ge, Sn, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Fe, Ru, Os, Co, Rh, Ir, Ni, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, Sc, Y, Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Mn, Tc, and Re							
35	Bromine-74 ²	D, see ^{74m} Br	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	5E-4	5E-3	
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	8E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-	
35	Bromine-75 ²	D, see ^{74m} Br	3E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-	-
		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	5E-4	5E-3	
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-	-	
35	Bromine-76	D, see ^{74m} Br	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	5E-5	5E-4
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-	
35	Bromine-77	D, see ^{74m} Br	2E+4	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	2E-4	2E-3
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-	-	
35	Bromine-80m	D, see ^{74m} Br	2E+4	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	3E-4	3E-3
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-	
35	Bromine-80 ²	D, see ^{74m} Br	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
		St wall (9E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2	
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-	
35	Bromine-82	D, see ^{74m} Br	3E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	4E-5	4E-4
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	-	-	
35	Bromine-83	D, see ^{74m} Br	5E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-
		St wall (7E+4)	-	-	-	9E-4	9E-3	
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-	
35	Bromine-84 ²	D, see ^{74m} Br	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
		St wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3	
	W, see ^{74m} Br	-	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-	
36	Krypton-74 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
36	Krypton-76	Submersion ¹	-	-	9E-6	4E-8	-	-
36	Krypton-77 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	4E-6	2E-8	-	-
36	Krypton-79	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-5	7E-8	-	-
36	Krypton-81	Submersion ¹	-	-	7E-4	3E-6	-	-
36	Krypton-83m ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-2	5E-5	-	-
36	Krypton-85m	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-5	1E-7	-	-
36	Krypton-85	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-4	7E-7	-	-
36	Krypton-87 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
36	Krypton-88	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-6	9E-9	-	-
37	Rubidium-79 ²	D, all compounds	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
		St wall (6E+4)	-	-	-	8E-4	8E-3	
37	Rubidium-81m ²	D, all compounds	2E+5	3E+5	1E-4	5E-7	-	-
		St wall						

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)			
		(3E+5)	-	-	-	4E-3	4E-2
37	Rubidium-81	D, all compounds	4E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	5E-3
37	Rubidium-82m	D, all compounds	1E+4	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	2E-3
37	Rubidium-83	D, all compounds	6E+2	1E+3	4E-7	1E-9	9E-5
37	Rubidium-84	D, all compounds	5E+2	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-5
37	Rubidium-86	D, all compounds	5E+2	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-5
37	Rubidium-87	D, all compounds	1E+3	2E+3	6E-7	2E-9	1E-4
37	Rubidium-88 ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-
		St wall					
		(3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
37	Rubidium-89 ²	D, all compounds	4E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall					
		(6E+4)	-	-	-	9E-4	9E-3
38	Strontium-80 ²	D, all soluble compounds except SrTiO	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	6E-4
		Y, all insoluble compounds and SrTiO	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
38	Strontium-81 ²	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	3E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-3
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	2E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-
38	Strontium-82	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	3E+2	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-
		LLI wall					
		(2E+2)	-	-	-	3E-6	3E-5
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	2E+2	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	-
38	Strontium-83	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	3E+3	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	3E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	2E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-
38	Strontium-85m ²	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	2E+5	6E+5	3E-4	9E-7	3E-2
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	-	8E+5	4E-4	1E-6	-
38	Strontium-85	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	3E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	4E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	-	2E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-
38	Strontium-87m	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	5E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	6E-3
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	4E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
38	Strontium-89	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	6E+2	8E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-
		LLI wall					
		(6E+2)	-	-	-	8E-6	8E-5
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	5E+2	1E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-
38	Strontium-90	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	3E+1	2E+1	8E-9	-	-
		Bone surf					
		(4E+1)	(2E+1)	-	3E-11	5E-7	5E-6
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	-	4E+0	2E-9	6E-12	-
38	Strontium-91	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	2E+3	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	2E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	-	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-
38	Strontium-92	D, see ⁸⁰ Sr	3E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	4E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁰ Sr	-	7E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-
39	Yttrium-86m ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	3E-3
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
39	Yttrium-86	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
39	Yttrium-87	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
39	Yttrium-88	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	1E+3	3E+2	1E-7	3E-10	1E-5	1E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	-	-
39	Yttrium-90m	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	8E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
39	Yttrium-90	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	4E+2	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
		LLI wall (5E+2)	-	-	-	-	7E-6	7E-5
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
39	Yttrium-91m ²	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	1E+5	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	2E-3	2E-2
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-	-
39	Yttrium-91	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	5E+2	2E+2	7E-8	2E-10	-	-
		LLI wall (6E+2)	-	-	-	-	8E-6	8E-5
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-	-
39	Yttrium-92	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	3E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
39	Yttrium-93	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
39	Yttrium-94 ²	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	2E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		St wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
39	Yttrium-95 ²	W, see ⁸⁶ mY	4E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
		St wall (5E+4)	-	-	-	-	7E-4	7E-3
		Y, see ⁸⁶ mY	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
40	Zirconium-86	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	1E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, oxides, hydroxides, halides, and nitrates	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
		Y, carbide	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
40	Zirconium-88	D, see ⁸⁶ Zr	4E+3	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	5E-5	5E-4
		W, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	-	-
		Y, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
40	Zirconium-89	D, see ⁸⁶ Zr	2E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
		Y, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
40	Zirconium-93	D, see ⁸⁶ Zr	1E+3	6E+0	3E-9	-	-	-
		Bone surf (3E+3)	Bone surf (2E+1)	-	-	2E-11	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	2E+1	1E-8	-	-	-
			Bone surf (6E+1)	-	-	9E-11	-	-
		Y, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	6E+1	2E-8	-	-	-
			Bone surf					

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
40	Zirconium-95	D, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	(7E+1)	-	9E-11	-	-	
			1E+3	1E+2	5E-8	-	2E-5	2E-4	
			-	(3E+2)	-	4E-10	-	-	
			-	4E+2	2E-7	5E-10	-	-	
40	Zirconium-97	W, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-	
		Y, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-	
		D, see ⁸⁶ Zr	6E+2	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	9E-6	9E-5	
		W, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-	
41	Niobium-88 ²	Y, see ⁸⁶ Zr	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-	
		W, all compounds except those given for Y	5E+4	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-	
		St wall (7E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2		
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-	
41	Niobium-89 ² (66 min)	W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	1E-4	1E-3	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	-	-	
41	Niobium-89 (122 min)	W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	5E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	7E-5	7E-4	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-	
41	Niobium-90	W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	1E-5	1E-4	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-	
41	Niobium-93m	W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	9E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-	
		LLI wall (1E+4)	-	-	-	2E-4	2E-3		
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	2E+2	7E-8	2E-10	-	-	
		W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	9E+2	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	1E-5	1E-4	
41	Niobium-94	Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	2E+1	6E-9	2E-11	-	-	
		W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-	
		LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4		
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-	
41	Niobium-95	W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	2E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	3E-5	3E-4	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-	
		W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	2E-5	2E-4	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-	
41	Niobium-96	W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	2E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-4	3E-3	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-	
		W, see ⁸⁸ Nb	1E+4	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	2E-4	2E-3	
		Y, see ⁸⁸ Nb	-	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-	-	
42	Molybdenum-90	D, all compounds except those given for Y	4E+3	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	3E-5	3E-4	
		Y, oxides, hydroxides, and MoS	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-	
		Molybdenum- 93m	D, see ⁹⁰ Mo	9E+3	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	6E-5	6E-4
			Y, see ⁹⁰ Mo	4E+3	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-
42	Molybdenum-93	D, see ⁹⁰ Mo	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	8E-9	5E-5	5E-4	
		Y, see ⁹⁰ Mo	2E+4	2E+2	8E-8	2E-10	-	-	
42	Molybdenum-99	D, see ⁹⁰ Mo	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-	

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
42	Molybdenum- 101 ²	LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4	
		Y, see ⁹⁰ Mo	1E+3	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
		D, see ⁹⁰ Mo	4E+4 St wall (5E+4)	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
43	Technetium-93m ²	Y, see ⁹⁰ Mo	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
		D, all compounds except those given for W	7E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	1E-3	1E-2
43	Technetium-93	W, oxides, hydroxides, halides, and nitrates	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	3E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
43	Technetium-94m ²	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	3E-4	3E-3
43	Technetium-94	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	9E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
43	Technetium-95m	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	8E-9	5E-5	5E-4
43	Technetium-95	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	1E+4	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
43	Technetium-96m ²	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	2E+5	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	2E-3	2E-2
43	Technetium-96	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	3E-5	3E-4
43	Technetium-97m	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	5E+3 St wall (7E+3)	7E+3	3E-6	-	6E-5	6E-4
43	Technetium-97	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	4E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	5E-4	5E-3
		W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-	-
43	Technetium-98	D, see ^{93m} Tc	1E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
43	Technetium-99m	D, see ^{93m} Tc	8E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-	-
43	Technetium-99	D, see ^{93m} Tc	4E+3 St wall (6E+3)	5E+3	2E-6	-	6E-5	6E-4
		W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	9E+4 St wall (1E+5)	3E+5	1E-4	5E-7	-	-
43	Technetium-101 ²	W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	4E+5	2E-4	5E-7	-	-
		D, see ^{93m} Tc	2E+4 St wall (3E+4)	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		W, see ^{93m} Tc	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
44	Ruthenium-94 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, halides	-	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
44	Ruthenium-97	D, see ⁹⁴ Ru	8E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		W, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
		Y, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
44	Ruthenium-103	D, see ⁹⁴ Ru	2E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	1E+3	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
		Y, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
44	Ruthenium-105	D, see ⁹⁴ Ru	5E+3	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	7E-5	7E-4
		W, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-
		Y, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
44	Ruthenium-106	D, see ⁹⁴ Ru	2E+2	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	-	-
		LLI wall (2E+2)	-	-	-	-	3E-6	3E-5
		W, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	5E+1	2E-8	8E-11	-	-
		Y, see ⁹⁴ Ru	-	1E+1	5E-9	2E-11	-	-
45	Rhodium-99m	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, halides	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	7E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-
45	Rhodium-99	D, see ^{99m} Rh	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
45	Rhodium-100	D, see ^{99m} Rh	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	-	-
45	Rhodium-101m	D, see ^{99m} Rh	6E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	8E-5	8E-4
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	8E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
45	Rhodium-101	D, see ^{99m} Rh	2E+3	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
45	Rhodium-102m	D, see ^{99m} Rh	1E+3	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	-	-
		LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	4E+2	2E-7	5E-10	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-	-
45	Rhodium-102	D, see ^{99m} Rh	6E+2	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	8E-6	8E-5
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	2E+2	7E-8	2E-10	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	6E+1	2E-8	8E-11	-	-
45	Rhodium-103m ²	D, see ^{99m} Rh	4E+5	1E+6	5E-4	2E-6	6E-3	6E-2
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	1E+6	5E-4	2E-6	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	1E+6	5E-4	2E-6	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
45	Rhodium-105	D, see ^{99m} Rh	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
			LLI wall (4E+3)	-	-	-	5E-5	5E-4
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-	-
45	Rhodium-106m	D, see ^{99m} Rh	8E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	4E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-	-
45	Rhodium-107 ²	D, see ^{99m} Rh	7E+4	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-	-
			St wall (9E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ^{99m} Rh	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
		Y, see ^{99m} Rh	-	3E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-	-
46	Palladium-100	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	1E+3	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, nitrates	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
46	Palladium-101	D, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
46	Palladium-103	D, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	6E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (7E+3)	-	-	-	1E-4	1E-3
		W, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
46	Palladium-107	D, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	3E+4	2E+4	9E-6	-	-	-
			LLI wall (4E+4)	Kidneys (2E+4)	-	3E-8	5E-4	5E-3
		W, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-	-
46	Palladium-109	D, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	2E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	5E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁰⁰ Pd	-	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
47	Silver-102 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	2E-7	-	-
			St wall (6E+4)	-	-	-	9E-4	9E-3
		W, nitrates and sulfides	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
47	Silver-103 ²	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	4E+4	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	5E-4	5E-3
		W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
47	Silver-104m ²	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	3E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
		W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
47	Silver-104 ²	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-4	3E-3

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
47 Silver-105	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	3E+3	1E+3	4E-7	1E-9	4E-5	4E-4
	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
47 Silver-106m	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	8E+2	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	1E-5	1E-4
	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
47 Silver-106 ²	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	6E+4 St wall	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
		(6E+4)	-	-	-	9E-4	9E-3
	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
47 Silver-108m	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	6E+2	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	9E-6	9E-5
	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	2E+1	1E-8	3E-11	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	5E+2	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	6E-6	6E-5
47 Silver-110m	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	9E+2 LLI wall	2E+3	6E-7	-	-	-
		(1E+3)	(2E+3)	-	2E-9	2E-5	2E-4
47 Silver-112	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	3E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
47 Silver-115 ²	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰² Ag	3E+4 St wall	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
		(3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
	W, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
48 Cadmium-104 ²	Y, see ¹⁰² Ag	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-4	3E-3
	W, sulfides, halides, and nitrates	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
	Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
48 Cadmium-107	D, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	3E-4	3E-3
	W, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	-	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-	-
	D, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	3E+2	4E+1	1E-8	-	-	-
48 Cadmium-109		Kidneys (4E+2)	Kidneys (5E+1)	-	7E-11	6E-6	6E-5
	W, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	-	1E+2	5E-8	-	-	-
		-	(1E+2)	-	2E-10	-	-
	Y, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-	-
48 Cadmium-113m	D, see ¹⁰⁴ Cd	2E+1	2E+0	1E-9	-	-	-

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
48	Cadmium-113	Kidneys (4E+1)	Kidneys (4E+0)	-	5E-12	5E-7	5E-6
		W, see ^{104}Cd	-	8E+0	4E-9	-	-
		Kidneys (1E+1)	-	2E-11	-	-	-
	Y, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+1	5E-9	2E-11	-	-
		D, see ^{104}Cd	2E+1	2E+0	9E-10	-	-
		Kidneys (3E+1)	Kidneys (3E+0)	-	5E-12	4E-7	4E-6
48	Cadmium-115m	W, see ^{104}Cd	-	8E+0	3E-9	-	-
		Kidneys (1E+1)	-	2E-11	-	-	-
		Y, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+1	6E-9	2E-11	-
	D, see ^{104}Cd	3E+2	5E+1	2E-8	-	4E-6	4E-5
		Kidneys (8E+1)	-	1E-10	-	-	-
		W, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-
48	Cadmium-115	Y, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-
		D, see ^{104}Cd	9E+2	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-
		LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4
	W, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-
		D, see ^{104}Cd	5E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	6E-4
48	Cadmium-117m	W, see ^{104}Cd	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-
		Y, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-
		D, see ^{104}Cd	5E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	6E-4
	Cadmium-117	W, see ^{104}Cd	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-
		Y, see ^{104}Cd	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-
		D, all compounds except those given for W	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	3E-3
49	Indium-109	W, oxides, hydroxides, halides, and nitrates	-	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-
		D, see ^{109}In	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-3
		W, see ^{109}In	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-
	Indium-110 (69.1 min)	D, see ^{109}In	5E+3	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	7E-4
		W, see ^{109}In	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-
		D, see ^{109}In	4E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	6E-4
49	Indium-111 (4.9 h)	W, see ^{109}In	-	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-
		D, see ^{109}In	2E+5	6E+5	3E-4	9E-7	2E-2
		W, see ^{109}In	-	7E+5	3E-4	1E-6	-
	Indium-112 ²	D, see ^{109}In	5E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	7E-3
		W, see ^{109}In	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-
		D, see ^{109}In	3E+2	6E+1	3E-8	9E-11	-
49	Indium-114m	LLI wall (4E+2)	-	-	-	5E-6	5E-5
		W, see ^{109}In	-	1E+2	4E-8	1E-10	-
		D, see ^{109}In	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-3
	Indium-115m	W, see ^{109}In	-	1E+2	4E-8	1E-10	-
		D, see ^{109}In	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-3
		LLI wall (4E+2)	-	-	-	5E-6	5E-5

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)			
49	Indium-115	W, see ^{109}In	-	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-
		D, see ^{109}In	4E+1	1E+0	6E-10	2E-12	5E-6
		W, see ^{109}In	-	5E+0	2E-9	8E-12	-
49	Indium-116m ²	D, see ^{109}In	2E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-3
		W, see ^{109}In	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
49	Indium-117m ²	D, see ^{109}In	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	2E-3
		W, see ^{109}In	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-
49	Indium-117 ²	D, see ^{109}In	6E+4	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	8E-3
		W, see ^{109}In	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-
49	Indium-119m ²	D, see ^{109}In	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall (5E+4)	-	-	-	7E-4	7E-3
50	Tin-110	W, see ^{109}In	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
		D, all compounds except those given for W	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	5E-4
50	Tin-111 ²	W, sulfides, oxides, hydroxides, halides, nitrates, and stannic phosphate	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
		D, see ^{110}Sn	7E+4	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	1E-2
50	Tin-113	W, see ^{110}Sn	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-
		D, see ^{110}Sn	2E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-
50	Tin-117m	LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ^{110}Sn	-	5E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-
50	Tin-119m	D, see ^{110}Sn	2E+3	1E+3	5E-7	-	-
		LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	3E-9	3E-5	3E-4
50	Tin-121m	W, see ^{110}Sn	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-
		D, see ^{110}Sn	3E+3	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-
50	Tin-121	LLI wall (4E+3)	-	-	-	6E-5	6E-4
		W, see ^{110}Sn	-	1E+3	4E-7	1E-9	-
50	Tin-123m ²	D, see ^{110}Sn	3E+3	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-
		LLI wall (4E+3)	-	-	-	5E-5	5E-4
50	Tin-123	W, see ^{110}Sn	-	5E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-
		D, see ^{110}Sn	6E+3	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-
50	Tin-125	LLI wall (6E+3)	-	-	-	8E-5	8E-4
		W, see ^{110}Sn	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
50	Tin-125	D, see ^{110}Sn	5E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	7E-3
		W, see ^{110}Sn	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
50	Tin-125	D, see ^{110}Sn	5E+2	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-
		LLI wall (6E+2)	-	-	-	9E-6	9E-5
50	Tin-125	W, see ^{110}Sn	-	2E+2	7E-8	2E-10	-
		D, see ^{110}Sn	4E+2	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-
50	Tin-125	LLI wall (5E+2)	-	-	-	6E-6	6E-5
		W, see ^{110}Sn	-	4E+2	1E-7	5E-10	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Monthly Average Concentration (μCi/ml)
			ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)			
50	Tin-126	D, see ¹¹⁰ Sn	3E+2	6E+1	2E-8	8E-11	4E-6	4E-5
		W, see ¹¹⁰ Sn	-	7E+1	3E-8	9E-11	-	-
50	Tin-127	D, see ¹¹⁰ Sn	7E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	9E-5	9E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁰ Sn	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-	-
50	Tin-128 ²	D, see ¹¹⁰ Sn	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁰ Sn	-	4E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-	-
51	Antimony-115 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	8E+4	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	1E-3	1E-2
		W, oxides, hydroxides, halides, sulfides, sulfates, and nitrates	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-116m ²	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-4	3E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-116 ²	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	7E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
		St wall	(9E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	3E+5	1E-4	5E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-117	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	7E+4	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	9E-4	9E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-118m	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	6E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	7E-5	7E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	5E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-	-
51	Antimony-119	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
51	Antimony-120 ² (16 min)	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	1E+5	4E+5	2E-4	6E-7	-	-
		St wall	(2E+5)	-	-	-	2E-3	2E-2
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	5E+5	2E-4	7E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-120 (5.76 d)	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	1E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	9E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
51	Antimony-122	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	8E+2	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
		LLI wall	(8E+2)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	7E+2	1E+3	4E-7	2E-9	-	-
51	Antimony-124m ²	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	3E+5	8E+5	4E-4	1E-6	3E-3	3E-2
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	2E+5	6E+5	2E-4	8E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-124	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	6E+2	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	7E-6	7E-5
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	5E+2	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	-	-
51	Antimony-125	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	2E+3	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	-	-
51	Antimony-126m ²	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
		St wall	(7E+4)	-	-	-	9E-4	9E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-126	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	6E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	7E-6	7E-5
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	5E+2	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	-	-
51	Antimony-127	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	8E+2	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
		LLI wall	(8E+2)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Monthly Average Concentration (μCi/ml)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)				
51	Antimony-128 ² (10.4 min)	W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	7E+2	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	8E+4	4E+5	2E-4	5E-7	-	-
		St wall	(1E+5)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	4E+5	2E-4	6E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-128 (9.01 h)	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	1E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
51	Antimony-129	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	3E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
51	Antimony-130 ²	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	2E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-4	3E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
51	Antimony-131 ²	D, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	1E+4	2E+4	1E-5	-	-	-
		Thyroid	(2E+4)	Thyroid (4E+4)	-	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁵ Sb	-	2E+4	1E-5	-	-	-
		Thyroid	(4E+4)	-	6E-8	-	-	
52	Tellurium-116	D, all compounds except those given for W	8E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		W, oxides, hydroxides, and nitrates	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
52	Tellurium-121m	D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	5E+2	2E+2	8E-8	-	-	-
		Bone surf	(7E+2)	(4E+2)	-	5E-10	1E-5	1E-4
52	Tellurium-121	W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	3E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	4E-5	4E-4
52	Tellurium-123m	W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	6E+2	2E+2	9E-8	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-123	Bone surf	(1E+3)	(5E+2)	-	8E-10	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	5E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	5E+2	2E+2	8E-8	-	-	-
		Bone surf	(1E+3)	(5E+2)	-	7E-10	2E-5	2E-4
52	Tellurium-125m	W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	4E+2	2E-7	-	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	4E+2	2E-7	-	-	-
		Bone surf	(1E+3)	(5E+2)	-	2E-9	-	-
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
52	Tellurium-127m	D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	6E+2	3E+2	1E-7	-	9E-6	9E-5
		Bone surf	(4E+2)	-	6E-10	-	-	
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	7E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
52	Tellurium-129m	W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	5E+2	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	7E-6	7E-5

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
52	Tellurium-129 ²	W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	-	
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	3E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	4E-4	4E-3
52	Tellurium-131m	W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	3E+2	4E+2	2E-7	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-131 ²		Thyroid (6E+2)	Thyroid (1E+3)	-	2E-9	8E-6	8E-5
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	4E+2	2E-7	-	-	-
			-	Thyroid (9E+2)	-	1E-9	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	3E+3	5E+3	2E-6	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-132		Thyroid (6E+3)	Thyroid (1E+4)	-	2E-8	8E-5	8E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	5E+3	2E-6	-	-	-
			-	Thyroid (1E+4)	-	2E-8	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	2E+2	2E+2	9E-8	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-133m ²		Thyroid (7E+2)	Thyroid (8E+2)	-	1E-9	9E-6	9E-5
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	2E+2	9E-8	-	-	-
			-	Thyroid (6E+2)	-	9E-10	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	3E+3	5E+3	2E-6	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-133 ²		Thyroid (6E+3)	Thyroid (1E+4)	-	2E-8	9E-5	9E-4
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	5E+3	2E-6	-	-	-
			-	Thyroid (1E+4)	-	2E-8	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	1E+4	2E+4	9E-6	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-134 ²		Thyroid (3E+4)	Thyroid (6E+4)	-	8E-8	4E-4	4E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	2E+4	9E-6	-	-	-
			-	Thyroid (6E+4)	-	8E-8	-	-
		D, see ¹¹⁶ Te	2E+4	2E+4	1E-5	-	-	-
52	Tellurium-134 ²		Thyroid (2E+4)	Thyroid (5E+4)	-	7E-8	3E-4	3E-3
		W, see ¹¹⁶ Te	-	2E+4	1E-5	-	-	-
			-	Thyroid (5E+4)	-	7E-8	-	-
		D, all compounds	1E+4	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-	-
53	Iodine-120m ²		Thyroid (1E+4)	-	-	2E-4	2E-3	
		D, all compounds	4E+3	9E+3	4E-6	-	-	-
53	Iodine-120 ²		Thyroid (8E+3)	Thyroid (1E+4)	-	2E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		D, all compounds	1E+4	2E+4	8E-6	-	-	-
53	Iodine-121		Thyroid (3E+4)	Thyroid (5E+4)	-	7E-8	4E-4	4E-3
		D, all compounds	3E+3	6E+3	3E-6	-	-	-
53	Iodine-123		Thyroid (1E+4)	Thyroid (2E+4)	-	2E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		D, all compounds						

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)
53	Iodine-124	D, all compounds	5E+1	8E+1	3E-8	-	-	-
			Thyroid (2E+2)	Thyroid (3E+2)	-	4E-10	2E-6	2E-5
53	Iodine-125	D, all compounds	4E+1	6E+1	3E-8	-	-	-
			Thyroid (1E+2)	Thyroid (2E+2)	-	3E-10	2E-6	2E-5
53	Iodine-126	D, all compounds	2E+1	4E+1	1E-8	-	-	-
			Thyroid (7E+1)	Thyroid (1E+2)	-	2E-10	1E-6	1E-5
53	Iodine-128 ²	D, all compounds	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
			St wall (6E+4)	-	-	-	8E-4	8E-3
53	Iodine-129	D, all compounds	5E+0	9E+0	4E-9	-	-	-
			Thyroid (2E+1)	Thyroid (3E+1)	-	4E-11	2E-7	2E-6
53	Iodine-130	D, all compounds	4E+2	7E+2	3E-7	-	-	-
			Thyroid (1E+3)	Thyroid (2E+3)	-	3E-9	2E-5	2E-4
53	Iodine-131	D, all compounds	3E+1	5E+1	2E-8	-	-	-
			Thyroid (9E+1)	Thyroid (2E+2)	-	2E-10	1E-6	1E-5
53	Iodine-132m ²	D, all compounds	4E+3	8E+3	4E-6	-	-	-
			Thyroid (1E+4)	Thyroid (2E+4)	-	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
53	Iodine-132	D, all compounds	4E+3	8E+3	3E-6	-	-	-
			Thyroid (9E+3)	Thyroid (1E+4)	-	2E-8	1E-4	1E-3
53	Iodine-133	D, all compounds	1E+2	3E+2	1E-7	-	-	-
			Thyroid (5E+2)	Thyroid (9E+2)	-	1E-9	7E-6	7E-5
53	Iodine-134 ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
			Thyroid (3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
53	Iodine-135	D, all compounds	8E+2	2E+3	7E-7	-	-	-
			Thyroid (3E+3)	Thyroid (4E+3)	-	6E-9	3E-5	3E-4
54	Xenon-120 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-121 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-6	1E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-122	Submersion ¹	-	-	7E-5	3E-7	-	-
54	Xenon-123	Submersion ¹	-	-	6E-6	3E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-125	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-5	7E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-127	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-5	6E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-129m	Submersion ¹	-	-	2E-4	9E-7	-	-
54	Xenon-131m	Submersion ¹	-	-	4E-4	2E-6	-	-
54	Xenon-133m	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-4	6E-7	-	-
54	Xenon-133	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-4	5E-7	-	-
54	Xenon-135m ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	9E-6	4E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-135	Submersion ¹	-	-	1E-5	7E-8	-	-
54	Xenon-138 ²	Submersion ¹	-	-	4E-6	2E-8	-	-
55	Cesium-125 ²	D, all compounds	5E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
			St wall (9E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
55	Cesium-127	D, all compounds	6E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	9E-4	9E-3
55	Cesium-129	D, all compounds	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	3E-4	3E-3
55	Cesium-130 ²	D, all compounds	6E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
			St wall (1E+5)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
55	Cesium-131	D, all compounds	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	3E-4	3E-3
55	Cesium-132	D, all compounds	3E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	4E-5	4E-4
55	Cesium-134m	D, all compounds	1E+5	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
			St wall (1E+5)	-	-	-	2E-3	2E-2
55	Cesium-134	D, all compounds	7E+1	1E+2	4E-8	2E-10	9E-7	9E-6
55	Cesium-135m ²	D, all compounds	1E+5	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	1E-3	1E-2
55	Cesium-135	D, all compounds	7E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	1E-5	1E-4
55	Cesium-136	D, all compounds	4E+2	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	6E-6	6E-5
55	Cesium-137	D, all compounds	1E+2	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	1E-6	1E-5
55	Cesium-138 ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
			St wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
56	Barium-126 ²	D, all compounds	6E+3	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	8E-5	8E-4
56	Barium-128	D, all compounds	5E+2	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	7E-6	7E-5
56	Barium-131m ²	D, all compounds	4E+5	1E+6	6E-4	2E-6	-	-
			St wall (5E+5)	-	-	-	7E-3	7E-2
56	Barium-131	D, all compounds	3E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
56	Barium-133m	D, all compounds	2E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
			LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
56	Barium-133	D, all compounds	2E+3	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	2E-5	2E-4
56	Barium-135m	D, all compounds	3E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	4E-5	4E-4
56	Barium-139 ²	D, all compounds	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	2E-4	2E-3
56	Barium-140	D, all compounds	5E+2	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (6E+2)	-	-	-	8E-6	8E-5
56	Barium-141 ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-4	3E-3
56	Barium-142 ²	D, all compounds	5E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	7E-4	7E-3
57	Lanthanum-131 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	5E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	6E-4	6E-3
			W, oxides and hydroxides	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
57	Lanthanum-132	D, see ¹³¹ La	3E+3	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
			W, see ¹³¹ La	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
57	Lanthanum-135	D, see ¹³¹ La	4E+4	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	5E-4	5E-3
			W, see ¹³¹ La	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
57	Lanthanum-137	D, see ¹³¹ La	1E+4	6E+1	3E-8	-	2E-4	2E-3
			Liver (7E+1)	-	-	1E-10	-	-
			W, see ¹³¹ La	-	3E+2	1E-7	-	-
			Liver					

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
		-	(3E+2)	-	4E-10	-	-
57	Lanthanum-138	D, see ^{131}La	9E+2	4E+0	1E-9	5E-12	1E-5
		W, see ^{131}La	-	1E+1	6E-9	2E-11	-
57	Lanthanum-140	D, see ^{131}La	6E+2	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	9E-6
		W, see ^{131}La	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-
57	Lanthanum-141	D, see ^{131}La	4E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	5E-5
		W, see ^{131}La	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
57	Lanthanum-142 ²	D, see ^{131}La	8E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-4
		W, see ^{131}La	-	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-
57	Lanthanum-143 ²	D, see ^{131}La	4E+4	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-
		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	5E-4	5E-3
58	Cerium-134	W, see ^{131}La	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-
	W, all compounds except those given for Y	5E+2	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
		LLI wall (6E+2)	-	-	-	8E-6	8E-5
	Y, oxides, hydroxides, and fluorides	-	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
58	Cerium-135	W, see ^{134}Ce	2E+3	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	2E-5
		Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-
58	Cerium-137m	W, see ^{134}Ce	2E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-
		LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
	Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	-	-
58	Cerium-137	W, see ^{134}Ce	5E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	7E-4
		Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
58	Cerium-139	W, see ^{134}Ce	5E+3	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-5
		Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-
58	Cerium-141	W, see ^{134}Ce	2E+3	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-
		LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
	Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-	-
58	Cerium-143	W, see ^{134}Ce	1E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-
		LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
	Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
58	Cerium-144	W, see ^{134}Ce	2E+2	3E+1	1E-8	4E-11	-
		LLI wall (3E+2)	-	-	-	3E-6	3E-5
	Y, see ^{134}Ce	-	1E+1	6E-9	2E-11	-	-
59	Praseodymium- 136 ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	5E+4	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-
		St wall (7E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
	Y, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and fluorides	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ^{136}Pr	4E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	5E-4

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
	137 ²	Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	1E+4	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	1E-4	1E-3
	138m	Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	6E-4	6E-3
	139	Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	8E+4	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	1E-3	1E-2
	142m ²	Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	1E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	1E-5	1E-4
	142	Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	9E+2	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
	143		LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	7E+2	3E-7	9E-10	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	3E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
	144 ²		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	3E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
	145	Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
59	Praseodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Pr	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
	147 ²		St wall (8E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Pr	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
60	Neodymium-136 ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	1E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and fluorides	-	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
60	Neodymium-138	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	2E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-	-
60	Neodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	5E+3	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	7E-5	7E-4
	139m	Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-
60	Neodymium-	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	9E+4	3E+5	1E-4	5E-7	1E-3	1E-2
	139 ²	Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
60	Neodymium-141	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	2E+5	7E+5	3E-4	1E-6	2E-3	2E-2
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	6E+5	3E-4	9E-7	-	-
60	Neodymium-147	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	1E+3	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	8E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
60	Neodymium-149 ²	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	-	-
60	Neodymium-151 ²	W, see ¹³⁶ Nd	7E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	9E-4	9E-3
		Y, see ¹³⁶ Nd	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
61	Promethium-141 ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
			St wall					

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi) (6E+4)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
	Y, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and fluorides	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-	-
61	Promethium-143	W, see ^{141}Pm	5E+3	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	7E-5
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
61	Promethium-144	W, see ^{141}Pm	1E+3	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	2E-5
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-	-
61	Promethium-145	W, see ^{141}Pm	1E+4	2E+2	7E-8	-	1E-4
			Bone surf				
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	(2E+2)	-	3E-10	-	-
	W, see ^{141}Pm	-	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	-	-
61	Promethium-146	W, see ^{141}Pm	2E+3	5E+1	2E-8	7E-11	2E-5
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	4E+1	2E-8	6E-11	-	-
61	Promethium-147	W, see ^{141}Pm	4E+3	1E+2	5E-8	-	-
			LLI wall	Bone surf			
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	(5E+3)	(2E+2)	-	3E-10	7E-5
	W, see ^{141}Pm	-	1E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
61	Promethium-148m	W, see ^{141}Pm	7E+2	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	1E-5
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	3E+2	1E-7	5E-10	-	-
61	Promethium-148	W, see ^{141}Pm	4E+2	5E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-
			LLI wall				
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	(5E+2)	-	-	7E-6	7E-5
	W, see ^{141}Pm	-	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	-	-
61	Promethium-149	W, see ^{141}Pm	1E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-
			LLI wall				
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	(1E+3)	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
	W, see ^{141}Pm	-	2E+3	8E-7	2E-9	-	-
61	Promethium-150	W, see ^{141}Pm	5E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	7E-5
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-	-
61	Promethium-151	W, see ^{141}Pm	2E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-5
	Y, see ^{141}Pm	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
62	Samarium-141m ²	W, all compounds	3E+4	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	4E-4
62	Samarium-141 ²	W, all compounds	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	2E-7	-
			St wall				
	W, all compounds	(6E+4)	-	-	-	8E-4	8E-3
62	Samarium-142 ²	W, all compounds	8E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4
62	Samarium-145	W, all compounds	6E+3	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	8E-5
62	Samarium-146	W, all compounds	1E+1	4E-2	1E-11	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf			
	W, all compounds	(3E+1)	(6E-2)	-	9E-14	3E-7	3E-6
62	Samarium-147	W, all compounds	2E+1	4E-2	2E-11	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf			
	W, all compounds	(3E+1)	(7E-2)	-	1E-13	4E-7	4E-6
62	Samarium-151	W, all compounds	1E+4	1E+2	4E-8	-	-
			LLI wall	Bone surf			
	W, all compounds	(1E+4)	(2E+2)	-	2E-10	2E-4	2E-3
62	Samarium-153	W, all compounds	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
			LLI wall				
	W, all compounds	(2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
62	Samarium-155 ²	W, all compounds	6E+4	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-
			St wall				

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
		(8E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
62	Samarium-156	W, all compounds	5E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	7E-4
63	Europium-145	W, all compounds	2E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	2E-4
63	Europium-146	W, all compounds	1E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	1E-4
63	Europium-147	W, all compounds	3E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	4E-4
63	Europium-148	W, all compounds	1E+3	4E+2	1E-7	5E-10	1E-4
63	Europium-149	W, all compounds	1E+4	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	2E-3
63	Europium-150 (12.62 h)	W, all compounds	3E+3	8E+3	4E-6	1E-8	4E-4
63	Europium-150 (34.2 y)	W, all compounds	8E+2	2E+1	8E-9	3E-11	1E-4
63	Europium-152m	W, all compounds	3E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	4E-4
63	Europium-152	W, all compounds	8E+2	2E+1	1E-8	3E-11	1E-4
63	Europium-154	W, all compounds	5E+2	2E+1	8E-9	3E-11	7E-5
63	Europium-155	W, all compounds	4E+3	9E+1	4E-8	-	5E-5
			Bone surf				
		-	(1E+2)	-	2E-10	-	-
63	Europium-156	W, all compounds	6E+2	5E+2	2E-7	6E-10	8E-5
63	Europium-157	W, all compounds	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	3E-4
63	Europium-158 ²	W, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	3E-3
64	Gadolinium-145 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	5E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
			St wall				
		(5E+4)	-	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
	W, oxides, hydroxides, and fluorides	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-	-
64	Gadolinium-146	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	1E+3	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	2E-4
	W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
64	Gadolinium-147	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	2E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	3E-4
	W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
64	Gadolinium-148	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	1E+1	8E+3	3E-12	-	-
			Bone surf				
		(2E+1)	(2E+2)	-	2E-14	3E-7	3E-6
	W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	3E-2	1E-11	-	-	-
			Bone surf				
		-	(6E-2)	-	8E-14	-	-
64	Gadolinium-149	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	3E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	4E-5
	W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
64	Gadolinium-151	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	6E+3	4E+2	2E-7	-	9E-5
			Bone surf				
		-	(6E+2)	-	9E-10	-	-
	W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
64	Gadolinium-152	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	2E+1	1E-2	4E-12	-	-
			Bone surf				
		(3E+1)	(2E-2)	-	3E-14	4E-7	4E-6
	W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	4E-2	2E-11	-	-	-
			Bone surf				
		-	(8E-2)	-	1E-13	-	-
64	Gadolinium-153	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	5E+3	1E+2	6E-8	-	6E-5

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
				Bone surf				
			-	(2E+2)	-	3E-10	-	-
		W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-	-
64	Gadolinium-159	D, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	3E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ¹⁴⁵ Gd	-	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-	-
65	Terbium-147 ²	W, all compounds	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	1E-4	1E-3
65	Terbium-149	W, all compounds	5E+3	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-5	7E-4
65	Terbium-150	W, all compounds	5E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	7E-5	7E-4
65	Terbium-151	W, all compounds	4E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	5E-5	5E-4
65	Terbium-153	W, all compounds	5E+3	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	7E-5	7E-4
65	Terbium-154	W, all compounds	2E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	2E-5	2E-4
65	Terbium-155	W, all compounds	6E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	8E-5	8E-4
65	Terbium-156m (5.0 h)	W, all compounds	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	2E-4	2E-3
65	Terbium-156m (24.4 h)	W, all compounds	7E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	1E-4	1E-3
65	Terbium-156	W, all compounds	1E+3	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	1E-5	1E-4
65	Terbium-157	W, all compounds	5E+4	3E+2	1E-7	-	-	-
			LLI wall (5E+4)	Bone surf (6E+2)				
				-	-	8E-10	7E-4	7E-3
65	Terbium-158	W, all compounds	1E+3	2E+1	8E-9	3E-11	2E-5	2E-4
65	Terbium-160	W, all compounds	8E+2	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	1E-5	1E-4
65	Terbium-161	W, all compounds	2E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
66	Dysprosium-155	W, all compounds	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
66	Dysprosium-157	W, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-4	3E-3
66	Dysprosium-159	W, all compounds	1E+4	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	2E-4	2E-3
66	Dysprosium-165	W, all compounds	1E+4	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
66	Dysprosium-166	W, all compounds	6E+2	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (8E+2)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4
67	Holmium-155 ²	W, all compounds	4E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	6E-4	6E-3
67	Holmium-157 ²	W, all compounds	3E+5	1E+6	6E-4	2E-6	4E-3	4E-2
67	Holmium-159 ²	W, all compounds	2E+5	1E+6	4E-4	1E-6	3E-3	3E-2
67	Holmium-161	W, all compounds	1E+5	4E+5	2E-4	6E-7	1E-3	1E-2
67	Holmium-162m ²	W, all compounds	5E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	7E-4	7E-3
67	Holmium-162 ²	W, all compounds	5E+5	2E+6	1E-3	3E-6	-	-
			St wall (8E+5)	-	-	-	1E-2	1E-1
67	Holmium-164m ²	W, all compounds	1E+5	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	1E-3	1E-2
67	Holmium-164 ²	W, all compounds	2E+5	6E+5	3E-4	9E-7	-	-
			St wall (2E+5)	-	-	-	3E-3	3E-2
67	Holmium-166m	W, all compounds	6E+2	7E+0	3E-9	9E-12	9E-6	9E-5
67	Holmium-166	W, all compounds	9E+2	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (9E+2)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4
67	Holmium-167	W, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	2E-4	2E-3
68	Erbium-161	W, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	2E-4	2E-3
68	Erbium-165	W, all compounds	6E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	9E-4	9E-3
68	Erbium-169	W, all compounds	3E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
			LLI wall (4E+3)	-	-	-	5E-5	5E-4
68	Erbium-171	W, all compounds	4E+3	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	5E-5	5E-4
68	Erbium-172	W, all compounds	1E+3	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
69	Thulium-162 ²	W, all compounds	7E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
			St wall (7E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
69	Thulium-166	W, all compounds	4E+3	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	6E-5	6E-4
69	Thulium-167	W, all compounds	2E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
69	Thulium-170	W, all compounds	8E+2	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	-	-
			LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4
69	Thulium-171	W, all compounds	1E+4	3E+2	1E-7	-	-	-
			LLI wall (1E+4)	Bone surf (6E+2)	-	8E-10	2E-4	2E-3
69	Thulium-172	W, all compounds	7E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (8E+2)	-	-	-	1E-5	1E-4
69	Thulium-173	W, all compounds	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	6E-5	6E-4
69	Thulium-175 ²	W, all compounds	7E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
			St wall (9E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
70	Ytterbium-162 ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	7E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	1E-3	1E-2
		Y, oxides, hydroxides, and fluorides	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
70	Ytterbium-166	W, see ¹⁶² Yb	1E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶² Yb	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
70	Ytterbium-167 ²	W, see ¹⁶² Yb	3E+5	8E+5	3E-4	1E-6	4E-3	4E-2
		Y, see ¹⁶² Yb	-	7E+5	3E-4	1E-6	-	-
70	Ytterbium-169	W, see ¹⁶² Yb	2E+3	8E+2	4E-7	1E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶² Yb	-	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
70	Ytterbium-175	W, see ¹⁶² Yb	3E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
			LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶² Yb	-	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
70	Ytterbium-177 ²	W, see ¹⁶² Yb	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, see ¹⁶² Yb	-	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
70	Ytterbium-178 ²	W, see ¹⁶² Yb	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, see ¹⁶² Yb	-	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	-	-
71	Lutetium-169	W, all compounds except those given for Y	3E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		Y, oxides, hydroxides, and fluorides	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Monthly Average Concentration (μCi/ml)
			ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)			
71	Lutetium-170	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	1E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
71	Lutetium-171	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	2E+3	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
71	Lutetium-172	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	1E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	1E-5	1E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
71	Lutetium-173	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	5E+3	3E+2	1E-7	-	7E-5	7E-4
				Bone surf				
			-	(5E+2)	-	6E-10	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
71	Lutetium-174m	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	2E+3	2E+2	1E-7	-	-	-
			LLI wall	Bone surf				
			(3E+3)	(3E+2)	-	5E-10	4E-5	4E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	-	-
71	Lutetium-174	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	5E+3	1E+2	5E-8	-	7E-5	7E-4
				Bone surf				
			-	(2E+2)	-	3E-10	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
71	Lutetium-176m	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	8E+3	3E+4	1E-5	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-	-
71	Lutetium-176	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	7E+2	5E+0	2E-9	-	1E-5	1E-4
				Bone surf				
			-	(1E+1)	-	2E-11	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	8E+0	3E-9	1E-11	-	-
71	Lutetium-177m	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	7E+2	1E+2	5E-8	-	1E-5	1E-4
				Bone surf				
			-	(1E+2)	-	2E-10	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	8E+1	3E-8	1E-10	-	-
71	Lutetium-177	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	2E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
			LLI wall					
			(3E+3)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
71	Lutetium-178m ²	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
			St wall					
			(6E+4)	-	-	-	8E-4	8E-3
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-	-
71	Lutetium-178 ²	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
			St wall					
			(4E+4)	-	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-	-
71	Lutetium-179	W, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	6E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	9E-5	9E-4
		Y, see ¹⁶⁹ Lu	-	2E+4	6E-6	3E-8	-	-
72	Hafnium-170	D, all compounds except those given for W	3E+3	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	4E-5	4E-4
		W, oxides, hydroxides, carbides, and nitrates	-	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
72	Hafnium-172	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	1E+3	9E+0	4E-9	-	2E-5	2E-4

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
			Bone surf					
		-	(2E+1)	-	3E-11	-	-	
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	4E+1	2E-8	-	-	-	
			Bone surf					
		-	(6E+1)	-	8E-11	-	-	
72	Hafnium-173	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	5E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	7E-5	7E-4
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-	
72	Hafnium-175	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	3E+3	9E+2	4E-7	-	4E-5	4E-4
			Bone surf					
		-	(1E+3)	-	1E-9	-	-	
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-	
72	Hafnium-177m ²	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	3E-4	3E-3
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-	
72	Hafnium-178m	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	3E+2	1E+0	5E-10	-	3E-6	3E-5
			Bone surf					
		-	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	-	-	
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	5E+0	2E-9	-	-	-	
			Bone surf					
		-	(9E+0)	-	1E-11	-	-	
72	Hafnium-179m	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	1E+3	3E+2	1E-7	-	1E-5	1E-4
			Bone surf					
		-	(6E+2)	-	8E-10	-	-	
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	6E+2	3E-7	8E-10	-	-	
72	Hafnium-180m	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	7E+3	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-	
72	Hafnium-181	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	1E+3	2E+2	7E-8	-	2E-5	2E-4
			Bone surf					
		-	(4E+2)	-	6E-10	-	-	
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-	-	
72	Hafnium-182m ²	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	4E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	5E-4	5E-3
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-	
72	Hafnium-182	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	2E+2	8E-1	3E-10	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		-	(4E+2)	(2E+0)	-	2E-12	5E-6	5E-5
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	3E+0	1E-9	-	-	-	
			Bone surf					
		-	(7E+0)	-	1E-11	-	-	
72	Hafnium-183 ²	D, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	3E-4	3E-3
	W, see ¹⁷⁰ Hf	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-	
73	Tantalum-172 ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	4E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	5E-4	5E-3
		Y, elemental Ta, oxides, hydroxides, halides, carbides, nitrates, and nitrides	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
73	Tantalum-173	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	7E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	9E-5	9E-4
	Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-	-	
73	Tantalum-174 ²	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	3E+4	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
	Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-	

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Monthly Average
			ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)			Concentration (μCi/ml)
73	Tantalum-175	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	6E+3	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	8E-5	8E-4
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-
73	Tantalum-176	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	5E-5	5E-4
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-	-
73	Tantalum-177	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	1E+4	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-	-
73	Tantalum-178	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	2E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
73	Tantalum-179	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	2E+4	5E+3	2E-6	8E-9	3E-4	3E-3
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
73	Tantalum-180m	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-4	3E-3
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	-	-
73	Tantalum-180	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	1E+3	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	2E+1	1E-8	3E-11	-	-
73	Tantalum-182m ²	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	2E+5	5E+5	2E-4	8E-7	-	-
		St wall (2E+5)	-	-	-	-	3E-3	3E-2
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	4E+5	2E-4	6E-7	-	-
73	Tantalum-182	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	8E+2	3E+2	1E-7	5E-10	1E-5	1E-4
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	1E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
73	Tantalum-183	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	9E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
		LLI wall (1E+3)	-	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	1E+3	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
73	Tantalum-184	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	8E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-	-
73	Tantalum-185 ²	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	3E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	-	-
73	Tantalum-186 ²	W, see ¹⁷² Ta	5E+4	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-	-
		St wall (7E+4)	-	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		Y, see ¹⁷² Ta	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
74	Tungsten-176	D, all compounds	1E+4	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	1E-4	1E-3
74	Tungsten-177	D, all compounds	2E+4	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	3E-4	3E-3
74	Tungsten-178	D, all compounds	5E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	7E-5	7E-4
74	Tungsten-179 ²	D, all compounds	5E+5	2E+6	7E-4	2E-6	7E-3	7E-2
74	Tungsten-181	D, all compounds	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	2E-4	2E-3
74	Tungsten-185	D, all compounds	2E+3	7E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-	-
		LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
74	Tungsten-187	D, all compounds	2E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	3E-5	3E-4
74	Tungsten-188	D, all compounds	4E+2	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
		LLI wall (5E+2)	-	-	-	-	7E-6	7E-5
75	Rhenium-177 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	9E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
		St wall (1E+5)	-	-	-	-	2E-3	2E-2

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
75	Rhenium-178 ²	W, oxides, hydroxides, and nitrates	-	4E+5	1E-4	5E-7	-	-
		D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	7E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
		St wall (1E+5)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2	
75	Rhenium-181	W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	-	-
		D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	5E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	7E-5	7E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
75	Rhenium-182 (12.7 h)	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	7E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	9E-5	9E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	2E+4	6E-6	2E-8	-	-
75	Rhenium-182 (64.0 h)	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	1E+3	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
75	Rhenium-184m	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-	-
75	Rhenium-184	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	2E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
75	Rhenium-186m	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	1E+3	2E+3	7E-7	-	-	-
		St wall (2E+3)	St wall (2E+3)	-	3E-9	2E-5	2E-4	
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
75	Rhenium-186	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
75	Rhenium-187	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	6E+5	8E+5	4E-4	-	8E-3	8E-2
		St wall (9E+5)	-	1E-6	-	-	-	-
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
75	Rhenium-188m ²	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	8E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
75	Rhenium-188	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
75	Rhenium-189	D, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	3E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ¹⁷⁷ Re	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
76	Osmium-180 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	1E+5	4E+5	2E-4	5E-7	1E-3	1E-2
		W, halides and nitrates	-	5E+5	2E-4	7E-7	-	-
		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	5E+5	2E-4	6E-7	-	-
76	Osmium-181 ²	D, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	-	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
76	Osmium-182	D, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	2E+3	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
76	Osmium-185	D, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	2E+3	5E+2	2E-7	7E-10	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	-	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
		Y, see ¹⁸⁰ Os	-	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)			
76	Osmium-189m	D, see ^{180}Os	8E+4	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	1E-3
		W, see ^{180}Os	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-
		Y, see ^{180}Os	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
76	Osmium-191m	D, see ^{180}Os	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	2E-4
		W, see ^{180}Os	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-
		Y, see ^{180}Os	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-
76	Osmium-191	D, see ^{180}Os	2E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-
		LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ^{180}Os	-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-
76	Osmium-193	Y, see ^{180}Os	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-
		D, see ^{180}Os	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-
		LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
76	Osmium-194	W, see ^{180}Os	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
		Y, see ^{180}Os	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-
		D, see ^{180}Os	4E+2	4E+1	2E-8	6E-11	-
77	Iridium-182 ²	LLI wall (6E+2)	-	-	-	8E-6	8E-5
		W, see ^{180}Os	-	6E+1	2E-8	8E-11	-
		Y, see ^{180}Os	-	8E+0	3E-9	1E-11	-
77	Iridium-184	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	4E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall (4E+4)	-	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
		W, halides, nitrates, and metallic iridium	-	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
77	Iridium-185	Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	-
		D, see ^{182}Ir	8E+3	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	1E-3
		W, see ^{182}Ir	-	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-
77	Iridium-186	Y, see ^{182}Ir	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-
		D, see ^{182}Ir	5E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	7E-4
		W, see ^{182}Ir	-	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	-
77	Iridium-187	Y, see ^{182}Ir	-	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	-
		D, see ^{182}Ir	2E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	3E-4
		W, see ^{182}Ir	-	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-
77	Iridium-188	Y, see ^{182}Ir	-	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-
		D, see ^{182}Ir	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	1E-3
		W, see ^{182}Ir	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-
77	Iridium-189	Y, see ^{182}Ir	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-
		D, see ^{182}Ir	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	3E-4
		W, see ^{182}Ir	-	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-
77	Iridium-190	Y, see ^{182}Ir	-	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-
		D, see ^{182}Ir	5E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-
		LLI wall (5E+3)	-	-	-	7E-5	7E-4
77	Iridium-191	W, see ^{182}Ir	-	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	-

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
77 Iridium-190m ²	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	2E+5	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	2E-3	2E-2
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
77 Iridium-190	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	1E+3	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	1E-5	1E-4
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	1E+3	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
77 Iridium-192m	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	3E+3	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	4E-5	4E-4
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	-	-
77 Iridium-192	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+1	6E-9	2E-11	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	9E+2	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	1E-5	1E-4
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-	-
77 Iridium-194m	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	6E+2	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	9E-6	9E-5
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+2	7E-8	2E-10	-	-
77 Iridium-194	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	1E+2	4E-8	1E-10	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	1E-5	1E-4
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
77 Iridium-195m	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	8E+3	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
77 Iridium-195	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-	-
	D, see ¹⁸² Ir	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
	W, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	5E+4	2E-5	7E-8	-	-
78 Platinum-186	Y, see ¹⁸² Ir	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
	D, all compounds	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	2E-4	2E-3
	D, all compounds	2E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	2E-5	2E-4
78 Platinum-188	D, all compounds	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
78 Platinum-189	D, all compounds	4E+3	8E+3	4E-6	1E-8	5E-5	5E-4
78 Platinum-191	D, all compounds	3E+3	6E+3	3E-6	8E-9	-	-
78 Platinum-193m	D, all compounds	LLI wall (3E+4)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
78 Platinum-193	D, all compounds	4E+4	2E+4	1E-5	3E-8	-	-
78 Platinum-195m	D, all compounds	LLI wall (5E+4)	-	-	-	6E-4	6E-3
	D, all compounds	2E+3	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
	D, all compounds	LLI wall (2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
78 Platinum-197m ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
78 Platinum-197	D, all compounds	3E+3	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
78 Platinum-199 ²	D, all compounds	5E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	7E-4	7E-3
78 Platinum-200	D, all compounds	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-5	2E-4
79 Gold-193	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-4	1E-3
	W, halides and nitrates	-	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	-	-
	Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
			ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)			
79	Gold-194	D, see ^{193}Au	3E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	5E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-	-
79	Gold-195	D, see ^{193}Au	5E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	7E-5	7E-4
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	4E+2	2E-7	6E-10	-	-
79	Gold-198m	D, see ^{193}Au	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
79	Gold-198	D, see ^{193}Au	1E+3	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	2E+3	8E-7	3E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
79	Gold-199	D, see ^{193}Au	3E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
			LLI wall (3E+3)	-	-	-	4E-5	4E-4
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	-	-
79	Gold-200m	D, see ^{193}Au	1E+3	4E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	2E+4	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
79	Gold-200 ²	D, see ^{193}Au	3E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	4E-4	4E-3
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
79	Gold-201 ²	D, see ^{193}Au	7E+4	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
			St wall (9E+4)	-	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
		W, see ^{193}Au	-	2E+5	1E-4	3E-7	-	-
		Y, see ^{193}Au	-	2E+5	9E-5	3E-7	-	-
80	Mercury-193m	Vapor	-	8E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
		Organic D	4E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	6E-5	6E-4
		D, sulfates	3E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	4E-5	4E-4
		W, oxides, hydroxides, halides, nitrates, and sulfides	-	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-
80	Mercury-193	Vapor	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
		Organic D	2E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-4	3E-3
		D, see ^{193}mHg	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ^{193}mHg	-	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	-	-
80	Mercury-194	Vapor	-	3E+1	1E-8	4E-11	-	-
		Organic D	2E+1	3E+1	1E-8	4E-11	2E-7	2E-6
		D, see ^{193}mHg	8E+2	4E+1	2E-8	6E-11	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ^{193}mHg	-	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	-	-
80	Mercury-195m	Vapor	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
		Organic D	3E+3	6E+3	3E-6	8E-9	4E-5	4E-4
		D, see ^{193}mHg	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ^{193}mHg	-	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	-	-
80	Mercury-195	Vapor	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
		Organic D	2E+4	5E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		D, see ^{193}mHg	1E+4	4E+4	1E-5	5E-8	2E-4	2E-3

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)
		ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$)			
80	Mercury-197m	W, see ^{193}mHg	-	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	-
		Vapor	-	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-
		Organic D	4E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	5E-4
		D, see ^{193}mHg	3E+3	7E+3	3E-6	1E-8	4E-4
80	Mercury-197	W, see ^{193}mHg	-	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	-
		Vapor	-	8E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-
		Organic D	7E+3	1E+4	6E-6	2E-8	9E-4
		D, see ^{193}mHg	6E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	8E-4
80	Mercury-199m ²	W, see ^{193}mHg	-	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	-
		Vapor	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-
		Organic D	6E+4	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall	(1E+5)	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
80	Mercury-203	D, see ^{193}mHg	6E+4	1E+5	6E-5	2E-7	8E-3
		W, see ^{193}mHg	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-
		Vapor	-	8E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-
		Organic D	5E+2	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	7E-5
81	Thallium-194m ²	D, see ^{193}mHg	2E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	3E-4
		W, see ^{193}mHg	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-
		D, all compounds	5E+4	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-
		St wall	(7E+4)	-	-	1E-3	1E-2
81	Thallium-194 ²	D, all compounds	3E+5	6E+5	2E-4	8E-7	-
		St wall	(3E+5)	-	-	4E-3	4E-2
81	Thallium-195 ²	D, all compounds	6E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	9E-3
81	Thallium-197	D, all compounds	7E+4	1E+5	5E-5	2E-7	1E-2
81	Thallium-198m ²	D, all compounds	3E+4	5E+4	2E-5	8E-8	4E-3
81	Thallium-198	D, all compounds	2E+4	3E+4	1E-5	5E-8	3E-3
81	Thallium-199	D, all compounds	6E+4	8E+4	4E-5	1E-7	9E-3
81	Thallium-200	D, all compounds	8E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	1E-3
81	Thallium-201	D, all compounds	2E+4	2E+4	9E-6	3E-8	2E-3
81	Thallium-202	D, all compounds	4E+3	5E+3	2E-6	7E-9	5E-4
81	Thallium-204	D, all compounds	2E+3	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	2E-4
82	Lead-195m ²	D, all compounds	6E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	8E-3
82	Lead-198	D, all compounds	3E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	4E-3
82	Lead-199 ²	D, all compounds	2E+4	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-3
82	Lead-200	D, all compounds	3E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	4E-4
82	Lead-201	D, all compounds	7E+3	2E+4	8E-6	3E-8	1E-3
82	Lead-202m	D, all compounds	9E+3	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	1E-3
82	Lead-202	D, all compounds	1E+2	5E+1	2E-8	7E-11	2E-5
82	Lead-203	D, all compounds	5E+3	9E+3	4E-6	1E-8	7E-4
82	Lead-205	D, all compounds	4E+3	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	5E-4
82	Lead-209	D, all compounds	2E+4	6E+4	2E-5	8E-8	3E-3
82	Lead-210	D, all compounds	6E-1	2E-1	1E-10	-	-
82	Lead-211 ²	Bone surf	(1E+0)	(4E-1)	-	6E-13	1E-7
		D, all compounds	1E+4	6E+2	3E-7	9E-10	2E-3
82	Lead-212	Bone surf	8E+1	3E+1	1E-8	5E-11	-
		D, all compounds	(1E+2)	-	-	2E-6	2E-5

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration (μCi/ml)
			Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC (μCi/ml)		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class						
82	Lead-214 ²	D, all compounds	9E+3	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	1E-4	1E-3
83	Bismuth-200 ²	D, nitrates	3E+4	8E+4	4E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
		W, all other compounds	-	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
83	Bismuth-201 ²	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	1E+4	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	-	-
83	Bismuth-202 ²	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	1E+4	4E+4	2E-5	6E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
83	Bismuth-203	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	2E+3	7E+3	3E-6	9E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-	-
83	Bismuth-205	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	1E+3	3E+3	1E-6	3E-9	2E-5	2E-4
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	-	-
83	Bismuth-206	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	6E+2	1E+3	6E-7	2E-9	9E-6	9E-5
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	9E+2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
83	Bismuth-207	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	1E+3	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	1E-5	1E-4
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	4E+2	1E-7	5E-10	-	-
83	Bismuth-210m	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	4E+1	5E+0	2E-9	-	-	-
		Kidneys	(6E+1)	Kidneys (6E+0)	-	9E-12	8E-7	8E-6
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	7E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-	-
83	Bismuth-210	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	8E+2	2E+2	1E-7	-	1E-5	1E-4
		Kidneys	-	(4E+2)	-	5E-10	-	-
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	3E+1	1E-8	4E-11	-	-
83	Bismuth-212 ²	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	5E+3	2E+2	1E-7	3E-10	7E-5	7E-4
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
83	Bismuth-213 ²	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	7E+3	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	1E-4	1E-3
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	4E+2	1E-7	5E-10	-	-
83	Bismuth-214 ²	D, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	2E+4	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-
		St wall	(2E+4)	-	-	-	3E-4	3E-3
		W, see ²⁰⁰ Bi	-	9E-2	4E-7	1E-9	-	-
84	Polonium-203 ²	D, all compounds except those given for W	3E+4	6E+4	3E-5	9E-8	3E-4	3E-3
		W, oxides, hydroxides, and nitrates	-	9E+4	4E-5	1E-7	-	-
84	Polonium-205 ²	D, see ²⁰³ Po	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	3E-4	3E-3
		W, see ²⁰³ Po	-	7E+4	3E-5	1E-7	-	-
84	Polonium-207	D, see ²⁰³ Po	8E+3	3E+4	1E-5	3E-8	1E-4	1E-3
		W, see ²⁰³ Po	-	3E+4	1E-5	4E-8	-	-
84	Polonium-210	D, see ²⁰³ Po	3E+0	6E-1	3E-10	9E-13	4E-8	4E-7
		W, see ²⁰³ Po	-	6E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-	-
85	Astatine-207 ²	D, halides	6E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	8E-5	8E-4
		W	-	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
85	Astatine-211	D, halides	1E+2	8E+1	3E-8	1E-10	2E-6	2E-5
		W	-	5E+1	2E-8	8E-11	-	-
86	Radon-220	With daughters	-	2E+4	7E-6	2E-8	-	-

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
	removed With daughters present	-	2E+1 (or 12 working level months)	9E-9 (or 1.0 working level)	3E-11	-	-
86	Radon-222						
	With daughters removed	-	1E+4	4E-6	1E-8	-	-
	With daughters present	-	1E+2 (or 4 working level months)	3E-8 (or 0.33 working level)	1E-10	-	-
87	Francium-222 ²	D, all compounds	2E+3	5E+2	2E-7	6E-10	3E-4
87	Francium-223 ²	D, all compounds	6E+2	8E+2	3E-7	1E-9	8E-5
88	Radium-223	W, all compounds	5E+0	7E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-
		Bone surf	(9E+0)	-	-	1E-7	1E-6
88	Radium-224	W, all compounds	8E+0	2E+0	7E-10	2E-12	-
		Bone surf	(2E+1)	-	-	2E-7	2E-6
88	Radium-225	W, all compounds	8E+0	7E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-
		Bone surf	(2E+1)	-	-	2E-7	2E-6
88	Radium-226	W, all compounds	2E+0	6E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-
		Bone surf	(5E+0)	-	-	6E-8	6E-7
88	Radium-227 ²	W, all compounds	2E+4	1E+4	6E-6	-	-
		Bone surf	(2E+4)	(2E+4)	-	3E-8	3E-3
88	Radium-228	W, all compounds	2E+0	1E+0	5E-10	2E-12	-
		Bone surf	(4E+0)	-	-	6E-8	6E-7
89	Actinium-224	D, all compounds except those given for W and Y	2E+3 LLI wall (2E+3)	3E+1 Bone surf (4E+1)	1E-8	-	-
				-	5E-11	3E-5	3E-4
	W, halides and nitrates	-	5E+1	2E-8	7E-11	-	-
	Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	5E+1	2E-8	6E-11	-	-
89	Actinium-225	D, see ²²⁴ Ac	5E+1 LLI wall (5E+1)	3E-1 Bone surf (5E-1)	1E-10	-	-
				-	7E-13	7E-7	7E-6
	W, see ²²⁴ Ac	-	6E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-	-
	Y, see ²²⁴ Ac	-	6E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-	-
89	Actinium-226	D, see ²²⁴ Ac	1E+2 LLI wall (1E+2)	3E+0 Bone surf (4E+0)	1E-9	-	-
				-	5E-12	2E-6	2E-5
	W, see ²²⁴ Ac	-	5E+0	2E-9	7E-12	-	-
	Y, see ²²⁴ Ac	-	5E+0	2E-9	6E-12	-	-
89	Actinium-227	D, see ²²⁴ Ac	2E-1	4E-4	2E-13	-	-

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
89 Actinium-228	W, see ²²⁴ Ac	Bone surf (4E-1)	Bone surf (8E-4)	-	1E-15	5E-9	5E-8
		-	2E-3	7E-13	-	-	-
		-	Bone surf (3E-3)	-	4E-15	-	-
	Y, see ²²⁴ Ac	-	4E-3	2E-12	6E-15	-	-
		D, see ²²⁴ Ac	2E+3	9E+0	4E-9	-	3E-5
	90 Thorium-226 ²	W, see ²²⁴ Ac	-	Bone surf (2E+1)	-	2E-11	-
-			4E+1	2E-8	-	-	-
-			Bone surf (6E+1)	-	8E-11	-	-
Y, see ²²⁴ Ac		-	4E+1	2E-8	6E-11	-	-
		W, all compounds except those given for Y	5E+3 St wall (5E+3)	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-
90 Thorium-227		Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	1E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-
	W, see ²²⁶ Th	1E+2	3E-1	1E-10	5E-13	2E-6	2E-5
90 Thorium-228	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	-	3E-1	1E-10	5E-13	-	-
		W, see ²²⁶ Th	6E+0 Bone surf (1E+1)	1E-2 Bone surf (2E-2)	4E-12	-	-
90 Thorium-229	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	-	2E-2	7E-12	3E-14	2E-7	2E-6
		-	2E-2	7E-12	2E-14	-	-
		W, see ²²⁶ Th	6E-1	9E-4	4E-13	-	-
	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	Bone surf (1E+0)	Bone surf (2E-3)	-	3E-15	2E-8	2E-7
		-	2E-3	1E-12	-	-	-
		-	Bone surf (3E-3)	-	4E-15	-	-
90 Thorium-230	W, see ²²⁶ Th	4E+0	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
		Bone surf (9E+0)	Bone surf (2E-2)	-	2E-14	1E-7	1E-6
	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	-	2E-2	6E-12	-	-	-
		-	Bone surf (2E-2)	-	3E-14	-	-
90 Thorium-231	W, see ²²⁶ Th	4E+3	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	5E-5	5E-4
	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	-	6E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-	-
90 Thorium-232	W, see ²²⁶ Th	7E-1	1E-3	5E-13	-	-	-
		Bone surf (2E+0)	Bone surf (3E-3)	-	4E-15	3E-8	3E-7
	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	-	3E-3	1E-12	-	-	-
		-	Bone surf (4E-3)	-	6E-15	-	-
90 Thorium-234	W, see ²²⁶ Th	3E+2	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	-	-
		LLI wall (4E+2)	-	-	-	5E-6	5E-5
	Y, see ²²⁶ Th	-	2E+2	6E-8	2E-10	-	-
		W, all compounds except those given for Y	4E+3	1E+2	5E-8	2E-10	5E-5

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers	
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2		
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average	
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)	
91	Protactinium-228	Y, oxides and hydroxides	-	1E+2	4E-8	1E-10	-	-	
		W, see ²²⁷ Pa	1E+3	1E+1	5E-9	-	2E-5	2E-4	
91	Protactinium-230			Bone surf					
				(2E+1)	-	3E-11	-	-	
		Y, see ²²⁷ Pa	-	1E+1	5E-9	2E-11	-	-	
		W, see ²²⁷ Pa	6E+2	5E+0	2E-9	7E-12	-	-	
91	Protactinium-231			Bone surf					
				(9E+2)	-	1E-5	1E-4		
		Y, see ²²⁷ Pa	-	4E+0	1E-9	5E-12	-	-	
		W, see ²²⁷ Pa	2E-1	2E-3	6E-13	-	-	-	
91	Protactinium-232			Bone surf					
				(5E-1)	(4E-3)	-	6E-15	6E-9	6E-8
		Y, see ²²⁷ Pa	-	4E-3	2E-12	-	-	-	
				Bone surf					
91	Protactinium-232			(6E-3)	-	8E-15	-	-	
		W, see ²²⁷ Pa	1E+3	2E+1	9E-9	-	2E-5	2E-4	
				Bone surf					
				(6E+1)	-	8E-11	-	-	
91	Protactinium-233			Bone surf					
				(7E+1)	-	1E-10	-	-	
		Y, see ²²⁷ Pa	-	6E+1	2E-8	-	-	-	
		W, see ²²⁷ Pa	1E+3	7E+2	3E-7	1E-9	-	-	
91	Protactinium-234			LLI wall					
				(2E+3)	-	-	-	E-5	2E-4
		Y, see ²²⁷ Pa	-	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-	-	
		W, see ²²⁷ Pa	2E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	3E-5	3E-4	
92	Uranium-230	Y, see ²²⁷ Pa	-	7E+3	3E-6	9E-9	-	-	
		D, UF, UOF, UO(NO)	4E+0	4E-1	2E-10	-	-	-	
92	Uranium-231			Bone surf					
				(6E+0)	(6E-1)	-	8E-13	8E-8	8E-7
		W, UO, UF, UCl	-	4E-1	1E-10	5E-13	-	-	
		Y, UO, UO	-	3E-1	1E-10	4E-13	-	-	
92	Uranium-232	D, see ²³⁰ U	5E+3	8E+3	3E-6	1E-8	-	-	
				LLI wall					
				(4E+3)	-	-	-	6E-5	6E-4
		W, see ²³⁰ U	-	6E+3	2E-6	8E-9	-	-	
92	Uranium-232	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-	
		D, see ²³⁰ U	2E+0	2E-1	9E-11	-	-	-	
				Bone surf					
				(4E+0)	(4E-1)	-	6E-13	6E-8	6E-7
92	Uranium-233	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-1	2E-10	5E-13	-	-	
		Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	8E-3	3E-12	1E-14	-	-	
		D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+1	1E+0	5E-10	-	-	-	
				Bone surf					
92	Uranium-234 ³			(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	3E-6
		W, see ²³⁰ U	-	7E-1	3E-10	1E-12	-	-	
		Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	5E-14	-	-	
		D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+1	1E+0	5E-10	-	-	-	
92	Uranium-234 ³			Bone surf					
				(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	

Atomic Radio-nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION ALI (μCi) DAC ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)		Air ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	Water ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	
92 Uranium-235 ³		(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	3E-6
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	7E-1	3E-10	1E-12	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	5E-14	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+1	1E+0	6E-10	-	-	-
	Bone surf	(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	3E-6
92 Uranium-236		-	8E-1	3E-10	1E-12	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+1	1E+0	5E-10	-	-	-
	Bone surf	(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	3E-6
92 Uranium-237		-	8E-1	3E-10	1E-12	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
	LLI wall	(2E+3)	-	-	-	3E-5	3E-4
92 Uranium-238 ³		-	2E+3	7E-7	2E-9	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+3	6E-7	2E-9	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+1	1E+0	6E-10	-	-	-
	Bone surf	(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	3E-6
92 Uranium-239 ²		-	8E-1	3E-10	1E-12	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	7E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	9E-4	9E-3
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+5	7E-5	2E-7	-	-
92 Uranium-240		-	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+5	6E-5	2E-7	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+3	4E+3	2E-6	5E-9	2E-5	2E-4
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
92 Uranium-natural ³		-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	2E+3	1E-6	3E-9	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+1	1E+0	5E-10	-	-	-
	Bone surf	(2E+1)	(2E+0)	-	3E-12	3E-7	3E-6
93 Neptunium-232 ²		-	8E-1	3E-10	9E-13	-	-
	W, see ²³⁰ U	-	5E-2	2E-11	9E-14	-	-
	Y, see ²³⁰ U	-	5E-2	2E-11	9E-14	-	-
	D, see ²³⁰ U	1E+5	2E+3	7E-7	-	2E-3	2E-2
	Bone surf	(5E+2)	-	-	6E-9	-	-
93 Neptunium-233 ²	W, all compounds	8E+5	3E+6	1E-3	4E-6	1E-2	1E-1
93 Neptunium-234	W, all compounds	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	3E-5	3E-4
93 Neptunium-235	W, all compounds	2E+4	8E+2	3E-7	-	-	-
	LLI wall	(2E+4)	(1E+3)	-	2E-9	3E-4	3E-3
	Bone surf	(6E+0)	(5E-2)	-	8E-14	9E-8	9E-7
93 Neptunium-236 (1.15E+5 y)	W, all compounds	3E+3	3E+1	1E-8	-	-	-
	Bone surf	(4E+3)	(7E+1)	-	1E-10	5E-5	5E-4
	Bone surf	(5E+3)	(7E+1)	-	1E-10	5E-5	5E-4
93 Neptunium-236 (22.5 h)	W, all compounds	5E-1	4E-3	2E-12	-	-	-
	Bone surf	(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	1E-14	2E-8	2E-7
	Bone surf	(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	1E-14	2E-8	2E-7

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
93	Neptunium-238	W, all compounds	1E+3	6E+1 Bone surf	3E-8	-	2E-5	2E-4
			-	(2E+2)	-	2E-10	-	-
93	Neptunium-239	W, all compounds	2E+3 LLI wall (2E+3)	2E+3	9E-7	3E-9	-	-
			(2E+3)	-	-	-	2E-5	2E-4
93	Neptunium-240 ²	W, all compounds	2E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	3E-4	3E-3
94	Plutonium-234	W, all compounds except PuO	8E+3	2E+2	9E-8	3E-10	1E-4	1E-3
		Y, PuO	-	2E+2	8E-8	3E-10	-	-
94	Plutonium-235 ²	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	9E+5	3E+6	1E-3	4E-6	1E-2	1E-1
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	3E+6	1E-3	3E-6	-	-
94	Plutonium-236	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	2E+0 Bone surf	2E-2 Bone surf	8E-12	-	-	-
			(4E+0)	(4E-2)	-	5E-14	6E-8	6E-7
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	4E-2	2E-11	6E-14	-	-
94	Plutonium-237	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	1E+4	3E+3	1E-6	5E-9	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	-	-
94	Plutonium-238	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	9E-1 Bone surf	7E-3 Bone surf	3E-12	-	-	-
			(2E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	2E-2	8E-12	2E-14	-	-
94	Plutonium-239	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	8E-1 Bone surf	6E-3 Bone surf	3E-12	-	-	-
			(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	2E-2 Bone surf	7E-12	-	-	-
			-	(2E-2)	-	2E-14	-	-
94	Plutonium-240	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	8E-1 Bone surf	6E-3 Bone surf	3E-12	-	-	-
			(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	2E-2 Bone surf	7E-12	-	-	-
			-	(2E-2)	-	2E-14	-	-
94	Plutonium-241	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	4E+1 Bone surf	3E-1 Bone surf	1E-10	-	-	-
			(7E+1)	(6E-1)	-	8E-13	1E-6	1E-5
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	8E-1 Bone surf	3E-10	-	-	-
			-	(1E+0)	-	1E-12	-	-
94	Plutonium-242	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	8E-1 Bone surf	7E-3 Bone surf	3E-12	-	-	-
			(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	2E-2 Bone surf	7E-12	-	-	-
			-	(2E-2)	-	2E-14	-	-
94	Plutonium-243	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	2E+4	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	2E-4	2E-3
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	4E+4	2E-5	5E-8	-	-
94	Plutonium-244	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	8E-1 Bone surf	7E-3 Bone surf	3E-12	-	-	-
			(2E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	2E-2 Bone surf	7E-12	-	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
			-	(2E-2)	-	2E-14	-	-
94	Plutonium-245	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	2E+3	5E+3	2E-6	6E-9	3E-5	3E-4
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	4E+3	2E-6	6E-9	-	-
94	Plutonium-246	W, see ²³⁴ Pu	4E+2	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
		LLI wall	(4E+2)	-	-	-	6E-6	6E-5
		Y, see ²³⁴ Pu	-	3E+2	1E-7	4E-10	-	-
95	Americium-237 ²	W, all compounds	8E+4	3E+5	1E-4	4E-7	1E-3	1E-2
95	Americium-238 ²	W, all compounds	4E+4	3E+3	1E-6	-	5E-4	5E-3
			Bone surf					
		-	(6E+3)	-		9E-9	-	-
95	Americium-239	W, all compounds	5E+3	1E+4	5E-6	2E-8	7E-5	7E-4
95	Americium-240	W, all compounds	2E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	3E-5	3E-4
95	Americium-241	W, all compounds	8E-1	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-		2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
95	Americium-242m	W, all compounds	8E-1	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-		2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
95	Americium-242	W, all compounds	4E+3	8E+1	4E-8	-	5E-5	5E-4
			Bone surf					
		-	(9E+1)	-		1E-10	-	-
95	Americium-243	W, all compounds	8E-1	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-		2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
95	Americium-244m ²	W, all compounds	6E+4	4E+3	2E-6	-	-	-
			St wall	Bone surf				
		(8E+4)	(7E+3)	-		1E-8	1E-3	1E-2
95	Americium-244	W, all compounds	3E+3	2E+2	8E-8	-	4E-5	4E-4
			Bone surf					
		-	(3E+2)	-		4E-10	-	-
95	Americium-245	W, all compounds	3E+4	8E+4	3E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
95	Americium-246m ²	W, all compounds	5E+4	2E+5	8E-5	3E-7	-	-
			St wall					
		(6E+4)	-	-		-	8E-4	8E-3
95	Americium-246 ²	W, all compounds	3E+4	1E+5	4E-5	1E-7	4E-4	4E-3
96	Curium-238	W, all compounds	2E+4	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	2E-4	2E-3
96	Curium-240	W, all compounds	6E+1	6E-1	2E-10	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(8E+1)	(6E-1)	-		9E-13	1E-6	1E-5
96	Curium-241	W, all compounds	1E+3	3E+1	1E-8	-	2E-5	2E-4
			Bone surf					
		-	(4E+1)	-		5E-11	-	-
96	Curium-242	W, all compounds	3E+1	3E-1	1E-10	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(5E+1)	(3E-1)	-		4E-13	7E-7	7E-6
96	Curium-243	W, all compounds	1E+0	9E-3	4E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(2E+0)	(2E-2)	-		2E-14	3E-8	3E-7
96	Curium-244	W, all compounds	1E+0	1E-2	5E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
		(3E+0)	(2E-2)	-		3E-14	3E-8	3E-7
96	Curium-245	W, all compounds	7E-1	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
96	Curium-246	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
			7E-1	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
96	Curium-247	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
			8E-1	6E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
96	Curium-248	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(1E+0)	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	2E-8	2E-7
			2E-1	2E-3	7E-13	-	-	-
96	Curium-249 ²	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(4E-1)	(3E-3)	-	4E-15	5E-9	5E-8
			5E+4	2E+4	7E-6	-	7E-4	7E-3
96	Curium-250	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			-	(3E+4)	-	4E-8	-	-
			4E-2	3E-4	1E-13	-	-	-
97	Berkelium-245	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(6E-2)	(5E-4)	-	8E-16	9E-10	9E-9
			2E+3	1E+3	5E-7	2E-9	3E-5	3E-4
97	Berkelium-246	W, all compounds	3E+3	3E+3	1E-6	4E-9	4E-5	4E-4
97	Berkelium-247	W, all compounds	5E-1	4E-3	2E-12	-	-	-
97	Berkelium-249	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(1E+0)	(9E-3)	-	1E-14	2E-8	2E-7
			2E+2	2E+0	7E-10	-	-	-
97	Berkelium-250	W, all compounds	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(5E+2)	(4E+0)	-	5E-12	6E-6	6E-5
			9E+3	3E+2	1E-7	-	1E-4	1E-3
98	Californium-244 ²	W, all compounds except those given for Y	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			-	(7E+2)	-	1E-9	-	-
			3E+4	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-	-
98	Californium-246	Y, oxides and hydroxides W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	St wall	-	-	-	4E-4	4E-3
			(3E+4)					
			-	6E+2	2E-7	8E-10	-	-
98	Californium-248	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	4E+2	9E+0	4E-9	1E-11	5E-6	5E-5
			-	9E+0	4E-9	1E-11	-	-
			8E+0	6E-2	3E-11	-	-	-
98	Californium-249	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(2E+1)	(1E-1)	-	2E-13	2E-7	2E-6
			-	1E-1	4E-11	1E-13	-	-
98	Californium-250	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	5E-1	4E-3	2E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(1E+0)	(9E-3)	-	1E-14	2E-8	2E-7
98	Californium-251	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	-	1E-2	4E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
			-	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	-	-
98	Californium-251	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	1E+0	9E-3	4E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
			(2E+0)	(2E-2)	-	3E-14	3E-8	3E-7
98	Californium-251	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	-	3E-2	1E-11	4E-14	-	-
			5E-1	4E-3	2E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				
98	Californium-251	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	(1E+0)	(9E-3)	-	1E-14	2E-8	2E-7
			-	1E-2	4E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf	Bone surf				

			Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	
			Oral Ingestion	INHALATION				Monthly Average
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.		Class	ALI (μCi)	ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)	Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	Concentration (μCi/ml)
98	Californium-252	W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	-	(1E-2)	-	2E-14	-	-
			2E+0	2E-2	8E-12	-	-	-
			Bone surf (5E+0)	Bone surf (4E-2)	-	5E-14	7E-8	7E-7
98	Californium-253	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	-	3E-2	1E-11	5E-14	-	-
		W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	2E+2	2E+0	8E-10	3E-12	-	-
		Bone surf (4E+2)	-	-	-	5E-6	5E-5	
98	Californium-254	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	-	2E+0	7E-10	2E-12	-	-
		W, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	2E+0	2E-2	9E-12	3E-14	3E-8	3E-7
99	Einsteinium-250	Y, see ²⁴⁴ Cf	-	2E-2	7E-12	2E-14	-	-
		W, all compounds	4E+4	5E+2	2E-7	-	6E-4	6E-3
99	Einsteinium-251	W, all compounds	Bone surf (1E+3)	-	2E-9	-	-	-
			7E+3	9E+2	4E-7	-	1E-4	1E-3
			Bone surf (1E+3)	-	2E-9	-	-	-
99	Einsteinium-253	W, all compounds	2E+2	1E+0	6E-10	2E-12	2E-6	2E-5
99	Einsteinium-254m	W, all compounds	3E+2	1E+1	4E-9	1E-11	-	-
			LLI wall (3E+2)	-	-	-	4E-6	4E-5
			8E+0	7E-2	3E-11	-	-	-
99	Einsteinium-254	W, all compounds	Bone surf (2E+1)	Bone surf (1E-1)	-	2E-13	2E-7	2E-6
			5E+2	1E+1	5E-9	2E-11	6E-6	6E-5
			1E+3	1E+1	4E-9	1E-11	1E-5	1E-4
100	Fermium-252	W, all compounds	3E+3	9E+1	4E-8	1E-10	4E-5	4E-4
100	Fermium-253	W, all compounds	5E+2	2E+1	9E-9	3E-11	7E-6	7E-5
100	Fermium-254	W, all compounds	2E+1	2E-1	7E-11	-	-	-
101	Mendelevium- 257	W, all compounds	Bone surf (4E+1)	Bone surf (2E-1)	-	3E-13	5E-7	5E-6
			7E+3	8E+1	4E-8	-	1E-4	1E-3
			-	Bone surf (9E+1)	-	1E-10	-	-
101	Mendelevium- 258	W, all compounds	3E+1	2E-1	1E-10	-	-	-
			Bone surf (5E+1)	Bone surf (3E-1)	-	5E-13	6E-7	6E-6
			-	-	-	-	-	-
- Any single radionuclide not listed above with decay mode other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission and with radioactive half-life less than 2 hours								
Submersion ¹			-	2E+2	1E-7	1E-9	-	-
- Any single radionuclide not listed above with decay mode other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission and with radioactive half-life greater than 2 hours			-	2E-1	1E-10	1E-12	1E-8	1E-7
- Any single radionuclide not listed above that decays by alpha emission or spontaneous fission, or any mixture for which either the identity or the concentration of any radionuclide in the mixture is not known			-	4E-4	2E-13	1E-15	2E-9	2E-8

FOOTNOTES:

¹“Submersion” means that values given are for submersion in a hemispherical semi-infinite cloud of airborne material.

		Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration (μCi/ml)
		Oral Ingestion ALI (μCi)	INHALATION		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	
			ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)			
² These radionuclides have radiological half-lives of less than 2 hours. The total effective dose equivalent received during operations with these radionuclides might include a significant contribution from external exposure. The DAC values for all radionuclides, other than those designated Class "Submersion," are based upon the committed effective dose equivalent due to the intake of the radionuclide into the body and do <u>NOT</u> include potentially significant contributions to dose equivalent from external exposures. The licensee may substitute 1E-7 μCi/ml for the listed DAC to account for the submersion dose prospectively, but should use individual monitoring devices or other radiation measuring instruments that measure external exposure to demonstrate compliance with the limits. (see 40.17)							
³ For soluble mixtures of U-238, U-234, and U-235 in air, chemical toxicity may be the limiting factor (see 40.15(5)). If the percent by weight (enrichment) of U-235 is not greater than 5, the concentration value for a 40-hour workweek is 0.2 milligrams uranium per cubic meter of air average. For any enrichment, the product of the average concentration and time of exposure during a 40-hour workweek shall not exceed 8E-3 (SA) μCi-hr/ml, where SA is the specific activity of the uranium inhaled. The specific activity for natural uranium is 6.77E-7 curies per gram U. The specific activity for other mixtures of U-238, U-235, and U-234, if not known, shall be: SA = 3.6E-7 curies/gram U U-depleted SA = [0.4 + 0.38 (enrichment) + 0.0034 (enrichment) ²] E-6, enrichment ≥ 0.72 where enrichment is the percentage by weight of U-235, expressed as percent.							
NOTE:							
1. If the identity of each radionuclide in a mixture is known but the concentration of one or more of the radionuclides in the mixture is not known, the DAC for the mixture shall be the most restrictive DAC of any radionuclide in the mixture.							
2. If the identity of each radionuclide in the mixture is not known, but it is known that certain radionuclides specified in this appendix are not present in the mixture, the inhalation ALI, DAC, and effluent and sewage concentrations for the mixture are the lowest values specified in this appendix for any radionuclide that is not known to be absent from the mixture; or							
If it is known that Ac-227-D and Cm-250-W are not present							
		-	7E-4	3E-13	-	-	-
If, in addition, it is known that Ac-227-W,Y, Th-229-W,Y, Th-230-W, Th-232-W,Y, Pa-231-W,Y, Np-237-W, Pu-239-W, Pu-240-W, Pu-242-W, Am-241-W, Am-242m-W, Am-243-W, Cm-245-W, Cm-246-W, Cm-247-W, Cm-248-W, Bk-247-W, Cf-249-W, and Cf-251-W are not present							
		-	7E-3	3E-12	-	-	-
If, in addition, it is known that Sm-146-W, Sm-147-W, Gd-148-D,W, Gd-152-D,W, Th-228-W,Y, Th-230-Y, U-232-Y, U-233-Y, U-234-Y, U-235-Y, U-236-Y, U-238-Y, Np-236-W, Pu-236-W,Y, Pu-238-W,Y, Pu-239-Y, Pu-240-Y, Pu-242-Y, Pu-244-W,Y, Cm-243-W, Cm-244-W, Cf-248-W, Cf-249-Y, Cf-250-W,Y, Cf-251-Y, Cf-252-W,Y, and Cf-254-W,Y are not present							
		-	7E-2	3E-11	-	-	-
If, in addition, it is known that Pb-210-D, Bi-210m-W, Po-210-D,W, Ra-223-W, Ra-225-W, Ra-226-W, Ac-225-D,W,Y, Th-227-W,Y, U-230-D,W,Y, U-232-D,W, Pu-241-W, Cm-240-W, Cm-242-W, Cf-248-Y, Es-254-W, Fm-257-W, and Md-258-W are not present							
		-	7E-1	3E-10	-	-	-
If, in addition, it is known that Si-32-Y, Ti-44-Y, Fe-60-D, Sr-90-Y, Zr-93-D,Cd-113m-D, Cd-113-D, In-115-D,W, La-138-D, Lu-176-W, Hf-178m-D,W, Hf-182-D,W, Bi-210m-D, Ra-224-W, Ra-228-W, Ac-226-D,W,Y, Pa-230-W,Y, U-233-D,W, U-234-D,W, U-235-D, W, U-236-D,W, U-238-D,W, Pu-241-Y, Bk-249-W, Cf-253-W,Y, and Es-253-W are not present							
		-	7E+0	3E-9	-	-	-
If it is known that Ac-227-D,W,Y, Th-229-W,Y, Th-232-W,Y, Pa-231-W, Y, Cm-248-W, and Cm-250-W are not present							
		-	-	-	-	1E-14	-
If, in addition, it is known that Sm-146-W, Gd-148-D,W, Gd-152-D, Th-228-W,Y, Th-230-W,Y, U-232-Y, U-233-Y, U-234-Y, U-235-Y, U-236-Y, U-238-Y, U-Nat-Y, Np-236-W, Np-237-W, Pu-236-W,Y, Pu-238-W,Y, Pu-239-W,Y, Pu-240-W,Y, Pu-242-W,Y, Pu-244-							
		-	-	-	1E-13	-	-

Atomic Radio- nuclide No.	Class	Table I Occupational Values			Table II Effluent Concentrations		Table III Releases to Sewers
		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 1	Col. 2	Monthly Average Concentration (μCi/ml)
		Oral Ingestion	INHALATION		Air (μCi/ml)	Water (μCi/ml)	
			ALI (μCi)	DAC (μCi/ml)			
W,Y, Am-241-W, Am-242m-W, Am-243-W, Cm-243-W, Cm-244-W, Cm-245-W, Cm-246- W, Cm-247-W, Bk-247-W, Cf-249-W,Y, Cf-250- W,Y, Cf-251-W,Y, Cf-252-W,Y, and Cf-254-W,Y are not present							
If, in addition, it is known that Sm-147- W, Gd-152-W, Pb-210-D, Bi-210m-W, Po-210- D,W, Ra-223-W, Ra-225-W, Ra-226-W, Ac-225-D, W,Y, Th-227-W,Y, U-230-D,W,Y, U-232-D,W, U-Nat-W, Pu-241-W, Cm-240-W, Cm-242-W, Cf-248-W,Y, Es-254-W, Fm-257-W, and Md-258-W are not present		-	-	-	1E-12	-	
If, in addition it is known that Fe-60, Sr-90, Cd-113m, Cd-113, In-115, I-129, Cs-134, Sm-145, Sm-147, Gd-148, Gd-152, Hg-194 (organic), Bi-210m, Ra-223, Ra-224, Ra-225, Ac-225, Th-228, Th-230, U-233, U-234, U-235, U-236, U-238, U-Nat, Cm-242, Cf-248, Es-254, Fm-257, and Md-258 are not present		-	-	-	1E-6	1E-5	
3. If a mixture of radionuclides consists of uranium and its daughters in ore dust (10 μm AMAD particle distribution assumed) prior to chemical separation of the uranium from the ore, the following values may be used for the DAC of the mixture: 6E-11 μCi of gross alpha activity from uranium-238, uranium-234, thorium-230, and radium-226 per milliliter of air; 3E-11 μCi of natural uranium per milliliter of air; or 45 micrograms of natural uranium per cubic meter of air.							
4. If the identity and concentration of each radionuclide in a mixture are known, the limiting values should be derived as follows: determine, for each radionuclide in the mixture, the ratio between the concentration present in the mixture and the concentration otherwise established in Appendix B, Chapter 40 for the specific radionuclide when not in a mixture. The sum of such ratios for all of the radionuclides in the mixture may not exceed “1” (i.e., “unity”).							
EXAMPLE: If radionuclides “A,” “B,” and “C” are present in concentrations C _A , C _B , and C _C , and if the applicable DACs are DAC _A , DAC _B , and DAC _C , respectively, then the concentrations shall be limited so that the following relationship exists:							

$$\frac{C_A}{DAC_A} + \frac{C_B}{DAC_B} + \frac{C_C}{DAC_C} \leq 1$$

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX C

QUANTITIES¹ OF LICENSED OR REGISTERED MATERIAL REQUIRING LABELING

Radionuclide	Quantity (μ Ci)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μ Ci)*
Hydrogen-3	1,000	Chromium-48	1,000
Beryllium-7	1,000	Chromium-49	1,000
Beryllium-10	1	Chromium-51	1,000
Carbon-11	1,000	Manganese-51	1,000
Carbon-14	100	Manganese-52m	1,000
Fluorine-18	1,000	Manganese-52	100
Sodium-22	10	Manganese-53	1,000
Sodium-24	100	Manganese-54	100
Magnesium-28	100	Manganese-56	1,000
Aluminum-26	10	Iron-52	100
Silicon-31	1,000	Iron-55	100
Silicon-32	1	Iron-59	10
Phosphorus-32	10	Iron-60	1
Phosphorus-33	100	Cobalt-55	100
Sulfur-35	100	Cobalt-56	10
Chlorine-36	10	Cobalt-57	100
Chlorine-38	1,000	Cobalt-58m	1,000
Chlorine-39	1,000	Cobalt-58	100
Argon-39	1,000	Cobalt-60m	1,000
Argon-41	1,000	Cobalt-60	1
Potassium-40	100	Cobalt-61	1,000
Potassium-42	1,000	Cobalt-62m	1,000
Potassium-43	1,000	Nickel-56	100
Potassium-44	1,000	Nickel-57	100
Potassium-45	1,000	Nickel-59	100
Calcium-41	100	Nickel-63	100
Calcium-45	100	Nickel-65	1,000
Calcium-47	100	Nickel-66	10
Scandium-43	1,000	Copper-60	1,000
Scandium-44m	100	Copper-61	1,000
Scandium-44	100	Copper-64	1,000
Scandium-46	10	Copper-67	1,000
Scandium-47	100	Zinc-62	100
Scandium-48	100	Zinc-63	1,000
Scandium-49	1,000	Zinc-65	10
Titanium-44	1	Zinc-69m	100
Titanium-45	1,000	Zinc-69	1,000

Vanadium-47	1,000	Zinc-71m	1,000
Vanadium-48	100	Zinc-72	100
Vanadium-49	1,000	Gallium-65	1,000
Gallium-66	100	Krypton-81	1,000
Gallium-67	1,000	Krypton-83m	1,000
Gallium-68	1,000	Krypton-85m	1,000
Gallium-70	1,000	Krypton-85	1,000
Gallium-72	100	Krypton-87	1,000
Gallium-73	1,000	Krypton-88	1,000
Germanium-66	1,000	Rubidium-79	1,000
Germanium-67	1,000	Rubidium-81m	1,000
Germanium-68	10	Rubidium-81	1,000
Germanium-69	1,000	Rubidium-82m	1,000
Germanium-71	1,000	Rubidium-83	100
Germanium-75	1,000	Rubidium-84	100
Germanium-77	1,000	Rubidium-86	100
Germanium-78	1,000	Rubidium-87	100
Arsenic-69	1,000	Rubidium-88	1,000
Arsenic-70	1,000	Rubidium-89	1,000
Arsenic-71	100	Strontium-80	100
Arsenic-72	100	Strontium-81	1,000
Arsenic-73	100	Strontium-83	100
Arsenic-74	100	Strontium-85m	1,000
Arsenic-76	100	Strontium-85	100
Arsenic-77	100	Strontium-87m	1,000
Arsenic-78	1,000	Strontium-89	10
Selenium-70	1,000	Strontium-90	0.1
Selenium-73m	1,000	Strontium-91	100
Selenium-73	100	Strontium-92	100
Selenium-75	100	Yttrium-86m	1,000
Selenium-79	100	Yttrium-86	100
Selenium-81m	1,000	Yttrium-87	100
Selenium-81	1,000	Yttrium-88	10
Selenium-83	1,000	Yttrium-90m	1,000
Bromine-74m	1,000	Yttrium-90	10
Bromine-74	1,000	Yttrium-91m	1,000
Bromine-75	1,000	Yttrium-91	10
Bromine-76	100	Yttrium-92	100
Bromine-77	1,000	Yttrium-93	100
Bromine-80m	1,000	Yttrium-94	1,000
Bromine-80	1,000	Yttrium-95	1,000
Bromine-82	100	Zirconium-86	100
Bromine-83	1,000	Zirconium-88	10

Bromine-84	1,000	Zirconium-89	100
Krypton-74	1,000	Zirconium-93	1
Krypton-76	1,000	Zirconium-95	10
Krypton-77	1,000	Zirconium-97	100
Krypton-79	1,000		
Niobium-88	1,000	Palladium-101	1,000
Niobium-89m		Palladium-103	100
(66 min)	1,000	Palladium-107	10
Niobium-89		Palladium-109	100
(122 min)	1,000	Silver-102	1,000
Niobium-90	100	Silver-103	1,000
Niobium-93m	10	Silver-104m	1,000
Niobium-94	1	Silver-104	1,000
Niobium-95m	100	Silver-105	100
Niobium-95	100	Silver-106m	100
Niobium-96	100	Silver-106	1,000
Niobium-97	1,000	Silver-108m	1
Niobium-98	1,000	Silver-110m	10
Molybdenum-90	100	Silver-111	100
Molybdenum-93m	100	Silver-112	100
Molybdenum-93	10	Silver-115	1,000
Molybdenum-99	100	Cadmium-104	1,000
Molybdenum-101	1,000	Cadmium-107	1,000
Technetium-93m	1,000	Cadmium-109	1
Technetium-93	1,000	Cadmium-113m	0.1
Technetium-94m	1,000	Cadmium-113	100
Technetium-94	1,000	Cadmium-115m	10
Technetium-96m	1,000	Cadmium-115	100
Technetium-96	100	Cadmium-117m	1,000
Technetium-97m	100	Cadmium-117	1,000
Technetium-97	1,000	Indium-109	1,000
Technetium-98	10	Indium-110m	
Technetium-99m	1,000	(69.1m)	1,000
Technetium-99	100	Indium-110	
Technetium-101	1,000	(4.9h)	1,000
Technetium-104	1,000	Indium-111	100
Ruthenium-94	1,000	Indium-112	1,000
Ruthenium-97	1,000	Indium-113m	1,000
Ruthenium-103	100	Indium-114m	10
Ruthenium-105	1,000	Indium-115m	1,000
Ruthenium-106	1	Indium-115	100
Rhodium-99m	1,000	Indium-116m	1,000
Rhodium-99	100	Indium-117m	1,000

Rhodium-100	100	Indium-117	1,000
Rhodium-101m	1,000	Indium-119m	1,000
Rhodium-101	10	Tin-110	100
Rhodium-102m	10	Tin-111	1,000
Rhodium-102	10	Tin-113	100
Rhodium-103m	1,000	Tin-117m	100
Rhodium-105	100	Tin-119m	100
Rhodium-106m	1,000	Tin-121m	100
Rhodium-107	1,000	Tin-121	1,000
Palladium-100	100		
Tin-123m	1,000	Tellurium-133	1,000
Tin-123	10	Tellurium-134	1,000
Tin-125	10	Iodine-120m	1,000
Tin-126	10	Iodine-120	100
Tin-127	1,000	Iodine-121	1,000
Tin-128	1,000	Iodine-123	100
Antimony-115	1,000	Iodine-124	10
Antimony-116m	1,000	Iodine-125	1
Antimony-116	1,000	Iodine-126	1
Antimony-117	1,000	Iodine-128	1,000
Antimony-118m	1,000	Iodine-129	1
Antimony-119	1,000	Iodine-130	10
Antimony-120		Iodine-131	1
(16m)	1,000	Iodine-132m	100
Antimony-120		Iodine-132	100
(5.76d)	100	Iodine-133	10
Antimony-122	100	Iodine-134	1,000
Antimony-124m	1,000	Iodine-135	100
Antimony-124	10	Xenon-120	1,000
Antimony-125	100	Xenon-121	1,000
Antimony-126m	1,000	Xenon-122	1,000
Antimony-126	100	Xenon-123	1,000
Antimony-127	100	Xenon-125	1,000
Antimony-128		Xenon-127	1,000
(10.4m)	1,000	Xenon-129m	1,000
Antimony-128		Xenon-131m	1,000
(9.01h)	100	Xenon-133m	1,000
Antimony-129	100	Xenon-133	1,000
Antimony-130	1,000	Xenon-135m	1,000
Antimony-131	1,000	Xenon-135	1,000
Tellurium-116	1,000	Xenon-138	1,000
Tellurium-121m	10	Cesium-125	1,000
Tellurium-121	100	Cesium-127	1,000

Tellurium-123m	10	Cesium-129	1,000
Tellurium-123	100	Cesium-130	1,000
Tellurium-125m	10	Cesium-131	1,000
Tellurium-127m	10	Cesium-132	100
Tellurium-127	1,000	Cesium-134m	1,000
Tellurium-129m	10	Cesium-134	10
Tellurium-129	1,000	Cesium-135m	1,000
Tellurium-131m	10	Cesium-135	100
Tellurium-131	100	Cesium-136	10
Tellurium-132	10	Cesium-137	10
Tellurium-133m	100	Cesium-138	1,000
Barium-126	1,000	Promethium-141	1,000
Barium-128	100	Promethium-143	100
Barium-131m	1,000	Promethium-144	10
Barium-131	100	Promethium-145	10
Barium-133m	100	Promethium-146	1
Barium-133	100	Promethium-147	10
Barium-135m	100	Promethium-148m	10
Barium-139	1,000	Promethium-148	10
Barium-140	100	Promethium-149	100
Barium-141	1,000	Promethium-150	1,000
Barium-142	1,000	Promethium-151	100
Lanthanum-131	1,000	Samarium-141m	1,000
Lanthanum-132	100	Samarium-141	1,000
Lanthanum-135	1,000	Samarium-142	1,000
Lanthanum-137	10	Samarium-145	100
Lanthanum-138	100	Samarium-146	1
Lanthanum-140	100	Samarium-147	100
Lanthanum-141	100	Samarium-151	10
Lanthanum-142	1,000	Samarium-153	100
Lanthanum-143	1,000	Samarium-155	1,000
Cerium-134	100	Samarium-156	1,000
Cerium-135	100	Europium-145	100
Cerium-137m	100	Europium-146	100
Cerium-137	1,000	Europium-147	100
Cerium-139	100	Europium-148	10
Cerium-141	100	Europium-149	100
Cerium-143	100	Europium-150	
Cerium-144	1	(12.62h)	100
Praseodymium-136	1,000	Europium-150	
Praseodymium-137	1,000	(34.2y)	1
Praseodymium-138m	1,000	Europium-152m	100

Praseodymium-139	1,000	Europium-152	1
Praseodymium-142m	1,000	Europium-154	1
Praseodymium-142	100	Europium-155	10
Praseodymium-143	100	Europium-156	100
Praseodymium-144	1,000	Europium-157	100
Praseodymium-145	100	Europium-158	1,000
Praseodymium-147	1,000	Gadolinium-145	1,000
Neodymium-136	1,000	Gadolinium-146	10
Neodymium-138	100	Gadolinium-147	100
Neodymium-139m	1,000	Gadolinium-148	0.001
Neodymium-139	1,000	Gadolinium-149	100
Neodymium-141	1,000	Gadolinium-151	10
Neodymium-147	100	Gadolinium-152	100
Neodymium-149	1,000	Gadolinium-153	10
Neodymium-151	1,000	Gadolinium-159	100
Terbium-147	1,000	Ytterbium-162	1,000
Terbium-149	100	Ytterbium-166	100
Terbium-150	1,000	Ytterbium-167	1,000
Terbium-151	100	Ytterbium-169	100
Terbium-153	1,000	Ytterbium-175	100
Terbium-154	100	Ytterbium-177	1,000
Terbium-155	1,000	Ytterbium-178	1,000
Terbium-156m		Lutetium-169	100
(5.0h)	1,000	Lutetium-170	100
Terbium-156m		Lutetium-171	100
(24.4h)	1,000	Lutetium-172	100
Terbium-156	100	Lutetium-173	10
Terbium-157	10	Lutetium-174m	10
Terbium-158	1	Lutetium-174	10
Terbium-160	10	Lutetium-176m	1,000
Terbium-161	100	Lutetium-176	100
Dysprosium-155	1,000	Lutetium-177m	10
Dysprosium-157	1,000	Lutetium-177	100
Dysprosium-159	100	Lutetium-178m	1,000
Dysprosium-165	1,000	Lutetium-178	1,000
Dysprosium-166	100	Lutetium-179	1,000
Holmium-155	1,000	Hafnium-170	100
Holmium-157	1,000	Hafnium-172	1
Holmium-159	1,000	Hafnium-173	1,000
Holmium-161	1,000	Hafnium-175	100
Holmium-162m	1,000	Hafnium-177m	1,000
Holmium-162	1,000	Hafnium-178m	0.1
Holmium-164m	1,000	Hafnium-179m	10

Holmium-164	1,000	Hafnium-180m	1,000
Holmium-166m	1	Hafnium-181	10
Holmium-166	100	Hafnium-182m	1,000
Holmium-167	1,000	Hafnium-182	0.1
Erbium-161	1,000	Hafnium-183	1,000
Erbium-165	1,000	Hafnium-184	100
Erbium-169	100	Tantalum-172	1,000
Erbium-171	100	Tantalum-173	1,000
Erbium-172	100	Tantalum-174	1,000
Thulium-162	1,000	Tantalum-175	1,000
Thulium-166	100	Tantalum-176	100
Thulium-167	100	Tantalum-177	1,000
Thulium-170	10	Tantalum-178	1,000
Thulium-171	10	Tantalum-179	100
Thulium-172	100	Tantalum-180m	1,000
Thulium-173	100	Tantalum-180	100
Thulium-175	1,000	Tantalum-182m	1,000
Tantalum-182	10	Iridium-188	100
Tantalum-183	100	Iridium-189	100
Tantalum-184	100	Iridium-190m	1,000
Tantalum-185	1,000	Iridium-190	100
Tantalum-186	1,000	Iridium-192m	
Tungsten-176	1,000	(1.4m)	10
Tungsten-177	1,000	Iridium-192	
Tungsten-178	1,000	(73.8d)	1
Tungsten-179	1,000	Iridium-194m	10
Tungsten-181	1,000	Iridium-194	100
Tungsten-185	100	Iridium-195m	1,000
Tungsten-187	100	Iridium-195	1,000
Tungsten-188	10	Platinum-186	1,000
Rhenium-177	1,000	Platinum-188	100
Rhenium-178	1,000	Platinum-189	1,000
Rhenium-181	1,000	Platinum-191	100
Rhenium-182		Platinum-193m	100
(12.7h)	1,000	Platinum-193	1,000
Rhenium-182		Platinum-195m	100
(64.0h)	100	Platinum-197m	1,000
Rhenium-184m	10	Platinum-197	100
Rhenium-184	100	Platinum-199	1,000
Rhenium-186m	10	Platinum-200	100
Rhenium-186	100	Gold-193	1,000
Rhenium-187	1,000	Gold-194	100

Rhenium-188m	1,000	Gold-195	10
Rhenium-188	100	Gold-198m	100
Rhenium-189	100	Gold-198	100
Osmium-180	1,000	Gold-199	100
Osmium-181	1,000	Gold-200m	100
Osmium-182	100	Gold-200	1,000
Osmium-185	100	Gold-201	1,000
Osmium-189m	1,000	Mercury-193m	100
Osmium-191m	1,000	Mercury-193	1,000
Osmium-191	100	Mercury-194	1
Osmium-193	100	Mercury-195m	100
Osmium-194	1	Mercury-195	1,000
Iridium-182	1,000	Mercury-197m	100
Iridium-184	1,000	Mercury-197	1,000
Iridium-185	1,000	Mercury-199m	1,000
Iridium-186	100	Mercury-203	100
Iridium-187	1,000		
Thallium-194m	1,000	Francium-223	100
Thallium-194	1,000	Radium-223	0.1
Thallium-195	1,000	Radium-224	0.1
Thallium-197	1,000	Radium-225	0.1
Thallium-198m	1,000	Radium-226	0.1
Thallium-198	1,000	Radium-227	1,000
Thallium-199	1,000	Radium-228	0.1
Thallium-200	1,000	Actinium-224	1
Thallium-201	1,000	Actinium-225	0.01
Thallium-202	100	Actinium-226	0.1
Thallium-204	100	Actinium-227	0.001
Lead-195m	1,000	Actinium-228	1
Lead-198	1,000	Thorium-226	10
Lead-199	1,000	Thorium-227	0.01
Lead-200	100	Thorium-228	0.001
Lead-201	1,000	Thorium-229	0.001
Lead-202m	1,000	Thorium-230	0.001
Lead-202	10	Thorium-231	100
Lead-203	1,000	Thorium-232	100
Lead-205	100	Thorium-234	10
Lead-209	1,000	Thorium-natural	100
Lead-210	0.01	Protactinium-227	10
Lead-211	100	Protactinium-228	1
Lead-212	1	Protactinium-230	0.1
Lead-214	100	Protactinium-231	0.001
Bismuth-200	1,000	Protactinium-232	1

Bismuth-201	1,000	Protactinium-233	100
Bismuth-202	1,000	Protactinium-234	100
Bismuth-203	100	Uranium-230	0.01
Bismuth-205	100	Uranium-231	100
Bismuth-206	100	Uranium-232	0.001
Bismuth-207	10	Uranium-233	0.001
Bismuth-210m	0.1	Uranium-234	0.001
Bismuth-210	1	Uranium-235	0.001
Bismuth-212	10	Uranium-236	0.001
Bismuth-213	10	Uranium-237	100
Bismuth-214	100	Uranium-238	100
Polonium-203	1,000	Uranium-239	1,000
Polonium-205	1,000	Uranium-240	100
Polonium-207	1,000	Uranium-natural	100
Polonium-210	0.1	Neptunium-232	100
Astatine-207	100	Neptunium-233	1,000
Astatine-211	10	Neptunium-234	100
Radon-220	1	Neptunium-235	100
Radon-222	1	Neptunium-236	
Francium-222	100	(1.15E+5)	0.001
Neptunium-236		Curium-242	0.01
(22.5h)	1	Curium-243	0.001
Neptunium-237	0.001	Curium-244	0.001
Neptunium-238	10	Curium-245	0.001
Neptunium-239	100	Curium-246	0.001
Neptunium-240	1,000	Curium-247	0.001
Plutonium-234	10	Curium-248	0.001
Plutonium-235	1,000	Curium-249	1,000
Plutonium-236	0.001	Berkelium-245	100
Plutonium-237	100	Berkelium-246	100
Plutonium-238	0.001	Berkelium-247	0.001
Plutonium-239	0.001	Berkelium-249	0.1
Plutonium-240	0.001	Berkelium-250	10
Plutonium-241	0.01	Californium-244	100
Plutonium-242	0.001	Californium-246	1
Plutonium-243	1,000	Californium-248	0.01
Plutonium-244	0.001	Californium-249	0.001
Plutonium-245	100	Californium-250	0.001
Americium-237	1,000	Californium-251	0.001
Americium-238	100	Californium-252	0.001
Americium-239	1,000	Californium-253	0.1
Americium-240	100	Californium-254	0.001
Americium-241	0.001	Einsteinium-250	100

Americium-242m	0.001	Einsteinium-251	100
Americium-242	10	Einsteinium-253	0.1
Americium-243	0.001	Einsteinium-254m	1
Americium-244m	100	Einsteinium-254	0.01
Americium-244	10	Fermium-252	1
Americium-245	1,000	Fermium-253	1
Americium-246m	1,000	Fermium-254	10
Americium-246	1,000	Fermium-255	1
Curium-238	100	Fermium-257	0.01
Curium-240	0.1	Mendelevium-257	10
Curium-241	1	Mendelevium-258	0.01
Any alpha-emitting radionuclide not listed above or mixtures of alpha emitters of unknown composition	0.001	Any radionuclide other than alpha-emitting radionuclides not listed above, or mixtures of beta emitters of unknown composition	0.01

*To convert μCi to kBq , multiply the μCi value by 37.

NOTE: For purposes of 40.61(5), 40.64(1), and 40.95(1) where there is involved a combination of radionuclides in known amounts, the limit for the combination shall be derived as follows: determine, for each radionuclide in the combination, the ratio between the quantity present in the combination and the limit otherwise established for the specific radionuclide when not in combination. The sum of such ratios for all radionuclides in the combination may not exceed "1"—that is, unity.

¹The quantities listed above were derived by taking 1/10th of the most restrictive ALI listed in Table I, Columns 1 and 2, of Appendix B to this chapter, rounding to the nearest factor of 10, and constraining the values listed between 37 Bq and 37 MBq (0.001 and 1,000 μCi). Values of 3.7 MBq (100 μCi) have been assigned for radionuclides having a radioactive half-life in excess of E+9 years, except rhenium, 37 MBq (1,000 μCi), to take into account their low specific activity.

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX D

REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSFERS AND MANIFESTS OF LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE
INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL AT LICENSED LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

As used in this appendix, the following definitions apply:

“Chelating agent” means amine polycarboxylic acids (e.g., EDTA, DTPA), hydroxy-carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids (e.g., citric acid, carbolic acid, and glucinic acid).

“Chemical description” means a description of the principal chemical characteristics of a low-level radioactive waste.

“Computer-readable medium” means that the regulatory agency’s computer can transfer the information from the medium into its memory.

“Consignee” means the designated receiver of the shipment of low-level radioactive waste.

“Decontamination facility” means a facility operating under an agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission license whose principal purpose is decontamination of equipment or materials to accomplish recycle, reuse, or other waste management objectives and, for purposes of this appendix, is not considered to be a consignee for LLW shipments.

“Disposal container” means a container principally used to confine low-level radioactive waste during disposal operations at a land disposal facility (also see “high integrity container”). Note that for some shipments, the disposal container may be the transport package.

“EPA identification number” means the number received by a transporter following application to the administrator of EPA as required by 40 CFR Part 263.

“Forms 540, 540A, 541, 541A, 542, and 542A” are official forms referenced in this appendix. Licensees need not use originals of these forms as long as any substitute forms are equivalent to the original documentation in respect to content, clarity, size, and location of information. Upon agreement between the shipper and consignee, Forms 541 (and 541A) and Forms 542 (and 542A) may be completed, transmitted, and stored in electronic media. The electronic media must have the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records in the format of the uniform manifest.

“Generator” means a licensee operating under an agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission license who (1) is a waste generator as defined in this rule, or (2) is the licensee to whom waste can be attributed within the context of the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 (e.g., waste generated as a result of decontamination or recycle activities).

“High integrity container (HIC)” means a container commonly designed to meet the structural stability requirements of 10 CFR 61.56, and to meet United States Department of Transportation requirements for a Type A package.

“Land disposal facility” means the land, buildings and structures, and equipment which are intended to be used for the disposal of radioactive wastes. For purposes of this appendix, a “geologic repository” as defined in 10 CFR Part 60 is not considered a land disposal facility.

“Package” means the assembly of components necessary to ensure compliance with the packaging requirements of United States Department of Transportation regulations, together with its radioactive contents, as presented for transport.

“Physical description” means the items called for on Form 541 to describe a low-level radioactive waste.

“Residual waste” means low-level radioactive waste resulting from processing or decontamination activities that cannot be easily separated into distinct batches attributable to specific waste generators. This waste is attributable to the processor or decontamination facility, as applicable.

“Shipper” means the licensed entity (i.e., the waste generator, waste collector, or waste processor) who offers low-level radioactive waste for transportation, typically consigning this type of waste to a licensed waste collector, waste processor, or land disposal facility operator.

“Shipping paper” means Form 540 and, if required, Form 540A which includes the information required by United States Department of Transportation in 49 CFR Part 172.

“Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest” or “uniform manifest” means the combination of Forms 540, 541 and, if necessary, 542, and their respective continuation sheets as needed, or equivalent.

“Waste collector” means an entity, operating under an agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission license, whose principal purpose is to collect and consolidate waste generated by others, and to transfer this waste, without processing or repackaging the collected waste, to another licensed waste collector, licensed waste processor, or licensed land disposal facility.

“Waste description” means the physical, chemical and radiological description of a low-level radioactive waste as called for on Form 541.

“Waste generator” means an entity, operating under an agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission license, who (1) possesses any material or component that contains radioactivity or is radioactively contaminated for which the licensee foresees no further use, and (2) transfers this material or component to a licensed land disposal facility or to a licensed waste collector or processor for handling or treatment prior to disposal. A licensee performing processing or decontamination services may be a “waste generator” if the transfer of low-level radioactive waste from its facility is defined as “residual waste.”

“Waste processor” means an entity, operating under an agreement state or Nuclear Regulatory Commission license, whose principal purpose is to process, repack, or otherwise treat low-level radioactive material or waste generated by others prior to eventual transfer of waste to a licensed low-level radioactive waste land disposal facility.

“Waste type” means a waste within a disposal container having a unique physical description (i.e., a specific waste descriptor code or description; or a waste sorbed on or solidified in a specifically defined media).

I. Manifest

A waste generator, collector, or processor who transports, or offers for transportation, low-level radioactive waste intended for ultimate disposal at a licensed low-level radioactive waste land disposal facility must prepare a manifest reflecting information requested on applicable Forms 540 (Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest (Shipping Paper)) and 541 (Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest (Container and Waste Description)) and, if necessary, on an applicable Form 542 (Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest (Manifest Index and Regional Compact Tabulation)). Forms 540 and 540A must be completed and must physically accompany the pertinent low-level waste shipment. Upon agreement between shipper and consignee, Forms 541 and 541A and 542 and 542A may be completed, transmitted, and stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records on the respective forms. Licensees are not required by this agency to comply with the manifesting requirements of this part when they ship:

(a) LLW for processing and expect its return (i.e., for storage under their license) prior to disposal at a licensed land disposal facility;

(b) LLW that is being returned to the licensee who is the “waste generator” or “generator,” as defined in this part; or

(c) Radioactively contaminated material to a “waste processor” that becomes the processor’s “residual waste.”

For guidance in completing these forms, refer to the instructions that accompany the forms. Copies of manifests required by this appendix may be legible carbon copies, photocopies, or computer printouts that reproduce the data in the format of the uniform manifest.

NRC Forms 540, 540A, 541, 541A, 542, and 542A, and the accompanying instructions, in hard copy, may be obtained by writing or calling the Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0111, telephone (301)415-5877 or by visiting the NRC’s website at www.nrc.gov and selecting forms from the index found on the home page.

This appendix includes information requirements of the United States Department of Transportation, as codified in 49 CFR Part 172. Information on hazardous, medical, or other waste required to meet Environmental Protection Agency regulations, as codified in 40 CFR Parts 259, 261, or elsewhere, is not addressed in this section, and must be provided on the required EPA forms. However, the required EPA forms must accompany the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest required by this chapter.

Information Requirements

A. General Information

The shipper of the radioactive waste shall provide the following information on the uniform manifest:

1. The name, facility’s address, and telephone number of the licensee shipping the waste;
2. An explicit declaration indicating whether the shipper is acting as a waste generator, collector, processor, or a combination of these identifiers for purposes of the manifested shipment; and
3. The name, address, and telephone number, or the name and EPA identification number, for the carrier transporting the waste.

B. Shipment Information

The shipper of the radioactive waste shall provide the following information regarding the waste shipment on the uniform manifest:

1. The date of the waste shipment;
2. The total number of packages/disposal containers;
3. The total disposal volume and disposal weight in the shipment;
4. The total radionuclide activity in the shipment;
5. The activity of each of the radionuclides, H-3, C-14, Tc-99, and I-129 contained in the shipment; and
6. The total masses of U-233, U-235, and plutonium in special nuclear material, and the total mass of uranium and thorium in source material.

C. Disposal Container and Waste Information

The shipper of the radioactive waste shall provide the following information on the uniform manifest regarding the waste and each disposal container of waste in the shipment:

1. An alphabetic or numeric identification that uniquely identifies each disposal container in the shipment;
2. A physical description of the disposal container, including the manufacturer and model of any high integrity container;
3. The volume displaced by the disposal container;
4. The gross weight of the disposal container, including the waste;
5. For waste consigned to a disposal facility, the maximum radiation level at the surface of each disposal container;
6. A physical and chemical description of the waste;
7. The total weight percentage of chelating agent for any waste containing more than 0.1 percent chelating agent by weight, plus the identity of the principal chelating agent;
8. The approximate volume of waste within a container;

9. The sorbing or solidification media, if any, and the identity of the solidification media vendor and brand name;

10. The identities and activities of individual radionuclides contained in each container, the masses of U-233, U-235, and plutonium in special nuclear material, and the masses of uranium and thorium in source material. For discrete waste types (i.e., activated materials, contaminated equipment, mechanical filters, sealed source/devices, and wastes in solidification/stabilization media), the identities and activities of individual radionuclides associated with or contained in these waste types within a disposal container shall be reported;

11. The total radioactivity within each container; and

12. For wastes consigned to a disposal facility, the classification of the waste pursuant to 10 CFR 61.55. Waste not meeting the structural stability requirements of 10 CFR 61.56(b) must be identified.

D. Uncontainerized Waste Information

The shipper of the radioactive waste shall provide the following information on the uniform manifest regarding a waste shipment delivered without a disposal container:

1. The approximate volume and weight of the waste;

2. A physical and chemical description of the waste;

3. The total weight percentage of chelating agent if the chelating agent exceeds 0.1 percent by weight, plus the identity of the principal chelating agent;

4. For waste consigned to a disposal facility, the classification of the waste pursuant to 10 CFR 61.55. Waste not meeting the structural stability requirements of 10 CFR 61.56(b) must be identified;

5. The identities and activities of individual radionuclides contained in the waste, the masses of U-233, U-235, and plutonium in special nuclear material, and the masses of uranium and thorium in source material; and

6. For wastes consigned to a disposal facility, the maximum radiation levels at the surface of the waste.

E. Multigenerator Disposal Container Information

This section applies to disposal containers enclosing mixtures of waste originating from different generators. (Note: The origin of the LLW resulting from a processor's activities may be attributable to one or more "generators" (including "waste generators") as defined in this appendix.) It also applies to mixtures of wastes shipped in an uncontainerized form, for which portions of the mixture within the shipment originate from different generators.

1. For homogeneous mixtures of waste, such as incinerator ash, provide the waste description applicable to the mixture and the volume of the waste attributed to each generator.

2. For heterogeneous mixtures of waste, such as the combined products from a large compactor, identify each generator contributing waste to the disposal container and, for discrete waste types (i.e., activated materials, contaminated equipment, mechanical filters, sealed source/devices, and wastes in solidification/stabilization media), the identities and activities of individual radionuclides contained in these waste types within the disposal container. For each generator, provide the following:

(a) The volume of waste within the disposal container;

(b) A physical and chemical description of the waste, including the solidification agent, if any;

(c) The total weight percentage of chelating agents for any disposal container containing more than 0.1 percent chelating agent by weight, plus the identity of the principal chelating agent;

(d) The sorbing or solidification media, if any, and the identity of the solidification media vendor and brand name if the media is claimed to meet stability requirements in 10 CFR 61.56(b); and

(e) Radionuclide identities and activities contained in the waste, the masses of U-233, U-235, and plutonium in special nuclear material, and the masses of uranium and thorium in source material if contained in the waste.

II. Certification

An authorized representative of the waste generator, processor, or collector shall certify by signing and dating the shipment manifest that the transported materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the United States Department of Transportation and this agency. A collector in signing the certification is certifying that nothing has been done to the collected waste that would invalidate the waste generator's certification.

III. Control and Tracking

A. Any licensee who transfers radioactive waste to a land disposal facility or a licensed waste collector shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs A.1. through A.9. of this appendix. Any licensee who transfers waste to a licensed waste processor for waste treatment or repackaging shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs A.4. through A.9. of this appendix. A licensee shall:

1. Prepare all wastes so that the waste is classified according to 10 CFR 61.55 and meets the waste characteristics requirements in 10 CFR 61.56;
2. Label each disposal container (or transport package if potential radiation hazards preclude labeling of the individual disposal container) of waste to identify whether it is Class A waste, Class B waste, Class C waste, or greater than Class C waste, in accordance with 10 CFR 61.55;
3. Conduct a quality assurance program to ensure compliance with 10 CFR 61.55 and 61.56 (the program must include management evaluation of audits);
4. Prepare the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest as required by this appendix;
5. Forward a copy or electronically transfer the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest to the intended consignee so that either (1) receipt of the manifest precedes the LLW shipment or (2) the manifest is delivered to the consignee with the waste at the time the waste is transferred to the consignee. Using both (1) and (2) is also acceptable;
6. Include Form 540 (and Form 540A, if required) with the shipment regardless of the option chosen in paragraph A.5. of this section;
7. Receive acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipment in the form of a signed copy of Form 540;
8. Retain a copy of or electronically store the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest and documentation of acknowledgment of receipt as the record of transfer of licensed material as required by 641—subrule 39.4(41); and
9. For any shipments or any part of a shipment for which acknowledgment of receipt has not been received within the times set forth in this appendix, conduct an investigation in accordance with paragraph E of this appendix.

B. Any waste collector licensee who handles only prepackaged waste shall:

1. Acknowledge receipt of the waste from the shipper within one week of receipt by returning a signed copy of Form 540;
2. Prepare a new manifest to reflect consolidated shipments that meet the requirements of this appendix. The waste collector shall ensure that, for each container of waste in the shipment, the manifest identifies the generator of that container of waste;
3. Forward a copy or electronically transfer the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest to the intended consignee so that either: (1) receipt of the manifest precedes the LLW shipment or (2) the manifest is delivered to the consignee with the waste at the time the waste is transferred to the consignee. Using both (1) and (2) is also acceptable;
4. Include Form 540 (and Form 540A, if required) with the shipment regardless of the option chosen in paragraph B.3. of this section;
5. Receive acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipment in the form of a signed copy of Form 540;
6. Retain a copy of or electronically store the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest and documentation of acknowledgment of receipt as the record of transfer of licensed material as required by 641—subrule 39.4(41);

7. For any shipments or any part of a shipment for which acknowledgment of receipt has not been received within the times set forth in this appendix, conduct an investigation in accordance with paragraph E of this appendix; and

8. Notify the shipper and this agency when any shipment, or part of a shipment, has not arrived within 60 days after receipt of an advance manifest, unless notified by the shipper that the shipment has been canceled.

C. Any licensed waste processor who treats or repackages waste shall:

1. Acknowledge receipt of the waste from the shipper within one week of receipt by returning a signed copy of Form 540;

2. Prepare a new manifest that meets the requirements of this appendix. Preparation of the new manifest reflects that the processor is responsible for meeting these requirements. For each container of waste in the shipment, the manifest shall identify the waste generators, the preprocessed waste volume, and the other information as required in paragraph E.1. of this appendix;

3. Prepare all wastes so that the waste is classified according to 10 CFR 61.55 and meets the waste characteristics requirements in 10 CFR 61.56;

4. Label each package of waste to identify whether it is Class A waste, Class B waste, or Class C waste, in accordance with 10 CFR 61.55 and 61.57;

5. Conduct a quality assurance program to ensure compliance with 10 CFR 61.55 and 61.56 (the program shall include management evaluation of audits);

6. Forward a copy or electronically transfer the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest to the intended consignee so that either (1) receipt of the manifest precedes the LLW shipment or (2) the manifest is delivered to the consignee with the waste at the time the waste is transferred to the consignee. Using both (1) and (2) is also acceptable;

7. Include Form 540 (and Form 540A, if required) with the shipment regardless of the option chosen in paragraph C.6. of this section;

8. Receive acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipment in the form of a signed copy of Form 540;

9. Retain a copy of or electronically store the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest and documentation of acknowledgment of receipt as the record of transfer of licensed material as required by 641—subrule 39.4(41);

10. For any shipment or any part of a shipment for which acknowledgment of receipt has not been received within the times set forth in this appendix, conduct an investigation in accordance with paragraph E of this appendix; and

11. Notify the shipper and this agency of any shipment, or part of a shipment, that has not arrived within 60 days after receipt of an advance manifest, unless notified by the shipper that the shipment has been canceled.

D. The land disposal facility operator shall:

1. Acknowledge receipt of the waste within one week of receipt by returning, as a minimum, a signed copy of Form 540 to the shipper. The shipper to be notified is the licensee who last possessed the waste and transferred the waste to the operator. If any discrepancy exists between materials listed on the Uniform Low-Level Radioactive Waste Manifest and materials received, copies or electronic transfer of the affected forms must be returned indicating the discrepancy;

2. Maintain copies of all completed manifests and electronically store the information required by 10 CFR 61.80(l) until the license is terminated; and

3. Notify the shipper and this agency when any shipment, or part of a shipment, has not arrived within 60 days after receipt of an advance manifest, unless notified by the shipper that the shipment has been canceled.

E. Any shipment or part of a shipment for which acknowledgment is not received within the times set forth in this section must:

1. Be investigated by the shipper if the shipper has not received notification or receipt within 20 days after transfer; and

2. Be traced and reported. The investigation shall include tracing the shipment and filing a report with this agency. Each licensee who conducts a trace investigation shall file a written report with this agency within two weeks of completion of the investigation.

[ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX E

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE

I. Classification of Radioactive Waste for Land Disposal

a) Considerations. Determination of the classification of radioactive waste involves two considerations. First, consideration must be given to the concentration of long-lived radionuclides (and their shorter-lived precursors) whose potential hazard will persist long after such precautions as institutional controls, improved waste form, and deeper disposal have ceased to be effective. These precautions delay the time when long-lived radionuclides could cause exposures. In addition, the magnitude of the potential dose is limited by the concentration and availability of the radionuclide at the time of exposure. Second, consideration must be given to the concentration of shorter-lived radionuclides for which requirements on institutional controls, waste form, and disposal methods are effective.

b) Classes of waste.

1) Class A waste is waste that is usually segregated from other waste classes at the disposal site. The physical form and characteristics of Class A waste must meet the minimum requirements set forth in Section II. (a). If Class A waste also meets the stability requirements set forth in Section II. (b), it is not necessary to segregate the waste for disposal.

2) Class B waste is waste that must meet more rigorous requirements on waste form to ensure stability after disposal. The physical form and characteristics of Class B waste must meet both the minimum and stability requirements set forth in Section II.

3) Class C waste is waste that not only must meet more rigorous requirements on waste form to ensure stability but also requires additional measures at the disposal facility to protect against inadvertent intrusion. The physical form and characteristics of Class C waste must meet both the minimum and stability requirements set forth in Section II.

c) Classification determined by long-lived radionuclides. If the radioactive waste contains only radionuclides listed in Table I, classification shall be determined as follows:

- 1) If the concentration does not exceed 0.1 times the value in Table I, the waste is Class A.
- 2) If the concentration exceeds 0.1 times the value in Table I, but does not exceed the value in Table I, the waste is Class C.
- 3) If the concentration exceeds the value in Table I, the waste is not generally acceptable for land disposal.
- 4) For wastes containing mixtures of radionuclides listed in Table I, the total concentration shall be determined by the sum of fractions rule described in Section I.(g).

TABLE I

Radionuclide	Concentration	
	curie/cubic meter ^a	nanocurie/gram ^b
C-14	8	
C-14 in activated metal	80	
Ni-59 in activated metal	220	
Nb-94 in activated metal	0.2	
Tc-99	3	

I-129	0.08
Alpha emitting transuranic radionuclides with half-life greater than five years	100
Pu-241	3,500
Cm-242	20,000
Ra-226	100

d) Classification determined by short-lived radionuclides. If the waste does not contain any of the radionuclides listed in Table I, classification shall be determined based on the concentrations shown in Table II. However, as specified in Section I.(f), if radioactive waste does not contain any nuclides listed in either Table I or II, it is Class A.

- 1) If the concentration does not exceed the value in Column 1, the waste is Class A.
- 2) If the concentration exceeds the value in Column 1 but does not exceed the value in Column 2, the waste is Class B.
- 3) If the concentration exceeds the value in Column 2 but does not exceed the value in Column 3, the waste is Class C.
- 4) If the concentration exceeds the value in Column 3, the waste is not generally acceptable for near-surface disposal.
- 5) For wastes containing mixtures of the radionuclides listed in Table II, the total concentration shall be determined by the sum of fractions rule described in Section I.(g).

TABLE II

Radionuclide	Concentration, Column 1	curie/cubic meter *	
		Column 2	Column 3
Total of all radionuclides with less than 5-year half-life	700	*	*
H-3	40	*	*
Co-60	700	*	*
Ni-63	3.5	70	700
Ni-63 in activated metal	35	700	7000
Sr-90	0.04	150	7000
Cs-137	1	44	4600

*AGENCY NOTE: To convert the Ci/m³ value to gigabecquerel (GBq) per cubic meter, multiply the Ci/m³ value by 37. There are no limits established for these radionuclides in Class B or C wastes. Practical considerations such as the effects of external radiation and internal heat generation on transportation, handling, and disposal will limit the concentrations for these wastes. These wastes shall be Class B unless the concentrations of other radionuclides in Table II determine the waste to be Class C independent of these radionuclides.

e) Classification determined by both long- and short-lived radionuclides. If the radioactive waste contains a mixture of radionuclides, some of which are listed in Table I and some of which are listed in Table II, classification shall be determined as follows:

^a To convert the Ci/m³ values to gigabecquerel (GBq) per cubic meter, multiply the Ci/m³ value by 37.

^b To convert the nCi/g values to becquerel (Bq) per gram, multiply the nCi/g value by 37.

1) If the concentration of a radionuclide listed in Table I is less than 0.1 times the value listed in Table I, the class shall be that determined by the concentration of radionuclides listed in Table II.

2) If the concentration of a radionuclide listed in Table I exceeds 0.1 times the value listed in Table I, but does not exceed the value in Table I, the waste shall be Class C, provided the concentration of radionuclides listed in Table II does not exceed the value shown in Column 3 of Table II.

f) Classification of wastes with radionuclides other than those listed in Tables I and II. If the waste does not contain any radionuclides listed in either Table I or II, it is Class A.

g) Determination of concentrations in wastes. The concentration of a radionuclide may be determined by indirect methods such as use of scaling factors which relate the inferred concentration of one radionuclide to another that is measured, or radionuclide material accountability, if there is reasonable assurance that the indirect methods can be correlated with actual measurements. The concentration of a radionuclide may be averaged over the volume of the waste, or weight of the waste if the units are expressed as becquerel (nanocurie) per gram.

h) The sum of the fractions rule for mixtures of radionuclides. For determining classification for waste that contains a mixture of radionuclides, it is necessary to determine the sum of fractions by dividing each radionuclide's concentration by the appropriate limit and adding the resulting values. The appropriate limits must all be taken from the same column of the same table. The sum of the fractions for the column must be less than 1.0 if the waste class is to be determined by that column. Example: A waste contains Sr-90 in a concentration of 1.85 TBq/m³ (50 Ci/m³) and Cs-137 in a concentration of 814 GBq/m³ (22 Ci/m³). Since the concentrations both exceed the values in Column 1, Table II, they must be compared to Column 2 values. For Sr-90 fraction, $50/150 = 0.33$; for Cs-137 fraction, $22/44 = 0.5$; the sum of the fractions = 0.83. Since the sum is less than 1.0, the waste is Class B.

II. Radioactive Waste Characteristics

a) The following are minimum requirements for all classes of waste and are intended to facilitate handling and provide protection of health and safety of personnel at the disposal site.

1) Wastes shall be packaged in conformance with the conditions of the license issued to the site operator to which the waste will be shipped. Where the conditions of the site license are more restrictive than the provisions of this chapter, the site license conditions shall govern.

2) Wastes shall not be packaged for disposal in cardboard or fiberboard boxes.

3) Liquid waste shall be packaged in sufficient absorbent material to absorb twice the volume of the liquid.

4) Solid waste containing liquid shall contain as little freestanding and noncorrosive liquid as is reasonably achievable, but in no case shall the liquid exceed 1% of the volume.

5) Waste shall not be readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or reaction at normal pressures and temperatures, or of explosive reaction with water.

6) Waste shall not contain, or be capable of generating, quantities of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes harmful to persons transporting, handling, or disposing of the waste. This does not apply to radioactive gaseous waste packaged in accordance with Section II.(a)(8).

7) Waste must not be pyrophoric. Pyrophoric materials contained in wastes shall be treated, prepared, and packaged to be nonflammable.⁴

8) Wastes in a gaseous form shall be packaged at an absolute pressure that does not exceed 1.5 atmospheres at 20°C. Total activity shall not exceed 100 Ci (3.7 TBq) per container.

⁴See 641—38.2 of these rules for the definition of pyrophoric.

9) Wastes containing hazardous, biological, pathogenic, or infectious material shall be treated to reduce to the maximum extent practicable the potential hazard from the nonradiological materials.

b) The following requirements are intended to provide stability of the waste. Stability is intended to ensure that the waste does not degrade and affect overall stability of the site through slumping, collapse, or other failure of the disposal unit and thereby lead to water infiltration. Stability is also a factor in limiting exposure to an inadvertent intruder, since it provides a recognizable and nondispersible waste.

1) Waste shall have structural stability. A structurally stable waste form will generally maintain its physical dimensions and its form, under the expected disposal conditions such as weight of overburden and compaction equipment, the presence of moisture, and microbial activity, and internal factors such as radiation effects and chemical changes. Structural stability can be provided by the waste form itself, processing the waste to a stable form, or placing the waste in a disposal container or structure that provides stability after disposal.

2) Notwithstanding the provisions in Section II.(a)(3) and (4), liquid wastes, or wastes containing liquid, shall be converted into a form that contains as little freestanding and noncorrosive liquid as is reasonably achievable, but in no case shall the liquid exceed 1% of the volume of the waste when the waste is in a disposal container designed to ensure stability, or 0.5% of the volume of the waste for waste processed to a stable form.

3) Void spaces within the waste and between the waste and its package shall be reduced to the extent practicable.

III. Labeling

Each package of waste shall be clearly labeled to identify whether it is Class A, Class B, or Class C waste, in accordance with Section I.

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX F

QUANTITIES FOR USE WITH DECOMMISSIONING

<u>Material</u>	<u>Microcurie*</u>
Americium-241	0.01
Antimony-122	100
Antimony-124	10
Antimony-125	10
Arsenic-73	100
Arsenic-74	10
Arsenic-76	10
Arsenic-77	100
Barium-131	10
Barium-133	10
Barium-140	10
Bismuth-210	1
Bromine-82	10
Cadmium-109	10
Cadmium-115m	10
Cadmium-115	100
Calcium-45	10
Calcium-47	10
Carbon-14	100
Cerium-141	100
Cerium-143	100
Cerium-144	1
Cesium-131	1,000
Cesium-134m	100
Cesium-134	1
Cesium-135	10
Cesium-136	10
Cesium-137	10
Chlorine-36	10
Chlorine-38	10
Chromium-51	1,000
Cobalt-58m	10
Cobalt-58	10
Cobalt-60	1
Copper-64	100
Dysprosium-165	10
Dysprosium-166	100
Erbium-169	100

<u>Material</u>	<u>Microcurie*</u>
Erbium-171	100
Europium-152 (9.2 h)	100
Europium-152 (13 yr)	1
Europium-154	1
Europium-155	10
Fluorine-18	1,000
Gadolinium-153	10
Gadolinium-159	100
Gallium-72	10
Germanium-71	100
Gold-198	100
Gold-199	100
Hafnium-181	10
Holmium-166	100
Hydrogen-3	1,000
Indium-113m	100
Indium-114m	10
Indium-115m	100
Indium-115	10
Iodine-125	1
Iodine-126	1
Iodine-129	0.1
Iodine-131	1
Iodine-132	10
Iodine-133	1
Iodine-134	10
Iodine-135	10
Iridium-192	10
Iridium-194	100
Iron-55	100
Iron-59	10
Krypton-85	100
Krypton-87	10
Lanthanum-140	10
Lutetium-177	100
Manganese-52	10
Manganese-54	10
Manganese-56	10
Mercury-197m	100
Mercury-197	100
Mercury-203	10
Molybdenum-99	100

<u>Material</u>	<u>Microcurie*</u>
Neodymium-147	100
Neodymium-149	100
Nickel-59	100
Nickel-63	10
Nickel-65	100
Niobium-93m	10
Niobium-95	10
Niobium-97	10
Osmium-185	10
Osmium-191m	100
Osmium-191	100
Osmium-193	100
Palladium-103	100
Palladium-109	100
Phosphorus-32	10
Platinum-191	100
Platinum-193m	100
Platinum-193	100
Platinum-197m	100
Platinum-197	100
Plutonium-239	0.01
Polonium-210	0.1
Potassium-42	10
Praseodymium-142	100
Praseodymium-143	100
Promethium-147	10
Promethium-149	10
Radium-226	0.01
Rhenium-186	100
Rhenium-188	100
Rhodium-103m	100
Rhodium-105	100
Rubidium-86	10
Rubidium-87	10
Ruthenium-97	100
Ruthenium-103	10
Ruthenium-105	10
Ruthenium-106	1
Samarium-151	10
Samarium-153	100
Scandium-46	10
Scandium-47	100

<u>Material</u>	<u>Microcurie*</u>
Scandium-48	10
Selenium-75	10
Silicon-31	100
Silver-105	10
Silver-110m	1
Silver-111	100
Sodium-22	1
Sodium-24	10
Strontium-85	10
Strontium-89	1
Strontium-90	0.1
Strontium-91	10
Strontium-92	10
Sulfur-35	100
Tantalum-182	10
Technetium-96	10
Technetium-97m	100
Technetium-97	100
Technetium-99m	100
Technetium-99	10
Tellurium-125m	10
Tellurium-127m	10
Tellurium-127	100
Tellurium-129m	10
Tellurium-129	100
Tellurium-131m	10
Tellurium-132	10
Terbium-160	10
Thallium-200	100
Thallium-201	100
Thallium-202	100
Thallium-204	10
Thorium (natural)**	100
Thulium-170	10
Thulium-171	10
Tin-113	10
Tin-125	10
Tungsten-181	10
Tungsten-185	10
Tungsten-187	100
Uranium (natural)**	100
Uranium-233	0.01

<u>Material</u>	<u>Microcurie*</u>
Uranium-234	0.01
Uranium-235	0.01
Vanadium-48	10
Xenon-131m	1,000
Xenon-133	100
Xenon-135	100
Ytterbium-175	100
Yttrium-90	10
Yttrium-91	10
Yttrium-92	100
Yttrium-93	100
Zinc-65	10
Zinc-69m	100
Zinc-69	1,000
Zirconium-93	10
Zirconium-95	10
Zirconium-97	10
Any alpha-emitting radionuclide not listed above or mixtures of alpha emitters of unknown composition	0.01
Any radionuclide other than alpha-emitting radionuclides, not listed above or mixtures of beta emitters of unknown composition	0.1

*To convert μCi to kBq , multiply the μCi value by 37.

**Based on alpha disintegration rate of U-238, U-234, and U-235.

NOTE: This Appendix is retained for use by those agreement states that need to adopt decommissioning regulations compatible with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

NOTE: Where there is involved a combination of isotopes in known amounts, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: Determine, for each isotope in the combination, the ratio between the quantity present in the combination and the limit otherwise established for the specific isotope when not in combination. The sum of such ratios for all the isotopes in the combination may not exceed "1"—that is, unity.

CHAPTER 40

APPENDIX G

Reserved

APPENDIX H

NATIONALLY TRACKED SOURCE THRESHOLDS

The Terabecquerel (TBq) values are the regulatory standard. The curie (Ci) values specified are obtained by converting from the TBq value. The curie values are provided for practical usefulness only and are rounded after conversion.

Radioactive Material	Category 1 (TBq)	Category 1 (Ci)	Category 2 (TBq)	Category 2 (Ci)
Actinium-227	20	540	0.2	5.4
Americium-241	60	1,600	0.6	16.0
Americium-241/Be	60	1,600	0.6	16.0
Californium-252	20	540	0.2	5.4
Cobalt-60	30	810	0.3	8.1
Curium-244	50	1,400	0.5	14.0
Cesium-137	100	2,700	1.0	27.0
Gadolinium-153	1,000	27,000	10.0	270.0
Iridium-192	80	2,200	0.8	22.0
Plutonium-238	60	1,600	0.6	16.0
Plutonium-239/Be	60	1,600	0.6	16.0
Polonium-210	60	1,600	0.6	16.0
Promethium-147	40,000	1,100,000	400.0	11,000.0
Radium-226	40	1,100	0.4	11.0
Selenium-75	200	5,400	2.0	54.0
Strontium-90	1,000	27,000	10.0	270.0
Thorium-228	20	540	0.2	5.4
Thorium-229	20	540	0.2	5.4
Thulium-170	20,000	540,000	200.0	5,400.0
Ytterbium-169	300	8,100	3.0	81.0

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

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CHAPTER 41
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF
RADIATION MACHINES AND CERTAIN USES
OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—41.1(136C) X-rays in the healing arts.

41.1(1) Scope. This rule establishes requirements, for which a registrant is responsible, for use of X-ray equipment and imaging systems by or under the supervision of an individual authorized by and licensed in accordance with state statutes to engage in the healing arts or veterinary medicine.

a. The provisions of Chapter 41 are in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other applicable portions of 641—Chapters 38 to 42.

b. All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of May 16, 2018.

41.1(2) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions of 641—Chapters 38 and 40 may also apply. The following are specific to 641—Chapter 41.

“Accessible surface” means the external surface of the enclosure or housing of the radiation producing machine as provided by the manufacturer.

“Added filtration” means any filtration which is in addition to the inherent filtration.

“Aluminum equivalent” means the thickness of type 1100 aluminum alloy affording the same attenuation, under specified conditions, as the material in question.

“Attenuation block” means a block or stack, having dimensions 20 centimeters by 20 centimeters by 3.8 centimeters, of type 1100 aluminum alloy or other materials having equivalent attenuation.

“Automatic exposure control (AEC)” means a device which automatically controls one or more technique factors in order to obtain at a preselected location(s) a required quantity of radiation (see also “Phototimer”). (Includes devices such as phototimers and ion chambers.)

“Base density” means the optical density due to the supporting base of the film alone. The base density of a film is the optical density that would result if an unexposed film were processed through the fixer, wash, and dryer, without first passing through the developer.

“Base plus fog density” means the optical density of a film due to its base density plus any action of the developer on the unexposed silver halide crystals. The base plus fog density can be measured by processing an unexposed film through the entire processing cycle and measuring the resultant optical density.

“Beam monitoring system” means a system designed to detect and measure the radiation present in the useful beam.

“C-arm X-ray system” means an X-ray system in which the image receptor and X-ray tube housing assembly are connected by a common mechanical support system in order to maintain a desired spatial relationship. This system is designed to allow a change in the projection of the beam through the patient without a change in the position of the patient.

“Cassette” means a light-tight case, usually made of thin, low X-ray absorption plastic, for holding X-ray film. One or two intensifying screens for the conversion of X-rays to visible light photons are mounted inside the cassette so that they are in close contact to the film.

“Cephalometric device” means a device intended for the radiographic visualization and measurement of the dimensions of the human head.

“Certified components” means components of X-ray systems which are subject to regulations promulgated under Public Law 90-602, the “Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968,” the Food and Drug Administration.

“Certified system” means any X-ray system which has one or more certified component(s).

“Coefficient of variation” or *“C”* means the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean value of a population of observations. It is estimated using the following equation:

$$\left[\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n} \right]^{1/2} \quad \text{where:}$$

$$c = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} \right]$$

$\bar{x}$ = Estimated standard deviation of the population.
 $\bar{x}$ = Mean value of observations in sample.
 x_i = i^{th} observation in sample.
 n = Number of observations in sample.

“Computed tomography” means the production of a tomogram by the acquisition and computer processing of X-ray transmission data.

“Control chart” means a chart used to record (and control) the results of quality control testing as a function of time.

“Control limit” means the range of variation on a control chart beyond which action must be taken to correct the results of quality control testing.

“Control panel” (see X-ray control panel).

“Cooling curve” means the graphical relationship between heat units stored and cooling time.

“CT” (see “Computed tomography”).

“Dead-man switch” means a switch so constructed that a circuit closing contact can be maintained only by continuous pressure on the switch by the operator.

“Dedicated mammography equipment” means X-ray systems designed specifically for breast imaging, providing optimum imaging geometry, a device for breast compression and low dose exposure that can generate reproducible images of high quality.

“Densitometer” means an instrument which measures the degree of blackening (or radiographic density) of film due to radiation or light by measuring the ratio of the light intensity incident on the film to the light intensity transmitted by the film.

“Detents” means mechanical settings that limit or prevent the motion or rotation of an X-ray tube, cassette assembly, or image receptor system.

“Developer” means a chemical solution (alkaline) that changes the latent image (exposed silver halide crystals) on a film to a visible image composed of minute masses of black metallic silver.

“Developer replenishment” means the process, occurring as film travels past a certain point in the processor, triggering the activation of a pump, whereby fresh developer is added in small amounts to the solution in the developer tank of the processor. The purpose is to maintain the proper alkalinity, chemical activity, and level of solution in the developer tank.

“Diagnostic mammography” means mammography performed on an individual who, by virtue of symptoms or physical findings, is considered to have a substantial likelihood of having breast disease.

“Diagnostic source assembly” means the tube housing assembly with a beam-limiting device attached.

“Direct scattered radiation” means that scattered radiation which has been deviated in direction only by materials irradiated by the useful beam (see “Scattered radiation”).

“Entrance exposure rate” means the exposure free in air per unit time at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient.

“Equipment” (see “X-ray equipment”).

“Field emission equipment” means equipment which uses an X-ray tube in which electron emission from the cathode is due solely to the action of an electric field.

“Filter” means material placed in the useful beam to preferentially absorb selected radiations.

“Fixer” means a chemical solution (acidic) which removes the unexposed and undeveloped silver halide crystals from film so it will not discolor or darken with age or exposure to light. Fixer also hardens the gelatin containing the black metallic silver so film may be dried and resist damage from abrasions.

“Fixer retention” means the inadequate removal of fixer from the film by the water in the wash tank of the processor. Retained fixer causes eventual brown discoloration of the radiograph.

“Fluoroscopic imaging assembly” means a subsystem in which X-ray photons produce a visual image. It includes the image receptor(s) such as the image intensifier and spot-film device, electrical interlocks, if any, and structural material providing linkage between the image receptor and diagnostic source assembly.

“Focal spot (actual)” means the area projected on the anode of the X-ray tube bombarded by the electrons accelerated from the cathode and from which the useful beam originates.

“Focal spot size” means the area of the target or anode that is bombarded by electrons from the cathode of the X-ray tube to produce X-rays. The smaller the focal spot, the better the limited spatial resolution of the X-ray system, especially in magnification mammography.

“Fog” means the density added to a radiograph due to unwanted action of the developer on the unexposed silver halide crystals or by light, radiation, chemical, or heat exposure during storage, handling, and processing.

“General purpose radiographic X-ray system” means any radiographic X-ray system which, by design, is not limited to radiographic examination of specific anatomical regions.

“Gonad shield” means a protective barrier for the testes or ovaries.

“Healing arts screening” means the use of radiation on human beings for the detection or evaluation of health indicators for which the individual is considered at high risk when such tests are not specifically and individually ordered by:

1. An individual authorized under 41.1(3)“a”(7), or
2. An individual licensed as a physician in Iowa and listed as an authorized user on an NRC or agreement state radioactive materials license.

“Heat unit” means a unit of energy equal to the product of the peak kilovoltage, milliamperes, and seconds, i.e., $\text{kVp} \times \text{mA} \times \text{second}$.

“Image contrast” means the amount of radiographic density difference between adjacent areas resulting from a fixed amount of attenuation difference or light exposure difference.

“Image intensifier” means a device, installed in its housing, which instantaneously converts an X-ray pattern into a corresponding light image of higher energy intensity.

“Image noise” See “Radiographic noise.”

“Image quality” means the overall clarity and detail of a radiographic image. Limiting spatial resolution (or resolving power), image sharpness, and image contrast are three common measures of image quality.

“Image receptor” means any device, such as a fluorescent screen or radiographic film, which transforms incident X-ray photons either into a visible image or into another form which can be made into a visible image by further transformations.

“Image sharpness” means the overall impression of detail and clarity in a radiographic image.

“Inherent filtration” means the filtration of the useful beam provided by the permanently installed components of the tube housing assembly.

“Kilovolts peak” (see “Peak tube potential”).

“kVp” (see “Peak tube potential”).

“kWs” means kilowatt second.

“Leakage technique factors” means the technique factors associated with the diagnostic or therapeutic source assembly which are used in measuring leakage radiation. They are defined as follows:

a. For diagnostic source assemblies intended for capacitor energy storage equipment, the maximum-rated peak tube potential and the maximum-rated number of exposures in an hour for operation at the maximum-rated peak tube potential with the quantity of charge per exposure being 10 millicoulombs, i.e., 10 milliamperes seconds, or the minimum obtainable from the unit, whichever is larger.

b. For diagnostic source assemblies intended for field emission equipment rated for pulsed operation, the maximum-rated peak tube potential and the maximum-rated number of X-ray pulses in an hour for operation at the maximum-rated peak tube potential.

c. For all other diagnostic or therapeutic source assemblies, the maximum-rated peak tube potential and the maximum-rated continuous tube current for the maximum-rated peak tube potential.

“Linear attenuation coefficient” or “ μ ” means the quotient of dN/N divided by dl when dN/N is the fraction of uncharged ionizing radiation that experience interactions in traversing a distance dl in a specified material.

“Line-voltage regulation” means the difference between the no-load and the load line potentials expressed as a percent of the load line potential. It is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Percent line-voltage regulation} = 100 (V_n - V_l) / V_l$$

where

V_n = No-load line potential and

V_l = Load line potential.

"mAs" means milliampere second.

"Maximum line current" means the root-mean-square current in the supply line of an X-ray machine operating at its maximum rating.

"Mobile X-ray equipment" (see "X-ray equipment").

"PBL" (see "Positive beam limitation").

"Phototimer" means a method for controlling radiation exposures to image receptors by the amount of radiation which reaches a radiation-monitoring device(s). The radiation-monitoring device(s) is part of an electronic circuit which controls the duration of time the tube is activated (see "Automatic exposure control").

"PID" (see "Position indicating device").

"Portable X-ray equipment" (see "X-ray equipment").

"Position indicating device" means a device on dental X-ray equipment used to indicate the beam position and to establish a definite source-surface (skin) distance. It may or may not incorporate or serve as a beam-limiting device.

"Positive beam limitation" means the automatic or semiautomatic adjustment of an X-ray beam to the size of the selected image receptor, whereby exposures cannot be made without such adjustment.

"Processor" means an automated device which transports film in a controlled manner by a system of rollers through specialized sections where developing, fixing, washing, and drying of the film occur.

"Protective apron" means an apron made of radiation-absorbing materials used to reduce radiation exposure.

"Protective glove" means a glove made of radiation-absorbing materials used to reduce radiation exposure.

"Quality assurance" means the overall program of testing and maintaining the highest possible standards of quality in the acquisition and interpretation of radiographic images.

"Quality control" means the actual process of testing and maintaining the highest possible standards of quality in equipment performance and the acquisition and interpretation of radiographic images.

"Radiation therapy simulation system" means a radiographic or fluoroscopic X-ray system intended for localizing the volume to be exposed during radiation therapy and confirming the position and size of the therapeutic irradiation field.

"Radiograph" means an image receptor on which the image is created directly or indirectly by an X-ray pattern and results in a permanent record.

"Radiographic contrast" means the magnitude of optical density difference between structures of interest and their surroundings, or between areas of film receiving different amount of X-ray or visible light exposure.

"Radiographic noise" means unwanted fluctuations in optical density on the screen-film image.

"Rating" means the operating limits as specified by the component manufacturer.

"Recording" means producing a permanent form of an image resulting from X-ray photons.

"Repeat (or reject) analysis" means a systematic approach to determine the causes for radiographs being discarded or repeated, or both.

"Replenishment rate" means the amount of chemicals added in order to maintain the proper chemical activity of developer and fixer solutions.

"Response time" means the time required for an instrument system to reach 90 percent of its final reading when the radiation-sensitive volume of the instrument system is exposed to a step change in radiation flux from zero sufficient to provide a steady state midscale reading.

"Safelight" means a source of minimal visible light in a darkroom, produced at frequencies (colors) to which the film is insensitive, protecting the film from unwanted exposure (fog) while allowing personnel to function more efficiently and safely.

"Screen" means microscopic phosphor crystals on a plastic support used in conjunction with either single or double emulsion film; the screen emits visible light when exposed to X-radiation, creating a latent image on X-ray film.

“Screen-film combination” means a particular intensifying screen used with a particular type of film. Care must be taken to match the number of screens (one or two) to the number of emulsions coating the film and to match the light output spectrum of the screen to the light sensitivity of the film.

“Screen-film contact” means the close proximity of the intensifying screen to the emulsion of the film, necessary in order to achieve a sharp image on the film.

“Sensitometer” means a device used to reproducibly expose a piece of film to a number of different levels of light intensity.

“Sensitometric strip” means a sheet of film exposed by a sensitometer, resulting in a gray scale range. Such strips are used to measure the range of densities, from minimum to maximum, resulting from a reproducible set of exposures.

“Sensitometry” means a quantitative measurement of the response of film to exposure and development. Sensitometry is used to test the processor setup and stability.

“SID” (see “Source-image receptor distance”).

“Source” means the focal spot of the X-ray tube.

“Source-image receptor distance” means the distance from the source to the center of the input surface of the image receptor.

“Spot check” means a procedure which is performed to ensure that a previous calibration continues to be valid.

“Spot film” means a radiograph which is made during a fluoroscopic examination to permanently record conditions which exist during that fluoroscopic procedure.

“Spot-film device” means a device intended to transport or position a radiographic image receptor between the X-ray source and fluoroscopic image receptor. It includes a device intended to hold a cassette over the input end of an image intensifier for the purpose of making a radiograph.

“Stationary X-ray equipment” (see “X-ray equipment”).

“Technique factors” means the following conditions of operation:

- a. For capacitor energy storage equipment, peak tube potential in kV and quantity of charge in mAs;
- b. For field emission equipment rated for pulsed operation, peak tube potential in kV, and number of X-ray pulses;
- c. For CT X-ray systems designed for pulsed operation, peak tube potential in kV, scan time in seconds, and either tube current in mA, X-ray pulse width in seconds, and the number of X-ray pulses per scan, or the product of tube current, X-ray pulse width, and the number of X-ray pulses in mAs;
- d. For CT X-ray systems not designed for pulsed operation, peak tube potential in kV, and either tube current in mA and scan time in seconds, or the product of tube current and exposure time in mAs and the scan time when the scan time and exposure time are equivalent; and
- e. For all other equipment, peak tube potential in kV, and either tube current in mA and exposure time in seconds, or the product of tube current and exposure time in mAs.

“Tomogram” means the depiction of the X-ray attenuation properties of a section through the body.

“Tube rating chart” means the set of curves which specify the rated limits of operation of the tube in terms of the technique factors.

“Useful beam” means the radiation emanating from the tube housing port or the radiation head and passing through the aperture of the beam-limiting device when the exposure controls are in a mode to cause the system to produce radiation.

“Variable-aperture beam-limiting device” means a beam-limiting device which has capacity for stepless adjustment of the X-ray field size at a given SID.

“Viewbox” means a device by which a uniform field of white light is transmitted through an X-ray so that the image on the film may be seen.

“Visible area” means that portion of the input surface of the image receptor over which incident X-ray photons are producing a visible image.

“X-ray control panel” means a device which controls input power to the X-ray high-voltage generator and the X-ray tube. It includes equipment such as timers, phototimers, automatic brightness stabilizers, and similar devices, which control the technique factors of an X-ray exposure.

“X-ray equipment” means an X-ray system, subsystem, or component thereof. Types of X-ray equipment are as follows:

a. “Mobile X-ray equipment” means X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels or casters for moving while completely assembled.

b. “Portable X-ray equipment” means X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried but used with a tripod or other stabilization mechanism so the operator is not holding the equipment during exposure.

c. “Stationary X-ray equipment” means X-ray equipment which is installed in a fixed location.

d. “Handheld X-ray equipment” means X-ray equipment designed by the manufacturer to be handheld by the operator during the exposure. X-ray equipment designed without a backscatter shield is prohibited.

“X-ray exposure control” means a device, switch, button or similar means by which an operator initiates or terminates the radiation exposure. The X-ray exposure control may include such associated equipment as timers and backup timers.

“X-ray field” means that area of the intersection of the useful beam and any one of the set of planes parallel to and including the plane of the image receptor, whose perimeter is the locus of points at which the exposure rate is one-fourth of the maximum in the intersection.

“X-ray high-voltage generator” means a device which transforms electrical energy from the potential supplied by the X-ray control to the tube operating potential. The device may also include means for transforming alternating current to direct current, filament transformers for the X-ray tube(s), high-voltage switches, electrical protective devices, and other appropriate elements.

“X-ray system” means an assemblage of components for the controlled production of X-rays. It includes minimally an X-ray high-voltage generator, an X-ray control, a tube housing assembly, a beam-limiting device, and the necessary supporting structures. Additional components which function with the system are considered integral parts of the system.

“X-ray table” means a patient support device with its patient support structure (tabletop) interposed between the patient and the image receptor during radiography or fluoroscopy. This includes, but is not limited to, any stretcher equipped with a radiolucent panel and any table equipped with a cassette tray (or bucky), cassette tunnel, image intensifier, or spot-film device beneath the tabletop.

41.1(3) Administrative controls.

a. Registrant. The registrant shall be responsible for maintaining and directing the operation of the X-ray system(s) under the registrant’s administrative control, for ensuring that the requirements of these rules are met in the operation of the X-ray system(s), and for having the following minimum tests performed by a registered service facility according to the following schedule:

1. Medical/chiropractic: timer accuracy, exposure reproducibility, kVp accuracy as set forth in 41.1(6), and light field/X-ray field alignment as set forth in 41.1(6) every two years.

2. Dental/podiatry: timer accuracy, exposure reproducibility and kVp accuracy as set forth in 41.1(7) every four years.

3. Fluoroscopic: entrance exposure rate (41.1(5) “c”), and minimum SSD (41.1(5) “f”) annually.

4. Veterinary systems are exempt from the above testing requirements.

All service and installation shall be performed by persons registered under 641—subrule 39.3(3). The registrant or the registrant’s agent shall ensure that the requirements of these rules are met in the operation of the X-ray system(s).

(1) An X-ray system which does not meet the provisions of these rules shall not be operated for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes unless so directed by the agency. All position locking, holding, and centering devices on X-ray system components and systems shall function as intended. All X-ray systems shall be maintained in good mechanical repair and comply with all state and local electrical code requirements.

(2) Individuals who will be operating the X-ray systems shall be adequately instructed in safe operating procedures and be competent in the safe use of the equipment. In addition:

1. Operators in medical facilities shall meet the requirements of 641—Chapter 42, as applicable, and shall make the permit available at the individual’s place of employment. If the permit holder works at more than one facility, a duplicate of the permit shall be kept at each facility.

(3) A chart shall be provided in the vicinity of the diagnostic X-ray system's control panel which specifies, for all examinations performed with that system, the appropriate technique and guidance for employing available dose reduction methods and technologies across all patient sizes and clinical indications. The following information shall be included:

1. Patient's body part and anatomical size, or body part thickness, or age (for pediatrics), versus technique factors to be utilized unless automatically set by the X-ray system;
2. Type and size of the film or film-screen combination to be used;
3. Type and focal distance of the grid to be used, if any; and
4. Source to image receptor distance to be used, except for dental intraoral radiography.

(4) Written safety procedures shall be provided to each individual operating X-ray equipment, including patient holding and any restrictions of the operating technique required for the safe operation of the particular X-ray system. The operator shall be able to demonstrate familiarity with these procedures.

(5) Except for patients who cannot be moved out of the room, only the staff and ancillary personnel required for the medical procedure or training shall be in the room during the radiographic exposure. Other than the patient being examined:

1. All individuals shall be positioned such that no part of the body will be struck by the useful beam unless protected by 0.5 millimeter lead equivalent.
2. The X-ray operator, other staff, ancillary personnel, and other persons required for the medical procedure shall be protected from the scattered primary radiation by protective aprons or whole body protective barriers of not less than 0.25 millimeter lead equivalent.
3. Human patients who cannot be removed from the room shall be protected from the direct scatter radiation by whole body protective barriers of 0.25 millimeter lead equivalent or shall be so positioned that the nearest portion of the body is at least 2 meters from both the tube head and the nearest edge of the image receptor.

(6) A sufficient number of protective apparel (e.g., aprons, gloves, collars) and shields shall be available to provide the necessary radiation protection for all patients and personnel who are involved with X-ray operations.

(7) Individuals shall not be exposed to the useful beam unless (1) the radiation exposure occurs in the context of a previously established professional relationship between a licensed practitioner of the healing arts or a licensed registered nurse who is registered as an advanced registered nurse practitioner pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152 and a patient, which includes a physical examination by the practitioner of the patient unless such examination is not clinically indicated; and (2) such practitioner issues a written order for the radiation exposure. The written order shall be issued prior to the exposure unless the exposure results from care provided in an emergency or surgery setting. A verbal order may be issued provided the licensed practitioner is supervising the procedure and the order is documented in the patient's record after the procedure is completed. This provision specifically prohibits deliberate exposure for the following purposes:

1. Exposure of an individual for training, demonstration, or other non-healing arts purposes; and
2. Exposure of an individual for the purpose of healing arts screening except as authorized by 41.1(3)"a"(11).

(8) When a patient or film must be provided with auxiliary support during a radiation exposure:

1. Mechanical holding devices shall be used when the technique permits. The written safety procedures, required by 41.1(3)"a"(4), shall list individual projections where holding devices cannot be utilized;
2. Written safety procedures, as required by 41.1(3)"a"(4), shall indicate the requirements for selecting a holder and the procedure the holder shall follow;
3. The human holder shall be instructed in personal radiation safety and protected as required by 41.1(3)"a"(5)"2";
4. No individual shall be used routinely to hold film or patients; and
5. In those cases where the human patient must hold the film, except during intraoral examinations, any portion of the body other than the area of clinical interest struck by the useful beam shall be protected by not less than 0.5 millimeter lead equivalent material.

6. Each facility shall have leaded aprons and gloves available in sufficient numbers to provide protection to all personnel who are involved with X-ray operations and who are otherwise not shielded.

(9) Procedures and auxiliary equipment designed to minimize patient and personnel exposure commensurate with the needed diagnostic information shall be utilized.

1. The speed of film or screen and film combinations shall be the fastest speed consistent with the diagnostic objective of the examinations. Film cassettes without intensifying screens shall not be used for any routine diagnostic radiological imaging, with the exception of veterinary radiography and standard film packets for intraoral use in dental radiography.

2. The radiation exposure to the patient shall be the minimum exposure required to produce images of good diagnostic quality.

3. Portable or mobile X-ray equipment shall be used only for examinations, excluding intraoral dental imaging, where it is impractical to transfer the patient(s) to a stationary X-ray installation. Handheld mobile X-ray equipment may be used for routine intraoral dental imaging in place of stationary equipment. Handheld X-ray equipment shall be used only for intraoral dental radiography.

4. X-ray systems subject to 41.1(6) shall not be utilized in procedures where the source to human patient distance is less than 30 centimeters.

5. If grids are used between the patient and the image receptor to decrease scatter to the film and improve contrast, the grid shall:

- Be positioned properly, i.e., tube side facing the correct direction, and the grid centered to the central ray;

- If the grid is of the focused type, be at the proper focal distance for the SIDs being used.

(10) All individuals who are associated with the operation of an X-ray system are subject to the requirements of 641—subrule 40.36(4) and rules 641—40.15(136C) and 641—40.37(136C). In addition:

1. When protective clothing or devices are worn on portions of the body and a personnel monitoring device(s) is present, it (they) shall be worn in accordance with the recommendations found in Chapter 4 of the National Council of Radiation Protection and Measurements Report No. 57.

2. Exposure of a personnel monitoring device to deceptively indicate a dose delivered to an individual is prohibited.

(11) Healing arts screening. Any person proposing to conduct a healing arts screening program shall not initiate such a program in the state of Iowa without prior written approval of the agency. When requesting such approval, that person shall submit the information outlined in Appendix C of this chapter. The agency shall not approve a healing arts screening program unless the applicant submits data supporting the efficacy of the screening test in diagnosing the disease or condition being screened. If any information submitted to the agency becomes invalid or outdated, the applicant shall notify the agency in writing within five calendar days.

b. Information and maintenance record and associated information. Records in 41.1(3) “b”(1) and (3) below shall be maintained until the X-ray system is removed from the facility. There shall be two cycles of records on file for items in 41.1(3) “b”(2) below. The registrant shall maintain the following information for each X-ray system for inspection by the agency:

(1) User’s manual for the X-ray system;

(2) Records of surveys, calibrations, maintenance, and modifications performed on the X-ray system(s) with the names of persons who performed such services;

(3) A copy of all correspondence with this agency regarding that X-ray system.

c. X-ray utilization log. Except for veterinary facilities, each facility shall maintain an X-ray log containing the patient’s name, the type of examinations, the dates the examinations were performed, the name of the individual performing the X-ray procedure, and the number of exposures and retakes involved. When the patient or film must be provided with human auxiliary support, the name of the human holder shall be recorded. These records shall be kept until the facility is inspected by this agency or until all films listed on the utilization log have been purged.

d. Plan review.

(1) Prior to construction of all new installations, or modifications of existing installations, or installation of equipment into existing facilities utilizing X-rays for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes,

the floor plans and equipment arrangements shall be submitted to the agency for review and verification that national standards have been met. The required information is denoted in Appendices A and B of this chapter.

(2) The agency may require the applicant to utilize the services of a qualified expert to determine the shielding requirements prior to the plan review and approval.

(3) The approval of such plans shall not preclude the requirement of additional modifications should a subsequent analysis of operating conditions indicate the possibility of an individual receiving a dose in excess of the limits prescribed in 641—Chapter 40.

e. Federal performance standards. All X-ray equipment shall comply with the applicable performance standards of 21 CFR 1020.30 to 1020.40 which were in effect at the time the unit was manufactured. All equipment manufactured before the effective date of 21 CFR 1020.30 to 1020.40 shall meet the requirements of the Iowa rules. Persons registered to possess the affected radiation-emitting equipment in Iowa shall be responsible for maintaining the equipment in compliance with the appropriate federal performance standards.

f. X-ray film processing facilities and practices (except for mammography). Each installation using a radiographic X-ray system and using analog image receptors (e.g., radiographic film) shall have available suitable equipment for handling and processing radiographic film in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Manually developed film.

1. Processing tanks shall be constructed of mechanically rigid, corrosion-resistant material; and

2. Film shall be processed in accordance with the time-temperature relationships recommended by the film developer manufacturer. The specified developer temperature and immersion time shall be posted in the darkroom. Deviations from the manufacturer's recommendations shall be in writing and on file at the facility. Documentation shall include justification for the deviation.

3. Devices shall be utilized which will indicate the actual temperature of the developer and signal the passage of a preset time appropriate to the developing time required.

(2) Automatic processors and other closed processing systems.

1. Film shall be processed in accordance with the time-temperature relationships recommended by the film developer manufacturer.

2. Processing deviations from the requirements of 41.1(3) "f" shall be documented by the registrant in such manner that the requirements are shown to be met or exceeded (e.g., extended processing and special rapid chemistry).

3. All processing equipment shall be in good mechanical working order.

(3) Other requirements.

1. Pass boxes, if provided, shall be so constructed as to exclude light from the darkroom when cassettes are placed in or removed from the boxes, and shall incorporate adequate shielding from stray radiation to prevent exposure of undeveloped film.

2. The darkroom shall be light tight and use proper safelighting such that any film type in use exposed in a cassette to X-radiation sufficient to produce an optical density from 1 to 2 when processed shall not suffer an increase in density greater than 0.1 when exposed out of the cassette in the darkroom for 2 minutes with all safelights on. If used, daylight film handling boxes shall preclude fogging of the film.

3. Darkrooms typically used by more than one individual shall be provided a method to prevent accidental entry while undeveloped films are being handled or processed.

4. Film shall be stored in a cool, dry place and shall be protected from exposure to stray radiation. Film in open packages shall be stored in a light tight container.

5. Film cassettes and intensifying screens shall be inspected periodically and shall be cleaned and replaced as necessary to best ensure radiographs of good diagnostic quality.

6. Outdated X-ray film shall not be used for diagnostic radiographs, unless the film has been stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and a sample of the film passes a sensitometric test for normal ranges of base plus fog and speed.

7. Film developing solutions shall be prepared in accordance with the directions given by the manufacturer and shall be maintained in strength by replenishment or renewal so that full development is accomplished within the time specified by the manufacturer.

(4) Records shall be maintained to verify that the items in 41.1(3)“f” are performed according to the requirements. Records may be discarded only after an agency inspection has been completed and the facility determined to be in compliance.

g. Retention of films. Record retention of films shall be seven years for patients 18 years of age or older and seven years plus the difference between the patient’s age and 18 for minors.

(1) If the facility is currently utilizing hard-copy film to store images, it may continue to use this method throughout the retention period.

(2) If the facility is currently utilizing computer media and also storing images in a hard-copy format, it may continue to use this method of retention throughout the retention period. If the images are also on computer media, the data should be backed up, or refreshed, at appropriate intervals as defined by the facility.

(3) If the facility is solely utilizing computer media to store study information for which a report is generated, the recording media is to be stored in conditions that will ensure that deterioration will not occur for the period required by this policy. The facility must maintain either retrieval or access or both to the stored images.

(4) If a patient’s medical images are identified as being involved in a legal case, the records should immediately be coded appropriately, and maintained for the required time frame defined in this paragraph. At the time the records have reached the end of the appropriate time frame for retention, the previously identified responsible individuals involved in the legal action should be contacted for further instruction.

(5) If records are temporarily transferred to any party, appropriate information relating to location, date of release, and individual having custody of the records should be maintained.

(6) A facility that is ceasing operations must either transfer its film records to another facility or provide the film records to its patients. A certified letter as to the location, or disposition, of the film records must be sent to notify the patients of the transferal.

41.1(4) General requirements for all diagnostic X-ray systems. In addition to other requirements of this chapter, all diagnostic X-ray systems shall meet the following requirements:

a. Warning label. The control panel containing the main power switch shall bear the warning statement, legible and accessible to view: “WARNING: This X-ray unit may be dangerous to patient and operator unless safe exposure factors and operating instructions are observed.”

b. Battery charge indicator. On battery-powered X-ray generators, visual means shall be provided on the control panel to indicate whether the battery is in a state of charge adequate for proper operation.

c. Leakage radiation from the diagnostic source assembly. The leakage radiation from the diagnostic source assembly measured at a distance of 1 meter in any direction from the source shall not exceed 100 milliroentgens (25.8 $\mu\text{C/kg}$) in one hour when the X-ray tube is operated at its leakage technique factors. Compliance shall be determined by measurements averaged over an area of 100 square centimeters with no linear dimension greater than 20 centimeters.

d. Radiation from components other than the diagnostic source assembly. The radiation emitted by a component other than the diagnostic source assembly shall not exceed 2 milliroentgens (0.516 $\mu\text{C/kg}$) in one hour at 5 centimeters from any accessible surface of the component when it is operated in an assembled X-ray system under any conditions for which it was designed. Compliance shall be determined by measurements averaged over an area of 100 square centimeters with no linear dimension greater than 20 centimeters.

e. Beam quality.

(1) Half-value layer.

1. The half-value layer of the useful beam for a given X-ray tube potential shall not be less than the values shown in Table I. If it is necessary to determine such half-value layer at an X-ray tube potential which is not listed in Table I, linear interpolation or extrapolation may be made.

Table I

Design operating range (kVp)	Measured potential (kVp)	Half-value layer (mm of aluminum)
Below 50.	30	0.3
	40	0.4
	49	0.5
50 to 70.	50	1.2
	60	1.3
	70	1.5
Above 70.	71	2.1
	80	2.3
	90	2.5
	100	2.7
	110	3.0
	120	3.2
	130	3.5
	140	3.8
	150	4.1

2. and 3. Reserved.

4. For capacitor energy storage equipment, compliance with the requirements of 41.1(4)“e” shall be determined with the system fully charged and a setting of 10 mAs for each exposure.

5. The required minimal half-value layer of the useful beam shall include the filtration contributed by all materials which are permanently between the source and the patient.

(2) Filtration controls. For X-ray systems which have variable kVp and variable filtration for the useful beam, a device shall link the kVp selector with the filter(s) and shall prevent an exposure unless the minimum amount of filtration required by 41.1(4)“e”(1)“1” is in the useful beam for the given kVp which has been selected.

f. Multiple tubes. Where two or more radiographic tubes are controlled by one exposure switch, the tube or tubes which have been selected shall be clearly indicated prior to initiation of the exposure. This indication shall be both on the X-ray control panel and at or near the tube housing assembly which has been selected.

g. Mechanical support of tube head. The tube housing assembly supports shall be adjusted such that the tube housing assembly will remain stable during an exposure unless tube housing movement is a designed function of the X-ray system.

h. Technique indicators.

(1) The technique factors to be used during an exposure shall be indicated before the exposure begins. If automatic exposure controls are used, the technique factors which are set prior to the exposure shall be indicated.

(2) The requirement of 41.1(4)“h”(1) may be met by permanent markings on equipment having fixed technique factors. Indication of technique factors shall be visible from the operator’s position except in the case of spot films made by the fluoroscopist.

(3) The technique indicators shall be accurate to within manufacturer’s standards.

41.1(5) *Fluoroscopic X-ray systems except for computed tomography X-ray systems.* All fluoroscopic X-ray systems shall be image intensified and meet the following requirements:

a. Limitation of useful beam.

(1) Primary barrier.

1. The fluoroscopic imaging assembly shall be provided with a primary protective barrier which intercepts the entire cross section of the useful beam at any SID.

2. The X-ray tube used for fluoroscopy shall not produce X-rays unless the barrier is in position to intercept the entire useful beam.

(2) Fluoroscopic beam limitation.

1. For certified fluoroscopic systems with or without a spot film device, neither the length nor the width of the X-ray field in the plane of the image receptor shall exceed that of the visible area of the image receptor by more than 3 percent of the SID. The sum of the excess length and the excess width shall be no greater than 4 percent of the SID.

2. For uncertified fluoroscopic systems with a spot film device, the X-ray beam with the shutter fully opened (during fluoroscopy or spot filming) shall be no larger than the largest spot film size for which the device is designed. Measurements shall be made at the maximum SID available but at no less than 20 centimeters from the tabletop to the film plane distance.

3. For uncertified fluoroscopic systems without a spot film device, the requirements of 41.1(5) "a"(2) "1" apply.

4. Other requirements for fluoroscopic beam limitation:

- Means shall be provided to permit further limitation of the field. Beam-limiting devices manufactured after May 22, 1979, and incorporated in equipment with a variable SID or a visible area of greater than 300 square centimeters shall be provided with means for stepless adjustment of the X-ray field;

- All equipment with a fixed SID and a visible area of 300 square centimeters or less shall be provided either with stepless adjustment of the X-ray field or with means to further limit the X-ray field size at the plane of the image receptor to 125 square centimeters or less;

- If provided, stepless adjustment shall, at the greatest SID, provide continuous field sizes from the maximum attainable to a field size of 5 centimeters by 5 centimeters or less;

- For equipment manufactured after February 25, 1978, when the angle between the image receptor and beam axis is variable, means shall be provided to indicate when the axis of the X-ray beam is perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor;

- For noncircular X-ray fields used with circular image receptors, the error in alignment shall be determined along the length and width dimensions of the X-ray field which pass through the center of the visible area of the image receptor.

(3) Spot-film beam limitation. Spot-film devices shall meet the following requirements:

1. Means shall be provided between the source and the patient for adjustment of the X-ray field size in the plane of the film to the size of that portion of the film which has been selected on the spot-film selector. Such adjustment shall be automatically accomplished except when the X-ray field size in the plane of the film is smaller than that of the selected portion of the film. For spot-film devices manufactured after June 21, 1979, if the X-ray field size is less than the size of the selected portion of the film, the means for adjustment of the field size shall be only at the operator's option;

2. Neither the length nor the width of the X-ray field in the plane of the image receptor shall differ from the corresponding dimensions of the selected portion of the image receptor by more than 3 percent of the SID when adjusted for full coverage of the selected portion of the image receptor. The sum, without regard to sign, of the length and width differences shall not exceed 4 percent of the SID;

3. It shall be possible to adjust the X-ray field size in the plane of the film to a size smaller than the selected portion of the film. The minimum field size at the greatest SID shall be equal to, or less than, 5 centimeters by 5 centimeters;

4. The center of the X-ray field in the plane of the film shall be aligned with the center of the selected portion of the film to within 2 percent of the SID; and

5. On spot-film devices manufactured after February 25, 1978, if the angle between the plane of the image receptor and beam axis is variable, means shall be provided to indicate when the axis of the X-ray beam is perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor, and compliance shall be determined with the beam axis indicated to be perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor.

(4) Override. If a means exists to override any of the automatic X-ray field size adjustments required in 41.1(5) "a"(2) and 41.1(5) "a"(3), that means:

1. Shall be designed for use only in the event of system failure;

2. Shall incorporate a signal visible at the fluoroscopist's position which will indicate whenever the automatic field size adjustment is overridden; and

3. Shall have a clear and durable label as follows:

FOR X-RAY FIELD
LIMITATION SYSTEM FAILURE

b. Activation of the fluoroscopic tube. X-ray production in the fluoroscopic mode shall be controlled by a device which requires continuous pressure by the fluoroscopist for the entire time of any exposure. When recording serial fluoroscopic images, the fluoroscopist shall be able to terminate the X-ray exposure(s) at any time, but means may be provided to permit completion of any single exposure of the series in process.

- c. Exposure rate limits.

- (1) Entrance exposure rate allowable limits.

1. Fluoroscopic equipment which is provided with automatic exposure rate control shall not be operable at any combination of tube potential and current which will result in an exposure rate in excess of 2.6 mC/kg (10 roentgens) per minute at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient, except

- During recording of fluoroscopic images; or
- When an optional high level control is provided. When so provided, the equipment shall not be operable at any combination of tube potential and current which will result in an exposure rate in excess of 5 roentgens (1.3 mC/kg) per minute at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient unless the high level control is activated. Special means of activation of high level controls shall be required. The high level control shall only be operable when continuous manual activation is provided by the operator. A continuous signal audible to the fluoroscopist shall indicate that the high level control is being employed.

2. Fluoroscopic equipment which is not provided with automatic exposure rate control shall not be operable at any combination of tube potential and current which will result in an exposure rate in excess of 5 roentgens (1.3 mC/kg) per minute at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient, except:

- During recording of fluoroscopic images; or
- When the mode or modes have an optional high level control, in which case the mode or modes shall not be operable at any combination of tube potential and current which shall result in an exposure rate in excess of 5 roentgens (1.3 mC/kg) per minute at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient, unless the high level control is activated. Special means of activation of high level controls shall be required. The high level control shall only be operable when continuous manual activation is provided by the operator. A continuous signal audible to the fluoroscopist shall indicate that the high level control is being employed.

3. Compliance with the requirements of 41.1(5) "c" shall be determined as follows:

- If the source is below the table, exposure rate shall be measured 1 centimeter above the tabletop or cradle;

- If the source is above the table, the exposure rate shall be measured at 30 centimeters above the tabletop with the end of the beam-limiting device or spacer positioned as closely as possible to the point of measurement;

- All C-arm fluoroscopes, both stationary and mobile, shall meet the entrance exposure rate limits at 30 centimeters from the input surface of the fluoroscopic imaging assembly with the source positioned at any available SID provided that the end of the spacer assembly or beam-limiting device is not closer than 30 centimeters from the input surface of the fluoroscopic imaging assembly.

- For a lateral type fluoroscope, the exposure rate shall be measured at a point 15 centimeters from the centerline of the X-ray table and in the direction of the X-ray source with the end of the beam-limiting device or spacer positioned as closely as possible to the point of measurement. If the tabletop is movable, it shall be positioned as closely as possible to the lateral X-ray source, with the end of the beam-limiting device or spacer no closer than 15 centimeters to the centerline of the X-ray table.

4. Fluoroscopic equipment which is provided with both automatic exposure rate control mode and a manual mode shall not be operable at any combination of tube potential and current which shall result in an

exposure rate in excess of 10 roentgens (2.6 mC/kg) per minute in either mode at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient, except:

- During recording of fluoroscopic images; or
- When the mode or modes have an optional high level control, in which case the mode or modes shall not be operable at any combination of tube potential and current which shall result in an exposure rate in excess of 5 roentgens (1.3 mC/kg) per minute at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient, unless the high level control is activated. Special means of activation of high level controls shall be required. The high level control shall only be operable when continuous manual activation is provided by the operator. A continuous signal audible to the fluoroscopist shall indicate that the high level control is being employed.

5. Any fluoroscopic equipment manufactured after May 19, 1995, which can exceed 5 roentgens (1.3 mC/kg) per minute shall be equipped with an automatic exposure rate control. All entrance exposure rate limits shall be 10 roentgens (2.6 mC/kg) per minute with an upper limit of 20 roentgens (5.2 mC/kg) per minute when the high level control is activated.

6. Conditions of periodic measurement of maximum entrance exposure rate are as follows:

- The measurement shall be made under the conditions that satisfy the requirements of 41.1(5) "c"(1) "3";

- The kVp, mA, or other selectable parameters shall be adjusted to those settings which give the maximum entrance exposure rate;

- The X-ray system(s) that incorporates automatic exposure rate control shall have sufficient attenuative material placed in the useful beam to produce either a milliamperage or kilovoltage or both to satisfy the conditions of 41.1(5) "c"(1) "3."

(2) Reserved.

d. Barrier transmitted radiation rate limits.

(1) The exposure rate due to transmission through the primary protective barrier with the attenuation block in the useful beam, combined with radiation from the image intensifier, if provided, shall not exceed 2 milliroentgens (0.516 μ C/kg) per hour at 10 centimeters from any accessible surface of the fluoroscopic imaging assembly beyond the plane of the image receptor for each roentgen per minute of entrance exposure rate.

(2) Measuring compliance of barrier transmission.

1. The exposure rate due to transmission through the primary protective barrier combined with radiation from the image intensifier shall be determined by measurements averaged over an area of 100 square centimeters with no linear dimension greater than 20 centimeters.

2. If the source is below the tabletop, the measurement shall be made with the input surface of the fluoroscopic imaging assembly positioned 30 centimeters above the tabletop.

3. If the source is above the tabletop and the SID is variable, the measurement shall be made with the end of the beam-limiting device or spacer as close to the tabletop as it can be placed, provided that it shall not be closer than 30 centimeters.

4. Movable grids and compression devices shall be removed from the useful beam during the measurement.

e. Indication of potential and current. During fluoroscopy and cinefluorography the kV and the mA shall be continuously indicated.

f. Source-to-skin distance. The SSD shall not be less than:

- (1) 38 centimeters on stationary fluoroscopes installed on or after August 1, 1974,
- (2) 35.5 centimeters on stationary fluoroscopes which were in operation prior to August 1, 1974,
- (3) 30 centimeters on all mobile fluoroscopes, and
- (4) 20 centimeters for mobile fluoroscopes used for specific surgical application.

(5) The written safety procedures must provide precautionary measures to be adhered to during the use of this device in addition to the procedures provided in 41.1(3) "a"(4).

g. Fluoroscopic timer.

(1) Means shall be provided to preset the cumulative on-time of the fluoroscopic X-ray tube. The maximum cumulative time of the timing device shall not exceed five minutes without resetting.

(2) A signal audible to the fluoroscopist shall indicate the completion of any preset cumulative on-time. Such signal shall continue to sound while X-rays are produced until the timing device is reset.

h. Control of scattered radiation.

(1) Fluoroscopic table designs when combined with procedures utilized shall be such that no unprotected part of any staff or ancillary individual's body shall be exposed to unattenuated scattered radiation which originates from under the table. The attenuation required shall be not less than 0.25 millimeter lead equivalent.

(2) Equipment configuration when combined with procedures shall be such that no portion of any staff or ancillary individual's body, except the extremities, shall be exposed to the unattenuated scattered radiation emanating from above the tabletop unless that individual:

1. Is at least 120 centimeters from the center of the useful beam, or
2. The radiation has passed through not less than 0.25 millimeter lead equivalent material including, but not limited to, drapes, Bucky-slot cover panel, or self-supporting curtains, in addition to any lead equivalency provided by the protective apron referred to in 41.1(3)"a"(5).

(3) The agency may grant exemptions to 41.1(5)"h"(2) where a sterile field will not permit the use of the normal protective barriers. Where the use of prefitted sterilized covers for the barriers is practical, the agency shall not permit such exemption.

i. Spot-film exposure reproducibility. Fluoroscopic systems equipped with spot-film (radiographic) mode shall meet the exposure reproducibility requirements of 41.1(6)"d" when operating in the spot-film mode.

j. Radiation therapy simulation systems. Radiation therapy simulation systems shall be exempt from all the requirements of 41.1(5)"a," "c," "d," and "g" provided that:

(1) Such systems are designed and used in such a manner that no individual other than the patient is in the X-ray room during periods of time when the system is producing X-rays; and

(2) Systems which do not meet the requirements of 41.1(5)"g" are provided with a means of indicating the cumulative time that an individual patient has been exposed to X-rays. Procedures shall require in such cases that the timer be reset between examinations.

k. Dose-area-product monitor requirements.

(1) All fluoroscopic equipment installed after July 1, 2002, and used for special procedures (e.g., pacemaker implantation, diagnostic cardiac procedures (catheterization), and therapeutic cardiac procedures (angioplasty-balloon; stent; directional coronary atherectomy; rotational atherectomy; laser atherectomy; radio frequency ablation; and intravascular brachytherapy)) shall be equipped with a dose-area-product monitor capable of recording the total radiation dose received by a patient when the fluoroscopic tube is used. Equipment used and installed prior to July 1, 2002, shall be retrofitted with the radiation exposure device by January 1, 2004.

(2) Each facility using fluoroscopic equipment for special procedures shall include in the patient's chart and in a log for agency review the patient radiation exposure received per procedure. Adult doses that exceed 300 rad and doses for children (under the age of 18) that exceed 100 rad must be reviewed by the facility's radiation safety committee. The review must document the reason why a dose exceeded 300 rad for adults or 100 rad for children, and the reason must be documented in the committee's minutes. If a facility does not have a radiation safety committee, the facility must provide the agency, within 30 days of the event, documentation stating why the patient's dose exceeded 300 rad for adults or 100 rad for children. Also, if the patient doses noted above are exceeded, the patient's physician must do a follow-up examination of the patient to determine if there is any evidence of dose recorded reaction and to ensure that proper treatment is rendered.

(3) All fluoroscopic radiation detection devices in this subrule shall be calibrated annually or after repair or replacement.

l. Equipment operation.

(1) All imaging formed by the use of fluoroscopic X-ray systems shall be directly viewed and interpreted by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts.

(2) Overhead fluoroscopy shall not be used as a positioning tool for general purpose radiographic examinations.

(3) Facilities that use fluoroscopic X-ray systems shall maintain a record of cumulative fluoroscopic exposure time used and the number of spot films for each examination. This record shall indicate patient identification, type of examination, date of examination, and operator's name.

m. Additional requirements for stationary fluoroscopic systems used for cardiac catheterization procedures.

(1) Protective barriers shall be available for use by individuals whose presence is required in the room during activation of the X-ray tube(s). If a protective barrier includes or consists of a transparent viewing panel, the viewing panel shall afford protection of not less than 0.5 millimeter of lead equivalent.

(2) Protective aprons of not less than 0.25 millimeter of lead equivalent shall be worn in the fluoroscopy room by all individuals (except the patient). Any individual required to be in the room for short periods of time may not be required to wear a protective apron if exposure levels below minimum as seen on film badge reports can be verified. Individuals not using protective aprons should follow ALARA by using time and distance to reduce exposure. Any declared pregnant individual must meet the requirements of 641—40.22(136C).

n. Supervision of fluoroscopy. The use of fluoroscopy by radiologic technologists and radiologic students shall be performed under the direct supervision of a licensed practitioner, a radiologist assistant or an advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP), pursuant to 655—subrule 7.2(2), for the purpose of localization to obtain images for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

41.1(6) *Radiographic systems other than fluoroscopic, dental intraoral, veterinary, or computed tomography X-ray systems.*

a. Beam limitation. The useful beam shall be limited to the area of clinical interest. This shall be considered met if a positive beam-limiting device meeting manufacturer's specifications and the requirements of 41.1(6) "h"(2) have been properly used or if evidence of collimation is shown on at least three sides or three corners of the film (for example, projections from the shutters of the collimator, cone cutting at the corners, or borders at the film's edge.)

(1) General purpose stationary and mobile X-ray systems and veterinarian systems (other than portable) installed after July 1, 1998.

1. Only X-ray systems provided with means for independent stepless adjustment of at least two dimensions of the X-ray field shall be used.

2. A method shall be provided for visually defining the perimeter of the X-ray field.

- Illuminance shall be greater than 7.5 foot-candles or 80.3 LUX at 100 centimeters or maximum SID whichever is less.

- The total misalignment of the edges of the visually defined field with the respective edges of the X-ray field along either the length or width of the visually defined field shall not exceed 2 percent of the distance from the source to the center of the visually defined field when the surface upon which it appears is perpendicular to the axis of the X-ray beam.

3. The agency may grant an exemption on noncertified X-ray systems to 41.1(6) "a"(1) "1" and "2" provided the registrant makes a written application for such exemption and in that application demonstrates it is impractical to comply with 41.1(6) "a"(1) "1" and "2"; and the purpose of 41.1(6) "a"(1) "1" and "2" will be met by other methods.

(2) Additional requirements for stationary general purpose X-ray systems. In addition to the requirements of 41.1(6) "a"(1), stationary general purpose X-ray systems, both certified and noncertified, shall meet the following requirements:

1. A method shall be provided to indicate when the axis of the X-ray beam is perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor, to align the center of the X-ray field with respect to the center of the image receptor to within 2 percent of the SID, and to indicate the SID to within 2 percent;

2. The beam-limiting device shall indicate numerically the field size in the plane of the image receptor to which it is adjusted; and

3. Indication of field size dimensions and SIDs shall be specified in inches or centimeters, and shall be such that aperture adjustments result in X-ray field dimensions in the plane of the image receptor which correspond to those indicated by the beam-limiting device to within 2 percent of the SID when the beam axis is indicated to be perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor.

(3) X-ray systems designed for one image receptor size. Radiographic equipment designed for only one image receptor size at a fixed SID shall be provided with means to limit the field at the plane of the image receptor to dimensions no greater than those of the image receptor, and to align the center of the X-ray field with the center of the image receptor to within 2 percent of the SID, or shall be provided with means to both size and align the X-ray field such that the X-ray field at the plane of the image receptor does not extend beyond any edge of the image receptor.

(4) Reserved.

(5) X-ray systems other than those described in 41.1(6)“a”(1), (2), and (3), and veterinary systems installed prior to July 1, 1998, and all portable veterinary X-ray systems.

1. Means shall be provided to limit the X-ray field in the plane of the image receptor so that such field does not exceed each dimension of the image receptor by more than 2 percent of the SID when the axis of the X-ray beam is perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor.

2. Means shall be provided to align the center of the X-ray field with the center of the image receptor to within 2 percent of the SID, or means shall be provided to both size and align the X-ray field such that the X-ray field at the plane of the image receptor does not extend beyond any edge of the image receptor. Compliance shall be determined with the axis of the X-ray beam perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor.

3. 41.1(6)“a”(5)“1” and “2” may be met with a system that meets the requirements for a general purpose X-ray system as specified in 41.1(6)“a”(1) or, when alignment means are also provided, may be met with either:

- An assortment of removable, fixed-aperture, beam-limiting devices sufficient to meet the requirement for each combination of image receptor size and SID for which the unit is designed with each such device having clear and permanent markings to indicate the image receptor size and SID for which it is designed; or

- A beam-limiting device having multiple fixed apertures sufficient to meet the requirement for each combination of image receptor size and SID for which the unit is designed. Permanent, clearly legible markings shall indicate the image receptor size and SID for which each aperture is designed and shall indicate which aperture is in position for use.

b. Radiation exposure control devices.

(1) Timers.

1. Means shall be provided to initiate the radiation exposure by a deliberate action on the part of the operator, such as the depression of a switch. Radiation exposure shall not be initiated without such an action.

2. Means shall be provided to terminate the exposure at a preset time interval, preset product of current and time, a preset number of pulses, or a preset radiation exposure to the image receptor. In addition, it shall not be possible to make an exposure when the timer is set to a “zero” or “off” position if either position is provided. Except for dental panoramic systems, termination of an exposure shall cause automatic resetting of the timer to its initial setting or to “zero.”

(2) X-ray control.

1. Manual exposure control. An X-ray control shall be incorporated into each X-ray system such that an exposure can be terminated by the operator at any time except for exposure of one-half second or less, or during serial radiography when means shall be provided to permit completion of any single exposure of the series in process.

2. Each X-ray control shall be located in such a way as to meet the following requirements: Stationary X-ray systems (except podiatry and veterinary units) shall be required to have the X-ray exposure switch permanently mounted in a protected area so that the operator is required to remain in that protected area during the entire exposure and so that the operator can view the patient while making any exposures; and mobile and portable X-ray systems which are:

- Used for greater than one week in the same location, i.e., a room or suite, shall meet the requirements of 41.1(6)“b”(2)“2”; or

- Used for greater than one hour and less than one week at the same location, i.e., a room or suite, or in a clinical setting for routine extremities only, or where moving the X-ray system from room to room

is impractical, shall meet the requirement of the above paragraph or be provided with a 6.5 foot (1.98 m) high protective barrier which is placed at least 2.7 meters (9 feet) from the tube housing assembly. Written procedures must instruct the operator to remain in the protected area during the entire exposure.

Stationary podiatric systems which do not meet the above requirements shall be provided with a 9-foot exposure button cord which allows the operator to remain behind a protective barrier during the entire exposure. If the protective barrier is moveable, written procedures must be on file at the facility, which dictate that the operator will remain behind the barrier during the entire exposure.

3. The X-ray control shall provide visual indication observable at or from the operator's protected position whenever X-rays are produced. In addition, a signal audible to the operator shall indicate that the exposure has terminated.

(3) Automatic exposure controls. When an automatic exposure control is provided:

1. Indication shall be made on the control panel when this mode of operation is selected;

2. If the X-ray tube potential is equal to or greater than 50 kVp, the minimum exposure time for field emission equipment rated for pulsed operation shall be equal to or less than a time interval equivalent to 2 pulses;

3. The minimum exposure time for all equipment other than that specified in 41.1(6) "b"(3)"2" shall be equal to or less than one-sixtieth second or a time interval required to deliver 5 mAs, whichever is greater;

4. Either the product of peak X-ray tube potential, current, and exposure time shall be limited to not more than 60 kW per exposure, or the product of X-ray tube current and exposure time shall be limited to not more than 600 mAs per exposure except that, when the X-ray tube potential is less than 50 kVp, the product of X-ray tube current and exposure time shall be limited to not more than 2000 mAs per exposure; and

5. A visible signal shall indicate when an exposure has been terminated at the limits required by 41.1(6) "b"(3)"4," and manual resetting shall be required before further automatically timed exposures can be made.

(4) Reproducibility. With a timer setting of 0.5 seconds or less, the average exposure period (T) shall be greater than or equal to five times the maximum exposure period ($T_{\max}$) minus the minimum exposure period ($T_{\min}$) when four timer tests are performed:

$$\bar{T} \geq 5 (T_{\max} - T_{\min})$$

(5) Exposure duration (timer) linearity. For systems having independent selection of exposure time settings, the average ratios (X_1) of exposure to the indicated timer setting, in units of $C \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ (mR/s), obtained at any two clinically used timer settings shall not differ by more than 0.10 times their sum. This is written as:

$$(X_1 - X_2) \leq 0.1 (X_1 + X_2)$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the average $C \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ (mR/s) values.

c. Source-to-skin distance. All mobile or portable radiographic systems shall be provided with means to limit the source-to-skin distance to equal to or greater than 30 centimeters except for veterinary systems.

d. Exposure reproducibility. When all technique factors are held constant, including control panel selections associated with automatic exposure control systems, the coefficient of variation of exposure for both manual and automatic exposure control systems shall not exceed 0.05. This requirement applies to clinically used techniques.

e. Radiation from capacitor energy storage equipment in standby status. Radiation emitted from the X-ray tube when the system is fully charged and the exposure switch or timer is not activated shall not exceed a rate of 2 milliroentgens ($0.516 \mu\text{C/kg}$) per hour at 5 centimeters from any accessible surface of the diagnostic source assembly, with the beam-limiting device fully open.

f. Accuracy. Deviation of measured technique factors from indicated values of kVp and exposure time shall not exceed the limits specified for that system by its manufacturer. In the absence of manufacturer's specifications, the deviation shall not exceed 10 percent of the indicated value for kVp and 20 percent for time.

g. mA/mAs linearity. The following requirements apply when the equipment is operated on a power supply as specified by the manufacturer for any fixed X-ray tube potential within the range of 40 percent to 100 percent of the maximum rated:

(1) Equipment having independent selection of X-ray tube current (mA). The average ratios (X_i) of exposure to the indicated milliamperere-seconds product ($C \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{mAs}^{-1}$ (or mR/mAs)) obtained at any two consecutive tube current settings shall not differ by more than 0.10 times their sum:

$$X_1 - X_2 \leq 0.10 (X_1 + X_2)$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the average values obtained at each of two consecutive tube current settings, or at two settings differing by no more than a factor of 2 where the tube current selection is continuous.

(2) Equipment having a combined X-ray tube current-exposure time product (mAs) selector, but not a separate tube current (mA) selector. The average ratios (X_i) of exposure to the indicated milliamperere-seconds product, in units of mR/mAs (or $C \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{mAs}^{-1}$), obtained at any two consecutive mAs selector settings shall not differ by more than 0.10 times their sum:

$$X_1 - X_2 \leq 0.10 (X_1 + X_2)$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the average values obtained at any two consecutive mAs selector settings, or at two settings differing by no more than a factor of 2 where the mAs selector provides continuous selection.

(3) Measuring compliance. Determination of compliance shall be based on 10 exposures taken within a time period of one hour, at each of the two settings. These two settings may include any two focal spot sizes except where one is equal to or less than 0.45 millimeters and the other is greater than 0.45 millimeters. For purposes of this requirement, focal spot size is the nominal focal spot size specified by the X-ray tube manufacturer.

h. Additional requirements applicable to certified systems only. Diagnostic X-ray systems incorporating one or more certified component(s) shall be required to comply with the following additional requirement(s) which relate to that certified component(s).

(1) Beam limitation for stationary and mobile general purpose X-ray systems.

1. There shall be provided a means of stepless adjustment of the X-ray field. The minimum field size at an SID of 100 centimeters shall be equal to or less than 5 centimeters by 5 centimeters.

2. When a light localizer is used to define the X-ray field, it shall provide an average illumination of not less than 160 lux or 15 foot-candles at 100 centimeters or at the maximum SID, whichever is less. The average illumination shall be based upon measurements made in the approximate center of each quadrant of the light field. Radiation therapy simulation systems manufactured on and after May 27, 1980, are exempt from this requirement.

3. The edge of the light field at 100 centimeters or at the maximum SID, whichever is less, shall have a contrast ratio, corrected for ambient lighting, of not less than 4 in the case of beam-limiting devices designed for use on stationary equipment, and a contrast ratio of not less than 3 in the case of beam-limiting devices designed for use on mobile equipment. The contrast ratio is defined as I_1/I_2 where I_1 is the illumination 3 millimeters from the edge of the light field toward the center of the field; and I_2 is the illumination 3 millimeters from the edge of the light field away from the center of the field. Compliance shall be determined with a measuring instrument aperture of 1 millimeter in diameter.

(2) Beam limitation and alignment on stationary general purpose X-ray systems equipped with PBL. If PBL is being used, the following requirements shall be met:

1. PBL shall prevent the production of X-rays when

- Either the length or width of the X-ray field in the plane of the image receptor differs, except as permitted by 41.1(6)“h” (3), from the corresponding image receptor dimensions by more than 3 percent of the SID; or

- The sum of the length and width differences as stated in 41.1(6)“h” (2)“1” above without regard to sign exceeds 4 percent of the SID;

2. Compliance with 41.1(6)“h”(2)“1” shall be determined when the equipment indicates that the beam axis is perpendicular to the plane of the image receptor. Compliance shall be determined no sooner than 5 seconds after insertion of the image receptor;

3. The PBL system shall be capable of operation, at the discretion of the operator, such that the size of the field may be made smaller than the size of the image receptor through stepless adjustment of the field size. The minimum field size at an SID of 100 centimeters shall be equal to or less than 5 centimeters by 5 centimeters;

4. The PBL system shall be designed such that if a change in image receptor does not cause an automatic return to PBL function as described in 41.1(6)“h”(2)“1,” then any change of image receptor size or SID must cause the automatic return.

(3) Beam limitation for portable X-ray systems. Beam limitation for portable X-ray systems shall meet the beam limitation requirements of 41.1(6)“a” or 41.1(6)“h”(2).

i. Tube stands for portable X-ray systems. A tube stand or other mechanical support shall be used for portable X-ray systems, so that the X-ray tube housing assembly need not be handheld during exposures.

j. Systems used in a clinical (nonsurgical) setting shall be restricted to one room within a location or suite which meets the requirements of 41.1(3)“d.”

41.1(7) Intraoral dental radiographic systems. In addition to the provisions of 41.1(3) and 41.1(4), the requirements of 41.1(7) apply to X-ray equipment and associated facilities used for dental radiography. Requirements for extraoral dental radiographic systems are covered in 41.1(6). Only systems meeting the requirements of 41.1(7) shall be used. Additional requirements specific to handheld dental X-ray equipment are outlined in 41.1(7)“i.”

a. *Source-to-skin distance.* X-ray systems designed for use with an intraoral image receptor shall be provided with means to limit source-to-skin distance to not less than:

- (1) 18 centimeters if operable above 50 kVp, or
- (2) 10 centimeters if not operable above 50 kVp.

b. *Beam limitation.* Radiographic systems designed for use with an intraoral image receptor shall be provided with means to limit the X-ray beam such that:

- (1) If the minimum source-to-skin distance (SSD) is 18 centimeters or more, the X-ray field, at the minimum SSD, shall be containable in a circle having a diameter of no more than 7 centimeters; and
- (2) If the minimum SSD is less than 18 centimeters, the X-ray field, at the minimum SSD, shall be containable in a circle having a diameter of no more than 6 centimeters.

(3) The position indicating device shall be shielded and open-ended. The shielding shall be equivalent to the requirements of 41.1(4)“c.”

c. *Exposure control.*

- (1) Exposure initiation.

1. Means shall be provided to initiate the radiation exposure by a deliberate action on the part of the operator, such as the depression of a switch. Radiation exposure shall not be initiated without such an action; and

2. It shall not be possible to make an exposure when the timer is set to a “zero” or “off” position if either position is provided.

(2) Exposure indication. Means shall be provided for visual indication observable at or from the operator’s protected position whenever X-rays are produced. In addition, a signal audible to the operator shall indicate that the exposure has terminated except in X-ray systems that cannot be altered to meet this requirement.

(3) Exposure termination.

1. Means shall be provided to terminate the exposure at a preset time interval, preset product of current and time, a preset number of pulses, or a preset radiation exposure to the image receptor. In addition:

2. Termination of exposure shall cause automatic resetting of the timer to its initial setting or to “zero.”

3. An X-ray control shall be incorporated into each X-ray system such that an exposure can be terminated by the operator at any time, except for exposures of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) second or less.

(4) Exposure duration (timer) linearity. For systems having independent selection of exposure time settings, the average ratios (X_1) of exposure to the indicated timer setting, in units of $C\ kg^{-2}s^{-1}$ (mR/s), obtained at any two clinically used timer settings shall not differ by more than 0.10 times their sum. This is written as:

$$(X_1 - X_2) \leq 0.1 (X_1 + X_2)$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the average values.

(5) Each X-ray exposure switch shall be located in such a way as to meet the following requirements:

1. Stationary X-ray systems shall be required to have the X-ray exposure switch located in a protected area or have an exposure switch cord of sufficient length to permit the operator to activate the equipment while in a protected area, e.g., corridor outside the operatory. The procedures required under 41.1(3) "a"(4) must instruct the operator to remain in the protected area during the entire exposure.

2. Mobile and portable X-ray systems which are:

- Used for greater than one week in the same location, i.e., a room or suite, shall meet the requirements of 41.1(7) "c"(5) "1."

- Used for greater than one hour and less than one week at the same location, i.e., a room or suite, shall meet the requirements of the above paragraph or be provided with a 6.5 foot (1.98 m) high protective barrier or means to allow the operator to be at least 6 feet (1.8 meters) from the tube housing assembly while making exposure.

3. Portable dental X-ray systems designed with a backscatter shield may be used without an additional protective barrier, but the operator must stand directly behind the equipment to allow the shield to function as designed.

d. Reproducibility. When the equipment is operated on an adequate power supply as specified by the manufacturer, the estimated coefficient of variation of radiation exposures shall be no greater than 0.05, for any specific combination of selected technique factors.

e. mA/mS linearity. The following requirements apply when the equipment is operated on a power supply as specified by the manufacturer for any fixed X-ray tube potential within the range of 40 percent to 100 percent of the maximum rated.

(1) Equipment having independent selection of X-ray tube current (mA). The average ratios (X_1) of exposure to the indicated milliamperere-seconds product, in units of $C\ kg^{-1}\ mAs^{-1}$ (or mR/mAs), obtained at any two consecutive tube current settings shall not differ by more than 0.10 times their sum:

$$(X_1 - X_2) \leq 0.1 (X_1 + X_2)$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the average values obtained at each of two consecutive tube current settings, or at two settings differing by no more than a factor of 2 where the tube current selection is continuous.

(2) Equipment having a combined X-ray tube current-exposure time product (mAs) selector, but not a separate tube current (mA) selector. The average ratios (X_1) of exposure to the indicated milliamperere-seconds product, in units of $C\ kg^{-1}\ mAs^{-1}$ (or mR/mAs), obtained at any two consecutive mAs selector settings shall not differ by more than 0.10 times their sum:

$$(X_1 - X_2) \leq 0.1 (X_1 + X_2)$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the average values obtained at any two mAs selector settings, or at two settings differing by no more than a factor of 2 where the mAs selector provides continuous selection.

(3) Measuring compliance. Determination of compliance shall be based on 10 exposures taken within a time period of one hour, at each of the two settings. These two settings may include any two focal spot sizes except where one is equal to or less than 0.45 millimeters and the other is greater than 0.45 millimeters. For purposes of this requirement, focal spot size is the nominal focal spot size specified by the X-ray tube manufacturer.

f. Accuracy. Deviation of technique factors from indicated values for kVp and exposure time (if time is independently selectable) shall not exceed the limits specified for that system by its manufacturer. In the

absence of manufacturer's specifications the deviation shall not exceed 10 percent of the indicated value for kVp and 20 percent for time.

g. kVp limitations. Dental X-ray machine with a nominal fixed kVp of less than 50 kVp shall not be used to make diagnostic dental radiographs of humans.

h. Administrative controls.

(1) Patient and film holding devices shall be used when the techniques permit.

(2) The tube housing and the PID for stationary or mobile systems shall not be held by the operator during an exposure.

(3) The X-ray system shall be operated in such a manner that the useful beam at the patient's skin does not exceed the requirements of 41.1(7) "b"(1).

(4) Dental fluoroscopy without image intensification shall not be used.

i. Handheld dental X-ray systems. Only equipment specifically designed by the manufacturer to be held by the operator for intraoral dental X-ray exposures is allowed to be operated pursuant to this subrule.

(1) Operators shall be specifically trained to operate the equipment. Records of training shall be kept at the facility until the operator is no longer an employee or until the equipment is removed from the facility.

(2) Protective aprons of not less than 0.25 millimeter lead equivalent shall be provided for operators to wear while operating the equipment.

(3) Dosimetry shall be provided for operators who are expected to exceed 10 percent of the annual occupational dose limit as outlined in 641—40.84(136C).

(4) Operators shall operate the equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(5) The image receptor used must be digital radiography (DR), computed radiography (CR), or intraoral film with a speed class designated as "E/F" or a film with a faster speed designation than "F" or "E/F."

(6) No individual except the equipment operator may be within a radius of at least 6 feet from the patient during exposures.

(7) The equipment shall not be operated unless the backscatter shield is in place as designed by the manufacturer.

(8) The equipment shall not be operated in hallways, waiting rooms, or other areas where access for individuals of the general public cannot be controlled.

(9) The equipment shall be held without any motion during a patient examination. If the operator has difficulty in holding the equipment stationary, the operator shall use a tube stand. The equipment shall be operated on a tube stand whenever practicable to avoid unnecessary motion and retakes.

(10) When not in use, the equipment shall be stored in a manner that would prevent inadvertent exposures or use by unauthorized individuals.

41.1(8) Reserved.

41.1(9) *Bone densitometry units.*

a. No additional shielding for the room is required.

b. Film badges, OSL devices, or TLDs must be issued for the first six months to all personnel operating the unit. If monitoring indicates no exposure, the IDPH may allow discontinuance of monitoring upon written request. When new procedures are started that have not been previously monitored, monitoring must be reinstated for six months and another request for discontinuance submitted to the agency.

c. Reserved.

d. Specific operating procedures must be prepared and made available at the operator's position.

e. Bone densitometry on human patients shall be conducted only under a prescription of a licensed physician, a licensed physician assistant as defined in Iowa Code section 148C.1, subsection 6, or a licensed registered nurse who is registered as an advanced registered nurse practitioner pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

f. During the operation of the bone densitometry system:

(1) The operator, ancillary personnel, and members of the general public shall be positioned at least one meter from the patient and bone densitometry system during the examination.

(2) The operator shall advise the patient that the bone densitometry examination is a type of X-ray procedure.

g. Equipment shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Records of maintenance shall be kept for inspection by the agency.

41.1(10) Veterinary medicine radiographic installations.

a. Equipment.

(1) The protective tube housing shall be equivalent to the requirements of 41.1(4) "c."

(2) Diaphragms or cones shall be provided for collimating the useful beam to the area of clinical interest and shall provide the same degree of protection as is required of the housing.

(3) The total filtration permanently in the useful beam shall not be less than 0.5 millimeters aluminum equivalent for machines operating up to 50 kVp, 1.5 millimeters aluminum equivalent for machines operating between 50 and 70 kVp, and 2.5 millimeters aluminum equivalent for machines operating above 70 kVp.

b. Operator protection.

(1) All wall, ceiling, and floor areas shall be equivalent to or provided with applicable protective barriers to ensure compliance with 641—40.15(136C) and 641—40.21(136C) and 641—subrule 40.26(1).

(2) All stationary, mobile or portable X-ray systems shall be provided with either a 2 meter (6.5 feet) high protective barrier for operator protections during exposures, or shall be provided with means to allow the operator to be at least 2.7 meters (9 feet) from the tube housing assembly during exposures.

c. Operating procedures. Veterinary medicine radiographic installations are exempt from the requirements of 641—41.1(136C) except for subrules 41.1(3) and 41.1(10).

(1) No individual other than the operator shall be in the X-ray room while exposures are being made unless such individual's assistance is required, and

(2) The operator shall stand behind the protective barrier of 9 feet from the useful beam and the animal during radiographic exposures, or

(3) When an animal must be held in position during radiography, mechanical supporting or restraining devices should be used. If the animal must be held by an individual, that individual shall be protected with appropriate shielding devices, such as protective gloves and apron, and shall be so positioned that no part of the holder's body will be struck by the useful beam. The exposure of any individual used for this purpose shall be monitored.

41.1(11) Computed tomography X-ray systems.

a. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in 641—38.2(136C), 641—40.2(136C), and 41.1(2), the following definitions shall be applicable to 41.1(11):

"Computed tomography dose index" means the integral from $-7T$ to $+7T$ of the dose profile along a line perpendicular to the tomographic plane divided by the product of the nominal tomographic section thickness and the number of tomograms produced in a single scan, that is:

$$\overline{\text{CTDI}} = \frac{1}{nT} \int_{-7T}^{+7T} D(z) dz$$

where:

z = Position along a line perpendicular to the tomographic plane.

$D(z)$ = Dose at position z .

T = Nominal tomographic section thickness.

n = Number of tomograms produced in a single scan.

This definition assumes that the dose profile is centered around $z = 0$ and that, for a multiple tomogram system, the scan increment between adjacent scans is nT .

"Contrast scale" means the change in the linear attenuation coefficient per CTN relative to water, that is:

$$\overline{CS} = \frac{\mu_x - \mu_w}{\overline{CTN}_x - \overline{CTN}_w}$$

where:

μ_x = Linear attenuation coefficient of the material of interest.

μ_w = Linear attenuation coefficient of water.

$\overline{CTN}_x$ = of the material of interest.

$\overline{CTN}_w$ = of water.

“CS” (see “Contrast scale”).

“*CT conditions of operation*” means all selectable parameters governing the operation of a CT X-ray system including, but not limited to, nominal tomographic section thickness, filtration, and the technique factors as defined in 41.1(2).

“*CTDI*” (see “Computed tomography dose index”).

“*CT gantry*” means the tube housing assemblies, beam-limiting devices, detectors, and the supporting structures and frames which hold these components.

“*CTN*” (see “CT number”).

“*CT number*” means the number used to represent the X-ray attenuation associated with each elemental area of the CT image.

$$\overline{CTN} = \frac{k(\mu_x - \mu_w)}{\mu_w}$$

where:

k = A constant. (The constant has a normal value of 1,000 when the Hounsfield scale of CTN is used.)

μ_x = Linear attenuation coefficient of the material of interest.

μ_w = Linear attenuation coefficient of water.

“*Dose profile*” means the dose as a function of position along a line.

“*Elemental area*” means the smallest area within a tomogram for which the X-ray attenuation properties of a body are depicted (see also “Picture element”).

“*Multiple tomogram system*” means a computed tomography X-ray system which obtains X-ray transmission data simultaneously during a single scan to produce more than one tomogram.

“*Noise*” means the standard deviation of the fluctuation in CTN expressed as a percentage of the attenuation coefficient of water. Its estimate (S_n) is calculated using the following expression:

$$S_n = \frac{100 \cdot \overline{CS} \cdot s}{\mu_w}$$

where:

$\overline{CS}$ = Linear attenuation coefficient of the material of interest.

μ_w = Linear attenuation coefficient of water.

s = Estimated standard deviation of the CTN of picture elements in a specified area of the CT image.

“*Nominal tomographic section thickness*” means the full width at half-maximum of the sensitivity profile taken at the center of the cross-sectional volume over which X-ray transmission data are collected.

“*Picture element*” means an elemental area of a tomogram.

“*Reference plane*” means a plane which is displaced from and parallel to the tomographic plane.

“*Scan*” means the complete process of collecting X-ray transmission data for the production of a tomogram. Data can be collected simultaneously during a single scan for the production of one or more tomograms.

“*Scan increment*” means the amount of relative displacement of the patient with respect to the CT X-ray system between successive scans measured along the direction of such displacement.

“Scan sequence” means a preselected set of two or more scans performed consecutively under preselected CT conditions of operation.

“Scan time” means the period of time between the beginning and end of X-ray transmission data accumulation for a single scan.

“Single tomogram system” means a CT X-ray system which obtains X-ray transmission data during a scan to produce a single tomogram.

“Tomographic plane” means that geometric plane which is identified as corresponding to the output tomogram.

“Tomographic section” means the volume of an object whose X-ray attenuation properties are imaged in a tomogram.

b. Requirements for equipment.

(1) Termination of exposure.

1. Means shall be provided to terminate the X-ray exposure automatically by either deenergizing the X-ray source or shuttering the X-ray beam in the event of equipment failure affecting data collection. Such termination shall occur within an interval that limits the total scan time to no more than 110 percent of its preset value through the use of either a backup timer or devices which monitor equipment function.

2. A visible signal shall indicate when the X-ray exposure has been terminated through the means required by 41.1(11)“b”(1)“1.”

3. The operator shall be able to terminate the X-ray exposure at any time during a scan, or series of scans under CT X-ray system control, of greater than one-half second duration.

(2) Tomographic plane indication and alignment.

1. For any single tomogram system, means shall be provided to permit visual determination of the tomographic plane or a reference plane offset from the tomographic plane.

2. For any multiple tomogram system, means shall be provided to permit visual determination of the location of a reference plane. This reference plane can be offset from the location of the tomographic planes.

3. If a device using a light source is used to satisfy 41.1(11)“b”(2)“1” or “2,” the light source shall provide illumination levels sufficient to permit visual determination of the location of the tomographic plane or reference plane under ambient light conditions of up to 500 lux.

(3) Beam-on and shutter status indicators and control switches.

1. The CT X-ray control and gantry shall provide visual indication whenever X-rays are produced and, if applicable, whether the shutter is open or closed.

2. Each emergency button or switch shall be clearly labeled as to its function.

(4) Indication of CT conditions of operation. The CT X-ray system shall be designed such that the CT conditions of operation to be used during a scan or a scan sequence shall be indicated prior to the initiation of a scan or a scan sequence. On equipment having all or some of these conditions of operation at fixed values, this requirement may be met by permanent markings. Indication of CT conditions of operation shall be visible from any position from which scan initiation is possible.

(5) Extraneous radiation. When data are not being collected for image production, the radiation adjacent to the tube port shall not exceed that permitted by 41.1(4)“c.”

(6) Maximum surface CTDI identification. The angular position where the maximum surface CTDI occurs shall be identified to allow for reproducible positioning of a CT dosimetry phantom.

(7) Additional requirements applicable to CT X-ray systems containing a gantry manufactured after September 3, 1985.

1. The total error in the indicated location of the tomographic plane or reference plane shall not exceed 5 millimeters.

2. If the X-ray production period is less than one-half second, the indication of X-ray production shall be actuated for at least one-half second. Indicators at or near the gantry shall be discernible from any point external to the patient opening where insertion of any part of the human body into the primary beam is possible.

3. The deviation of indicated scan increment versus actual increment shall not exceed plus or minus 1 millimeter with any mass from 0 to 100 kilograms resting on the support device. The patient support

device shall be incremented from a typical starting position to the maximum incremented distance or 30 centimeters, whichever is less, and then returned to the starting position. Measurement of actual versus indicated scan increment may be taken anywhere along this travel.

4. Premature termination of the X-ray exposure by the operator shall necessitate resetting of the CT conditions of operation prior to the initiation of another scan.

c. Facility design requirements.

(1) Aural communication. Provision shall be made for two-way aural communication between the patient and the operator at the control panel.

(2) Viewing systems.

1. Windows, mirrors, closed-circuit television, or an equivalent shall be provided to permit continuous observation of the patient during irradiation and shall be so located that the operator can observe the patient from the control panel.

2. When the primary viewing system is by electronic means, an alternate viewing system (which may be electronic) shall be available for use in the event of failure of the primary viewing system.

d. Surveys, calibrations, spot checks, and operating procedures.

(1) Surveys.

1. All CT X-ray systems shall have a survey made by, or under the direction of, a qualified expert. In addition, such surveys shall be done after any change in the facility or equipment which might cause a significant increase in radiation hazard.

2. The registrant shall obtain a written report of the survey from the qualified expert, and a copy of the report shall be made available to the agency upon request.

(2) Radiation calibrations.

1. The calibration of the radiation output of the CT X-ray system shall be performed by, or under the direction of, a qualified expert who is physically present at the facility during such calibration.

2. The calibration of a CT X-ray system shall be performed at intervals specified by a qualified expert and after any change or replacement of components which, in the opinion of the qualified expert, could cause a change in the radiation output.

3. The calibration of the radiation output of a CT X-ray system shall be performed with a calibrated dosimetry system. The calibration of such system shall be traceable to a national standard. The dosimetry system shall have been calibrated within the preceding two years.

4. CT dosimetry phantom(s) shall be used in determining the radiation output of a CT X-ray system. Such phantom(s) shall meet the following specifications and conditions of use: CT dosimetry phantom(s) shall be right circular cylinders of polymethyl methacrylate of density 1.19 plus or minus 0.01 grams per cubic centimeter. The phantom(s) shall be at least 14 centimeters in length and shall have diameters of 32.0 centimeters for testing CT X-ray systems designed to image any section of the body and 16.0 centimeters for systems designed to image the head or for whole body scanners operated in the head scanning mode; CT dosimetry phantom(s) shall provide means for the placement of a dosimeter(s) along the axis of rotation and along a line parallel to the axis of rotation 1.0 centimeter from the outer surface and within the phantom. Means for the placement of dosimeters or alignment devices at other locations may be provided; any effects on the doses measured due to the removal of phantom material to accommodate dosimeters shall be accounted for through appropriate corrections to the reported data or included in the statement of maximum deviation for the values obtained using the phantom; and all dose measurements shall be performed with the CT dosimetry phantom placed on the patient couch or support device without additional attenuation materials present.

5. The calibration shall be required for each type of head, body, or whole-body scan performed at the facility.

6. Calibration shall meet the following requirements: The dose profile along the center axis of the CT dosimetry phantom for the minimum, maximum, and midrange values of the nominal tomographic section thickness used by the registrant shall be measurable. Where less than three nominal tomographic thicknesses can be selected, the dose profile determination shall be performed for each available nominal tomographic section thickness; the CTDI

/ along the two axes specified in 41.1(11)“d”(2)“4” shall be measured. (For the purpose of determining the CTDI, the manufacturer’s statement as to the nominal tomographic section thickness for that particular system may be utilized.) The CT dosimetry phantom shall be oriented so that the measurement point 1.0 centimeter from the outer surface and within the phantom is in the same angular position within the gantry as the point of maximum surface CTDI identified. The CT conditions of operation shall correspond to typical values used by the registrant; and the spot checks specified in 41.1(11)“d”(3) shall be made.

7. Calibration procedures shall be in writing. Records of calibrations performed shall be maintained for inspection by the agency.

(3) Spot checks.

1. The spot-check procedures shall be in writing and shall have been developed by a qualified expert.

2. The spot-check procedures shall incorporate the use of a CT dosimetry phantom which has a capability of providing an indication of contrast scale, noise, nominal tomographic section thickness, the resolution capability of the system for low and high contrast objects, and measuring the mean CTN for water or other reference material.

3. All spot checks shall be included in the calibration required by 41.1(11)“d”(2) and at time intervals and under system conditions specified by a qualified expert.

4. Spot checks shall include acquisition of images obtained with the CT dosimetry phantom(s) using the same processing mode and CT conditions of operation as are used to perform calibrations required by 41.1(11)“d”(2). The images shall be retained, until a new calibration is performed, in two forms as follows: photographic copies of the images obtained from the image display device; and images stored in digital form on a storage medium compatible with the CT X-ray system.

5. Written records of the spot checks performed shall be maintained for inspection by the agency.

(4) Operating procedures.

1. The CT X-ray system shall not be operated except by a licensed practitioner or an individual who has been specifically trained in its operation and holds a current permit to practice as a general radiologic technologist as defined under the provisions of 641—Chapter 42.

[ARC 8659B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 5/12/10; ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 3103C, IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5683C, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21]

641—41.2(136C) Use of radionuclides in the healing arts.

41.2(1) Purpose and scope.

a. This rule establishes requirements and provisions for the use of radionuclides in the healing arts and for issuance of licenses authorizing the medical use of this material. These requirements and provisions provide for the protection of the public health and safety. The requirements and provisions of this rule are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the applicable portions of 641—Chapters 38 to 40. The requirements and provisions of these rules apply to applicants and licensees subject to this rule unless specifically exempted.

b. All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of July 22, 2020.

41.2(2) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions of 641—Chapters 38 to 40 may also apply. As used in 41.2(136C), the following definitions apply:

“*Area of use*” means a portion of a physical structure that has been set aside for the purpose of receiving, using, or storing radioactive material.

“*Associate radiation safety officer*” means an individual who:

a. Meets the requirements of 41.2(65) and 41.2(77); and

b. Is currently identified as an associate radiation safety officer for the types of use of byproduct material for which the duties and tasks by the radiation safety officer on:

1. A specific medical use license issued by the NRC or an agreement state; or

2. A medical use permit issued by an NRC master material licensee.

“*Authorized medical physicist*” means an individual who:

a. Meets the requirements of 41.2(74) and 41.2(77); or

b. Is identified as an authorized medical physicist or teletherapy physicist on:

1. A specific medical use license issued by this agency, the NRC, or an agreement state;
2. A medical use permit issued by an NRC master material licensee;
3. A permit issued by an NRC or agreement state broad scope medical use licensee; or
4. A permit issued by an NRC master material license broad scope medical use permittee.

“Authorized nuclear pharmacist” means a pharmacist who:

a. Has met the appropriate requirements of 41.2(77) and 41.2(78), or before May 3, 2006, meets the requirements in 10 CFR 35.980(a) and 10 CFR 35.59; or:

b. Is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on:

1. A specific license issued by the agency, NRC or agreement state that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy;

2. A permit issued by an NRC master material licensee that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy;

3. A permit issued by the NRC or agreement state broad scope medical use licensee that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or

4. A permit issued by an NRC master material license broad scope medical use permittee that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or

c. Is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist by a commercial nuclear pharmacy that has been authorized to identify authorized nuclear pharmacists; or

d. Is designated as an authorized nuclear pharmacist in accordance with 641—39.4(29) “j”(2)“3.”

“Authorized user” means a physician, dentist, or podiatrist who has met the appropriate requirements of 41.2(67) “a,” 41.2(68) “a,” 41.2(69) “a,” 41.2(70) “a,” 41.2(72) “a,” 41.2(73) “a,” 41.2(81) “a,” or 41.2(82) “a,” or before May 3, 2006, meets the requirements in 10 CFR 35.910(a), 35.920(a), 35.930(c), 35.940(a), 35.950(a), or 35.960(a) and 10 CFR 35.59; or who is identified on:

1. A current Iowa, NRC, or agreement state license that authorizes the medical use of radioactive material;

2. A permit issued by an NRC master material licensee that is authorized to permit the medical use of radioactive material;

3. A permit issued by an NRC, agreement state, or Iowa-specific licensee of broad scope that is authorized to permit medical use of radioactive material; or

4. A permit issued by an NRC master material license broad scope permittee that is authorized to permit medical use of radioactive material.

“Dedicated check source” means a radioactive source that is used to ensure the constant operation of a radiation detection or measurement device over several months or years. This source may also be used for other purposes.

“Management” means the chief executive officer or that individual’s designee.

“Medical institution” means an organization in which several medical disciplines are practiced.

“Mobile nuclear medicine service” means the transportation and medical use of radioactive material.

“Ophthalmic physicist” means an individual who:

a. Meets the requirements of 41.2(85) “a”(2) and 41.2(77); and

b. Is identified as an ophthalmic physicist on a:

1. Specific medical use license issued by an NRC or an agreement state;

2. Permit issued by an NRC or agreement state broad scope medical use licensee;

3. Medical use permit issued by an NRC master material licensee; or

4. Permit issued by an NRC master material licensee broad scope medical use permittee.

“Output” means the exposure rate, dose rate, or a quantity related in a known manner to these rates from a teletherapy unit for a specified set of exposure conditions.

“Pharmacist” means an individual licensed by a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice pharmacy.

“Radiation safety officer” means an individual who, in addition to the definition in 641—38.2(136C):

a. Meets the requirements of 41.2(65) and 41.2(77); and

b. Is identified as a radiation safety officer on:

1. A specific medical use license issued by the NRC or an agreement state; or

2. A medical use permit issued by an NRC master material licensee.

“Stereotactic radiosurgery” means the use of external radiation in conjunction with a stereotactic guidance device to very precisely deliver a therapeutic dose to a tissue volume.

“Teletherapy” means therapeutic irradiation in which the source of radiation is at a distance from the body.

“Unit dosage” means a dosage prepared for medical use for administration as a single dosage to a patient or human research subject without any further manipulation of the dosage after it is initially prepared.

“Visiting authorized user” means an authorized user who is not identified on the license of the licensee being visited.

41.2(3) *License required.*

a. No person shall manufacture, produce, acquire, receive, possess, use, or transfer radioactive material for medical use except in accordance with a specific license issued pursuant to these rules.

b. Unless prohibited by license condition, an individual may receive, possess, use, or transfer radioactive material in accordance with these rules under the supervision of an authorized user as provided in 41.2(11).

c. An individual may prepare unsealed radioactive material for medical use in accordance with these rules under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist or authorized user as provided in 41.2(11) unless prohibited by license condition.

d. A licensee may conduct research involving human subjects using radioactive material provided that the research is conducted, funded, supported, or regulated by another federal agency which has implemented the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects. Otherwise, a licensee shall apply for and receive approval of a specific amendment to its license before conducting such research. Both types of licensees shall, at a minimum, obtain informed consent from the human subjects and obtain prior review and approval of the research activities by an Institutional Review Board in accordance with the meaning of these terms as defined and described in the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects.

Nothing in this subrule relieves the licensee from complying with applicable FDA, federal, and other state requirements governing radioactive drugs or devices.

e. An applicant that satisfies the requirements of 641—paragraph 39.4(28) “b” may apply for a Type A specific license of broad scope.

41.2(4) *License amendments.*

a. A licensee shall apply for and receive a license amendment:

(1) Before using byproduct material for a method or type of medical use not permitted by the license issued under this rule;

(2) Before permitting anyone to work as an authorized user or authorized nuclear pharmacist under the license unless the individual meets “visiting” status in accordance with 41.2(12);

(3) Before changing a radiation safety officer;

(4) Before permitting anyone to work as an associate radiation safety officer, or before the radiation safety officer assigns duties and tasks to an associate radiation safety officer that differ from those for which this individual is authorized on the license;

(5) Before receiving byproduct material in excess of the amount authorized on the license;

(6) Before adding to or changing the address or addresses of use identified in the application or on the license; and

(7) Before it receives a sealed source from a different manufacturer or of a different model number than authorized by its license unless the sealed source is used for manual brachytherapy, is listed in the Sealed Source and Device Registry, and is in a quantity and for an isotope authorized by the license.

b. License amendment exemptions regarding Type A specific licenses of broad scope. A licensee possessing a Type A specific license of broad scope for medical use is exempt from the following:

(1) The provision of 41.2(4) “a”(2);

(2) The provisions of 41.2(4) “a”(6) regarding additions to or changes in the areas of use only at the addresses specified in the license.

41.2(5) *Notifications.*

a. A licensee shall notify the agency no later than 30 days after:

(1) An authorized user, an authorized nuclear pharmacist, a radiation safety officer, an associate radiation safety officer, an authorized medical physicist, or an ophthalmic physicist permanently discontinues performance of duties under the license or has a name change;

(2) The licensee permits an individual qualified to be a radiation safety officer under 41.2(65) and 41.2(77) to function as a temporary radiation safety officer and to perform the functions of a radiation safety officer in accordance with 41.2(10) "c";

(3) The licensee's mailing address changes;

(4) The licensee's name changes but the name change does not constitute a transfer of control of the license as described in 641—paragraph 39.4(32) "b"; or

(5) The licensee has added to or changed the areas of use identified in the application or on the license where byproduct material is used.

b. Notifications requiring agency approval prior to implementation for remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units include:

(1) Revisions to procedures required by 41.2(52), 41.2(59) "a," 41.2(59) "b," and 41.2(59) "c" as applicable, where such revision reduces radiation safety;

(2) Changes that could impact radiation levels in adjacent spaces, such as shielding or location of device.

c. The licensee shall mail the documents required in this subrule to the agency in accordance with 641—38.7(136C).

d. Notification exemptions regarding Type A specific licenses of broad scope. A licensee possessing a Type A specific license of broad scope for medical use is exempt from the following:

(1) The provisions of 41.2(5) "a"(1) for an authorized user, an authorized nuclear pharmacist, an authorized medical physicist, or an ophthalmic physicist.

(2) The provisions of 41.2(5) "a"(5).

41.2(6) Maintenance of records.

a. Each record required by this rule must be legible throughout the retention period specified by each subrule. The record may be original or reproduced copy or a microform, provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of producing a clear copy throughout the required retention period.

b. The record may also be stored on electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the required retention period. Records such as letters, drawings, and specifications must include all pertinent information such as stamps, initials, and signatures.

c. The licensee shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records specified in 41.2(6) "a" and "b."

41.2(7) ALARA program.

a. Each licensee shall develop and implement a written program to maintain radiation doses and releases of radioactive material in effluents to unrestricted areas as low as reasonably achievable in accordance with 641—subrule 40.1(3).

b. To satisfy the requirement of 41.2(7) "a":

(1) The management, radiation safety officer, and all authorized users shall participate in the establishment, implementation, and operation of the program as required by these rules or the radiation safety committee; or

(2) For licensees that are not medical institutions, management and all authorized users shall participate in the program as required by the radiation safety officer.

c. The ALARA program shall include an annual review by the radiation safety committee for licensees that are medical institutions, or management and the radiation safety officer for licensees that are not medical institutions, of summaries of the types and amounts of radioactive material used, occupational dose reports, and continuing education and training for all personnel who work with or in the vicinity of radioactive material. The purpose of the review is to ensure that individuals make every reasonable effort to maintain occupational doses, doses to the general public, and releases of radioactive material as low as

reasonably achievable, taking into account the state of technology, and the cost of improvements in relation to benefits.

d. The licensee shall retain a current written description of the ALARA program for the duration of the license. The written description shall include:

- (1) A commitment by management to keep occupational doses as low as reasonably achievable;
- (2) A requirement that the radiation safety officer brief management once each year on the radiation safety program;
- (3) Personnel exposure investigational levels as established in accordance with 41.2(9)“b”(8) that, when exceeded, will initiate an investigation by the radiation safety officer of the cause of the exposure; and
- (4) Personnel exposure investigational levels that, when exceeded, will initiate a prompt investigation by the radiation safety officer of the cause of the exposure and a consideration of actions that might be taken to reduce the probability of recurrence.

41.2(8) Radiation safety officer.

a. A licensee shall appoint a radiation safety officer responsible for implementing the radiation safety program. The licensee, through the radiation safety officer, shall ensure that radiation safety activities are being performed in accordance with approved procedures and regulatory requirements in the daily operation of the licensee's radioactive material program.

b. The radiation safety officer shall:

- (1) Investigate overexposures, accidents, spills, losses, thefts, unauthorized receipts, uses, transfers, and disposals, and other deviations from approved radiation safety practice and implement corrective actions as necessary;
- (2) Implement written policy and procedures for:
 1. Authorizing the purchase of radioactive material;
 2. Receiving and opening packages of radioactive material;
 3. Storing radioactive material;
 4. Keeping an inventory record of radioactive material;
 5. Using radioactive material safely;
 6. Taking emergency action if control of radioactive material is lost;
 7. Performing periodic radiation surveys;
 8. Performing checks and calibrations of survey instruments and other safety equipment;
 9. Disposing of radioactive material;
 10. Training personnel who work in or frequent areas where radioactive material is used or stored;
- and
11. Keeping a copy of all records and reports required by the agency rules, a copy of these rules, a copy of each licensing request and license and amendments, and the written policy and procedures required by the rules; and
- (3) For medical use not sited at a medical institution, approve or disapprove radiation safety program changes with the advice and consent of management prior to submittal to the agency for licensing action; or
- (4) For medical use sited at a medical institution, assist the radiation safety committee in the performance of its duties.

41.2(9) Radiation safety committee. Each medical institution licensee shall establish a radiation safety committee to oversee the use of radioactive material.

a. The committee shall meet the following administrative requirements:

- (1) Membership must consist of at least three individuals and shall include an authorized user of each type of use permitted by the license, the radiation safety officer, a representative of the nursing service, and a representative of management who is neither an authorized user nor a radiation safety officer. Other members may be included as the licensee deems appropriate.
- (2) The committee shall meet at least once each calendar quarter.
- (3) Reserved.
- (4) The minutes of each radiation safety committee meeting shall include:
 1. The date of the meeting;

2. Members present;
 3. Members absent;
 4. Summary of deliberations and discussions;
 5. Recommended actions and the numerical results of all ballots; and
 6. Document any reviews required in 41.2(7) "c" and 41.2(9) "b."
- (5) The committee shall provide each member with a copy of the meeting minutes and retain one copy until the agency authorizes its disposition.
- b. To oversee the use of licensed material, the committee shall:
- (1) Be responsible for monitoring the institutional program to maintain occupational doses as low as reasonably achievable;
 - (2) Review:
 1. Review, on the basis of safety and with regard to the training and experience standards of this rule, and approve or disapprove any individual who is to be listed as an authorized user, an authorized nuclear pharmacist, the radiation safety officer, or teletherapy physicist before submitting a license application or request for amendment or renewal;
 2. Review on the basis of the board certification, the license, or the permit identifying an individual, and approve or disapprove any individual prior to allowing that individual to work as an authorized user or authorized nuclear pharmacist.
 - (3) Review on the basis of safety and approve or disapprove each proposed method of use of radioactive material;
 - (4) Review on the basis of safety, and approve with the advice and consent of the radiation safety officer and the management representative, or disapprove procedures and radiation safety program changes prior to submittal to the agency for licensing action;
 - (5) Review quarterly, with the assistance of the radiation safety officer, occupational radiation exposure records of all personnel working with radioactive material;
 - (6) Review quarterly, with the assistance of the radiation safety officer, all incidents involving radioactive material with respect to cause and subsequent actions taken;
 - (7) Review annually, with the assistance of the radiation safety officer, the radioactive material program; and
 - (8) Establish a table of investigational levels for occupational dose that, when exceeded, will initiate investigations and considerations of action by the radiation safety officer.
- 41.2(10) Authority and responsibilities for the radiation protection program.**
- a. In addition to the radiation protection program requirements of 641—40.10(136C), a licensee's management shall approve in writing:
- (1) Requests for a license application, renewal, or amendment before submittal to this agency;
 - (2) Any individual before allowing that individual to work as an authorized user, authorized nuclear pharmacist, or authorized medical physicist; and
 - (3) Radiation protection program changes that do not require a license amendment.
- b. A licensee's management shall appoint a radiation safety officer, who agrees, in writing, to be responsible for implementing the radiation protection program. The licensee, through the radiation safety officer, shall ensure that the radiation safety activities are being performed in accordance with licensee-approved procedures and regulatory requirements. A licensee's management may appoint, in writing, one or more associate radiation safety officers to support the radiation safety officer. The radiation safety officer, with written agreement of the licensee's management, must assign the specific duties and tasks to each associate radiation safety officer. These duties and tasks are restricted to the types of use for which the associate radiation safety officer is listed on the license. The radiation safety officer may delegate duties and tasks to the associate radiation safety officer but shall not delegate the authority or responsibilities for implementing the radiation protection program.
- c. For up to 60 days each year, a licensee may permit an individual qualified to be a radiation safety officer under 41.2(65) or 41.2(75) to function as a temporary radiation safety officer to perform the functions of radiation safety officer, as provided in 41.2(10) "g," if the licensee takes the actions required in 41.2(10) "b," "e," "g," and "h" and notifies this agency in accordance with 41.2(5).

d. A licensee may simultaneously appoint more than one temporary radiation safety officer in accordance with 41.2(10) "c" if needed to ensure that the licensee has a temporary radiation safety officer who satisfies the requirements to be a radiation safety officer for each of the different types of byproduct material permitted on the license.

e. A licensee shall establish the authority, duties, and responsibilities of the radiation safety officer in writing.

f. Licensees that are authorized for two or more different types of uses of radioactive materials or two or more types of units under this rule shall establish a radiation safety committee to oversee all uses of radioactive material permitted by the license.

g. A licensee shall provide the radiation safety officer sufficient authority, organizational freedom, time, resources, and management prerogative to:

- (1) Identify radiation safety problems;
- (2) Initiate, recommend, or provide corrective solutions;
- (3) Verify implementation of corrective actions; and
- (4) Stop unsafe operations.

h. A licensee shall retain a record of actions taken under 41.2(10) in accordance with 641—40.80(136C).

41.2(11) Supervision.

a. A licensee that permits the receipt, possession, use, or transfer of radioactive material by an individual under the supervision of an authorized user as allowed by 41.2(3) shall, in addition to the requirements in 641—40.111(136C):

(1) Instruct the supervised individual in the licensee's written radiation protection procedures, written directive procedures, rules of this chapter, and license conditions appropriate to that individual's use of radioactive material;

(2) Review the supervised individual's use of radioactive material, provide reinstruction as needed and review records kept to reflect this use;

(3) Require the authorized user to be immediately available to communicate with the supervised individual;

(4) Require the authorized user to be able to be physically present and available to the supervised individual on one hour's notice (the supervising authorized user need not be present for each use of radioactive material); and

(5) Require that only those individuals certified and issued a current permit to practice in accordance with 641—Chapter 42 as a nuclear medicine technologist or a radiation therapist, as applicable, or an Iowa-licensed physician and designated by the authorized user, shall be permitted to administer radionuclides (sealed sources only for radiation therapists) or radiation to patients or human research subjects. For a nuclear medicine technologist or a radiation therapist, the individual's permit to practice shall be made available at the individual's place of employment. If the permit holder works at more than one facility, a duplicate of the permit shall be kept at each facility.

b. A license shall require the supervised individual receiving, possessing, using or transferring radioactive material under 41.2(3) to:

(1) Follow the instructions of the supervising authorized user for the medical uses of byproduct material;

(2) Follow the written radiation protection and written directive procedures established by the radiation safety officer; and

(3) Comply with these rules and the license conditions with respect to the use of radioactive material.

c. A licensee that permits the preparation of radioactive material for medical use by an individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist or physician who is an authorized user, as allowed by 41.2(3) "c," shall, in addition to the requirements in 641—40.111(136C):

(1) Instruct the supervised individual in the preparation of radioactive material for medical use and the principles of and procedures for radiation safety and in the licensee's written procedures for maintaining written directives, as appropriate to that individual's use of radioactive material;

(2) Require the supervised individual to follow the instructions of the supervising authorized user or authorized nuclear pharmacist regarding the preparation of radioactive material for medical use, written radiation protection procedures established by the licensee, the regulations of this chapter and license conditions; and

(3) Require the supervising authorized nuclear pharmacist or physician who is an authorized user to periodically review the work of the supervised individual as it pertains to preparing radioactive material for medical use and the records kept to reflect that work.

d. A licensee that supervises an individual is responsible for the acts and omissions of the supervised individual.

41.2(12) *Visiting authorized user, visiting authorized medical physicist, visiting ophthalmic physicist, and visiting authorized nuclear pharmacist.*

a. A licensee may permit any visiting authorized user, visiting authorized medical physicist, visiting ophthalmic physicist, or visiting authorized nuclear pharmacist to use licensed material for medical use under the terms of the licensee's license for 60 days each year if:

(1) The visiting authorized user, visiting authorized medical physicist, visiting ophthalmic physicist, or visiting authorized nuclear pharmacist has the prior written permission of the licensee's management and, if the use occurs on behalf of an institution, the institution's radiation safety committee;

(2) The licensee has a copy of the NRC or agreement state license that identifies the visiting authorized user, visiting authorized medical physicist, visiting ophthalmic physicist, or visiting authorized nuclear pharmacist by name for the medical use being utilized by the licensee; and

(3) Only those procedures for which the visiting authorized user, visiting authorized medical physicist, visiting ophthalmic physicist, or visiting authorized nuclear pharmacist is specifically authorized by an NRC or agreement state license are performed by that individual.

b. A licensee need not apply for a license amendment in order to permit a visiting authorized user, visiting authorized medical physicist, visiting ophthalmic physicist, or visiting authorized nuclear pharmacist to use licensed material as described in 41.2(12) "a."

c. A licensee shall retain copies of the records specified in 41.2(12) "a" for five years from the date of the last visit.

41.2(13) *Mobile nuclear medicine service administrative requirements.*

a. The agency will only license mobile nuclear medicine services in accordance with this rule and other applicable requirements of these rules.

b. Mobile nuclear medicine service licensees shall retain for the duration of service a letter signed by the management of each location where services are rendered that authorizes use of radioactive material and clearly delineates the authority of the licensee and client.

c. If a mobile nuclear medicine service provides services that the client is also authorized to provide, the client is responsible for ensuring that services are conducted in accordance with the rules in this chapter while the mobile nuclear medicine service is under the client's direction.

d. A mobile nuclear medicine service shall not have radioactive material delivered directly from the manufacturer or the distributor to the client's address of use.

e. Mobile nuclear medicine service licensees shall also perform the following:

(1) Check instruments used to measure the activity of unsealed radioactive material for proper function before use at each client's address or on each day of use, whichever is more frequent. At a minimum, the check for proper function required by this rule must include a constancy check;

(2) Check survey instruments for proper operation with a dedicated check source before use at each client's address;

(3) Before leaving a client's address, survey all areas of use to ensure compliance with the requirements of 641—Chapters 40 and 41.

41.2(14) *Records and reports of reportable medical events.*

a. When a reportable medical event, as defined in 641—38.2(136C), occurs, the licensee shall notify the agency by telephone. The licensee shall also notify the referring physician of the affected patient or human research subject and the patient or human research subject or a responsible relative or guardian, unless the referring physician agrees to inform the patient or human research subject or believes, based

on medical judgment, that telling the patient or human research subject or the patient's or human research subject's responsible relative or guardian would be harmful to one or the other, respectively. These notifications must be made within 24 hours after the licensee discovers the reportable medical event. If the referring physician, patient or human research subject, or the patient's or human research subject's responsible relative or guardian cannot be reached within 24 hours, the licensee shall notify them as soon as practicable. The licensee is not required to notify the patient or human research subject or the patient's or human research subject's responsible relative or guardian without first consulting the referring physician; however, the licensee shall not delay medical care for the patient or human research subject because of this notification requirement including remedial care as a result of the reportable medical event because of any delay in notification.

b. Written reports.

(1) The licensee shall submit a written report to the agency within 15 days after discovery of the reportable medical event. The written report must include the licensee's name, the prescribing physician's name, a brief description of the event, why the event occurred, the effect on the patient or the human research subject, what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence, actions taken to prevent recurrence, whether the licensee notified the patient or the human research subject or the patient's or the human research subject's responsible relative or guardian (this individual will subsequently be referred to as "the patient or the human research subject"), and if not, why not, and if the patient or the human research subject was notified, what information was provided to that individual. The report must not include the patient's or the human research subject's name or other information that could lead to identification of the patient or the human research subject.

(2) If the patient or the human research subject was notified, the licensee shall also furnish, within 15 days after discovery of the reportable medical event, a written report to the patient or the human research subject and the referring physician by sending either:

1. A copy of the report that was submitted to the agency; or

2. A brief description of both the event and the consequences as they may affect the patient or the human research subject, provided a statement is included that the report submitted to the agency can be obtained from the licensee.

c. Reserved.

d. Each licensee shall retain a record of each reportable medical event for three years. The record shall contain the names of all individuals involved in the event, including the physician, allied health personnel, the patient or human research subject, and the patient's or human research subject's referring physician, the patient's or human research subject's social security number or identification number if one has been assigned, a brief description of the event, why it occurred, the effect on the patient or human research subject, what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence, and the action taken, if any, to prevent recurrence.

e. Aside from the notification requirement, nothing in 41.2(14) "a" to 41.2(14) "d" shall affect any rights or duties of licensees and physicians in relation to each other, patients or human research subjects, or responsible relatives or guardians.

f. Report and notification of a dose to an embryo/fetus or a nursing child.

(1) A licensee shall report any dose to an embryo/fetus that is greater than 5 rem (50 mSv) dose equivalent that is a result of an administration of byproduct material or radiation from byproduct material to a pregnant individual unless the embryo/fetus was specifically approved, in advance, by the authorized user.

(2) A licensee shall report any dose to a nursing child that is a result of an administration of byproduct material to a breast-feeding individual that:

1. Is greater than 5 rem (50 mSv) total effective dose equivalent; or

2. Has resulted in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system of the child, as determined by a physician.

(3) The licensee shall notify this agency by telephone no later than the next calendar day after a dose to the embryo/fetus or nursing child that requires a report in 41.2(14) "f"(1) or (2).

(4) The licensee shall submit a written report to the agency within 15 days after discovery of a dose to the embryo/fetus or nursing child that requires a report in 41.2(14) "f"(1) or (2).

1. The written report must include:

- The licensee's name;
- The name of the prescribing physician;
- A brief description of the event;
- Why the event occurred;
- The effect, if any, on the embryo/fetus or the nursing child;
- What actions, if any, have been taken or are planned to prevent recurrence; and
- Certification that the licensee notified the pregnant individual or mother (or the mother's or child's responsible relative or guardian), and if not, why not.

2. The report must not contain the individual's or child's name or any other information that could lead to identification of the individual or child.

(5) The licensee shall provide notification of the event to the referring physician and also notify the pregnant individual or mother, both hereafter referred to as the mother, no later than 24 hours after discovery of an event that would require reporting under 41.2(14) "f"(1) or (2), unless the referring physician personally informs the licensee either that the physician will inform the mother or that, based on medical judgment, telling the mother would be harmful. The licensee is not required to notify the mother without first consulting with the referring physician. If the referring physician or mother cannot be reached within 24 hours, the licensee shall make the appropriate notifications as soon as possible thereafter. The licensee may not delay any appropriate medical care for the embryo/fetus or for the nursing child, including any necessary remedial care as a result of the event, because of any delay in notification. To meet the requirements of this paragraph, the notification may be made to the mother's or child's responsible relative or guardian instead of the mother. If a verbal notification is made, the licensee shall inform the mother, or the mother's or child's responsible relative or guardian, that a written description of the event can be obtained from the licensee upon request. The licensee shall provide such a written description if requested.

(6) A licensee shall:

1. Annotate a copy of the report provided to the agency with the:

- Name of the pregnant individual or the nursing child who is the subject of the event; and
- Social security number or other identification number, if one has been assigned, of the pregnant individual or the nursing child who is the subject of the event; and

2. Provide a copy of the annotated report to the referring physician, if other than the licensee, no later than 15 days after the discovery of the event.

41.2(15) *Suppliers.* A licensee shall use for medical use only:

- a. Radioactive material manufactured, labeled, packaged, and distributed in accordance with a license issued pursuant to these rules or the equivalent regulations of another agreement state, a licensing state or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and
- b. Reagent kits that have been manufactured, labeled, packaged, and distributed in accordance with an approval issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration;
- c. Teletherapy sources manufactured and distributed in accordance with a license issued pursuant to these rules, or the equivalent regulations of another agreement state, a licensing state, or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

41.2(16) *Quality control of imaging equipment.* Each licensee shall establish written quality control procedures for all equipment used to obtain images from radionuclide studies. As a minimum, the procedures shall include quality control procedures recommended by equipment manufacturers or procedures which have been approved by the agency. The licensee shall conduct quality control procedures in accordance with written procedures.

41.2(17) *Possession, use, calibration, and check of dose calibrators.*

a. A medical use licensee authorized to administer radiopharmaceuticals shall possess a dose calibrator and use it to measure the amount of activity administered to each patient or human research subject.

b. A licensee shall:

(1) Check each dose calibrator for constancy with a dedicated check source at the beginning of each day of use. To satisfy the requirement of this section, the check shall be done on frequently used settings with a sealed source of not less than 10 microcuries (370 kBq) of radium-226 or 50 microcuries (1.85 MBq) of any other photon-emitting radionuclide with a half-life greater than 90 days;

(2) Test each dose calibrator for accuracy upon installation and at 12-month intervals thereafter by assaying at least two sealed sources containing different radionuclides, the activity of which the manufacturer has determined within 5 percent of the stated activity, with minimum activity of 10 microcuries (370 kBq) for radium-226 and 50 microcuries (1.85 MBq) for any other photon-emitting radionuclide, and at least one of which has a principal photon energy between 100 keV and 500 keV;

(3) Test each dose calibrator for linearity upon installation and at 3-month intervals thereafter over the range of use between 30 microcuries (1.1 megabecquerels) and the highest dosage that will be administered; and

(4) Test each dose calibrator for geometry dependence upon installation over the range of volumes and volume configurations for which it will be used. The licensee shall keep a record of this test for the duration of the use of the dose calibrator.

c. A licensee shall mathematically correct dosage readings for any geometry or linearity error that exceeds 10 percent if the dosage is greater than 10 microcuries (370 kBq) and shall repair or replace the dose calibrator if the accuracy or constancy error exceeds 10 percent.

d. A licensee shall also perform checks and tests required by 41.2(17)“b” following adjustment or repair of the dose calibrator.

e. A licensee shall retain a record of each check and test required by 41.2(17) for three years, except the geometry dependence test which shall be retained in accordance with 41.2(17)“b”(4). The records required by 41.2(17)“b” shall include:

(1) For 41.2(17)“b”(1), the model and serial number of the dose calibrator, the identity and calibrated activity of the radionuclide contained in the check source, the date of the check, the activity measured, the instrument settings, and the initials of the individual who performed the check;

(2) For 41.2(17)“b”(2), the model and serial number of the dose calibrator, the model and serial number of each source used and the identity of the radionuclide contained in the source and its activity, the date of the test, the results of the test, the instrument settings, the identity of the individual performing the test, and the signature of the radiation safety officer;

(3) For 41.2(17)“b”(3), the model and serial number of the dose calibrator, the calculated activities, the measured activities, the date of the test, the identity of the individual performing the test, and the signature of the radiation safety officer; and

(4) For 41.2(17)“b”(4), the model and serial number of the dose calibrator, the configuration calibrated activity of the source measured, the activity of the source, the activity measured and the instrument setting for each volume measured, the date of the test, the identity of the individual performing the test, and the signature of the radiation safety officer.

41.2(18) Calibration and check of survey instruments.

a. A licensee shall ensure that the survey instruments used to show compliance with this rule have been calibrated before first use, annually, and following repair.

b. To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(18)“a,” the licensee shall:

(1) Calibrate all required scale readings up to 1000 millirems (10 mSv) per hour with a radiation source;

(2) For each scale that shall be calibrated, calibrate two readings separated by at least 50 percent of scale rating; and

(3) Conspicuously note on the instrument the apparent dose rate from a dedicated check source as determined at the time of calibration, and the date of calibration.

c. To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(18)“b,” the licensee shall consider a point as calibrated if the indicated exposure rate differs from the calculated exposure rate by not more than 20 percent and shall conspicuously attach a correction chart or graph to the instrument. A licensee may not use survey instruments if the difference between the indicated exposure rate and the calculated exposure rate is more than 20 percent.

d. A licensee shall check each survey instrument for proper operation with the dedicated check source before each use. The licensee is not required to keep records of these checks.

e. The licensee shall retain a record of each calibration required in 41.2(18) "a" for three years. The record shall include:

(1) A description of the calibration procedure; and

(2) A description of the source used and the certified dose rates from the source, the rates indicated by the instrument being calibrated, the correction factors deduced from the calibration data, the signature of the individual who performed the calibration, and the date of calibration.

f. To meet the requirements of 41.2(18) "a," "b," and "c," the licensee may obtain the services of individuals licensed by the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state to perform calibrations of survey instruments. Records of calibrations which contain information required by 41.2(18) "e" shall be maintained by the licensee.

41.2(19) Assay of radiopharmaceutical dosages. A licensee shall:

a. Assay, prior to medical use, the activity of each radiopharmaceutical dosage that contains a photon-emitting radionuclide;

b. Measure, by direct measurement or by combination of measurements and calculations, the activity of each dosage of an alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclide prior to medical use, except for unit dosages obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 641—paragraph 39.4(29) "j" or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements;

c. Not use a dosage if the dosage does not fall within the prescribed dosage range or if the dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than 20 percent unless otherwise directed by the authorized user; and

d. Retain a record of the assays required by 41.2(19) "a" for three years. To satisfy this requirement, the record shall contain the:

(1) Generic name, trade name, or abbreviation of the radiopharmaceutical, its lot number, and expiration dates and the radionuclide;

(2) Patient's or human research subject's name and identification number if one has been assigned;

(3) Prescribed dosage and activity of the dosage at the time of assay, or a notation that the total activity is less than 30 microcuries (1.1 megabecquerels);

(4) Date and time of the assay and administration; and

(5) Initials of the individual who performed the assay.

41.2(20) Authorization for calibration and reference sources.

a. Any person authorized by 41.2(3) for medical use of byproduct material may receive, possess, and use the following byproduct material for check, calibration and reference use:

(1) Sealed sources manufactured and distributed by persons specifically licensed pursuant to 641—Chapter 39 or equivalent provisions of the NRC, agreement state or licensing state and that do not exceed 30 millicuries (1.11 GBq) each;

(2) Any byproduct material listed in 41.2(31) or 41.2(33) with a half-life of 120 days or less in individual amounts not to exceed 15 millicuries (555 MBq);

(3) Any byproduct material listed in 41.2(31) or 41.2(33) with a half-life greater than 120 days in individual amounts not to exceed 200 microcuries (7.4 MBq) or 1,000 times quantities in Appendix C of 641—Chapter 40 each; and

(4) Technetium-99m amounts as needed.

b. Byproduct material in sealed sources authorized by this provision shall not be:

(1) Used for medical use as defined in 641—38.2(136C) except in accordance with the requirements in 41.2(41); or

(2) Combined (i.e., bundled or aggregated) to create an activity greater than the maximum activity of any single sealed source authorized under this subrule.

c. A licensee using calibration, transmission, and reference sources in accordance with the requirements in 41.2(20) "a" or "b" need not list these sources on a specific medical use license.

41.2(21) Requirements for possession of sealed sources and brachytherapy sources.

a. A licensee in possession of any sealed source or brachytherapy source shall follow the radiation safety and handling instructions supplied by the manufacturer or equivalent instructions approved by the agency and shall maintain the instructions for the duration of source use in a legible form convenient to users.

b. A licensee in possession of a sealed source shall ensure that:

(1) The source is tested for leakage before its first use unless the licensee has a certificate from the supplier indicating that the source was tested within six months before transfer to the licensee; and

(2) The source is tested for leakage at intervals not to exceed six months or at intervals approved by the agency, another agreement state, a licensing state or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

c. To satisfy the leak test requirements of 41.2(21)“b,” the licensee shall ensure that:

(1) Leak tests are capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) of radioactive material on the test sample or, in the case of radium, the escape of radon at the rate of 0.001 microcurie (37 Bq) per 24 hours;

(2) Test samples are taken from the source or from the surfaces of the device in which the source is mounted or stored on which radioactive contamination might be expected to accumulate; and

(3) Test samples are taken when the source is in the “off” position.

d. A licensee shall retain leak test records for five years. The records shall contain the model number, and serial number, if assigned, of each source tested, the identity of each source radionuclide and its estimated activity, the measured activity of each test sample expressed in microcuries (becquerels), a description of the method used to measure each test sample, the date of the test, the signature of the radiation safety officer and the signature of the individual performing the leak test.

e. If the leak test reveals the presence of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) or more of removable contamination, the licensee shall:

(1) Immediately withdraw the sealed source from use and store it in accordance with the requirements of these rules; and

(2) File a report with the agency within five days of receiving the leak test results. The report shall describe the equipment involved, the model and serial number of the leaking source, the radionuclide and its estimated activity, the test results, the date of the test, and the action taken.

f. A licensee need not perform a leak test on the following sources:

(1) Sources containing only radioactive material with a half-life of less than 30 days;

(2) Sources containing only radioactive material as a gas;

(3) Sources containing 100 microcuries (3.7 MBq) or less of beta or photon-emitting material or 10 microcuries (370 kBq) or less of alpha-emitting material; [and]

(4) Seeds of iridium-192 encased in nylon ribbon; and

(5) Sources stored and not being used. The licensee shall, however, test each such source for leakage before any use or transfer unless it has been tested for leakage within six months before the date of use or transfer.

g. A licensee in possession of a sealed source or brachytherapy source shall conduct a physical inventory of all such sources at 6-month intervals. The licensee shall retain each inventory record for five years. The inventory records shall contain the model number of each source, and serial number if one has been assigned, the identity of each source radionuclide and its estimated activity, the location of each source, date of the inventory, the signature of the radiation safety officer and the signature of the individual performing the physical inventory.

h. A licensee in possession of a sealed source or brachytherapy source shall survey with a radiation survey instrument at intervals not to exceed three months all areas where such sources are stored. This does not apply to teletherapy sources in teletherapy units or sealed sources in diagnostic devices.

i. A licensee shall retain a record of each survey required in 41.2(21)“h” for three years. The record shall include the date of the survey, a sketch of each area that was surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points in each area expressed in millirems (microsieverts) per hour, the model number and serial number of the survey instrument used to make the survey, and the signature of the radiation safety officer.

41.2(22) *Syringe shields.*

a. A licensee shall keep syringes that contain radioactive material to be administered in a radiation shield.

b. Unless otherwise approved by this agency, a licensee shall require each individual who prepares or administers radiopharmaceuticals to use a syringe radiation shield unless the use of the shield is contraindicated for that patient or human research subject.

41.2(23) *Syringe labels.* Unless utilized immediately, a licensee shall conspicuously label each syringe, or syringe radiation shield that contains a syringe with a radiopharmaceutical, with the radiopharmaceutical name or its abbreviation, the type of diagnostic study or therapy procedure to be performed, or the patient's or human research subject's name.

41.2(24) *Vial shields.* A licensee shall require each individual preparing or handling a vial that contains a radiopharmaceutical to keep the vial in a vial radiation shield.

41.2(25) *Vial shield labels.* A licensee shall conspicuously label each vial radiation shield that contains a vial of a radiopharmaceutical with the radiopharmaceutical name or its abbreviation.

41.2(26) *Surveys for contamination and ambient radiation dose rate.*

a. A licensee shall survey with a radiation detection survey instrument at the end of each day of use all areas where radiopharmaceuticals are routinely prepared for use or administered.

b. A licensee shall survey with a radiation detection survey instrument at least once each week all areas where radiopharmaceuticals or radioactive wastes are stored.

c. A licensee shall conduct the surveys required by 41.2(26) "a" and "b" so as to be able to measure dose rates as low as 0.1 millirem (1 μ Sv) per hour.

d. A licensee shall establish dose rate action levels for the surveys required by 41.2(26) "a" and "b" and shall require that the individual performing the survey immediately notify the radiation safety officer if a dose rate exceeds an action level.

e. A licensee shall survey for removable contamination each day of use all areas where radiopharmaceuticals are routinely prepared for use or administered and each week where radioactive materials are stored.

f. A licensee shall conduct the surveys required by 41.2(26) "e" so as to be able to detect contamination on each wipe sample of 2000 disintegrations per minute (33.3 Bq).

g. A licensee shall establish removable contamination action levels for the surveys required by 41.2(26) "e" and shall require that the individual performing the survey immediately notify the radiation safety officer if contamination exceeds action levels.

h. A licensee shall retain a record of each survey required by 41.2(26) "a," "b," and "e" for two years. The record must include the date of the survey, a sketch of each area surveyed, action levels established for each area, the measured dose rate at several points in each area expressed in millirems (microsieverts) per hour or the removable contamination in each area expressed in disintegrations per minute (becquerels) per 100 square centimeters, the serial number and the model number of the instrument used to make the survey or analyze the samples, and the initials of the individual who performed the survey.

i. A licensee does not need to perform the surveys required in this subrule in an area where the patient or human research subject is confined and cannot be released under 41.2(27).

41.2(27) *Release of patients or human research subjects containing radiopharmaceuticals or permanent implants.*

a. The licensee may authorize the release from its control of any individual who has been administered unsealed radioactive materials or permanent implants containing radioactive material if the total effective dose equivalent to any other individual from exposure to the released individual is not likely to exceed 0.5 rem (5 mSv). (NUREG-1556, Vol. 9, "Consolidated Guidance About Materials Licenses: Program-Specific Guidance About Medical Licenses," describes methods for calculating doses to other individuals and contains tables of activities not likely to cause doses exceeding 0.5 rem (5 mSv).)

b. The licensee shall provide the released individual with instructions, including written instructions, on actions recommended to maintain doses to other individuals as low as is reasonably achievable if the total effective dose equivalent to any other individual is likely to exceed 0.1 rem (1 mSv). If the dose to a

breast-feeding infant or child could exceed 0.1 rem (1 mSv) assuming there were no interruption of breast feeding, the instructions shall also include:

- (1) Guidance on the interruption or discontinuation of breast feeding, and
- (2) Information on the consequences of failure to follow the guidance.

c. The licensee shall maintain a record of the basis for authorizing the release of an individual, for three years after the date of release, if the total effective dose equivalent is calculated by:

- (1) Using the retained activity rather than the activity administered,
- (2) Using an occupancy factor less than 0.25 at 1 meter,
- (3) Using the biological or effective half-life, or
- (4) Considering the shielding by tissue.

d. The licensee shall maintain a record for three years after the date of release that instructions were provided to a breast-feeding woman if the radiation dose to the infant or child from continued breast feeding could result in a total effective dose equivalent exceeding 0.5 rem (5 mSv). IDPH Regulatory Guide, Release of Patients Administered Radioactive Materials describes methods for calculating doses to other individuals and contains tables of activities not likely to cause doses exceeding 0.5 rem (5 mSv).

41.2(28) *Mobile nuclear medicine service technical requirements.* A licensee providing mobile nuclear medicine service shall:

a. Transport to each address of use only syringes or vials containing prepared radiopharmaceuticals or radiopharmaceuticals that are intended for reconstitution of radiopharmaceutical kits;

b. Bring into each location of use all radioactive material to be used and, before leaving, remove all unused radioactive material and associated radioactive waste;

c. Secure or keep under constant surveillance and immediate control all radioactive material when in transit or at a location of use;

d. Check survey instruments and dose calibrators as required in 41.2(17)“b”(1)“d” and “e” and 41.2(18)“d” and check all other transported equipment for proper function before medical use at each location of use;

e. Carry a calibrated survey meter in each vehicle that is being used to transport radioactive material and, before leaving a client location of use, survey all areas of radiopharmaceutical use with a radiation detection survey instrument to ensure that all radiopharmaceuticals and all associated radioactive waste have been removed; and

f. Retain a record of each survey required by 41.2(28)“e” for three years. The record must include the date of the survey, a plan of each area that was surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points in each area of use expressed in millirems (microsieverts) per hour, the model and serial number of the instrument used to make the survey, and the initials of the individual who performed the survey.

41.2(29) *Storage of volatiles and gases.*

a. A licensee shall store volatile radiopharmaceuticals and radioactive gases in the shippers’ radiation shield and container.

b. A licensee shall store and use a multidose container in a properly functioning fume hood.

41.2(30) *Decay-in-storage.*

a. A licensee may hold radioactive material with a physical half-life of less than or equal to 120 days for decay-in-storage before disposal without regard to its radioactivity if the licensee:

- (1) Holds radioactive material for decay a minimum of ten half-lives;
- (2) Monitors radioactive material at the container surface before disposal as ordinary trash and determines that its radioactivity cannot be distinguished from the background radiation level with a radiation detection survey instrument set on its most sensitive scale and with no interposed shielding;
- (3) Removes or obliterates all radiation labels; and
- (4) Separates and monitors each generator column individually with all radiation shielding removed to ensure that its contents have decayed to background radiation level before disposal.

b. For radioactive material disposed in accordance with 41.2(30)“a,” the licensee shall retain a record of each disposal for three years. The record must include the date of the disposal, the date on which the radioactive material was placed in storage, the radionuclides disposed, the model and serial number of

the survey instrument used, the background dose rate, the radiation dose rate measured at the surface of each waste container, and the name of the individual who performed the disposal.

41.2(31) *Use of unsealed radioactive material for uptake, dilution, or excretion studies for which a written directive is not required.* Except for quantities that require a written directive under 41.2(87), a licensee may use for uptake, dilution, or excretion studies any unsealed radioactive material prepared for medical use that:

- a. Is obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 641—paragraph 39.4(29)“j” or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements or from a PET radioactive drug producer licensed pursuant to 641—paragraph 39.4(24)“h” or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or
- b. Excludes production of PET radionuclides, prepared by:
 - (1) An authorized nuclear pharmacist;
 - (2) A physician who is an authorized user and who meets the requirements specified in 41.2(68) or 41.2(69) and has work experience in eluting generator systems appropriate for preparation of radioactive drugs for imaging and localization studies, measuring and testing the eluate for radionuclidic purity, and processing the eluate with reagent kits to prepare labeled radioactive drugs; or
 - (3) An individual under the supervision, as specified in 41.2(11), of the authorized nuclear pharmacist in 41.2(31)“b”(1) or the physician who is an authorized user in 41.2(31)“b”(2); or
- c. Is obtained from and prepared by an NRC or agreement state licensee for use in research in accordance with Radioactive Drug Research Committee-approved protocol or an Investigational New Drug (IND) protocol accepted by FDA; or
- d. Is prepared by the licensee for use in research in accordance with a Radioactive Drug Research Committee-approved application or an Investigational New Drug (IND) protocol accepted by FDA.

41.2(32) Reserved.

41.2(33) *Use of unsealed byproduct material for imaging and localization studies for which a written directive is not required.* Except for quantities that require a written directive under 41.2(87), a licensee may use for imaging and localization studies any unsealed byproduct material prepared for medical use that:

- a. Is obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 641—paragraph 39.4(29)“j” or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements or a PET radioactive drug producer licensed pursuant to 641—paragraph 39.4(24)“h” or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or
- b. Excludes production of PET radionuclides, prepared by:
 - (1) An authorized nuclear pharmacist;
 - (2) A physician who is an authorized user and who meets the requirements specified in 41.2(68) or 41.2(69);
 - (3) An individual under the supervision, as specified in 41.2(11), of the authorized nuclear pharmacist in 41.2(33)“b”(1) or the physician who is an authorized user in 41.2(33)“b”(2); or
- c. Is obtained from and prepared by an NRC or agreement state licensee for use in research in accordance with Radioactive Drug Research Committee-approved protocol or an Investigational New Drug (IND) protocol accepted by FDA; or
- d. Is prepared by the licensee for use in research in accordance with a Radioactive Drug Research Committee-approved application or an Investigational New Drug (IND) protocol accepted by FDA.

41.2(34) *Permissible molybdenum-99, strontium-82, and strontium-85 concentrations.*

- a. A licensee shall not administer to humans a radiopharmaceutical that contains:
 - (1) More than 0.15 microcurie of molybdenum-99 per millicurie of technetium-99m (0.15 kilobecquerel of molybdenum-99 per megabecquerel of technetium-99m); or
 - (2) More than 0.02 microcurie of strontium-82 per millicurie of rubidium-82 chloride injection (0.02 kilobecquerel strontium-82 per megabecquerel rubidium-82 chloride); or more than 0.2 microcurie of strontium-85 per millicurie of rubidium-82 chloride injection (0.2 kilobecquerel strontium-85 per megabecquerel rubidium-82 chloride).
- b. A licensee that uses molybdenum-99/technetium-99m generators for preparing a technetium-99m radiopharmaceutical shall measure the molybdenum-99 concentration in each eluate from a generator to demonstrate compliance with 41.2(34)“a.”

c. A licensee that uses a strontium-82/rubidium-82 generator for preparing a rubidium-82 radiopharmaceutical shall, before the first patient use of the day, measure the concentration of radionuclides strontium-82 and strontium-85 to demonstrate compliance with 41.2(34) "a."

d. A licensee who must measure molybdenum-99, strontium-82, or strontium-85 concentration shall retain a record of each measurement for three years. The record shall include:

(1) For each elution or extraction of technetium-99m, the ratio of the measures expressed as microcuries of molybdenum per millicurie of technetium (kilobecquerels of molybdenum per megabecquerel of technetium), the date of the test, and the initials of the individual who performed the test.

(2) For each elution or extraction of rubidium-82, the ratio of the measures expressed as microcuries of strontium-82 per millicurie of rubidium-82 (kilobecquerels of strontium-82 per megabecquerel of rubidium-82), microcuries of strontium-85 per millicurie of rubidium-82 (kilobecquerels of strontium-85 per millicurie of rubidium-82), the date of the test, and the initials of the individual who performed the test.

e. A licensee shall report any measurement that exceeds the limits in 41.2(34) "a" at the time of generator elution, in accordance with the following:

(1) The licensee shall notify by telephone the agency and the distributor of the generator within seven calendar days after discovery that an eluate exceeded the permissible concentration listed in 41.2(34) "a" at the time of generator elution. The telephone report to the agency must include the manufacturer, model number, and serial number (or lot number) of the generator; the results of the measurement; the date of the measurement; whether dosages were administered to patients or human research subjects; when the distributor was notified; and the action taken.

(2) By an appropriate method listed in 641—38.7(136C), the licensee shall submit a written report to the agency within 30 calendar days after discovery of an eluate exceeding the permissible concentration at the time of generator elution. The written report must include the action taken by the licensee; the patient dose assessment; the methodology used to make this dose assessment if the eluate was administered to patients or human research subjects; and the probable cause and an assessment of failure in the licensee's equipment, procedures or training that contributed to the excessive readings if an error occurred in the licensee's breakthrough determination; and the information in the telephone report as required by 41.2(34) "a."

41.2(35) Control of aerosols and gases.

a. A licensee who administers radioactive aerosols or gases shall do so with a system that will keep airborne concentrations within the limits prescribed by 641—40.15(136C) and 641—40.26(136C) of these rules.

b. The system shall either be directly vented to the atmosphere through an air exhaust or provide for collection and decay or disposal of the aerosol or gas in a shielded container.

c. A licensee shall only administer radioactive gases in rooms that are at negative pressure compared to surrounding rooms.

d. Before receiving, using, or storing a radioactive gas, the licensee shall calculate the amount of time needed after a release to reduce the concentration in the area of use to the occupational limit listed in Appendix B of 641—Chapter 40. The calculation shall be based on the highest activity of gas handled in a single container and the measured available air exhaust rate.

e. A licensee shall post the time calculated in 41.2(35) "a" at the area of use and require that, in case of a gas spill, individuals evacuate the room until the posted time has elapsed.

f. A licensee shall check the operation of collection systems monthly and measure the ventilation rates in areas of use at intervals not to exceed six months. Records of these checks and measurements shall be maintained for three years.

g. A copy of the calculations required in 41.2(35) "d" shall be recorded and retained for the duration of the license.

41.2(36) Reserved.

41.2(37) Use of unsealed byproduct material for which a written directive is required. A licensee may use any unsealed byproduct material identified in 41.2(69) "b"(1)"2," seventh bulleted paragraph, prepared for medical use and for which a written directive is required that:

a. Is obtained from:

(1) A manufacturer or preparer licensed under 641—paragraph 39.4(29) “j” or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

(2) A PET radioactive drug producer licensed under 641—paragraph 39.4(24) “h” or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

b. Excludes production of PET radionuclides, prepared by:

(1) An authorized nuclear pharmacist;

(2) A physician who is an authorized user and who meets the requirements of 41.2(68) or 41.2(69); or

(3) An individual under the supervision, as specified in 41.2(11), of the authorized nuclear pharmacist in 41.2(37) “b”(1) or the physician who is an authorized user in 41.2(37) “b”(2); or

c. Is obtained from and prepared by an NRC or agreement state licensee for use in research in accordance with the Investigational New Drug (IND) protocol accepted by FDA; or

d. Is prepared by the licensee for use in research in accordance with an Investigational New Drug (IND) protocol accepted by FDA.

41.2(38) *Safety instruction for radiopharmaceutical therapy and hospitalization.*

a. A licensee shall provide oral and written radiation safety instruction for all personnel caring for patients or human research subjects undergoing radiopharmaceutical therapy and hospitalized for compliance with 41.2(27). Refresher training shall be provided initially and at 12-month intervals or as required for patient care.

b. To satisfy 41.2(38) “a,” the instruction shall describe the licensee’s procedures for:

(1) Patient or human research subject control;

(2) Visitor control;

(3) Contamination control;

(4) Waste control;

(5) Notification of the radiation safety officer, radiation safety officer designee, or authorized user in case of the patient’s or human research subject’s death or medical emergency; and

(6) Training requirements specified in 641—40.110(136C) and 641—40.116(136C) and adopted by reference and included herein.

c. A licensee shall maintain a record of safety instructions required by 41.2(38) for three years. The records must include a description of the instruction, the date of instruction, and the name of the individual who gave the instruction. Such record shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for three years.

41.2(39) *Safety precautions for radiopharmaceutical therapy and hospitalization.*

a. For each patient or human research subject receiving radiopharmaceutical therapy and hospitalized for compliance with 41.2(27), a licensee shall:

(1) Provide a private room with a private sanitary facility or a room, with a private sanitary facility, with another individual who also has received therapy with unsealed radioactive material and who also cannot be released under 41.2(27);

(2) Post the patient’s or human research subject’s door with a “Caution: Radioactive Material” sign and note on the door or on the patient’s or human research subject’s chart where and how long visitors may stay in the patient’s or human research subject’s room;

(3) Authorize visits by individuals under 18 years of age only on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the authorized user after consultation with the radiation safety officer;

(4) Promptly after administration of the dosage, measure the dose rates in contiguous restricted and unrestricted areas with a radiation measurement survey instrument to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 641—subrule 40.26(1) which is adopted by reference and included herein and retain for three years a record of each survey that includes the time and date of the survey, a plan of the area or list of points surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points expressed in millirems (μSv) per hour, the instrument used to make the survey, and the initials of the individual who made the survey;

(5) Either monitor material and items removed from the patient’s or human research subject’s room to determine that any contamination cannot be distinguished from the natural background radiation level with a radiation detection survey instrument set on its most sensitive scale and with no interposed shielding, or handle these materials and items as radioactive waste;

(6) Provide the patient or human research subject with radiation safety guidance that will help to keep radiation dose to household members and the public as low as reasonably achievable before authorizing release of the patient or human research subject;

(7) Survey the patient's or human research subject's room and private sanitary facility for removable contamination with a radiation detection survey instrument before assigning another patient or human research subject to the room. The room must not be reassigned until removable contamination is less than 200 disintegrations per minute (3.33 Bq) per 100 square centimeters; and

b. A licensee shall notify the radiation safety officer or the authorized user immediately if the patient or human research subject dies or has a medical emergency.

41.2(40) Reserved.

41.2(41) *Use of sealed sources for diagnosis.*

a. A licensee must use only sealed sources that are not in medical devices for diagnostic medical uses if the sealed sources are approved in the Sealed Source and Device Registry for diagnostic medicine. The sealed sources may be used for diagnostic medical uses that are not explicitly listed in the Sealed Source and Device Registry but must be used in accordance with the radiation safety conditions and limitations described in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.

b. A licensee must only use medical devices containing sealed sources for diagnostic medical uses if both the sealed sources and medical devices are approved in the Sealed Source and Device Registry for diagnostic medical uses. The diagnostic medical devices may be used for diagnostic medical uses that are not explicitly listed in the Sealed Source and Device Registry but must be used in accordance with the radiation safety conditions and limitations described in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.

c. Sealed sources and devices for diagnostic medical uses may be used in research in accordance with an active Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) application accepted by the FDA provided the requirements in 41.2(15) "a" are met.

41.2(42) Reserved.

41.2(43) *Use of sources for manual brachytherapy.* A licensee shall use only brachytherapy sources:

a. As approved in the Sealed Source and Device Registry for manual brachytherapy medical use. The manual brachytherapy sources may be used for manual brachytherapy uses that are not explicitly listed in the Sealed Source and Device Registry but must be used in accordance with the radiation safety conditions and limitations described in the Sealed Source and Device Registry; or

b. In research to deliver therapeutic doses for medical use in accordance with an active Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) application accepted by the FDA provided the requirements of 41.2(15) are met.

41.2(44) *Safety instruction for manual brachytherapy.*

a. The licensee shall provide oral and written radiation safety instruction to all personnel caring for a patient or human research subject receiving manual brachytherapy and cannot be released under 41.2(27). Refresher training shall be provided initially and at 12-month intervals or as required for patient care.

b. To satisfy 41.2(44) "a," the instruction shall describe:

(1) Size and appearance of the brachytherapy sources;

(2) Safe handling and shielding instructions in case of a dislodged source;

(3) Procedures for patient or human research subject control;

(4) Procedures for visitor control, to include routine visitation of hospitalized individuals in accordance with 641—40.26(136C) and visitation authorized in accordance with 641—40.26(136C);

(5) Procedures for notification of the radiation safety officer, radiation safety officer designee, or authorized user if the patient or human research subject dies or has a medical emergency; and

(6) Training requirements specified in 641—40.110(136C) and 40.116(136C) as adopted by reference and included herein.

c. A licensee shall maintain a record of safety instructions required by 41.2(44) for three years. The records must include a description of the instruction, the date of instruction, the name of the attendee(s), and the name of the individual who gave the instruction for three years.

41.2(45) *Safety precautions for manual brachytherapy.*

a. For each patient or human research subject receiving manual brachytherapy a licensee shall:

(1) Not place the patient or human research subject in the same room with a patient who is not receiving radiation therapy unless the licensee can demonstrate compliance with the requirement of 641—40.26(136C) as adopted by reference and included herein at a distance of 1 meter from the implant;

(2) Post the patient's or human research subject's door with a "Caution: Radioactive Materials" sign and note on the door or the patient's or human research subject's chart where and how long visitors may stay in the patient's or human research subject's room;

(3) Authorize visits by individuals under 18 years of age only on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the authorized user after consultation with the radiation safety officer;

(4) Promptly after implanting the sources, survey the dose rates in contiguous restricted and unrestricted areas with a radiation measurement survey instrument to demonstrate compliance with 641—40.26(136C) as adopted by reference and included herein; and retain for three years a record of each survey that includes the time and date of the survey, a sketch of the area or list of points surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points expressed in millirems (mSv) per hour, the instrument used to make the survey, and the initials of the individual who made the survey;

(5) Provide the patient or human research subject with radiation safety guidance that will help keep the radiation dose to household members and the public as low as reasonably achievable before releasing the patient or human research subject if the patient or human research subject was administered a permanent implant; and

(6) Have applicable emergency response equipment available near each treatment room to respond to a source dislodged from the patient or lodged within the patient following removal of the source applicators.

b. A licensee shall notify the radiation safety officer, radiation safety officer designee, or authorized user immediately if the patient or human research subject dies or has a medical emergency.

41.2(46) *Brachytherapy sources inventory.*

a. Each time brachytherapy sources are returned to an area of storage from an area of use, the licensee shall immediately count or otherwise verify the number returned to ensure that all sources taken from the storage area have been returned.

b. A licensee shall make a record of brachytherapy source utilization which includes:

(1) The names of the individuals permitted to handle the sources;

(2) The number and activity of sources removed from storage, the room number of use and patient's or human research subject's name, the time and date they were removed from storage, the number and activity of sources in storage after the removal, and the initials of the individual who removed the sources from storage; and

(3) The number and activity of sources returned to storage, the room number of use and patient's or human research subject's name, the time and date they were returned to storage, the number and activity of sources in storage after the return, and the initials of the individual who returned the sources to storage.

c. Immediately after implanting sources in a patient or human research subject and immediately after removal of sources from a patient or human research subject, the licensee shall make a radiation survey of the patient or human research subject and the area of use to confirm that no sources have been misplaced. The licensee shall make a record of each survey.

d. A licensee shall maintain the records required in 41.2(46) "b" and "c" for three years.

e. A licensee shall maintain accountability at all times for all brachytherapy sources in storage or use. As soon as possible after removing sources from a patient or a human research subject, a licensee shall return brachytherapy sources to a secure storage area.

41.2(47) *Release of patients or human research subjects treated with temporary implants.*

a. Immediately after removing the last temporary implant source from a patient or human research subject, the licensee shall perform a radiation survey of the patient or human research subject with a radiation detection survey instrument to confirm that all sources have been removed and, for remote afterloaders, returned to the safe shielded position. The licensee shall not release from confinement for medical care a patient or human research subject treated by temporary implant until all sources have been removed.

b. A licensee shall maintain a record of patient or human research subject surveys which demonstrate compliance with 41.2(47) "a" for three years. Each record shall include the date of the survey, the name of the patient or human research subject, the dose rate from the patient or human research subject expressed as millirems (microsieverts) per hour and measured within 1 meter from the patient or human research subject, and the initials of the individual who made the survey.

41.2(48) Reserved.

41.2(49) *Use of a sealed source in a remote afterloader unit, teletherapy unit, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit.*

a. A licensee must only use sealed sources:

(1) Approved and as provided for in the Sealed Source and Device Registry in photon emitting remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units to deliver therapeutic doses for medical uses; or

(2) In research involving photon emitting remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units in accordance with an active Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) application accepted by the FDA provided the requirements of 41.2(15) "a" are met.

b. A licensee must use photon emitting remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units:

(1) Approved in the Sealed Source and Device Registry to deliver a therapeutic dose for medical use. These devices may be used for therapeutic medical treatments that are not explicitly provided for in the Sealed Source and Device Registry but must be used in accordance with radiation safety conditions and limitations described in the Sealed Source and Device Registry; or

(2) In research in accordance with an active Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) application accepted by the FDA provided the requirements of 41.2(15) "a" are met.

41.2(50) *Installation, maintenance, adjustment, and repair.*

a. Only a person specifically licensed by the NRC or an agreement state shall install, maintain, adjust, or repair a remote afterloader unit, teletherapy unit, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit that involves work on the source shielding, the source(s) driving unit, or other electronic or mechanical component that could expose the source(s), or reduce the shielding around the source(s), or compromise the radiation safety of the unit or the source(s).

b. Except for low-dose-rate remote afterloader units, only a person specifically licensed by the NRC or an agreement state shall install, replace, relocate, or remove a sealed source or source contained in other remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.

c. For low-dose-rate remote afterloader units, only a person specifically licensed by the NRC or an agreement state or an authorized medical physicist shall install, replace, relocate, or remove a sealed source(s) contained in the unit.

d. A licensee shall retain a record of the installation, maintenance, adjustment, and repair of remote afterloader units, teletherapy units and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units for three years. The record must include the date, description of the service, and the name of the individual who performed the work.

41.2(51) *Amendments.* In addition to the requirements specified in 41.2(4), a licensee shall apply for and receive a license amendment before:

a. Making any change in the treatment room shielding;

b. Making any change in the location of the teletherapy unit within the treatment room;

c. Using the teletherapy unit in a manner that could result in increased radiation levels in areas outside the teletherapy treatment room;

d. Relocating the teletherapy unit; or

e. Allowing an individual not listed on the licensee's license to perform the duties of the teletherapy physicist.

41.2(52) *Safety procedures and instructions for remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.*

a. A licensee shall:

(1) Secure the unit, the console, the console keys, and the treatment room when not in use or unattended;

(2) Permit only individuals approved by the authorized user, radiation safety officer, or authorized medical physicist to be present in the treatment room during treatment with the source;

(3) Prevent dual operation of more than one radiation producing device in a treatment room, if applicable; and

(4) Develop, implement, and maintain written procedures for responding to an abnormal situation when the operator is unable to place the source in the shielded position, or to remove the patient or human research subject from the radiation field with controls from outside the treatment room. These procedures must include:

1. Instructions for responding to equipment failures and the names of the individuals responsible for implementing corrective actions;

2. The process for restricting access to and posting of the treatment area to minimize the risk of inadvertent exposure; and

3. The names and telephone numbers of the authorized users, the authorized medical physicist, and the radiation safety officer to be contacted if the unit or console operates abnormally.

b. A copy of the procedures required by 41.2(52)“a”(4) must be physically located at the unit console.

c. A licensee shall post instructions at the unit console to inform the operator of:

(1) The location of the procedures required by 41.2(52)“a”(4); and

(2) The names and telephone numbers of the authorized users, the authorized medical physicist, and the radiation safety officer to be contacted if the unit or console operates abnormally.

d. A licensee shall:

(1) Ensure that vendor operational and safety training is provided to all individuals who will operate the unit prior to the first use for patient treatment of a new unit or an existing unit with a manufacturer upgrade that affects the operation and safety of the unit. The vendor operational and safety training must be provided by the device manufacturer or by an individual certified by the device manufacturer to provide the operational and safety training.

(2) Provide operational and safety instruction, initially and at least annually, to all individuals who operate the unit, appropriate to the individual’s assigned duties, in:

1. The procedures identified in 41.2(52)“a”(4); and

2. The operating procedures for the unit.

e. The licensee shall ensure that operators, authorized medical physicists, and authorized users participate in drills of emergency procedures, initially and at least annually.

f. A licensee shall retain a record for three years of individuals receiving instruction required by 41.2(52), a description of the instruction, the date of instruction, the name of the attendee(s), and the name of the individual who gave the instruction.

g. A copy of the procedures required in 41.2(52)“d”(2) shall be retained until the licensee no longer possesses the remote afterloader, teletherapy unit, or gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit.

41.2(53) *Safety precautions for remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.*

a. A licensee shall control access to the teletherapy room by a door at each entrance.

b. A licensee shall equip each entrance to the teletherapy room with an electrical interlock system that shall:

(1) Prevent the operator from turning the primary beam of radiation “on” unless each treatment room entrance door is closed;

(2) Turn the beam of radiation “off” immediately when an entrance door is opened; and

(3) Prevent the primary beam of radiation from being turned “on” following an interlock interruption until all treatment room entrance doors are closed and the beam “on-off” control is reset at the console.

c. A licensee shall require any individual entering the treatment room to ensure, through the use of appropriate monitors, that radiation levels have returned to ambient levels.

d. Except for low-dose-rate remote afterloader units, a licensee shall construct or equip each treatment room with viewing and intercom systems to permit continuous observation of the patient or human research subject from the treatment console during irradiation.

e. For licensed activities where sources are placed within the patient's or human research subject's body, the licensee shall only conduct treatments which allow for expeditious removal of a decoupled or jammed source.

f. In addition to the requirements specified in 41.2(53) "a" through "e," a licensee shall:

(1) For medium-dose-rate and pulsed-dose-rate remote afterloader units, require:

1. An authorized medical physicist and either an authorized user or a physician, under the supervision of an authorized user, who have been trained in the operation of and emergency response for the unit to be physically present during the initiation of all patient treatments involving the unit; and

2. An authorized medical physicist and either an authorized user or an individual, under the supervision of an authorized user, who have been trained to remove the source applicator in the event of an emergency involving the unit to be immediately available during continuation of all patient treatments involving the unit.

(2) For high-dose-rate remote afterloader units, require:

1. An authorized user and an authorized medical physicist to be physically present during the initiation of all patient treatments involving the unit; and

2. An authorized medical physicist and either an authorized user or a physician, under the supervision of an authorized user, who have been trained in the operation and emergency response for the unit, to be physically present during the continuation of all patient treatments involving the unit.

(3) For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units, require an authorized user and an authorized medical physicist to be physically present throughout all patient treatments involving the unit. As used in this subparagraph, "physically present" means to be within hearing distance of normal voice.

(4) Notify the radiation safety officer, or the radiation safety officer designee, and an authorized user as soon as possible if the patient or human research subject has a medical emergency or dies.

g. A licensee shall have applicable emergency response equipment available near each treatment room to respond to a source remaining in the unshielded position or lodged within the patient following completion of the treatment.

41.2(54) Reserved.

41.2(55) *Radiation monitoring device.*

a. A licensee shall have in each teletherapy room a permanent radiation monitor capable of continuously monitoring beam status.

b. Each radiation monitor shall be capable of providing visible notice of a teletherapy unit malfunction that results in an exposed or partially exposed source. The visible indicator of high radiation levels shall be observable by an individual entering the teletherapy room.

c. Each radiation monitor shall be equipped with a backup power supply separate from the power supply to the teletherapy unit. This backup power supply may be a battery system.

d. A radiation monitor shall be checked with a dedicated check source for proper operation each day before the teletherapy unit is used for treatment of patients or human research subjects.

e. A licensee shall maintain a record of the check required by 41.2(55) "d" for three years. The record shall include the date of the check, notation that the monitor indicates when the source is exposed, and the initials of the individual who performed the check.

f. If a radiation monitor is inoperable, the licensee shall require any individual entering the teletherapy room to use a survey instrument or audible alarm personal dosimeter to monitor for any malfunction of the source exposure mechanism. The instrument or dosimeter shall be checked with a dedicated check source for proper operation at the beginning of each day of use. The licensee shall keep a record as described in 41.2(55) "e."

g. A licensee shall promptly repair or replace the radiation monitor if it is inoperable.

41.2(56) *Viewing system.* A licensee shall construct or equip each teletherapy room to permit continuous observation of the patient or human research subject from the teletherapy unit console during irradiation.

41.2(57) *Dosimetry equipment.*

a. Except for low-dose-rate remote afterloader sources where the source output or activity is determined by the manufacturer, a licensee shall have a calibrated dosimetry system available for use. To satisfy this requirement, one of the following two conditions shall be met:

(1) The system must have been calibrated using a system or source traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology and published protocols accepted by nationally recognized bodies, or by a calibration laboratory accredited by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine. The calibration must have been performed within the previous two years and after any servicing that may have affected system calibration; or

(2) The system must have been calibrated within the previous four years; 18 to 30 months after that calibration, the system must have been intercompared with another dosimetry system that was calibrated within the past 24 months by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or by a calibration laboratory accredited by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine. The results of the intercomparison must indicate that the calibration factor of the licensee's system has not changed by more than 2 percent. The licensee may not use the intercomparison result to change the calibration factor. When intercomparing dosimetry systems to be used for calibrating sealed sources for therapeutic units, the licensee shall use a comparable unit with beam attenuators or collimators, if applicable, and sources of the same radionuclide as the source used at the licensee's facility.

b. The licensee shall have available for use a dosimetry system for spot-check measurements. To meet this requirement, the system may be compared with a system that has been calibrated in accordance with 41.2(57) "a." This comparison must have been performed within the previous year and after each servicing that may have affected system calibration. The spot-check system may be the same system used to meet the requirement in 41.2(57) "a."

c. The licensee shall maintain a record of each calibration, intercomparison, and comparison for the duration of the license. For each calibration, intercomparison, or comparison, the record shall include the date, the model numbers and serial numbers of the instruments that were calibrated, intercompared, or compared as required by 41.2(57) "a" and "b," the correction factors that were determined, the names of the individuals who performed the calibration, intercomparison, or comparison, and evidence that the intercomparison meeting was sanctioned by a calibration laboratory or radiologic physics center accredited by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine.

41.2(58) *Full calibration measurements on teletherapy units, remote afterloader units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.*

a. *Teletherapy units.*

(1) A licensee authorized to use a teletherapy unit for medical use shall perform full calibration measurements for each teletherapy unit:

1. Before the first medical use of the unit; and
2. Before medical use under the following conditions:

- Whenever spot-check measurements indicate that the output differs by more than 5 percent from the output of the last full calibration corrected mathematically for radioactive decay;

- Following replacement of the source or following reinstallation of the teletherapy unit in a new location;

- Following any repair of the teletherapy unit that includes removal of the source or major repair of the components associated with the source exposure assembly; and

3. At intervals not exceeding one year.

(2) To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(58) "a"(1), full calibration measurements must include determination of:

1. The output within ± 3 percent for the range of field sizes and for the distance or range of distances used for medical use;

2. The coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device;

3. The uniformity of the radiation field and its dependence on the orientation of the useful beam;

4. Timer accuracy and linearity over the range of use;

5. On-off error; and

6. The accuracy of all distance measuring and localization devices in medical use.

(3) A licensee shall use the dosimetry system described in 41.2(57) to measure the output for one set of exposure conditions. The remaining radiation measurements required in 41.2(58) "a"(2)"1" may be made using the dosimetry system that indicates relative dose rates.

(4) A licensee shall make full calibration measurements required by 41.2(58) "a" in accordance with published protocols accepted by nationally recognized bodies.

(5) A licensee shall mathematically correct the outputs determined in 41.2(58) "a"(2)"1" for physical decay for intervals not exceeding one month for cobalt-60, six months for cesium-137, or at intervals consistent with 1 percent of all other radionuclides.

(6) Full calibration measurements required by 41.2(58) "a"(1) and physical decay corrections required in 41.2(58) "a"(5) must be performed by the authorized medical physicist.

(7) A licensee shall maintain a record of each calibration for the duration of the license. The record shall include the date of the calibration; the manufacturer's name, model number, and serial number for both the unit and the source; tables that describe the output of the unit over the range of field sizes and for the range of distances used in radiation therapy; a determination of the coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device; the measured timer accuracy for a typical treatment time; the calculated "on-off" error; the estimated accuracy of each distance measuring or localization device; and the signature of the authorized medical physicist.

b. Remote afterloader units.

(1) A licensee authorized to use a remote afterloader unit for medical use shall perform full calibration measurements for each unit:

1. Before the first medical use of the unit; and
2. Before medical use under the following conditions:

- Following replacement of the source or following reinstallation of the unit in a new location outside the facility; and

- Following any repair of the unit that includes removal of the source or major repair of the components associated with the source exposure assembly; and

3. At intervals not exceeding one quarter of a year for high-dose-rate, medium-dose-rate, and pulsed-dose-rate remote afterloader units with sources whose half-life exceeds 75 days; and

4. At intervals not exceeding one year for low-dose-rate remote afterloader units.

(2) To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(58) "b"(1), full calibration measurements must include, as applicable, determination of:

1. The output within ± 5 percent;
2. Source positioning accuracy to within ± 1 millimeter;
3. Source retraction with backup battery upon power failure;
4. Length of the source transfer tubes;
5. Timer accuracy and linearity over the typical range of use;
6. Length of the applicators; and
7. Function of the source transfer tubes, applicators, and transfer tube-applicator interfaces.

(3) A licensee shall use the dosimetry system described in 41.2(57) to measure the output.

(4) A licensee shall make full calibration measurements required by 41.2(58) "b"(1) in accordance with published protocols accepted by nationally recognized bodies.

(5) In addition to the requirements for full calibrations for low-dose-rate remote afterloader units in 41.2(58) "b"(2), a licensee shall perform an autoradiograph of the source to verify inventory and source arrangement at intervals not exceeding one quarter of a year.

(6) For low-dose-rate remote afterloader units, a licensee may use measurements provided by the source manufacturer that are made in accordance with 41.2(58) "b."

(7) A licensee shall mathematically correct the outputs determined in 41.2(58) "b"(2)"1" for physical decay intervals consistent with 1 percent physical decay.

(8) Full calibration measurements required by 41.2(58) "b"(1) and physical decay corrections required by 41.2(58) "b"(7) must be performed by the authorized medical physicist.

(9) A licensee shall retain a record of each calibration in accordance with 41.2(58) "a"(7).

c. Gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.

(1) A licensee authorized to use a gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit for medical use shall perform full calibration measurements on each unit:

1. Before the first medical use of the unit;
2. Before medical use under the following conditions:
 - Whenever spot-check measurements indicate that the output differs by more than 5 percent from the output obtained at the last full calibration corrected mathematically for radioactive decay;
 - Following replacement of the sources or following reinstallation of the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit in a new location; and
 - Following any repair of the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit that includes removal of the sources or major repair of the components associated with the source assembly; and
3. At intervals not exceeding one year, with the exception that relative helmet factors need only be determined before the first medical use of a helmet and following any damage to a helmet.

(2) To satisfy the requirement of 41.2(58)“c”(1), full calibration measurements must include determination of:

1. The output within ± 3 percent;
2. Relative helmet factors;
3. Isocenter coincidence;
4. Timer accuracy and linearity over the range of use;
5. On-off error;
6. Trunnion centricity;
7. Treatment table retraction mechanism, using backup battery power or hydraulic backups with the unit off;
8. Helmet microswitches;
9. Emergency timing circuits; and
10. Stereotactic frames and localizing devices (trunnions).

(3) A licensee shall use the dosimetry system described in 41.2(57) to measure the output for one set of exposure conditions. The remaining radiation measurements required in 41.2(58)“c”(2)“1” may be made using a dosimetry system that indicates relative dose rates.

(4) A licensee shall make full calibration measurements required by 41.2(58)“c”(1) in accordance with published protocols accepted by nationally recognized bodies.

(5) A licensee shall mathematically correct the outputs determined in 41.2(58)“c”(2)“1” at intervals not exceeding one month for cobalt-60 and at intervals consistent with 1 percent physical decay for all other radionuclides.

(6) Full calibration measurements required by 41.2(58)“c”(1) and physical decay corrections required in 41.2(58)“c”(5) must be performed by the authorized medical physicist.

(7) A licensee shall retain a record of each calibration in accordance with 41.2(58)“a”(7).

41.2(59) *Periodic spot checks for teletherapy units, remote afterloader units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.*

a. Teletherapy units.

(1) A licensee authorized to use teletherapy units for medical use shall perform output spot checks on each teletherapy unit once in each calendar month that include determination of:

1. Timer accuracy and timer linearity over the range of use;
2. On-off error;
3. The coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device;
4. The accuracy of all distance measuring and localization devices used for medical use;
5. The output for one typical set of operating conditions measured with the dosimetry system described in 41.2(57); and
6. The difference between the measurement made in 41.2(59)“a”(1)“5” and the anticipated output expressed as a percentage of the anticipated output (i.e., the value obtained at last full calibration corrected mathematically for physical decay).

(2) A licensee shall perform measurements required by 41.2(59)“a”(1) in accordance with written procedures established by the authorized medical physicist. That individual need not actually perform the spot-check measurements.

(3) A licensee shall have the authorized medical physicist review the results of each spot check within 15 days. The authorized medical physicist shall notify the licensee as soon as possible in writing of the result of each spot check.

(4) A licensee authorized to use a teletherapy unit for medical use shall perform safety spot checks of each teletherapy facility once in each calendar month and after each source installation to ensure proper operation of:

1. Electrical interlocks at each teletherapy room entrance;
2. Electrical or mechanical stops installed for the purpose of limiting use of the primary beam of radiation (restriction of source housing angulation or elevation, carriage or stand travel and operation of the beam on-off mechanism);
3. Source exposure indicator lights on the teletherapy unit, on the control console, and in the facility;
4. Viewing and intercom systems;
5. Treatment room doors from inside and outside the treatment room; and
6. Electrically assisted treatment room doors with the teletherapy unit electrical power turned off.

(5) If the results of the spot checks required in 41.2(59)“a”(4) indicate the malfunction of any system, the licensee shall lock the control console in the off position and not use the unit except as may be necessary to repair, replace, or check the malfunctioning system.

(6) A licensee shall retain for three years a record of each spot check required in 41.2(59)“a.” The record must include:

1. The date of the spot check;
2. The manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number of the teletherapy unit, source and instrument used to measure the output of the teletherapy unit;
3. An assessment of timer linearity and constancy;
4. The calculated on-off error;
5. A determination of the coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device;
6. The determined accuracy of each distance measuring and localization device;
7. The difference between the anticipated output and the measured output;
8. Notations indicating the operability of each entrance door electrical interlock, each electrical or mechanical source exposure indicator light, and the viewing and intercom system and doors; and
9. The name of the individual who performed the periodic spot check and the signature of the authorized medical physicist who reviewed the record of the spot check.

(7) A licensee shall retain a copy of the procedures required by 41.2(59)“a”(2) until the licensee no longer possesses the teletherapy unit.

b. Remote afterloader units.

(1) A licensee authorized to use a remote afterloader unit for medical use shall perform spot checks of each remote afterloader facility and on each unit:

1. Before the first use of a high-dose-rate, medium-dose-rate, or pulsed-dose-rate remote afterloader unit on a given day;
2. Before each patient treatment with a low-dose-rate remote afterloader unit; and
3. After each source installation.

(2) A licensee shall perform the measurements required by 41.2(59)“b”(1) in accordance with written procedures established by the authorized medical physicist. That individual need not actually perform the spot-check measurements.

(3) A licensee shall have the authorized medical physicist review the results of each spot check within 15 days. The authorized medical physicist shall notify the licensee as soon as possible in writing of the results of each spot check.

(4) To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(59)“b”(1), spot checks must, at a minimum, ensure proper operation of:

1. Electrical interlocks at each remote afterloader unit room entrance;
2. Source exposure indicator lights on the remote afterloader unit, on the control console, and in the facility;
3. Viewing and intercom systems in each high-dose-rate, medium-dose-rate, and pulsed-dose-rate remote afterloader facility;
4. Emergency response equipment;
5. Radiation monitors used to indicate the source position;
6. Timer accuracy;
7. Clock (date and time) in the unit's computer; and
8. Decayed source(s) activity in the unit's computer.

(5) If the results of the spot checks required in 41.2(59) "b"(4) indicate the malfunction of any system, the licensee shall lock the control console in the off position and not use the unit except as may be necessary to repair, replace, or spot check the malfunctioning system.

(6) A licensee shall retain for three years a record of each spot check required in 41.2(59) "b"(4). The record must include:

1. The date of the spot check;
2. The manufacturer's name, model number, and serial number for the remote afterloader unit and source;
3. An assessment of timer accuracy;
4. Notations indicating the operability of each entrance door electrical interlock, radiation monitors, source exposure indicator lights, viewing and intercom systems, and clock and decayed source activity in the unit's computer; and
5. The name of the individual who performed the periodic spot check and the signature of the authorized medical physicist who reviewed the record of the spot check.

(7) A licensee shall retain a copy of the procedures required in 41.2(59) "b"(2) until the licensee no longer possesses the remote afterloader unit.

c. Gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.

(1) A licensee authorized to use a gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit for medical use shall perform spot checks for the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery facility and on each unit:

1. Monthly;
2. Before the first use of the unit on a given day; and
3. After each source installation.

(2) A licensee shall:

1. Perform the measurements required by 41.2(59) "c"(1) in accordance with written procedures established by the authorized medical physicist. That individual need not actually perform the spot-check measurements.

2. Have the authorized medical physicist review the results of each spot check within 15 days. The authorized medical physicist shall notify the licensee as soon as possible in writing of the results of each spot check.

(3) To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(59) "c"(1) "1," spot checks must, at a minimum:

1. Ensure proper operation of treatment table retraction mechanism, using backup battery power or hydraulic backups with the unit off; helmet microswitches; emergency timing circuits; and stereotactic frames and localizing devices (trunnions).

2. Determine:

- The output for one typical set of operating conditions measured with the dosimetry system described in 41.2(57);

- The difference between the measurement made in the above bulleted point and the anticipated output expressed as a percentage of the anticipated output (i.e., the value obtained at last full calibration corrected mathematically for physical decay);

- Source output against computer calculation;
- Timer accuracy and linearity over the range of use;
- On-off error; and

- Trunnion centricity.

(4) To satisfy the requirements of 41.2(59)“c”(1)“2” and “3,” spot checks must ensure proper functioning of:

1. Electrical interlocks at each gamma stereotactic radiosurgery room entrance;
2. Source exposure indicator lights on the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit, on the control console, and in the facility;
3. Viewing and intercom systems;
4. Timer termination;
5. Radiation monitors used to indicate room exposures; and
6. Emergency off buttons.

(5) A licensee shall arrange as soon as possible for the repair of any system identified in 41.2(59)“c”(3) that is not operating properly.

(6) If the results of the spot checks required in 41.2(59)“c”(4) indicate the malfunction of any system, the licensee shall lock the control console in the off position and not use the unit except as may be necessary to repair, replace, or check the malfunctioning system.

(7) A licensee shall retain for three years a record of each spot check required by 41.2(59)“c”(3) and (4). The record must include:

1. The date of the spot check;
2. The manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number for the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit and the survey instrument used to measure the output of the unit;
3. An assessment of timer linearity and accuracy;
4. The calculated on-off error;
5. A determination of trunnion centricity;
6. The difference between the anticipated output and the measured output;
7. An assessment of source output against computer calculations;
8. Notations indicating the operability of radiation monitors, helmet microswitches, emergency timing circuits, on-off buttons, electrical interlocks, source exposure indicator lights, viewing and intercom systems, timer termination, treatment table retraction mechanism, and stereotactic frames and localizing devices (trunnions); and
9. The name of the individual who performed the periodic spot check and the signature of the authorized medical physicist who reviewed the record of the spot check.

(8) A licensee shall retain a copy of the procedures required in 41.2(59)“c”(2) until the licensee no longer possesses the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit.

41.2(60) *Radiation surveys for teletherapy facilities.*

a. In addition to the survey requirements in 641—40.36(136C), a person licensed under 641—41.2(136C) shall make surveys to ensure that the maximum radiation levels and average radiation levels from the surface of the main source safe with the source in the shielded position do not exceed the levels stated in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.

b. The licensee shall make the survey required in 41.2(60)“a” at installation of a new source, and following repairs to the source shielding, the source driving unit, or other electronic or mechanical component that could expose the source, reduce the shielding around the source, or compromise the radiation safety of the source.

c. A licensee shall maintain a record of the radiation measurements made following installation of a source for the duration of the license. The record shall include the date of the measurements, the reason the survey is required, the manufacturer’s name, model number and serial number of the teletherapy unit, the source, and the instrument used to measure radiation levels, each dose rate measured around the teletherapy source while in the “off” position and the average of all measurements, a plan of the areas surrounding the treatment room that were surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points in each area expressed in millirems (μSv) per hour, the calculated maximum level of radiation over a period of one week for each restricted and unrestricted area, and the signature of the radiation safety officer.

41.2(61) *Safety spot checks for teletherapy facilities.*

a. A licensee shall promptly check all systems listed in 41.2(59) "g" for proper function after each installation of a teletherapy source and after making any change for which an amendment is required by 41.2(51).

b. If the results of the safety spot checks required in 41.2(61) "a" indicate the malfunction of any system specified in 41.2(59), the licensee shall lock the control console in the "off" position and not use the unit except as may be necessary to repair, replace, or check the malfunctioning system.

c. A licensee shall maintain a record of the safety spot checks following installation of a source for three years. The record shall include notations indicating the operability of each entrance door interlock, each electrical or mechanical stop, each beam condition indicator light, the viewing system, doors, and the signature of the radiation safety officer.

41.2(62) *Modification of teletherapy unit or room before beginning a treatment program.* If the survey required by 41.2(60) indicates that any individual member of the public is likely to receive a dose greater than those permitted by 641—40.26(136C) before beginning the treatment program, the licensee shall:

a. Either equip the unit with stops or add additional radiation shielding to ensure compliance with 641—40.26(136C);

b. Perform the survey required by 41.2(60) again; and

c. Include in the report required by 41.2(63) the results of the initial survey, a description of the modification made to comply with 41.2(62) "a," and the results of the second survey; or

d. Request and receive a license amendment under 641—40.26(136C) that authorizes radiation levels in unrestricted areas greater than those permitted by 641—40.26(136C).

41.2(63) *Reports of teletherapy surveys, checks, tests, and measurements.* A licensee shall furnish a copy of the records required in 41.2(60), 41.2(61), and 41.2(62) and the output from the teletherapy source expressed as rems (sieverts) per hour at 1 meter from the source as determined during the full calibration required in 41.2(58) to the agency within 30 days following completion of the action that initiated the record requirement.

41.2(64) *Full-inspection servicing for teletherapy and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.*

a. A licensee shall have each teletherapy unit and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit fully inspected and serviced during each source replacement to assure proper functioning of the source exposure mechanism and other safety components. The interval between each full inspection shall not exceed five years for each teletherapy unit and shall not exceed seven years for each gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit.

b. This inspection and servicing shall be performed only by persons specifically licensed to do so by the NRC or an agreement state.

c. A licensee shall maintain a record of the full inspection and servicing for the duration of the use of the unit. The record shall contain the inspector's name, the inspector's license number, the date of inspection, the manufacturer's name and model number and serial number for both the teletherapy unit and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit and source, a list of components inspected, a list of components serviced and the type of service, a list of components replaced, and the signature of the inspector.

41.2(65) *Training for radiation safety officer.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an individual fulfilling the responsibilities of the radiation safety officer or an individual assigned duties and tasks as an associate radiation safety officer as provided in 41.2(8) to be an individual who:

a. Is certified by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state and who meets the requirements in 41.2(65) "d." The names of the board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state are posted on the NRC's Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall:

(1) Require all candidates for certification to:

1. Hold a bachelor's or graduate degree from an accredited college or university in physical science or engineering or biological science with a minimum of 20 college credits in physical science;

2. Have five or more years of professional experience in health physics (graduate training may be substituted for no more than two years of the required experience) including at least three years in applied health physics; and

3. Pass an examination administered by diplomats of the specialty board, which evaluates knowledge and competence in radiation physics and instrumentation, radiation protection, mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity, radiation biology, and radiation dosimetry; or

(2) Require all candidates for certification to:

1. Hold a master's or doctor's degree in physics, medical physics, other physical science, engineering, or applied mathematics from an accredited college or university;

2. Have two years of either full-time practical training or supervised experience in medical physics under the supervision of a medical physicist who is certified in medical physics by a specialty board recognized by the NRC or an agreement state, or in clinical nuclear medicine facilities providing either diagnostic or therapeutic services under the direction of physicians who meet the requirements for authorized users in 41.2(68), 41.2(69), or 41.2(75); and

3. Pass an examination administered by diplomats of the specialty board that assesses knowledge and competence in clinical diagnostic radiological or nuclear medicine physics and in radiation safety; or

b. Has:

(1) Completed a structured educational program consisting of both:

1. 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training in the following areas:

- Radiation physics and instrumentation;
- Radiation protection;
- Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
- Radiation biology; and
- Radiation dosimetry; and

2. One year of full-time radiation safety experience under the supervision of the individual identified as the radiation safety officer on an NRC or agreement state license or permit issued by the NRC master material licensee that authorizes similar types of use of byproduct material. An associate radiation safety officer may provide supervision for those areas for which the associate radiation safety officer is authorized on an NRC or agreement state license or permit issued by an NRC master material licensee. The full-time radiation safety experience must involve the following:

- Shipping, receiving, and performing related radiation surveys;
- Using and performing checks for proper operation of instruments used to determine the activity of dosages, survey meters, and instruments used to measure radionuclides;
- Securing and controlling byproduct material;
- Using administrative controls to avoid mistakes in the administration of byproduct material;
- Using procedures to prevent or minimize radioactive contamination and using proper decontamination procedures;
- Using emergency procedures to control byproduct material; and
- Disposing of byproduct material; and

(2) This individual must obtain a written attestation signed by a preceptor radiation safety officer or associate radiation safety officer who has experience with the radiation safety aspects of similar types of use of byproduct material for which the individual is seeking approval as a radiation safety officer or an associate radiation safety officer. The written attestation must state that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(65)“b”(1) and 41.2(65)“d” and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as a radiation safety officer or as an associate radiation safety officer for a medical use license; or

c. (1) Is a medical physicist who has been certified by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state under 41.2(74)“a,” has experience in radiation safety aspects of similar types of use of byproduct material for which the licensee is seeking the approval of the individual as a radiation safety officer or an associate radiation safety officer, and meets the requirements in 41.2(65)“d”; or

(2) Is an authorized user, authorized medical physicist, or authorized nuclear pharmacist identified on an NRC or agreement state license, a permit issued by an NRC master material licensee, a permit issued by an NRC or agreement state licensee of broad scope, or a permit issued by an NRC master material licensee broad scope permittee, has experience with the radiation safety aspects of similar types of use of

byproduct material for which the licensee seeks the approval of the individual as the radiation safety officer or associate radiation safety officer and meets the requirements in 41.2(65)“d”; or

(3) Has experience with the radiation safety aspects of the types of use of byproduct material for which the individual is seeking simultaneous approval both as the radiation safety officer and the authorized user on the same new medical use license or new medical use permit issued by an NRC master material licensee. The individual must also meet the requirements in 41.2(65)“d”; and

d. Has training in the radiation safety, regulatory issues, and emergency procedures for the types of use for which the licensee seeks approval. This training requirement may be satisfied by completing training that is supervised by a radiation safety officer, associate radiation safety officer, authorized medical physicist, authorized nuclear pharmacist, or authorized user, as appropriate, who is authorized for the type of use for which the licensee is seeking approval.

41.2(66) Reserved.

41.2(67) *Training for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user of unsealed byproduct material for the uses authorized under 41.2(31) to be a physician who:

a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state. The names of board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

(1) Complete 60 hours of training and experience in basic radionuclide handling techniques and radiation safety applicable to the medical use of unsealed radioactive material for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies as described in 41.2(67)“c”(1)“1” and “2”; and

(2) Pass an examination administered by diplomats of the specialty board that assesses knowledge and competence in radiation safety, radionuclide handling, and quality control; or

b. Is an authorized user under 41.2(68) or 41.2(69) or meets equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

c. (1) Has completed 60 hours of training and experience, including a minimum of 8 hours of classroom and laboratory training, in basic radionuclide handling techniques applicable to the medical use of unsealed radioactive material for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies. The training and experience must include:

1. Classroom and laboratory training in radiation physics and instrumentation; radiation protection; mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity, chemistry of radioactive material for medical use, and radiation biology; and

2. Work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(67), 41.2(68), 41.2(69) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, involving:

- Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;

- Performing quality control procedures on instruments used to determine the activity of dosages and performing checks for proper operation of survey meters;

- Calculating, measuring, and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;

- Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of unsealed radioactive material;

- Using procedures to contain spilled radioactive material safely and using proper decontamination procedures;

- Administering dosages of radioactive drugs to patients or human research subjects; and

(2) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(67)“c”(1) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user under 41.2(31). The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(67), 41.2(68), 41.2(69), or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets

the requirements in 41.2(67), 41.2(68), 41.2(69), or 41.2(75), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(67) “c”(1).

41.2(68) *Training for imaging and localization studies.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require the authorized user of unsealed byproduct material for the uses authorized under 41.2(33) to be a physician who:

a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state. The names of board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

(1) Complete 700 hours of training and experience in basic radionuclide handling techniques and radiation safety applicable to the medical use of unsealed radioactive material for imaging and localization studies as described in 41.2(68) “c”(1) “1” and “2”; and

(2) Pass an examination administered by diplomats of the specialty board, which assesses knowledge and competence in radiation safety, radionuclide handling, and quality control; or

b. Is an authorized user under 41.2(69) and meets the requirements in 41.2(68) “c”(1) “2,” seventh bulleted paragraph, or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

c. (1) Has completed 700 hours of training and experience, including a minimum of 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training, in basic radionuclide handling techniques applicable to the medical use of unsealed radioactive material for imaging and localization studies. The training and experience must include, at a minimum:

1. Classroom and laboratory training in the following areas:

- Radiation physics and instrumentation;
- Radiation protection;
- Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
- Chemistry of radioactive material for medical use;
- Radiation biology, and

2. Work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(68); 41.2(69) and 41.2(68) “c”(1) “2,” seventh bulleted paragraph; 41.2(75); or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements. An authorized nuclear pharmacist who meets the requirements in 41.2(75) or 41.2(78) may provide the supervised work experience for the seventh bulleted paragraph of 41.2(68) “c”(1) “2.” Work experience must involve:

● Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;

● Performing quality control procedures on instruments used to determine the activity of dosages and performing checks for proper operation of survey meters;

● Calculating, measuring, and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;

● Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of unsealed radioactive material;

● Using procedures to contain spilled radioactive material safely and using proper decontamination procedures;

● Administering dosages of radioactive drugs to patients or human research subjects; and

● Eluting generator systems appropriate for preparation of radioactive drugs for imaging and localization studies, measuring and testing the eluate for radionuclidic purity, and processing the eluate with reagent kits to prepare labeled radioactive drugs; and

(2) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(68) “c”(1) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user for the medical uses authorized under 41.2(31) and 41.2(33). The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(68); 41.2(69) and 41.2(68) “c”(1) “2,” seventh bulleted paragraph; or 41.2(75), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(68); 41.2(69) and 41.2(68) “c”(1) “2,” seventh bulleted paragraph; or 41.2(75); or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(68) “c”(1).

41.2(69) *Training for use of unsealed byproduct material for which a written directive is required.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user of unsealed byproduct material for the uses authorized under 41.2(37) to be a physician who:

a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state and who meets the requirements in 41.2(69) “b”(1) “2,” seventh bulleted paragraph. The names of the board certificates that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To be recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

(1) Successfully complete residency training in a radiation therapy or nuclear medicine training program or a program in a related medical specialty. These residency training programs must include 700 hours of training and experience as described in 41.2(69) “b”(1) “1” through 41.2(69) “b”(1) “2,” fifth bulleted paragraph. Eligible training programs must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, or the Committee on Post-Graduate Training of the American Osteopathic Association; and

(2) Pass an examination, administered by diplomats of the specialty board, which tests knowledge and competence in radiation safety, radionuclide handling, quality assurance, and clinical use of unsealed radioactive material for which a written directive is required; or

b. (1) Has completed 700 hours of training and experience, including a minimum of 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training, in basic radionuclide handling techniques applicable to the medical use of unsealed radioactive material requiring a written directive. The training and experience must include:

1. Classroom and laboratory training in the following areas:

- Radiation physics and instrumentation;
- Radiation protection;
- Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
- Chemistry of radioactive material for medical use; and
- Radiation biology; and

2. Work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements. A supervising authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69) “b” must also have experience in administering dosages in the same dosage category or categories (i.e., 41.2(69) “b”(1) “2,” seventh bulleted paragraph) as the individual requesting authorized user status. The work experience must involve:

- Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;

- Performing quality control procedures on instruments used to determine the activity of dosages and performing checks for proper operation of survey meters;

- Calculating, measuring, and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;

- Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of unsealed radioactive material;

- Using procedures to contain spilled radioactive material safely and using proper decontamination procedures;

- Reserved.

- Administering dosages of radioactive drugs to patients or human research subjects from the three categories in this bulleted paragraph. Radioactive drugs containing radionuclides in categories not included are regulated under 41.2(88). This work experience must involve a minimum of three cases in each of the following categories for which the individual is requesting authorized user status:

- Oral administration of less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131, for which a written directive is required;

- Oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131 (experience with at least three cases in this category also satisfies the requirement in the above category);

- Parenteral administration of any radioactive drug that contains a radionuclide that is primarily used for its electron emissions, beta radiation characteristics, alpha radiation characteristics, or photon energy less than 150 keV for which a written directive is required; and

(2) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(69) “b”(1) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user for the medical uses authorized under 41.2(37) for which the individual is requesting authorized user status. The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements and has experience in administering dosages in the same dosage category or categories as the individual requesting authorized user status; or

2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, has experience in administering dosages in the same dosage category or categories as the individual requesting authorized user status, and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(69) “b”(1).

c. For training only for oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive in quantities less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) or quantities greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels), see 41.2(81) or 41.2(82).

41.2(70) *Training for use of manual brachytherapy sources.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user of a manual brachytherapy source for the uses authorized under 41.2(43) to be a physician who:

- a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state. The names of the board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state must be posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

- (1) Successfully complete a minimum of three years of residency training in a radiation oncology program approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Committee on Post-Graduate Training of the American Osteopathic Association; and

- (2) Pass an examination, administered by diplomats of the specialty board, that tests knowledge and competence in radiation safety, radionuclide handling, treatment planning, quality assurance, and clinical use of manual brachytherapy; or

- b. (1) Has completed a structured educational program in basic radionuclide handling techniques applicable to the use of manual brachytherapy sources that includes:

1. 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training in the following areas:

- Radiation physics and instrumentation;
- Radiation protection;
- Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and
- Radiation biology; and

2. 500 hours of work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(70) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements at a medical facility authorized to use byproduct materials under 41.2(43), involving:

- Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;

- Checking survey meters for proper operation;
- Preparing, implanting, and removing brachytherapy sources;
- Maintaining running inventories of material on hand;
- Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of radioactive material;

and

- Using emergency procedures to control radioactive material; and

(2) Has completed three years of supervised clinical experience in radiation oncology under an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(70) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, as part of a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiation Oncology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association. This experience may be obtained concurrently with the supervised work experience required in 41.2(70)“b”(1)“2”; and

(3) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(70)“b”(1) and (2) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user of manual brachytherapy sources for the medical uses authorized under 41.2(43). The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(70), 41.2(75), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(70), 41.2(75), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(70)“b”(1) and (2).

41.2(71) Training for ophthalmic use of strontium-90. Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require the authorized user of strontium-90 for ophthalmic radiotherapy to be a physician who:

- a. Is an authorized user under 41.2(70) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

- b. (1) Has completed 24 hours of classroom and laboratory training applicable to the medical use of strontium-90 for ophthalmic radiotherapy. The training must include:

1. Radiation physics and instrumentation;
2. Radiation protection;
3. Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and
4. Radiation biology; and

- (2) Has completed supervised clinical training in ophthalmic radiotherapy under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution, clinic, or private practice that includes the use of strontium-90 for the ophthalmic treatment of five individuals. This supervised clinical training must involve:

1. Examination of each individual to be treated;
2. Calculation of the dose to be administered;
3. Administration of the dose; and
4. Follow-up and review of each individual’s case history; and

- (3) Has obtained written attestation, signed by a preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(70), 41.2(71) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(71)“b”(1) and (2) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user of strontium-90 for ophthalmic use.

41.2(72) *Training for use of sealed sources for diagnosis.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require the authorized user of a diagnostic sealed source or a device authorized under 41.2(41) to be a physician, dentist, or podiatrist who:

a. Is certified by a specialty board whose certification process includes all of the requirements in 41.2(72) “c” and “d” and whose certification has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state. The names of the board certificates that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state must be posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page; or

b. Is an authorized user for uses listed in 41.2(33) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

c. Has completed eight hours of classroom and laboratory training in basic radionuclide handling techniques specifically applicable to the use of the device. The training must include:

- (1) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
 - (2) Radiation protection;
 - (3) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and
 - (4) Radiation biology; and
- d.* Has completed training in the use of the device for the uses requested.

41.2(73) *Training for use of remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user of a sealed source for a use authorized under 41.2(49) to be a physician who:

a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state and who meets the requirements in 41.2(73) “c.” The names of board certification that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

(1) Successfully complete a minimum of three years of residency training in a radiation therapy program approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Committee on Post-Graduate Training of the American Osteopathic Association; and

(2) Pass an examination, administered by diplomats of the specialty board, which tests knowledge and competence in radiation safety, radionuclide handling, treatment planning, quality assurance, and clinical use of stereotactic radiosurgery, remote afterloaders, and external beam therapy; or

b. (1) Has completed a structured educational program in basic radionuclide techniques applicable to the use of a sealed source in a therapeutic medical unit that includes:

1. 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training in the following areas:
 - Radiation physics and instrumentation;
 - Radiation protection;
 - Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and
 - Radiation biology; and
2. 500 hours of work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(73) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements at a medical facility that is authorized to use byproduct material in 41.2(49), involving:

● Reviewing full calibration measurements and periodic spot checks;

- Preparing treatment plans and calculating treatment doses and times;
- Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of radioactive material;
- Implementing emergency procedures to be followed in the event of the abnormal operation of the medical unit or console;

● Checking and using survey meters; and

- Selecting the proper dose and how it is to be administered; and

(2) Has completed three years of supervised clinical experience in radiation therapy under an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(73) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, as part of a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiation Oncology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association. This experience may be obtained concurrently with the supervised work experience required by 41.2(73) “b”(1)“2”; and

(3) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(73) “b”(1) and (2) and 41.2(73) “c” and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user of each type of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized user status. The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(73) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements for an authorized user for each type of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized user status; or

2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(73), 41.2(75), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, for the type(s) of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized user status, and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(73) “b”(1) and (2); and

- c. Has received training in device operation, safety procedures, and clinical use for the type of use for which authorization is sought. This training requirement may be satisfied by satisfactory completion of a training program provided by the vendor for new users or by receiving training supervised by an authorized user or authorized medical physicist, as appropriate, who is authorized for the type of use for which the individual is seeking authorization.

41.2(74) *Training for an authorized medical physicist.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require the authorized medical physicist to be an individual who:

- a. Is certified by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the agency, NRC, or an agreement state and who meets the requirements in 41.2(74) “c.” The names of the board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

- (1) Hold a master’s or doctor’s degree in physics, medical physics, other physical science, engineering, or applied mathematics from an accredited college or university;

- (2) Have two years of either full-time practical training or supervised experience in medical physics:

1. Under the supervision of a medical physicist who is certified in medical physics by a specialty board recognized under this rule by the NRC or an agreement state; or

2. In clinical radiation facilities providing high-energy, external beam therapy (photons and electrons with energies greater than or equal to 1 million electron volts) and brachytherapy services under the direction of physicians who meet the requirements for authorized users in 41.2(70), 41.2(73), or 41.2(75); and

- (3) Pass an examination, administered by diplomats of the specialty board, that assesses knowledge and competence in clinical radiation therapy, radiation safety, calibration, quality assurance, and treatment planning for external beam therapy, brachytherapy, and stereotactic radiosurgery; or

- b. (1) Holds a master’s or doctor’s degree in physics, medical physics, other physical science, engineering, or applied mathematics from an accredited college or university; and has completed one year of full-time training in medical physics and an additional year of full-time work experience under the supervision of an individual who meets the requirements for an authorized medical physicist for the type of use for which the individual is seeking authorization. This training and work experience must be conducted in clinical radiation facilities that provide high-energy, external beam therapy (photons and electrons with energies greater than or equal to 1 million electron volts) and brachytherapy services and must include:

1. Performing sealed source leak tests and inventories;

2. Performing decay corrections;

3. Performing full calibration and periodic spot checks of external beam treatment units, stereotactic radiosurgery units, and remote afterloading units, as applicable; and

4. Conducting radiation surveys around external beam treatment units, stereotactic radiosurgery units, and remote afterloading units, as applicable; and

(2) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(74)“b”(1) and “c” and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized medical physicist for each type of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized medical physicist status. The written attestation must be signed by a preceptor authorized medical physicist who meets the requirements in 41.2(74) or 41.2(75) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements for an authorized medical physicist for each type of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized medical physicist status.

c. Has training for the type of use for which authorization is sought that includes hands-on device operation, safety procedures, clinical use, and the operation of a treatment planning system. This training requirement may be satisfied by satisfactorily completing either a training program provided by the vendor or by training supervised by an authorized medical physicist who is authorized for the type of use for which the individual is seeking authorization.

41.2(75) *Training for experienced radiation safety officer, authorized medical physicist, nuclear pharmacist, authorized nuclear pharmacist, authorized users and teletherapy or medical physicists.*

a. (1) An individual identified on an NRC or agreement state license, on a permit issued by the NRC or agreement state broad scope licensee, on a master material license permit, or by a master material license permittee of broad scope as a radiation safety officer, a teletherapy or medical physicist, an authorized medical physicist, a nuclear pharmacist or an authorized nuclear pharmacist on or before July 22, 2020, need not comply with the training requirements of 41.2(65), 41.2(74), or 41.2(78), respectively, except the radiation safety officers and authorized medical physicists identified in this paragraph must meet the training requirements in 41.2(65)“d” or 41.2(74)“c,” as appropriate, for any material or uses for which they were not authorized prior to this date.

(2) Any individual certified by the American Board of Health Physics in comprehensive health physics; American Board of Radiology; American Board of Nuclear Medicine; American Board of Science in Nuclear Medicine; Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties in Nuclear Pharmacy; American Board of Medical Physics in radiation oncology physics; Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in nuclear medicine; American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; or American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine on or before October 24, 2005, need not comply with the training requirements of 41.2(65) to be identified as a radiation safety officer or as an associate radiation safety officer on an NRC or an agreement state license or NRC master material license permit for those materials and uses that these individuals performed on or before October 24, 2005.

(3) Any individual certified by the American Board of Radiology in therapeutic radiological physics, roentgen ray and gamma ray physics, X-ray and radium physics, or radiological physics, or certified by the American Board of Medical Physics in radiation oncology physics, on or before October 24, 2005, need not comply with the training requirements for an authorized medical physicist described in 41.2(74), for those materials and uses that these individuals performed on or before October 24, 2005.

b. (1) Physicians, dentists, or podiatrists identified as authorized users for the medical use of byproduct material on a license issued by the NRC or agreement state, a permit issued by an NRC master material licensee, a permit issued by an NRC broad scope licensee, or a permit issued by an NRC master material license broad scope permittee before July 22, 2020, who perform only those medical uses for which they were authorized before that date need not comply with the training requirements of 41.2(67), 41.2(68), 41.2(69), 41.2(70), 41.2(71), 41.2(72), 41.2(73), 41.2(81), 41.2(82), or 41.2(89).

(2) Physicians, dentists, or podiatrists not identified as authorized users for the medical use of byproduct material issued by the NRC or agreement state, a permit issued by an NRC master material licensee, a permit issued by an NRC broad scope licensee, or a permit issued by an NRC master material license broad scope permittee who perform only those medical uses for which they were authorized on or before October 24, 2005, need not comply with the training requirements of 41.2(67), 41.2(68), 41.2(69),

41.2(70), 41.2(71), 41.2(72), 41.2(73), 41.2(81), 41.2(82), or 41.2(89) for those materials and uses that these individuals performed on or before October 24, 2005, as follows:

1. For uses authorized under 41.2(31) or 41.2(33), or oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive for imaging and localization purposes, a physician who was certified on or before October 24, 2005, in nuclear medicine by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine; diagnostic radiology by the American Board of Radiology; diagnostic radiology or radiology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; or American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine in nuclear medicine;

2. For uses authorized under 41.2(37), a physician who was certified on or before October 24, 2005, by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine; the American Board of Radiology in radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology; nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology after 1984;

3. For uses authorized under 41.2(43) or 41.2(49), a physician who was certified on or before October 24, 2005, in radiology, therapeutic radiology or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology; radiation oncology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; radiology, with specialization in radiotherapy, as a British “Fellow of the Faculty of Radiology” or “Fellow of the Royal College of Radiology”; or therapeutic radiology by the Canadian Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons; and

4. For uses authorized under 41.2(41), a physician who was certified on or before October 24, 2005, in radiology, diagnostic radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology; nuclear medicine by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine; diagnostic radiology or radiology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; or nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

(3) Physicians, dentists, or podiatrists who used only accelerator-produced radioactive materials, discrete sources of radium-226, or both, for medical uses performed at a government agency or federally recognized Indian tribe before November 30, 2007, or at all other locations of use before August 8, 2009, or an earlier date as noticed by the NRC, need not comply with the training requirements of 41.2(67), 41.2(68), 41.2(69), 41.2(70), 41.2(71), 41.2(72), 41.2(73), 41.2(81), 41.2(82), or 41.2(89) when performing the same medical uses. A physician, dentist, or podiatrist, who used only accelerator-produced radioactive materials, discrete sources of radium-226, or both, for medical uses at the locations and time period identified in this paragraph, qualifies as an authorized user for those materials and uses performed before these dates, for the purposes of this rule.

c. Individuals who need not comply with training requirements as described in this subrule may serve as preceptors for, and supervisors of, applicants seeking authorization on an agency license for the same uses for which these individuals are authorized.

41.2(76) Reserved.

41.2(77) *Recentness of training.* The training and experience specified in 41.2(65) to 41.2(78) and 41.2(81), 41.2(82), 41.2(85), and 41.2(89) shall have been obtained within the seven years preceding the date of application or the individual shall have had related continuing education and continuing applicable experience since the required training and experience were completed.

41.2(78) *Training for an authorized nuclear pharmacist.* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require the authorized nuclear pharmacist to be a pharmacist who:

- a. Is certified by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state. The names of board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page. To have its certification process recognized, a specialty board shall require all candidates for certification to:

- (1) Have graduated from a pharmacy program accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education (ACPE) or have passed the Foreign Pharmacy Graduate Examination Committee (FPGEC) examination;

- (2) Hold a current, active license to practice pharmacy;

(3) Provide evidence of having acquired at least 4,000 hours of combined training and experience in nuclear pharmacy practice. Academic training may be substituted for no more than 2,000 hours of the required training and experience; and

(4) Pass an examination in nuclear pharmacy administered by diplomats of the specialty board that assesses knowledge and competency in procurement, compounding, quality assurance, dispensing, distribution, health and safety, radiation safety, provision of information and consultation, monitoring patient outcomes, research and development; or

b. Has completed 700 hours in a structured education program consisting of both:

(1) 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training in the following areas:

1. Radiation physics and instrumentation;
2. Radiation protection;
3. Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
4. Chemistry of radioactive material for medical use; and
5. Radiation biology; and

(2) Supervised practical experience in a nuclear pharmacy involving:

1. Shipping, receiving, and performing related radiation surveys;

2. Using and performing checks for proper operation of instruments used to determine the activity of dosages, survey meters and, if appropriate, instruments used to measure alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides;

3. Calculating, assaying, and safely preparing dosages for patients or human research subjects;

4. Using administrative controls to avoid medical events in the administration of byproduct material; and

5. Using procedures to prevent or minimize radioactive contamination and using proper decontamination procedures; and

c. Has obtained written attestation, signed by a preceptor authorized nuclear pharmacist, that the individual satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(78)“b” and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized nuclear pharmacist.

41.2(79) and 41.2(80) Reserved.

41.2(81) *Training for the oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive in quantities less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels).* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user for the oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive in quantities less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) to be a physician who:

a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process includes all of the requirements in 41.2(81)“c”(1) and (2) and whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state. The names of the board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state are posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page; or

b. Is an authorized user under 41.2(69)“a” or “b” for uses in the oral administration of less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131 for which a written directive is required, or oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131 or 41.2(82) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

c. (1) Has successfully completed 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training, applicable to the medical use of sodium iodide I-131 for procedures requiring a written directive. The training must include:

1. Radiation physics and instrumentation;
2. Radiation protection;
3. Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
4. Chemistry of radioactive material for medical use; and
5. Radiation biology; and

(2) Has work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69)“a” or “b,” 41.2(75), 41.2(81) or 41.2(82) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements. A supervising authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69)“b” must also have experience in administering dosages as follows: oral administration of less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22

gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131, for which a written directive is required; or oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131. The work experience must involve:

1. Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;
2. Performing quality control procedures on instruments used to determine the activity of dosages and performing checks for proper operation of survey meters;
3. Calculating, measuring, and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;
4. Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of radioactive material;
5. Using procedures to contain spilled radioactive material safely and using proper decontamination procedures; and
6. Administering dosages to patients or human research subjects that include at least three cases involving the oral administration of less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 Gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131; and

(3) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(81)“c”(1) and (2) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user for oral administration of less than or equal to 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries) of sodium iodide (I-131) for medical uses authorized under 41.2(37). The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75), 41.2(81) or 41.2(82) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements and has experience in administering dosages as follows: oral administration of less than or equal to 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131, for which a written directive is required; or oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131; or
2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75), 41.2(81), 41.2(82), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; has experience in administering dosages orally as specified in 41.2(69)“b”(1)“2,” seventh bulleted paragraph; and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(81)“c”(1) and (2).

41.2(82) *Training for the oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive in quantities greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels).* Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user for the oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive in quantities greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) to be a physician who:

- a. Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process includes all of the requirements in 41.2(82)“c”(1) and (2), and whose certification has been recognized by the NRC or agreement state. The names of the board certifications that have been recognized by the NRC or agreement state must be posted on the NRC’s Medical Uses Licensee Toolkit web page; or
- b. Is an authorized user under 41.2(69)“a” or “b” for oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131 or meets equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or
- c. (1) Has successfully completed 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training, applicable to the medical use of sodium iodide I-131 for procedures requiring a written directive. The training must include:
 1. Radiation physics and instrumentation;
 2. Radiation protection;
 3. Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
 4. Chemistry of radioactive material for medical use; and
 5. Radiation biology; and

(2) Has work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69)“a” or “b,” 41.2(75) or 41.2(82) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements. A supervising authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69)“b” must also have experience in oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131. The work experience must involve:

1. Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;
2. Performing quality control procedures on instruments used to determine the activity of dosages and performing checks for proper operation of survey meters;
3. Calculating, measuring, and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;
4. Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of radioactive material;
5. Using procedures to contain spilled radioactive material safely and using proper decontamination procedures; and
6. Administering dosages to patients or human research subjects that include at least three cases involving the oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131; and

(3) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(82)“c”(1) and (2) and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user for oral administration of greater than or equal to 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries) of sodium iodide (I-131) for medical uses authorized in 41.2(37). The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75) or 41.2(82) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements and has experience in oral administration of greater than 33 millicuries (1.22 gigabecquerels) of sodium iodide I-131; or
2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75), 41.2(82), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; has experience in administering dosages orally with greater than 33 millicuries of sodium iodide I-131, as specified in 41.2(69)“b”(1)“2,” seventh bulleted paragraph; and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(82)“c”(1) and (2).

41.2(83) Provisions for the protection of human research subjects.

a. A licensee may conduct research involving human research subjects only if the licensee uses the radioactive materials authorized on its specific license for the uses authorized on its license.

b. If the research is conducted, funded, supported, or regulated by another federal agency that has implemented Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (Federal Policy), the licensee shall, before conducting research:

(1) Obtain review and approval of the research from an “Institutional Review Board,” as defined and described in the Federal Policy; and

(2) Obtain “informed consent,” as defined and described in the Federal Policy, from the human research subjects.

c. If the research will not be conducted, funded, supported, or regulated by another federal agency that has implemented the Federal Policy, the licensee shall, before conducting research, apply for and receive a specific amendment to its medical use license. The amendment request must include a written commitment that the licensee will, before conducting research:

(1) Obtain review and approval of the research from an “Institutional Review Board,” as defined and described in the Federal Policy; and

(2) Obtain “informed consent,” as defined and described in the Federal Policy, from the human research subjects.

d. Nothing in this subrule relieves a licensee from complying with the other requirements of these rules.

41.2(84) *Calibration measurements of brachytherapy sources.*

a. Before the first medical use of a brachytherapy source on or after January 1, 2003, a licensee shall have:

(1) Determined the source output or activity using a dosimetry system that meets the requirements of 41.2(57);

(2) Determined the source positioning accuracy within applicators; and

(3) Used published protocols currently accepted by nationally recognized bodies to meet the requirements of 41.2(84)“a.”

b. A licensee may use measurements that are provided by the source manufacturer or by a calibration laboratory accredited by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine and that are made in accordance with 41.2(84)“a”(1) and (2).

c. A licensee shall mathematically correct the outputs or activities determined in 41.2(84)“a” for physical decay at intervals consistent with 1 percent physical decay.

d. A licensee shall retain a record of each calibration for three years after the last use of the source. The record must include:

(1) The date of the calibration;

(2) The manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number for the source and the instruments used to calibrate the source;

(3) The source output or activity;

(4) The source positioning accuracy within the applicators; and

(5) The signature of the authorized medical physicist.

41.2(85) *Strontium-90 sources for ophthalmic treatment.*

a. Licensees who use strontium-90 for ophthalmic treatments must ensure that certain activities as specified in 41.2(85)“b” are performed by either:

(1) An authorized medical physicist; or

(2) An individual who:

1. Is identified as an ophthalmic physicist on a specific medical use license issued by the NRC or an agreement state, permit issued by an NRC or agreement state broad scope medical use licensee, medical use permit issued by an NRC master material licensee, or permit issued by an NRC master material licensee broad scope medical use permittee; and

2. Holds a master’s or doctor’s degree in physics, medical physics, other physical sciences, engineering, or applied mathematics from an accredited college or university; and

3. Has successfully completed one year of full-time training in medical physics and an additional year of full-time work experience under the supervision of a medical physicist; and

4. Has documented training in:

• The creation, modification, and completion of written directives;

• Procedures for administrations requiring a written directive; and

• Performing the calibration measurements of brachytherapy sources as detailed in 41.2(84).

b. The individuals who are identified in 41.2(85)“a” must:

(1) Calculate the activity of each strontium-90 source that is used to determine the treatment times for ophthalmic treatments. The decay must be based on the activity determined under 41.2(84); and

(2) Assist the licensee in developing, implementing, and maintaining written procedures to provide high confidence that the administration is in accordance with the written directive. These procedures must include the frequencies that the individual meeting the requirements in 41.2(85)“a” will observe treatments, review the treatment methodology, calculate treatment time for the prescribed dose, and review records to verify that the administrations were in accordance with the written directives.

c. A licensee shall retain a record of the activity of each strontium-90 source for the life of the source. The record must include:

(1) The date and initial activity of the source under 41.2(84); and

(2) For each decay calculation, the date and the source activity as determined under this subrule.

41.2(86) *Therapy-related computer systems.* The licensee shall perform acceptance testing on the treatment planning system of therapy-related computer systems in accordance with published protocols accepted by nationally recognized bodies. At a minimum, the acceptance must include, as applicable, verification of:

- a. The source-specific input parameters required by the dose calculation algorithm;
 - b. The accuracy of dose, dwell time, and treatment time calculations at representative points;
 - c. The accuracy of isodose plots and graphic displays;
 - d. The accuracy of the software used to determine sealed source positions from radiographic images;
- and
- e. The accuracy of electronic transfer of the treatment delivery parameters to the treatment delivery unit from the treatment planning system.

41.2(87) *Written directives.* Each licensee or registrant shall meet the following objectives:

a. A written directive must be dated and signed by an authorized user before the administration of I-131 sodium iodide greater than 30 microcuries, any therapeutic dosage of unsealed byproduct material or any therapeutic dose of radiation from byproduct material.

(1) If, because of the emergent nature of the patient's condition, a delay in order to provide a written directive would jeopardize the patient's health, an oral directive is acceptable.

(2) The information contained in the oral directive must be documented as soon as possible in writing in the patient's record. A written directive must be prepared within 48 hours of the oral directive.

b. Prior to administration, a written directive must contain the patient's or human research subject's name and the following information:

(1) For any administration of quantities greater than 30 microcuries of sodium iodide I-131: the dosage;

(2) For a therapeutic administration of a radiopharmaceutical other than sodium iodide I-131: the radiopharmaceutical, dosage, and route of administration;

(3) For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery: the total dose, treatment site, and values for the target coordinate setting per treatment for each anatomically distinct treatment site;

(4) For teletherapy: the total dose, dose per fraction, number of fractions, treatment site, and overall treatment period;

(5) For high-dose-rate remote afterloading brachytherapy: the radionuclide, treatment site, dose per fraction, number of fractions and total dose;

(6) For permanent implant brachytherapy:

1. Before implantation: the treatment site, the radionuclide, and the total source strength; and

2. After implantation but before the patient leaves the post-treatment recovery area: the treatment site, the number of sources implanted, the total source strength implanted, and the date; or

(7) For all other brachytherapy, including low-, medium-, and pulsed-dose-rate remote afterloaders:

1. Prior to implantation: treatment site, the radionuclide, and dose; and

2. After implantation but prior to completion of the procedure: the radionuclide, treatment site, number of sources, total source strength and exposure time (or, equivalently, the total dose), and date;

(8) For therapeutic use of radiation machines, see 41.3(14).

c. Prior to each administration, the patient's or human research subject's identity is verified by more than one method as the individual named in the written directive.

d. The final plans of treatment and related calculations for brachytherapy, teletherapy, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery are in accordance with the respective written directives.

e. Each administration is in accordance with the written directive through checking both manual and computer-generated dose calculations and verifying that any computer-generated dose calculations are correctly transferred into the consoles of the medical units authorized by 641—Chapter 41.

f. Determine if a reportable medical event, as described in 641—38.2(136C), has occurred.

g. Determine, for a permanent implant brachytherapy, within 60 calendar days from the date the implant was performed, the total source strength administered outside of the treatment site compared to the total source strength documented in the postimplantation portion of the written directive, unless a written justification of patient unavailability is documented.

h. A written revision to an existing written directive may be made if the revision is dated and signed by an authorized user before the administration of the dosage of unsealed byproduct material, the brachytherapy dose, the gamma stereotactic radiosurgery dose, the teletherapy dose, or the next fractional dose.

(1) If, because of the patient's condition, a delay in order to provide a written revision to an existing written directive would jeopardize the patient's health, an oral revision to an existing written directive is acceptable.

(2) The oral revision must be documented as soon as possible in the patient's record. A revised written directive must be signed by the authorized user within 48 hours of the oral revision.

i. A copy of the written directive in auditable form shall be retained for three years after the date of administration.

41.2(88) *Other medical uses of byproduct material or radiation from byproduct material.* A licensee may use byproduct material or a radiation source approved for medical use which is not specifically addressed in 641—41.2(136C) (e.g., Y-90 microspheres, liquid brachytherapy, intravascular brachytherapy) if:

- a.* The applicant or licensee has submitted the information required by the agency; and
- b.* The applicant or licensee has received written approval from the agency in a license or license amendment and uses the material in accordance with the regulations and specific conditions the agency considers necessary for the medical use of the material.

41.2(89) *Training for the parenteral administration of unsealed byproduct material requiring a written directive.*

a. Except as provided in 41.2(75), the licensee shall require an authorized user for the parenteral administration requiring a written directive to be a physician who:

(1) Is an authorized user under 41.2(69) for parenteral administration uses listed in 41.2(69) "b"(1) "2," seventh bulleted paragraph, or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; or

(2) Is an authorized user under 41.2(70) or 41.2(73) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, and who meets the requirements in 41.2(89) "b"; or

(3) Is certified by a medical specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the NRC or an agreement state under 41.2(70) or 41.2(73) and who meets the requirements in 41.2(89) "b"; or

b. The physician:

(1) Has successfully completed 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training, applicable to parenteral administrations listed in 41.2(69) "b"(1) "2," seventh bulleted paragraph. The training must include:

- 1. Radiation physics and instrumentation;
- 2. Radiation protection;
- 3. Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
- 4. Chemistry of radioactive material for medical use; and
- 5. Radiation biology; and

(2) Has work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75) or 41.2(89) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements, in the parenteral administration listed in 41.2(69) "b"(1) "2," seventh bulleted paragraph. A supervising authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(89), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements must have experience in administering dosages in the same category or categories as the individual requesting authorized user status. The work experience must involve:

- 1. Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely, and performing the related radiation surveys;
- 2. Performing quality control procedures on instruments used to determine the activity of dosages, and performing checks for proper operation of survey meters;
- 3. Calculating, measuring, and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;
- 4. Using administrative controls to prevent a medical event involving the use of unsealed byproduct material;
- 5. Using procedures to contain spilled byproduct material safely, and using proper decontamination procedures; and

6. Administering dosages to patients or human research subjects, that include at least three cases involving the parenteral administration as specified in 41.2(69) “b”(1)“2,” seventh bulleted paragraph; and

(3) Has obtained written attestation that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in 41.2(89) “b”(1) or (2), and is able to independently fulfill the radiation safety-related duties as an authorized user for the parenteral administration of unsealed byproduct material requiring a written directive. The attestation must be obtained from either:

1. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75) or 41.2(89) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements. A preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(89) or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements must have experience in administering dosages in the same category or categories as the individual requesting authorized user status; or

2. A residency program director who affirms in writing that the attestation represents the consensus of the residency program faculty where at least one faculty member is an authorized user who meets the requirements in 41.2(69), 41.2(75), 41.2(89), or equivalent NRC or agreement state requirements; has experience in administering dosages in the same dosage category or categories as the individual requesting authorized user status; and concurs with the attestation provided by the residency program director. The residency training program must be approved by the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and must include training and experience specified in 41.2(89) “b”(1) and (2).

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641—41.3(136C) Therapeutic use of radiation machines.

41.3(1) Scope and applicability.

a. This subrule establishes requirements, for which the registrant is responsible, for use of therapeutic radiation machines.

b. The use of therapeutic radiation machines shall be by, or under the supervision of, a physician who meets the training/experience criteria established by 41.3(5).

c. Unless specifically required otherwise by 641—41.3(136C), all registrants are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapters 38 to 40.

41.3(2) Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in 641—38.2(136C) and 641—40.2(136C), the following definitions are specific to 641—41.3(136C).

“*Accessible surface*” means surface of equipment or of an equipment part that can be easily or accidentally touched by persons without the use of a tool.

“*Added filtration*” means any filtration which is in addition to the inherent filtration.

“*Beam-limiting device*” means a field defining collimator, integral to the therapeutic radiation machine, which provides a means to restrict the dimensions of the useful beam.

“*Beam-scattering foil*” means a thin piece of material (usually metallic) placed in the beam to scatter a beam of electrons in order to provide a more uniform electron distribution in the useful beam.

“*Bent beam linear accelerator*” means a linear accelerator geometry in which the accelerated electron beam must change direction by passing through a bending magnet.

“*Contact therapy system*” means a therapeutic radiation machine with a short target-to-skin distance (TSD), usually less than 5 centimeters.

“*Dose monitor unit (DMU)*” means a unit response from the beam monitoring system from which the absorbed dose can be calculated.

“*External beam radiation therapy*” means therapeutic irradiation in which the source of radiation is at a distance from the body.

“*Field flattening filter*” means a filter used to homogenize the absorbed dose rate over the radiation field.

“*Filter*” means material placed in the useful beam to change beam quality or its intensity profile in therapeutic radiation machines.

“Gantry” means that part of a radiation therapy system supporting and allowing movements of the radiation head around a center of rotation.

“Interruption of irradiation” means the stopping of irradiation with the possibility of continuing irradiation without resetting of operating conditions at the control panel.

“Isocenter” means the center of the sphere through which the useful beam axis passes while the gantry moves through its full range of motions.

“Megavolt (MV) (mega electron volt (MeV))” means the energy equal to that acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of 1 million volts in a vacuum. (Note: Current convention is to use MV for photons and MeV for electrons.)

“Monitor unit (MU).” See “Dose monitor unit.”

“Moving beam radiation therapy” means radiation therapy with continuous displacement of one or more mechanical axes relative to the patient during irradiation. It includes arc therapy, skip therapy, conformal therapy, intensity modulation, and rotational therapy.

“Nominal treatment distance” means:

1. For electron irradiation, the distance from the scattering foil, virtual source, or exit window of the electron beam to the entrance surface of the irradiated object along the central axis of the useful beam.
2. For X-ray irradiation, the virtual source or target to isocenter distance along the central axis of the useful beam. For nonisocentric equipment, this distance shall be that specified by the manufacturer.

“Periodic quality assurance check” means a procedure which is performed to ensure that a previous calibration continues to be valid.

“Practical range of electrons” corresponds to classical electron range where the only remaining contribution to dose is from bremsstrahlung X-rays. A further explanation may be found in “Clinical Electron Beam Dosimetry: Report of AAPM Radiation Therapy Committee Task Group 25” (Medical Physics 18(1): 73-109, Jan/Feb 1991) and ICRU Report 35, “Radiation Dosimetry: Electron Beams with Energies Between 1 and 50 MeV,” International Agency on Radiation Units and Measurements, September 15, 1984.

“Radiation field.” See “Useful beam.”

“Radiation head” means the structure from which the useful beam emerges.

“Radiation therapy physicist” means an individual qualified in accordance with 41.3(6).

“Redundant beam monitoring system” means a combination of two dose monitoring systems in which each system is designed to terminate irradiation in accordance with a preselected number of dose monitor units.

“Shadow tray” means a device attached to the radiation head to support auxiliary beam blocking material.

“Stationary beam radiation therapy” means radiation therapy without displacement of one or more mechanical axes relative to the patient during irradiation.

“Target” means that part of an X-ray tube or accelerator onto which is directed a beam of accelerated particles to produce ionizing radiation or other particles.

“Tenth-value layer (TVL)” means the thickness of a specified material which attenuates X-radiation or gamma radiation to an extent such that the air kerma rate, exposure rate or absorbed dose rate is reduced to one-tenth of the value measured without the material at the same point.

“Therapeutic radiation machine” means X-ray or electron-producing equipment designed and used for external beam radiation therapy.

“Virtual source” means a point from which radiation appears to originate.

41.3(3) Registration or license requirements. No person shall receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire therapeutic radiation machines except as authorized in a registration issued pursuant to 641—39.1(136C) to 641—39.4(136C).

41.3(4) General administrative requirements for facilities using therapeutic radiation machines.

a. Administrative controls. The registrant shall be responsible for directing the operation of the therapeutic radiation machines which have been registered with the agency. The registrant or the registrant’s agent shall ensure that the requirements of 641—41.3(136C) are met in the operation of the therapeutic radiation machine(s).

b. A therapeutic radiation machine which does not meet the provisions of these regulations shall not be used for irradiation of patients unless authorized by the agency.

41.3(5) Training for external beam radiation therapy authorized users. The registrant for any therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(17) or 41.3(18) shall require the authorized user to be a physician who:

a. Is certified in:

- (1) Radiology or therapeutic radiology by the American Board of Radiology; or
- (2) Radiation oncology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; or
- (3) Radiology, with specialization in radiotherapy, as a British “Fellow of the Faculty of Radiology” or “Fellow of the Royal College of Radiology”; or
- (4) Therapeutic radiology by the Canadian Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons; or

b. Is in the active practice of therapeutic radiology, and has completed 200 hours of instruction in basic radiation techniques applicable to the use of an external beam radiation therapy unit, 500 hours of supervised work experience, and a minimum of three years of supervised clinical experience.

c. To satisfy the requirement for instruction in 41.3(5) “b” above, the classroom and laboratory training shall include:

- (1) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
- (2) Radiation protection;
- (3) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of ionization radiation; and
- (4) Radiation biology.

d. To satisfy the requirement for supervised work experience in 41.3(4) “b” above, training shall be under the supervision of an authorized user and shall include:

- (1) Reviewing the full calibration measurements and periodic quality assurance checks;
- (2) Evaluating prepared treatment plans and calculation of treatment times/patient treatment settings;
- (3) Using administrative controls to prevent misadministrations;
- (4) Implementing emergency procedures to be followed in the event of the abnormal operation of an external beam radiation therapy unit or console; and
- (5) Checking and using radiation survey meters.

e. To satisfy the requirement for a period of supervised clinical experience, training shall include one year in a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and an additional two years of clinical experience in therapeutic radiology under the supervision of an authorized user. The supervised clinical experience shall include:

- (1) Examining individuals and reviewing their case histories to determine their suitability for external beam radiation therapy treatment, and any limitations/contraindications;
- (2) Selecting proper dose and how it is to be administered;
- (3) Calculating the external beam radiation therapy doses and collaborating with the authorized user in the review of patients’ progress; consideration of the need to modify originally prescribed doses or treatment plans as warranted by patients’ reaction to radiation; and
- (4) Postadministration follow-up and review of case histories.

f. Notwithstanding the requirements of 41.3(5) “b,” the registrant for any therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(17) and 41.3(18) may also submit the training of the prospective authorized user physician for agency review.

g. A physician shall not act as an authorized user for any therapeutic radiation machine until such time as said physician’s training has been reviewed and approved by the registrant.

41.3(6) Training for radiation therapy physicist. The registrant for any therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(17) or (18) shall require the radiation therapy physicist to:

a. Be registered with the agency, under the provisions of 641—subrule 39.3(3) of these regulations, as a provider of radiation services in the area of calibration and compliance surveys of external beam radiation therapy units; and

b. Be certified by the American Board of Radiology in:

- (1) Therapeutic radiological physics; or

- (2) Roentgen-ray and gamma-ray physics; or
- (3) X-ray and radium physics; or
- (4) Radiological physics; or
- (5) Therapeutic medical physics; or
- c. Be certified by the American Board of Medical Physics in radiation oncology physics; or
- d. Be certified by the Canadian College of Physicists in Medicine; or
- e. Hold a master's or doctor's degree in physics, biophysics, radiological physics, or health physics, and have completed one year of full-time training in therapeutic radiological physics and also one year of full-time work experience under the supervision of a radiation therapy physicist at a medical institution. To meet this requirement, the individual shall have performed the tasks listed in 41.3(16) "a," 41.3(17) "c" and "d," and 41.3(18) "e" and "f" under the supervision of a radiation therapy physicist during the year of work experience.

41.3(7) Qualifications of operators. Individuals who will be operating a therapeutic radiation machine for medical use shall be adequately instructed in the safe operating procedures and hold a current permit to practice in radiation therapy as a radiation therapist under the provisions of 641—Chapter 42. The permit holder shall make the permit available at the individual's place of employment. If the permit holder works at more than one facility, a duplicate of the permit shall be kept at each facility.

41.3(8) Written safety procedures and rules shall be developed by a radiation therapy physicist and shall be available in the control area of a therapeutic radiation machine, including any restrictions required for the safe operation of the particular therapeutic radiation machine. The operator shall be able to demonstrate familiarity with these rules. All individuals associated with the operation of a therapeutic radiation machine shall be instructed in and shall comply with procedures for maintaining written directives.

41.3(9) Individuals shall not be exposed to the useful beam except for medical therapy purposes and unless such exposure has been ordered in writing by a physician. This provision specifically prohibits deliberate exposure of an individual for training, demonstration or other non-healing arts purposes.

41.3(10) Records of visiting authorized users. Notwithstanding the provisions of 41.3(5), a registrant may permit any physician to act as a visiting authorized user for up to 60 days per calendar year under the following conditions:

- a. The visiting authorized user has the prior written permission of the registrant's management and, if the use occurs on behalf of an institution, the institution's radiation safety committee;
- b. The visiting authorized user meets the requirements of 41.3(5); and
- c. The registrant maintains copies of all records specified in 41.3(5) for five years from the date of the last visit.

41.3(11) Information and maintenance record and associated information. The registrant shall maintain the following information in a separate file or package for each therapeutic radiation machine for inspection by the agency:

- a. Report of acceptance testing;
- b. Records of all surveys, calibrations, and periodic quality assurance checks of the therapeutic radiation machine required by 641—41.3(136C), as well as the name(s) of person(s) who performed such activities;
- c. Records of maintenance or modifications, or both, performed on the therapeutic radiation machine after July 9, 1997, as well as the name(s) of person(s) who performed such services;
- d. Signature of person authorizing the return of therapeutic radiation machine to clinical use after service, repair, or upgrade.
- e. Records of training specified in 41.3(5) and 41.3(6).

41.3(12) Records retention. All records required by 641—41.3(136C) shall be retained until disposal is authorized by the agency unless another retention period is specifically authorized in 641—41.3(136C). All required records shall be retained in an active file from at least the time of generation until the next agency inspection. Any required record generated before the last agency inspection may be microfilmed or otherwise archived as long as a complete copy can be retrieved until such time the agency authorizes final disposal.

41.3(13) Reserved.

41.3(14) Written directives. Each registrant shall meet the following:

a. A written directive must be dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of radiation.

(1) If, because of the patient's condition, a delay in the order to provide a written revision to an existing directive would jeopardize the patient's health, an oral revision to an existing written directive will be acceptable, provided that the oral revision is documented as soon as possible in writing in the patient's record and a revised written directive is signed by an authorized user within 48 hours of the oral revision.

(2) The written directive must contain the patient or human research subject's name, the type and energy of the beam, the total dose, dose per fraction, treatment site, and number of fractions.

(3) A written revision to an existing written directive may be made provided that the revision is dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of the external beam dose, or the next fractional dose.

(4) The registrant shall retain a copy of the written directive for three years.

b. Procedures for administration. The registrant shall have written procedures that provide the following information:

(1) Prior to the administration of each course of radiation treatment, the patient's or human research subject's identity is verified by more than one method as the individual named in the written directive;

(2) Each administration is in accordance with the written directive;

(3) External beam radiation therapy final plans of treatment and related calculations are in accordance with the respective written directives by:

1. Checking both manual and computer-generated dose calculations to verify that they are correct and in accordance with the written directive; and

2. Verifying that any computer-generated calculations are correctly transferred into the consoles of authorized therapeutic medical units;

(4) Any unintended deviation from the written directive is identified, evaluated and appropriate action is taken; and

(5) The registrant retains a copy of the procedures for administrations for the duration of the registration.

41.3(15) Reports and notifications of misadministrations.

a. A registrant shall report any event resulting from intervention of a patient or human research subject in which the administration of external beam radiation results, or will result, in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system as determined by a physician.

b. Other than events that result from intervention by a patient or human research subject, a registrant shall report any event in which the administration of an external beam radiation therapy dose results in:

(1) A dose that differs from the prescribed dose by more than 5 rem (0.05 sievert) effective dose equivalent, 50 rem (0.5 sievert) to an organ or tissue, or 50 rem (0.5 sievert) shallow dose equivalent to the skin, and either:

1. The total dose delivered differs from the prescribed dose by 20 percent or more; or

2. The fractionated dose delivered differs from the prescribed dose for a single fraction by 50 percent or more.

(2) A dose that exceeds 5 rem (0.05 sievert) effective dose equivalent, 50 rem (0.5 sievert) to an organ or tissue, or 50 rem (0.5 sievert) shallow dose equivalent to the skin from either of the following:

1. An administration of the wrong treatment modality;

2. An administration to the wrong individual or human research subject.

(3) A dose to the skin or an organ or tissue other than the treatment site that exceeds by 50 rem (0.5 sievert) to an organ or tissue and 50 percent or more of the dose expected from the administration defined in the written directive.

c. The registrant shall notify the agency by telephone no later than the next calendar day after the discovery of a misadministration.

d. The registrant shall submit a written report to the agency within 15 days after the discovery of a misadministration. The written report shall include:

- (1) The registrant's name;
- (2) The name of the prescribing physician;
- (3) A brief description of the event;
- (4) Why the event occurred;
- (5) The effect, if any, on the individual or individuals who received the misadministration;
- (6) Actions, if any, that have been taken, or are planned, to prevent recurrence;
- (7) Certification that the registrant notified the individual or the individual's responsible relative or guardian, and if not, why not.

e. The report to the agency shall not contain the individual's name or any other information that could lead to the identification of the individual.

f. The registrant shall provide notification of the event to the referring physician and also notify the individual who is the subject of the misadministration no later than 24 hours after its discovery, unless the referring physician personally informs the registrant either that the referring physician will inform the individual or that, based on medical judgment, the physician's telling the individual would be harmful. The registrant is not required to notify the individual without first consulting the referring physician. If the referring physician or the affected individual cannot be reached within 24 hours, the registrant shall notify the individual as soon as possible thereafter. The registrant may not delay any appropriate medical care for the individual, including any necessary remedial care as a result of the misadministration, because of any delay in notification. To meet the requirements of this paragraph, the notification of the individual who is the subject of the misadministration may be made instead to that individual's responsible relative or guardian. If a verbal notification is made, the registrant shall inform the individual, or appropriate responsible relative or guardian, that a written description of the event may be obtained from the registrant upon request. The registrant shall provide such a written description if requested.

g. Aside from the notification requirement, nothing in this subrule affects any rights or duties of registrants and physicians in relation to each other, to individuals affected by the misadministration, or to individuals' responsible relatives or guardians.

h. A copy of the record required in this subrule shall be provided to the referring physician, if other than the registrant, within 15 days after discovery of the misadministration.

i. Records of misadministrations. A registrant shall retain a record of misadministrations reported in this subrule for three years. The record must contain the following:

- (1) The registrant's name and the names of the individuals involved;
- (2) The social security number or other identification number, if one has been assigned, of the individual who is the subject of the misadministration;
- (3) A brief description of the event; why it occurred; and the effect, if any, on the individual;
- (4) The actions, if any, taken or planned to prevent recurrence; and
- (5) Whether the registrant notified the individual or the individual's responsible relative or guardian, and, if not, whether such failure to notify was based on guidance from the referring physician.

41.3(16) General technical requirements for facilities using therapeutic radiation machines.

a. Protection surveys.

(1) The registrant shall ensure that radiation protection surveys of all new facilities, and existing facilities not previously surveyed, are performed with an operable radiation measurement survey instrument calibrated within the past 12 months. The radiation protection survey shall be performed by, or under the direction of, a radiation therapy physicist or a certified health physicist and shall verify that, with the therapeutic radiation machine in a "BEAM-ON" condition, with the largest clinically available treatment field and with a scattering phantom in the useful beam of radiation:

1. Radiation levels in restricted areas are not likely to cause personnel exposures in excess of the limits specified in 641—subrule 40.15(1); and

2. Radiation levels in unrestricted areas do not exceed the limits specified in 641—paragraphs 40.26(1) "a" and "b."

(2) In addition to the requirements of 41.3(16) "a"(1), a radiation protection survey shall also be performed prior to any subsequent medical use and:

1. After making any change in the treatment room shielding;

2. After making any change in the location of the therapeutic radiation machine within the treatment room;

3. After relocating the therapeutic radiation machine; or

4. Before using the therapeutic radiation machine in a manner that could result in increased radiation levels in areas outside the external beam radiation therapy treatment room.

(3) The survey record shall indicate all instances where the facility, in the opinion of the radiation therapy physicist or a certified health physicist, is in violation of applicable regulations. The survey record shall also include the date of the measurements, the reason the survey is required, the manufacturer's name, model number and serial number of the therapeutic radiation machine, the instrument(s) used to measure radiation levels, a plan of the areas surrounding the treatment room that were surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points in each area expressed in microsieverts or millirems per hour, the calculated maximum level of radiation over a period of one week for each restricted and unrestricted area, and the signature of the individual responsible for conducting the survey.

(4) If the results of the surveys required by 41.3(16) "a"(1) or (2) indicate any radiation levels in excess of the respective limit specified in 41.3(16) "a"(1), the registrant shall lock the control in the "OFF" position and not use the unit:

1. Except as may be necessary to repair, replace, or test the therapeutic radiation machine, the therapeutic radiation machine shielding, or the treatment room shielding; or

2. Until the registrant has received a specific exemption in writing from the agency.

b. Modification of radiation therapy unit or room before beginning a treatment program. If the survey required by 41.3(16) "a" indicates that an individual in an unrestricted area may be exposed to levels of radiation greater than those permitted by 641—paragraphs 40.26(1) "a" and "b," before beginning the treatment program the registrant shall:

- (1) Either equip the unit with beam direction interlocks or add additional radiation shielding to ensure compliance with 641—paragraphs 40.26(1) "a" and "b";

- (2) Perform the survey required by 41.3(16) "a" again; and

- (3) Include in the report required by 41.3(16) "d" the results of the initial survey, a description of the modification made to comply with 41.3(5) "b"(1), and the results of the second survey; or

- (4) Request and receive written authorization from the agency that authorizes radiation levels in unrestricted areas greater than those permitted by 641—paragraphs 40.26(1) "a" and "b."

c. Dosimetry equipment.

- (1) The registrant shall have a calibrated dosimetry system available for use. The system shall have been calibrated by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) or by an American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM) Accredited Dosimetry Calibration Laboratory (ADCL). The calibration shall have been performed within the previous 24 months and after any servicing that may have affected system calibration.

1. For beams with energies greater than 1 MV (1 MeV), the dosimetry system shall have been calibrated for Cobalt-60.

2. For beams with energies equal to or less than 1 MV (1 MeV), the dosimetry system shall have been calibrated at an energy (energy range) appropriate for the radiation being measured.

- (2) The registrant shall have available for use a dosimetry system for quality assurance check measurements. To meet this requirement, the system may be compared with a system that has been calibrated in accordance with 41.3(16) "c"(1). This comparison shall have been performed within the previous 12 months and after each servicing that may have affected system calibration. The quality assurance check system may be the same system used to meet the requirement in 41.3(16) "c"(1).

- (3) The registrant shall maintain a record of each dosimetry system calibration, intercomparison, and comparison for the duration of the license or registration. For each calibration, intercomparison, or comparison, the record shall include the date, the model numbers and serial numbers of the instruments that were calibrated, intercompared, or compared as required by 41.3(16) "c"(1) and (2), the correction factors that were determined, the names of the individuals who performed the calibration, intercomparison, or comparison, and evidence that the intercomparison was performed by, or under the direct supervision and in the physical presence of, a radiation therapy physicist.

d. Reports of external beam radiation therapy surveys and measurements. The registrant for any therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(17) or 41.3(18) shall furnish a copy of the records required in 41.3(16) "a" and "b" to the agency within 30 days following completion of the action that initiated the record requirement.

41.3(17) Therapeutic radiation machines of less than 500 kV.

a. Equipment requirements.

(1) Leakage radiation. When the X-ray tube is operated at its maximum rated tube current for the maximum kV, the leakage air kerma rate shall not exceed the value specified at the distance specified for that classification of therapeutic radiation machine:

1. 5-50 kV systems. The leakage air kerma rate measured at any position 5 centimeters from the tube housing assembly shall not exceed 100 mrad (1 mGy) in any one hour.

2. >50 and <500 kV systems. The leakage air kerma rate measured at a distance of one meter from the target in any direction shall not exceed 1 rad (1 cGy) in any one hour. This air kerma rate measurement may be averaged over areas no larger than 100 square centimeters. In addition, the air kerma rate at a distance of 5 centimeters from the surface of the tube housing assembly shall not exceed 30 rad (30 cGy) per hour.

3. For each therapeutic machine, the registrant shall determine, or obtain from the manufacturer, the leakage radiation existing at positions specified in 41.3(17) "a"(1)"1" and 41.3(17) "a"(1)"2" for the specified operating conditions. Records on leakage radiation measurements shall be maintained at the facility for inspection by the agency.

(2) Permanent beam-limiting devices. Permanent diaphragms or cones used for limiting the useful beam shall provide at least the same degree of attenuation as required for the tube housing assembly.

(3) Adjustable or removable beam-limiting devices.

1. All adjustable or removable beam-limiting devices, diaphragms, cones or blocks shall not transmit more than 5 percent of the useful beam for the most penetrating beam used;

2. When adjustable beam-limiting devices are used, the position and shape of the radiation field shall be indicated by a light beam.

(4) Filter system. The filter system shall be so designed that:

1. Filters cannot be accidentally displaced at any possible tube orientation;

2. For equipment installed after July 9, 1997, an interlock system prevents irradiation if the proper filter is not in place;

3. The air kerma rate escaping from the filter slot shall not exceed 1 rad (1 cGy) per hour at one meter under any operating conditions; and

4. Each filter shall be marked as to its material of construction and its thickness.

(5) Tube immobilization.

1. The X-ray tube shall be so mounted that it cannot accidentally turn or slide with respect to the housing aperture; and

2. The tube housing assembly shall be capable of being immobilized for stationary portal treatments.

(6) Source marking. The tube housing assembly shall be so marked that it is possible to determine the location of the source to within 5 millimeters, and such marking shall be readily accessible for use during calibration procedures.

(7) Beam block. Contact therapy tube housing assemblies shall have a removable shield of material, equivalent in attenuation to 0.5 millimeters of lead at 100 kV, which can be positioned over the entire useful beam exit port during periods when the beam is not in use.

(8) Timer. A suitable irradiation control device shall be provided to terminate the irradiation after a preset time interval.

1. A timer which has a display shall be provided at the treatment control panel. The timer shall have a preset time selector and an elapsed time or time remaining indicator;

2. The timer shall be a cumulative timer which activates with an indication of "BEAM-ON" and retains its reading after irradiation is interrupted or terminated. After irradiation is terminated and before irradiation can be reinitiated, it shall be necessary to reset the elapsed time indicator;

3. The timer shall terminate irradiation when a preselected time has elapsed, if any dose monitoring system present has not previously terminated irradiation;

4. The timer shall permit accurate presetting and determination of exposure times as short as one second;

5. The timer shall not permit an exposure if set at zero;

6. The timer shall not activate until the shutter is opened when irradiation is controlled by a shutter mechanism unless calibration includes a timer error correction to compensate for mechanical lag; and

7. Timer shall be accurate to within 1 percent of the selected value or one second, whichever is greater.

(9) Control panel functions. The control panel, in addition to the displays required by other provisions in 41.3(6), shall have:

1. An indication of whether electrical power is available at the control panel and if activation of the X-ray tube is possible;

2. An indication of whether X-rays are being produced;

3. Means for indicating X-ray tube potential and current;

4. The means for terminating an exposure at any time;

5. A locking device which will prevent unauthorized use of the therapeutic radiation machine; and

6. For therapeutic radiation machines manufactured after July 9, 1997, a positive display of specific filter(s) in the beam.

(10) Multiple tubes. When a control panel may energize more than one X-ray tube:

1. It shall be possible to activate only one X-ray tube at any time;

2. There shall be an indication at the control panel identifying which X-ray tube is activated; and

3. There shall be an indication at the tube housing assembly when that tube is energized.

(11) Target-to-skin distance (TSD). There shall be a means of determining the central axis TSD to within one centimeter and of reproducing this measurement to within two millimeters thereafter.

(12) Shutters. Unless it is possible to bring the X-ray output to the prescribed exposure parameters within five seconds after the X-ray "ON" switch is energized, the beam shall be attenuated by a shutter(s) having a lead equivalency not less than that of the tube housing assembly. In addition, after the unit is at operating parameters, the shutter(s) shall be controlled by the operator from the control panel. An indication of shutter position shall appear at the control panel.

(13) Low filtration X-ray tubes. Each therapeutic radiation machine equipped with a beryllium or other low-filtration window shall be clearly labeled as such upon the tube housing assembly and shall be provided with a permanent warning device on the control panel that is activated when no additional filtration is present, to indicate that the dose rate is very high.

b. Facility design requirements for therapeutic radiation machines capable of operating in the range 50 kV to 500 kV. In addition to shielding adequate to meet requirements of 41.3(19), the treatment room shall meet the following design requirements:

(1) Aural communication. Provision shall be made for continuous two-way aural communication between the patient and the operator at the control panel.

(2) Viewing systems. Provision shall be made to permit continuous observation of the patient during irradiation and the viewing system shall be so located that the operator can observe the patient from the control panel. The therapeutic radiation machine shall not be used for patient irradiation unless at least one viewing system is operational.

(3) Additional requirements. Treatment rooms which contain a therapeutic radiation machine capable of operating above 150 kV shall meet the following additional requirements:

1. All protective barriers shall be fixed except for entrance doors or beam interceptors;

2. The control panel shall be located outside the treatment room or in a totally enclosed booth, which has a ceiling, inside the room;

3. Interlocks shall be provided such that all entrance doors, including doors to any interior booths, shall be closed before treatment can be initiated or continued. If the radiation beam is interrupted by any door opening, it shall not be possible to restore the machine to operation without closing the door and reinitiating irradiation by manual action at the control panel; and

4. When any door referred to in 41.3(17)“b”(3)“3” is opened while the radiation machine is activated, the air kerma rate at a distance of one meter from the source shall be reduced to less than 1 mGy (100 mrad) per hour.

c. Full calibration measurements.

(1) Full calibration of a therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(17) shall be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a radiation therapy physicist:

1. Before the first medical use following installation or reinstallation of the therapeutic radiation machine;

2. At intervals not exceeding one year; and

3. Before medical use under the following conditions:

- Whenever quality assurance check measurements indicate that the radiation output differs by more than 5 percent from the value obtained at the last full calibration and the difference cannot be reconciled; and

- Following any component replacement, major repair, or modification of components that could significantly affect the characteristics of the radiation beam.

4. Notwithstanding the requirements of 41.3(17)“c”(1):

- Full calibration of therapeutic radiation machines with multienergy capabilities is required only for those modes or energies that are not within their acceptable range; and

- If the repair, replacement or modification does not affect all energies, full calibration shall be performed on the affected energy that is in most frequent clinical use at the facility. The remaining energies may be validated with quality assurance check procedures against the criteria in 41.3(17)“b”(3).

(2) To satisfy the requirement of 41.3(17)“c”(1), full calibration shall include all measurements recommended for annual calibration by NCRP Report 69, “Dosimetry of X-ray and Gamma Ray Beams for Radiation Therapy in the Energy Range 10 keV to 50 MeV” (1981).

(3) The registrant shall maintain a record of each calibration for the duration of the registration. The record shall include the date of the calibration, the manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number for both the therapeutic radiation machine and the X-ray tube, the model numbers and serial numbers of the instruments used to calibrate the therapeutic radiation machine, and the signature of the radiation therapy physicist responsible for performing the calibration.

d. Periodic quality assurance checks.

(1) Periodic quality assurance checks shall be performed on therapeutic radiation machines, subject to 41.3(17), which are capable of operation at greater than or equal to 50 kV.

(2) To satisfy the requirement of 41.3(17)“d”(1), quality assurance checks shall meet the following requirements:

1. The registrant shall perform quality assurance checks in accordance with written procedures established by the radiation therapy physicist; and

2. The quality assurance check procedures shall specify the frequency at which tests or measurements are to be performed. The quality assurance check procedures shall specify that the quality assurance check shall be performed during the calibration specified in 41.3(17)“c”(1). The acceptable tolerance for each parameter measured in the quality assurance check, when compared to the value for that parameter determined in the calibration specified in 41.3(17)“c”(1), shall be stated.

(3) The cause for a parameter exceeding a tolerance set by the radiation therapy physicist shall be investigated and corrected before the system is used for patient or human research subject irradiation;

(4) Whenever a quality assurance check indicates a significant change in the operating characteristics of a system, as specified in the radiation therapy physicist’s quality assurance check procedures, the system shall be recalibrated as required in 41.3(17)“c”(1);

(5) The registrant shall use the dosimetry system described in 41.3(16)“c”(2) to make the quality assurance check required in 41.3(17)“d”;

(6) The registrant shall have the radiation therapy physicist review and sign the results of each radiation output quality assurance check within one month of test completion;

(7) The registrant shall ensure that safety quality assurance checks of therapeutic radiation machines subject to 41.3(17) are performed at intervals not to exceed one month;

(8) Notwithstanding the requirements of 41.3(17)“d”(6) and (7), the registrant shall ensure that no therapeutic radiation machine is used to administer radiation to humans unless the quality assurance checks required by 41.3(17)“d”(6) and (7) have been performed within the 30 days prior to administration;

(9) To satisfy the requirement of 41.3(17)“d”(7), safety quality assurance checks shall ensure proper operation of:

1. Electrical interlocks at each external beam radiation therapy room entrance;
2. The “BEAM-ON” and termination switches;
3. Beam condition indicator lights on the access door(s), control console, and in the radiation therapy room;
4. Viewing systems;
5. If applicable, electrically operated treatment room doors from inside and outside the treatment room.

(10) The registrant shall maintain a record of each quality assurance check required by 41.3(17)“d”(1) and (7) for three years. The record shall include the date of the quality assurance check, the manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number for the therapeutic radiation machine, the manufacturer’s name, model number and serial number of the instrument(s) used to measure the radiation output of the therapeutic radiation machine, and the signature of the individual who performed the periodic quality assurance check.

e. Operating procedures.

(1) Therapeutic radiation machines shall not be left unattended unless secured by means identified in 41.3(17)“a”(9)“5”;

(2) When a patient must be held in position for radiation therapy, mechanical supporting or restraining devices shall be used;

(3) The tube housing assembly shall not be held by an individual during operation unless the assembly is designed to require such holding and the peak tube potential of the system does not exceed 50 kV. In such cases, the holder shall wear protective gloves and apron of not less than 0.5 millimeters lead equivalency at 100 kV;

(4) A copy of the current operating and emergency procedures shall be maintained at the therapeutic radiation machine control console; and

(5) No individual other than the patient shall be in the treatment room during exposures from therapeutic radiation machines operating above 150 kV. At energies less than or equal to 150 kV, any individual, other than the patient, in the treatment room shall be protected by a barrier sufficient to meet the requirements of 641—40.26(136C).

(6) The therapeutic radiation machine shall not be used for irradiation of patients unless the requirements of 41.3(17)“c” and “d” have been met.

f. Possession of survey instrument(s). Each facility location authorized to use a therapeutic radiation machine in accordance with 41.3(17) shall have at its disposal appropriately calibrated portable monitoring equipment. As a minimum, such equipment shall include a portable radiation measurement survey instrument capable of measuring dose rates over the range 1 mrem (10 µSv) per hour to 1000 mrem (10 mSv) per hour. The survey instrument(s) shall be operable and calibrated at intervals not to exceed 12 months for the radiation measured.

41.3(18) Therapeutic radiation machines—photon therapy systems (500 kV and above) and electron therapy systems (500 keV and above).

a. Equipment requirements.

(1) Leakage radiation outside the maximum useful beam in photon and electron modes.

1. The absorbed dose due to leakage radiation (excluding neutrons) at any point outside the maximum-sized useful beam, but within a circular plane of radius two meters which is perpendicular to and centered on the central axis of the useful beam at the nominal treatment distance (i.e., patient plane), shall not exceed a maximum of 0.2 percent and an average of 0.1 percent of the absorbed dose on the central axis of the beam at the nominal treatment distance. Measurements shall be averaged over an area not exceeding 100 square centimeters at a minimum of 16 points uniformly distributed in the plane;

2. Except for the area defined in 41.3(18)“a”(1)“1,” the absorbed dose due to leakage radiation (excluding neutrons) at one meter from the electron path between the electron source and the target or electron window shall not exceed 0.5 percent of the absorbed dose on the central axis of the beam at the nominal treatment distance. Measurements shall be averaged over an area not exceeding 100 square centimeters;

3. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, the neutron absorbed dose outside the useful beam shall be in compliance with International Electrotechnical Agency (IEC) Document 601-2-1 (most current revision); and

4. For each therapeutic radiation machine, the registrant shall determine, or obtain from the manufacturer, the leakage radiation existing at the positions specified in 41.3(18)“a”(1)“1” to “3” for the specified operating conditions. Records of leakage radiation measurements shall be maintained for inspection by the agency.

(2) Leakage radiation through beam-limiting devices.

1. Photon radiation. All adjustable or interchangeable beam-limiting devices shall attenuate the useful beam such that at the nominal treatment distance, the maximum absorbed dose anywhere in the area shielded by the beam-limiting device(s) shall not exceed 2 percent of the maximum absorbed dose on the central axis of the useful beam measured in a 10-centimeter by 10-centimeter radiation field;

2. Electron radiation. All adjustable or interchangeable electron applicators shall attenuate the radiation including, but not limited to, photon radiation generated by electrons incident on the beam-limiting device and electron applicator and other parts of the radiation head, such that the absorbed dose in a plane perpendicular to the central axis of the useful beam at the nominal treatment distance shall not exceed:

- A maximum of 2 percent and average of 0.5 percent of the absorbed dose on the central axis of the useful beam at the nominal treatment distance. This limit shall apply beyond a line seven centimeters outside the periphery of the useful beam; and

- A maximum of 10 percent of the absorbed dose on the central axis of the useful beam at the nominal treatment distance. This limit shall apply beyond a line two centimeters outside the periphery of the useful beam.

(3) Measurement of leakage radiation.

1. Photon radiation. Measurements of leakage radiation through the beam-limiting devices shall be made with the beam-limiting devices closed and any residual aperture blocked by at least two-tenth value layers of suitable absorbing material. In the case of overlapping beam-limiting devices, the leakage radiation through each set shall be measured independently at the depth of maximum dose. Measurements shall be made using a radiation detector with an area not exceeding ten square centimeters;

2. Electron radiation. Measurements of leakage radiation through the electron applicators shall be made with the electron beam directed into the air and using a radiation detector with an area up to but not exceeding one square centimeter suitably protected against radiation which has been scattered from material beyond the radiation detector. Measurements shall be made using one centimeter of water equivalent buildup material.

(4) Filters/wedges.

1. Each wedge filter which is removable from the system shall be clearly marked with an identification number. For removable wedge filters, the nominal wedge angle shall appear on the wedge or wedge tray (if permanently mounted to the tray). If the wedge or wedge tray is significantly damaged, the wedge transmission factor shall be redetermined;

2. If the absorbed dose rate information required by 41.3(18)“a”(9) relates exclusively to operation with a field-flattening filter or beam-scattering foil in place, such filter or foil shall be removable only by the use of tools;

3. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, which utilizes a system of wedge filters, interchangeable field-flattening filters, or interchangeable beam-scattering foils:

- Irradiation shall not be possible until a selection of a filter or a positive selection to use “no filter” has been made at the treatment control panel, either manually or automatically;

- An interlock system shall be provided to prevent irradiation if the filter selected is not in the correct position;

- A display shall be provided at the treatment control panel showing the wedge filter(s), interchangeable field-flattening filter(s), and interchangeable beam-scattering foil(s) in use; and

- An interlock shall be provided to prevent irradiation if any filter or beam-scattering foil selection operation carried out in the treatment room does not agree with the filter or beam-scattering foil selection operation carried out at the treatment control panel.

(5) Stray radiation in the useful beam. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, the registrant shall determine during acceptance testing, or obtain from the manufacturer, data sufficient to ensure that X-ray stray radiation in the useful electron beam, absorbed dose at the surface during X-ray irradiation and stray neutron radiation in the useful X-ray beam are in compliance with International Electrotechnical Agency (IEC) Document 601-2-1 (most current revision).

(6) Beam monitors. All therapeutic radiation machines subject to 41.3(18) shall be provided with redundant beam monitoring systems. The sensors for these systems shall be fixed in the useful beam during treatment to indicate the dose monitor unit rate.

1. Equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, shall be provided with at least two independently powered integrating dose meters. Alternatively, common elements may be used if the production of radiation is terminated upon failure of any common element.

2. Equipment manufactured on or before July 9, 1997, shall be provided with at least one radiation detector. This detector shall be incorporated into a useful beam monitoring system. The detector and the system into which that detector is incorporated shall meet the following requirements:

- Each detector shall be removable only with tools and, if movable, shall be interlocked to prevent incorrect positioning;

- Each detector shall form part of a beam monitoring system from whose readings in dose monitor units the absorbed dose at a reference point can be calculated;

- Each beam monitoring system shall be capable of independently monitoring, interrupting, and terminating irradiation; and

3. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, the design of the beam monitoring systems shall ensure that the:

- Malfunctioning of one system shall not affect the correct functioning of the other system(s); and

- Failure of any element common to both systems which could affect the correct function of both systems shall terminate irradiation or prevent the initiation of radiation.

4. Each beam monitoring system shall have a legible display at the treatment control panel. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, each display shall:

- Maintain a reading until intentionally reset;

- Have only one scale and no electrical or mechanical scale multiplying factors;

- Utilize a design such that increasing dose is displayed by increasing numbers; and

- In the event of power failure, the beam monitoring information required in 41.3(18) "a"(6) "4" displayed at the control panel at the time of failure shall be retrievable in at least one system for a 20-minute period of time.

- (7) Beam symmetry.

1. Bent-beam linear accelerators with beam-flattening filter(s) subject to 41.3(18) shall be provided with auxiliary device(s) to monitor beam symmetry;

2. The device(s) referenced in 41.3(18) "a"(7) "1" shall be able to detect field asymmetry greater than 10 percent, and shall be configured to terminate irradiation if field asymmetry cannot be maintained at 10 percent or less.

- (8) Selection and display of dose monitor units.

1. The preselected number of dose monitor units shall be displayed at the treatment control panel until reset manually;

2. After termination of irradiation, it shall be necessary to reset the dosimeter display before subsequent treatment can be initiated; and

3. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, after termination of irradiation, it shall be necessary for the operator to reset the preselected dose monitor units before irradiation can be initiated.

4. Irradiation shall not be possible until a new selection of a number of dose monitor units has been made at the treatment control panel.

(9) Air kerma rate/absorbed dose rate. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, a system shall be provided from whose readings the air kerma rate or absorbed dose rate at a reference point can be calculated. (The radiation detectors specified in 41.3(18)“a”(6) may form part of this system.) In addition:

1. The dose monitor unit rate shall be displayed at the treatment control panel;

2. If the equipment can deliver under any conditions an air kerma rate or absorbed dose rate at the nominal treatment distance more than twice the maximum value specified by the manufacturer, a device shall be provided which terminates irradiation when the air kerma rate or absorbed dose rate exceeds a value twice the specified maximum. The dose rate at which the irradiation will be terminated shall be a record maintained by the registrant;

3. If the equipment can deliver under any fault condition(s) an air kerma rate or absorbed dose rate at the nominal treatment distance more than ten times the maximum value specified by the manufacturer, a device shall be provided to prevent the air kerma rate or absorbed dose rate anywhere in the radiation field from exceeding twice the specified maximum value and to terminate irradiation if the excess absorbed dose at the nominal treatment distance exceeds 400 rad (4 Gy); and

4. For each therapeutic radiation machine, the registrant shall determine, or obtain from the manufacturer, the maximum value(s) specified in 41.3(18)“a”(7)“2” and “3” for the specified operating conditions. Records of these maximum value(s) shall be maintained at the installation for inspection by the agency.

(10) Termination of irradiation by the beam monitoring system or systems during stationary beam radiation therapy.

1. Each primary system shall terminate irradiation when the preselected number of dose monitor units has been detected by the system;

2. If the original design of the equipment included a secondary dose monitoring system, that system shall be capable of terminating irradiation when not more than 15 percent or 40 dose monitor units above the preselected number of dose monitor units set at the control panel has been detected by the secondary dose monitoring system; and

3. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, an indicator on the control panel shall show which monitoring system has terminated irradiation.

(11) Termination switches. It shall be possible to terminate irradiation and equipment movement or go from an interruption condition to termination condition at any time from the operator’s position at the treatment control panel.

(12) Interruption switches. If a therapeutic radiation machine has an interrupt mode, it shall be possible to interrupt irradiation and equipment movements at any time from the treatment control panel. Following an interruption it shall be possible to restart irradiation by operator action without any reselection of operating conditions. If any change of a preselected value is made during an interruption, irradiation and equipment movements shall be automatically terminated.

(13) Timer. A suitable irradiation control device shall be provided to terminate the irradiation after a preset time interval.

1. A timer shall be provided which has a display at the treatment control panel. The timer shall have a preset time selector and an elapsed time indicator;

2. The timer shall be a cumulative timer which activates with an indication of “BEAM-ON” and retains its reading after irradiation is interrupted or terminated. After irradiation is terminated and before irradiation can be reinitiated, it shall be necessary to reset the elapsed time indicator;

3. The timer shall terminate irradiation when a preselected time has elapsed, if the dose monitoring systems have not previously terminated irradiation.

(14) Selection of radiation type. Equipment capable of both X-ray therapy and electron therapy shall meet the following additional requirements:

1. Irradiation shall not be possible until a selection of radiation type (X-rays or electrons) has been made at the treatment control panel;
2. The radiation type selected shall be displayed at the treatment control panel before and during irradiation;
3. An interlock system shall be provided to ensure that the equipment can principally emit only the radiation type which has been selected;
4. An interlock system shall be provided to prevent irradiation with X-rays, except to obtain a verification image, when electron applicators are fitted;
5. An interlock system shall be provided to prevent irradiation with electrons when accessories specific for X-ray therapy are fitted; and
6. An interlock system shall be provided to prevent irradiation if any selected operations carried out in the treatment room do not agree with the selected operations carried out at the treatment control panel.

(15) Selection of energy. Equipment capable of generating radiation beams of different energies shall meet the following requirements:

1. Irradiation shall not be possible until a selection of energy has been made at the treatment control panel;
2. The nominal energy value selected shall be displayed at the treatment control panel until reset manually for the next irradiation. After termination of irradiation, it shall be necessary to reset the nominal energy value selected before subsequent treatment can be initiated; and
3. Irradiation shall not be possible until the appropriate flattening filter or scattering foil for the selected energy is in its proper location.
4. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, the selection of energy shall be in compliance with International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Document 60601-2-1.

(16) Selection of stationary beam radiation therapy or moving beam radiation therapy. Therapeutic radiation machines capable of both stationary beam radiation therapy and moving beam radiation therapy shall meet the following requirements:

1. Irradiation shall not be possible until a selection of stationary beam radiation therapy or moving beam radiation therapy has been made at the treatment control panel;
2. The mode of operation shall be displayed at the treatment control panel;
3. An interlock system shall be provided to ensure that the equipment can operate only in the mode which has been selected;
4. An interlock system shall be provided to prevent irradiation if any selected parameter in the treatment room does not agree with the selected parameter at the treatment control panel;
5. Moving beam radiation therapy shall be controlled to obtain the selected relationships between incremental dose monitor units and incremental movement. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997:
 - An interlock system shall be provided to terminate irradiation if the number of dose monitor units delivered in any ten degrees of rotation or one centimeter of linear motion differs by more than 20 percent from the selected value;
 - Where angle terminates the irradiation in moving beam radiation therapy, the dose monitor units delivered shall differ by less than 5 percent from the dose monitor unit value selected;
 - An interlock shall be provided to prevent motion of more than five degrees or one centimeter beyond the selected limits during moving beam radiation therapy;
 - An interlock shall be provided to require that a selection of direction be made at the treatment control panel in all units which are capable of both clockwise and counterclockwise moving beam radiation therapy.
 - Moving beam radiation therapy shall be controlled with both primary position sensors and secondary position sensors to obtain the selected relationships between incremental dose monitor units and incremental movement.
6. Where the beam monitoring system terminates the irradiation in moving beam radiation therapy, the termination of irradiation shall be as required by 41.3(18) "a"(10); and

7. For equipment manufactured after July 9, 1997, an interlock system shall be provided to terminate irradiation if movement:

- Occurs during stationary beam radiation therapy; or
- Does not start or stops during moving beam radiation therapy unless such stoppage is a preplanned function.

b. Facility design requirements for therapeutic radiation machines operating above 500 kV. In addition to shielding adequate to meet requirements of 41.3(19), the following design requirements are made:

(1) Protective barriers. All protective barriers shall be fixed, except for access doors to the treatment room or movable beam interceptors.

(2) Control panel. In addition to other requirements specified in 641—41.3(136C), the control panel shall also:

1. Be located outside the treatment room;
2. Provide an indication of whether electrical power is available at the control panel and if activation of the radiation is possible;
3. Provide an indication of whether radiation is being produced; and
4. Include an access control (locking) device which will prevent unauthorized use of the therapeutic radiation machine.

(3) Viewing systems. Windows, mirrors, closed-circuit television or an equivalent viewing system shall be provided to permit continuous observation of the patient following positioning and during irradiation and shall be so located that the operator may observe the patient from the treatment control panel. The therapeutic radiation machine shall not be used for patient irradiation unless at least one viewing system is operational.

(4) Aural communications. Provision shall be made for continuous two-way aural communication between the patient and the operator at the control panel. The therapeutic radiation machine shall not be used for irradiation of patients unless continuous two-way aural communication is possible.

(5) Room entrances. Treatment room entrances shall be provided with warning lights in a readily observable position near the outside of all access doors, which will indicate when the useful beam is “ON” and when it is “OFF”.

(6) Entrance interlocks. Interlocks shall be provided such that all access controls are activated before treatment can be initiated or continued. If the radiation beam is interrupted by any access control, it shall not be possible to restore the machine to operation without resetting the access control and reinitiating irradiation by manual action at the control panel.

(7) Beam interceptor interlocks. If the shielding material in any protective barrier requires the presence of a beam interceptor to ensure compliance with 641—paragraphs 40.26(1)“a” and “b,” interlocks shall be provided to prevent the production of radiation, unless the beam interceptor is in place, whenever the useful beam is directed at the designated barrier(s).

(8) Emergency cutoff switches. At least one emergency power cutoff switch shall be located in the radiation therapy room and shall terminate all equipment electrical power including radiation and mechanical motion. This switch is in addition to the termination switch required by 41.3(18)“a”(11). All emergency power cutoff switches shall include a manual reset so that the therapeutic radiation machine cannot be restarted from the unit’s control console without resetting the emergency cutoff switch.

(9) Safety interlocks. All safety interlocks shall be designed so that any defect or component failure in the safety interlock system prevents or terminates operation of the therapeutic radiation machine.

(10) Surveys for residual radiation. Surveys for residual activity shall be conducted on all therapeutic radiation machines capable of generating photon and electron energies above 10 MV prior to machining, removing, or working on therapeutic radiation machine components which may have become activated due to photoneutron production.

(11) Possession of survey instrument(s). Each facility location authorized to use a therapeutic radiation machine in accordance with 41.3(18) shall have at its disposal appropriately calibrated portable monitoring equipment. As a minimum, such equipment shall include a portable radiation measurement survey instrument capable of measuring dose rates over the range 1 mrem (10 μ Sv) per hour to 1000 mrem

(10 mSv) per hour. The survey instrument(s) shall be operable and calibrated at intervals not to exceed 12 months for the radiation measured.

c. Radiation therapy physicist support.

(1) The services of a radiation therapy physicist shall be required in facilities having therapeutic radiation machines with energies of 500 kV and above. The radiation therapy physicist shall be responsible for:

1. Full calibration(s) required by 41.3(18) "e" and protection surveys required by 41.3(16) "a";
2. Supervision and review of dosimetry;
3. Beam data acquisition and transfer for computerized dosimetry, and supervision of its use;
4. Quality assurance, including quality assurance check review required by 41.3(18) "f"(5) of these regulations;
5. Consultation with the authorized user in treatment planning, as needed; and
6. Performing calculations/assessments regarding misadministrations.

(2) If the radiation therapy physicist is not a full-time employee of the registrant, the operating procedures required by 41.3(18) "d" shall also specifically address how the radiation therapy physicist is to be contacted for problems or emergencies, as well as the specific actions, if any, to be taken until the radiation therapy physicist can be contacted.

d. Operating procedures.

(1) No individual, other than the patient, shall be in the treatment room during treatment or during any irradiation for testing or calibration purposes;

(2) Therapeutic radiation machines shall not be made available for medical use unless the requirements of 41.3(16) "a," 41.3(18) "e," and 41.3(18) "f" have been met;

(3) Therapeutic radiation machines, when not in operation, shall be secured to prevent unauthorized use;

(4) When adjustable beam-limiting devices are used, the position and shape of the radiation field shall be indicated by a light field;

(5) If a patient must be held in position during treatment, mechanical supporting or restraining devices shall be used; and

(6) A copy of the current operating and emergency procedures shall be maintained at the therapeutic radiation machine control console.

e. Acceptance testing, commissioning, and full calibration measurements.

(1) Acceptance testing, commissioning, and full calibration of a therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(18) shall be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a radiation therapy physicist:

1. Acceptance testing and commissioning shall be performed in accordance with "AAPM Code of Practice for Radiotherapy Accelerators: AAPM Report No. 47," prepared by Radiation Therapy Task Group 45, and the manufacturer's contractual specifications and shall be conducted before the first medical use following installation or reinstallation of the therapeutic radiation machine;

2. Full calibration shall include measurement of all parameters listed in Appendix D of 641—Chapter 41 and shall be performed in accordance with "AAPM Code of Practice for Radiotherapy Accelerators: AAPM Report No. 47," prepared by Radiation Therapy Task Group 45. Although it shall not be necessary to complete all elements of a full calibration at the same time, all parameters (for all energies) shall be completed at intervals not to exceed 12 calendar months, unless a more frequent interval is required by this agency.

3. The radiation therapy physicist shall perform all elements of a full calibration necessary to determine that all parameters are within acceptable limits:

- Whenever quality assurance check measurements indicate that the radiation output differs by more than 5 percent from the value obtained at the last full calibration and the difference cannot be reconciled. Therapeutic radiation machines with multienergy or multimode capabilities or both shall only require measurements for those modes or energies that are not within their acceptable range; and

- Following any component replacement, major repair, or modification of components that could significantly affect the characteristics of the radiation beam. If the repair, replacement or modification does not affect all modes or energies, measurements shall be performed on the affected mode/energy that is

in most frequent clinical use at the facility. The remaining energies/modes may be validated with quality assurance check procedures against the criteria in 41.3(18)“e”(1)“3.”

(2) The registrant shall use the dosimetry system described in 41.3(16)“c” to measure the radiation output for one set of exposure conditions.

(3) The registrant shall maintain a record of each calibration in an auditable form for the duration of the registration. The record shall include the date of the calibration, the manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number for the therapeutic radiation machine, the model numbers and serial numbers of the instruments used to calibrate the therapeutic radiation machine, and the signature of the radiation therapy physicist responsible for performing the calibration.

f. Periodic quality assurance checks.

(1) Periodic quality assurance checks shall be performed on all therapeutic radiation machines subject to 41.3(18) at intervals as specified in Appendix D of 641—Chapter 41;

(2) To satisfy the requirement of 41.3(18)“f”(1), quality assurance checks shall include determination of central axis radiation output and a representative sampling of periodic quality assurance checks contained in Appendix D of 641—Chapter 41. Representative sampling shall include all referenced periodic quality assurance checks at intervals not to exceed 12 consecutive calendar months;

(3) The registrant shall use a dosimetry system which has been intercompared within the previous 12 months with the dosimetry system described in 41.3(16)“c”(1) to make the periodic quality assurance checks required in 41.3(18)“f”(2);

(4) The registrant shall perform periodic quality assurance checks required by 41.3(18)“f”(1) in accordance with procedures established by the radiation therapy physicist;

(5) The registrant shall review the results of each periodic radiation output check according to the following procedures:

1. The authorized user and radiation therapy physicist shall be immediately notified if any parameter is not within its acceptable tolerance. The therapeutic radiation machine shall not be made available for subsequent medical use until the radiation therapy physicist has determined that all parameters are within their acceptable tolerances;

2. If all quality assurance check parameters appear to be within their acceptable range, the quality assurance check shall be reviewed and signed by either the authorized user or radiation therapy physicist within three treatment days; and

3. The radiation therapy physicist shall review and sign the results of each radiation output quality assurance check at intervals not to exceed one month.

(6) Therapeutic radiation machines subject to 41.3(18) shall have safety quality assurance checks of each external beam radiation therapy machine performed at intervals not to exceed one week or at longer intervals as recommended by the manufacturer;

(7) To satisfy the requirement of 41.3(18)“f”(6), safety quality assurance checks shall ensure proper operation of:

1. Electrical interlocks at each external beam radiation therapy room entrance;
2. Proper operation of the “BEAM-ON,” interrupt and termination switches;
3. Beam condition indicator lights on the access doors, control console, and in the radiation therapy room;
4. Viewing systems;
5. Aural systems;
6. Electrically operated treatment room door(s) from inside and outside the treatment room;
7. At least one emergency power cutoff switch. If more than one emergency power cutoff switch is installed and not all switches are tested at once, each switch shall be tested on a rotating basis. Safety quality assurance checks of the emergency power cutoff switches may be conducted at the end of the treatment day in order to minimize possible stability problems with the therapeutic radiation machine;

(8) Reserved.

(9) The registrant shall promptly repair any system identified in 41.3(18)“f”(7) that is not operating properly; and

(10) The registrant shall maintain a record of each quality assurance check required by 41.3(18)“f”(1) and 41.3(18)“f”(7) for three years. The record shall include the date of the quality assurance check, the manufacturer’s name, model number, and serial number for the therapeutic radiation machine, the manufacturer’s name, model number and serial number of the instrument(s) used to measure the radiation output of the therapeutic radiation machine, and the signature of the individual who performed the periodic quality assurance check.

41.3(19) Shielding and safety design requirements.

a. Each therapeutic radiation machine subject to 41.3(17) or 41.3(18) shall be provided with such primary or secondary barriers as are necessary to ensure compliance with 641—40.15(136C) and 641—40.26(136C).

b. Facility design information for all new installations of a therapeutic radiation machine or installations of a therapeutic radiation machine of higher energy into a room not previously approved for that energy shall be submitted for agency approval prior to actual installation of the therapeutic radiation machine. The minimum facility design information that must be submitted is contained in Appendix E of 641—Chapter 41.

41.3(20) Calibration of survey instruments.

a. The registrant shall ensure that the survey instruments used to show compliance with 641—41.3(136C) have been calibrated before first use, at intervals not to exceed 12 months, and following repair.

b. To satisfy the requirements of 41.3(20), the registrant shall:

(1) Calibrate all required scale readings up to 1000 mrem (10 mSv) per hour with an appropriate radiation source that is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST);

(2) Calibrate at least two points on each scale to be calibrated. These points should be at approximately 1/3 and 2/3 of full scale;

(3) Consider a point as calibrated if the indicated dose rate differs from the calculated dose rate by not more than 10 percent; and

(4) Consider a point as calibrated if the indicated dose rate differs from the calculated dose rate by not more than 20 percent if a correction factor or graph is conspicuously attached to the instrument.

c. The registrant shall retain a record of each calibration required in 41.3(20) for three years. The record shall include:

(1) A description of the calibration procedure; and

(2) A description of the source used and the certified dose rates from the source, and the rates indicated by the instrument being calibrated, the correction factors deduced from the calibration data, the signature of the individual who performed the calibration, and the date of calibration.

d. The registrant may obtain the services of individuals licensed by this agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state to perform calibrations of survey instruments. Records of calibrations that contain information required in 41.3(20) shall be maintained by the registrant.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

641—41.4 and 641—41.5 Reserved.

641—41.6(136C) X-ray machines used for screening and diagnostic mammography.

41.6(1) Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in 641—38.2(136C), 641—40.2(136C), and 641—41.1(136C), the following definitions shall be applicable to this rule.

“*Accreditation body*” means an entity that has been approved by FDA to accredit mammography facilities.

“*Acquisition workstation*” or “*AWS*” means the soft copy display workstation used in conjunction with the mammography unit.

“*Action limits*” or “*action levels*” means the minimum and maximum values of a quality assurance measurement that can be interpreted as representing acceptable performance with respect to the parameter being tested. Values less than the minimum or greater than the maximum action limit or level indicate that

corrective action must be taken by the facility. Action limits or levels are also sometimes called control limits or levels.

“Adverse event” means an undesirable experience associated with mammography activities. Adverse events include but are not limited to:

1. Poor image quality;
2. Failure to send mammography reports within 30 days to the referring physician or in a timely manner to the self-referred patient; and
3. Use of personnel who do not meet the applicable requirements of this chapter.

“Air kerma” means kerma in a given mass of air. The unit used to measure the quantity of air kerma is the Gray (Gy). For X-rays with energies less than 300 kiloelectronvolts (keV), 1 Gray of absorbed dose is delivered by 114 roentgens (R) of exposure.

“Annually” means within 10 to 14 months of previous occurrence.

“Artifact” means a substance or structure not naturally present in living tissue but of which an authentic image appears in a radiograph.

“Automatic exposure control systems” means automatic exposure control systems, often referred to as phototimers, which are designed to automatically determine and provide the exposure needed to produce an adequate density image by sampling the X-ray intensity after passage through the patient and image receptor.

“Average glandular dose” means the energy deposited per unit mass of glandular tissue averaged over all the glandular tissue in the breast, calculated from values of entrance exposure in air, the X-ray beam quality (half-value layer), and compressed breast thickness. For a 50 percent-50 percent adipose and glandular 4.2 centimeter breast, the average glandular dose shall not exceed 300 millirad (3 mGy). See also: “Dose.”

“Breast implant” means a prosthetic device implanted in the breast.

“Calendar quarter” means any one of the following time periods during a given year: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, or October 1 through December 31.

“Category 1” means medical education activities that have been designated as Category 1 by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the American Osteopathic Association (AOA), a state medical society, or an equivalent organization.

“Certificate” means the certificate described in 41.6(2) “a”(2).

“Certification” means the process of approval of a facility by the FDA or this agency to provide mammography services.

“Clinical image” means a mammogram.

“Compression device” means a firm plastic paddle used to help hold the breast stationary and eliminate blurring due to motion, to help separate structures within the breast, and to decrease the thickness of breast tissue, minimizing the amount of radiation used and the amount of scattered radiation reaching the film.

“Computed radiography mammography” means a type of digital mammography in which the digital image receptor must be removed from the X-ray unit for the image to be read and processed by a separate image receptor reader.

“Consumer” means an individual who chooses to comment or complain in reference to a mammography examination, including the patient or representative of the patient (e.g., family member or referring physician).

“Contact hour” means an hour of training received through direct instruction.

“Continuing education unit” or *“continuing education credit”* means one contact hour of training.

“Craniocaudal view” means one of two routine views for mammography. The detector system is placed caudad to (below) the breast and the vertical X-ray beam is directed from cranial to caudad (downward) through the breast.

“Dedicated mammography equipment” means X-ray systems designed specifically for breast imaging, providing optimum imaging geometry, a device for breast compression and low dose exposure that can generate reproducible images of high quality.

“Digital breast tomosynthesis” or *“DBT”* means mammography that uses reconstructions to create three-dimensional images of the breasts.

“Direct detector technology” means a digital mammogram captured using a material which converts the X-ray energies directly to an electric signal.

“Direct instruction” means:

1. Face-to-face interaction between instructor(s) and student(s), as when the instructor provides a lecture, conducts demonstrations, or reviews student performance; or
2. The administration and correction of student examinations by an instructor(s) with subsequent feedback to the student(s).

“Direct supervision” means that:

1. During joint interpretation of mammograms, the supervising interpreting physician reviews, discusses, and confirms the diagnosis of the physician being supervised and signs the resulting report before it is entered into the patient’s records; or
2. During the performance of a mammography examination or survey of the facility’s equipment and quality assurance program, the supervisor is present to observe and correct, as needed, the performance of the individual being supervised who is performing the examination or conducting the survey.

“Dose” means the amount of energy deposited per unit mass of tissue due to X-radiation. The newer unit of absorbed dose is the Gray: 1 Gray=1 Joule of energy deposited per kilogram of tissue. The older unit of absorbed dose is the rad: 1 rad=0.01 Gray, 1 centiGray, or 10 milliGray.

“EQUIP” means Enhancing Quality Using the Inspection Program and uses inspection questions related to the image quality regulations of MQSA to emphasize the significance of continuous clinical image quality.

“Exposure” means the amount of X-radiation, quantitated by measuring the amount of ionization in air caused by the radiation. The units of exposure are Coulombs of charge ionized per kilogram of air. The older unit of exposure is the Roentgen: 1 Roentgen= 2.58×10^{-4} Coulombs of charge per kilogram of air.

“Facility” means a hospital, outpatient department, clinic, radiology practice, mobile unit, office of a physician, or other facility that conducts mammography activities, including the following: operation of equipment to produce a mammogram, initial interpretation of the mammogram, and maintaining viewing conditions for that interpretation. This term does not include a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

“FDA” means the Food and Drug Administration.

“First allowable time” means the earliest time a resident physician is eligible to take the diagnostic radiology boards from an FDA-designated certifying body. The “first allowable time” may vary with the certifying body.

“Full field digital mammography” or *“FFDM”* means radiographic imaging of the breast using a digital image receptor with minimum dimensions of 18×23 cm to allow imaging the average size breast in a single exposure.

“Grids” means a set of thin lead strips spaced close to one another, interspaced by carbon fiber for mammographic grids. The grid is placed between the breast and the screen-film image receptor to reduce scattered radiation reaching the image receptor.

“Image noise.” See “Radiographic noise.”

“Image receptor support device” means, for mammography X-ray systems, that part of the system designed to support the image receptor during a mammographic examination and to provide a primary protective barrier.

“Inspection” means to assess and determine compliance with regulations.

“Interpreting physician” means a licensed radiologist who interprets mammograms and who meets the requirements set forth in 41.6(3)“a.”

“Kerma” means the sum of the initial energies of all the charged particles liberated by uncharged ionizing particles in a material of given mass.

“Laterality” means the designation of either the right or left breast.

“Lead interpreting physician” means the interpreting physician assigned the general responsibility for ensuring that a facility’s quality assurance program meets all of the requirements of this chapter. The

administrative title and other supervisory responsibilities of the individual, if any, are left to the discretion of the facility.

“Mammogram” means a radiographic image produced through mammography.

“Mammographic modality” means a technology for radiography of the breast. Examples are screen-film mammography, full field digital mammography and digital breast tomosynthesis.

“Mammography” means radiography of the breast but, for the purposes of 641—41.6(136C), does not include:

1. Radiography of the breast performed during invasive interventions for localization or biopsy procedures; or
2. Radiography of the breast performed with an investigational mammography device as part of a scientific study conducted in accordance with FDA investigational device exemption regulations; or
3. Radiography of the breast performed as part of either a breast localization procedure or a post-stereotactic clip placement localization procedure.

“Mammography equipment evaluation” means an on-site assessment of the mammography unit or review workstation by a medical physicist for the purpose of making a preliminary determination as to whether the equipment meets all of the applicable standards.

“Mammography medical outcomes audit” means a systematic collection of mammography results and the comparison of those results with outcomes data.

“Mammography unit(s)” means an assemblage of components for the production of X-rays for use during mammography including, at a minimum: an X-ray generator, an X-ray control, a tube housing assembly, a beam limiting device, and the supporting structures for these components.

“Mean optical density” means the average of the optical densities measured using phantom thicknesses of 2, 4, and 6 centimeters with values of kilovolt peak (kVp) clinically appropriate for those thicknesses.

“Medical physicist” means a person trained in evaluating the performance of mammography equipment and facility quality assurance programs and who meets the qualifications for a medical physicist set forth in 41.6(3) “c.”

“Mediolateral view” means one of the routine views for mammography in addition to the craniocaudal view. The detector system is placed lateral to the breast and the horizontal X-ray beam is directed from medial to lateral aspect through the breast.

“MQSA” means the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992.

“Multi-reading” means two or more physicians, at least one of whom is an interpreting physician, interpreting the same mammogram. A radiologist may count the current mammographic examination and one prior mammographic examination, provided the radiologist was not the interpreter of the prior mammographic examination. A separate tally shall be kept for the prior examinations.

“Oblique mediolateral view” means one of the standard two views of the breast. The detector system is angled 30-60 degrees from horizontal so that the detector system is parallel to the pectoral muscle and the corner of the detector system fits comfortably into the axilla. The X-ray beam is directed from the supero-medial to the infero-lateral aspect of the breast.

“Patient” means any individual who undergoes a mammography evaluation in a facility, regardless of whether the person is referred by a physician or is self-referred.

“Phantom” means an artificial test object used to simulate radiographic characteristics of compressed breast tissue and containing components that radiographically model aspects of breast disease and cancer.

“Phantom image” means a radiographic image of a phantom.

“Physical science” means physics, chemistry, radiation science (including medical physics and health physics), and engineering.

“Positive mammogram” means a mammogram that has an overall assessment of findings that are either “suspicious” or “highly suggestive of malignancy.”

“Provisional certification” means the six-month certification time period in which a facility has to complete the accreditation/certification process.

“Qualified instructor” means individuals whose training and experience adequately prepare them to carry out specified training assignments. Interpreting physicians, radiologic technologists, or medical physicists who meet the requirements of 41.6(3) would be considered qualified instructors in their

respective areas of mammography. Radiological technologists who meet the requirements of 41.6(3) and have passed a state-approved mammography examination such as the examination given by the American Registry of Radiography Technologists would be considered qualified instructors in their respective areas of mammography. The examination would include, but not necessarily be limited to: breast anatomy and physiology, positioning and compression, quality assurance/quality control techniques, and imaging of patients with breast implants. Other examples of individuals who may be qualified instructors for the purpose of providing training to meet the regulations of this chapter include, but are not limited to, instructors in a post-high school training institution and manufacturers' representatives.

"Quality control technologist" means an individual meeting the requirements of 41.6(5) "a"(4) who is responsible for those quality assurance responsibilities not assigned to the lead interpreting physician or to the medical physicist.

"Radiographic equipment" means X-ray equipment used for the production of static X-ray images.

"Radiologic technologist" means an individual specifically trained in the use of radiographic equipment and in the positioning of patients for radiographic examinations and who meets the requirements set forth in 41.6(3) "b."

"Radiologist continuing experience" means the number of mammograms interpreted by a radiologist in the past 24-month period. For the purpose of counting, a radiologist may count the current mammographic examination and one prior mammographic examination, provided the radiologist was not the interpreter of the prior mammographic examination. A separate tally shall be kept for the prior examinations.

"Reinstatement" means the process of recertification of a facility that has lost or voluntarily given up previous accreditation/certification.

"Review workstation" or *"RWS"* means soft copy display device intended for use in mammography interpretations.

"Screen-film mammography" means mammography performed with high-detailed intensifying screen(s) in close contact with the film.

"Screening mammography" means X-ray breast examination of asymptomatic individuals in an attempt to detect breast cancer when it is small, nonpalpable, and confined to the breast.

"Serious adverse event" means an adverse event that may significantly compromise clinical outcomes or an adverse event for which a facility fails to take appropriate corrective action in a timely manner.

"Serious complaint" means a report of a serious adverse event.

"Standard breast" means a 4.2 centimeter (cm) thick compressed breast consisting of 50 percent glandular and 50 percent adipose tissue.

"Survey" means an on-site physics consultation and evaluation of a facility quality assurance program performed by a medical physicist.

"Time cycle" means the film development time.

"Traceable to a national standard" means an instrument is calibrated at either the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) or at a calibration laboratory that participates in a proficiency program with NIST at least once every two years and the results of the proficiency test conducted within 24 months of calibration show agreement within ± 3 percent of the national standard in the mammography energy range.

"Written report" means interpreting physician's technical narrative of a mammography evaluation.

"Written statement" means interpreting physician's description of a mammography examination written in lay terms.

41.6(2) *Registration and application standards and requirements.*

a. Registration and certificates.

(1) Each radiation machine used to perform mammography shall be registered according to 641—subrule 39.3(2).

(2) A certificate issued by the FDA or this agency is required for lawful operation of all mammography facilities subject to the provisions of this subrule. To obtain a certificate from the FDA or this agency, facilities are required to meet the quality standards in 641—41.6(136C) and to be accredited and approved by an approved accreditation body.

b. Each facility wishing to perform mammography shall apply for authorization by providing or verifying the following information for each mammography machine:

(1) The mammography unit meets the criteria for agency-approved mammography accreditation bodies.

(2) The mammography equipment and facility meet the general requirements of these rules for radiation machines.

(3) The radiation machine is specifically designed to perform mammography.

(4) The radiation machine is used according to these rules on patient radiation exposure and radiation dose levels.

(5) The radiation machine is operated by individuals meeting the requirements of this subrule.

(6) The entire mammography system is evaluated at least annually by a medical physicist.

(7) The equipment, personnel, procedures, and records are evaluated annually by a physician consultant.

(8) Provisional or reinstatement certification. A new facility beginning operation after September 30, 1994, is eligible to apply for provisional or reinstatement certification. This will enable the facility to perform mammography and to obtain the clinical images needed to complete the accreditation process. To apply for and receive provisional or reinstatement certification, a facility must meet the requirements of 641—41.6(136C). Provisional or reinstatement certification shall be effective for up to six months from the date of issuance and cannot be renewed. The facility may apply for one 90-day extension.

c. Suspension, revocation, or denial of mammography certification.

(1) Mammography certification may be suspended or revoked with cause if any facility or machine does not meet one or more of the standards of these rules, will not permit inspections or provide access to records or information in a timely fashion, or has been guilty of misrepresentation in obtaining the certification.

(2) The facility shall have opportunity for a hearing in connection with a denial, suspension or revocation of mammography certification in accordance with 641—Chapter 173.

(3) An emergency order suspending or revoking certification may be issued in accordance with 641—173.31(17A) if the agency finds the radiation unit or facility violates rules that seriously affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. An opportunity for hearing shall be held within 20 working days after the issuance of the order. The order shall be effective during the proceedings.

(4) If certification is revoked, the radiation machine shall not be used for mammography until reinstated.

(5) If a facility's certification is revoked, no person who owned or operated that facility at the time the act occurred may own or operate a mammography facility in Iowa within two years of the date of revocation.

d. Reinstatement of mammography certification after revocation.

(1) An application for reinstatement shall be submitted and processed as an initial application. Appropriate corrective actions must be submitted with the application.

(2) The agency shall inspect the radiation machine within 60 days of the approved reinstatement application.

(3) A full certificate shall be issued only after the agency has inspected the radiation machine and determined that it meets the requirements of these rules.

e. Inspections. The agency shall conduct an inspection of each radiation machine no later than 14 months after initial mammography certification and at least annually thereafter.

f. An application for authorization shall be submitted to the department and processed for agency approval. A mammography authorization is effective for three years.

g. A phantom image taken with the authorized unit(s) shall be reviewed at the time of annual inspection by the agency.

h. Federal mammography regulations. All Iowa facilities performing mammography shall comply with the applicable regulations found in 21 CFR Part 900 which has an effective date of April 28, 1999. Persons certified to perform mammography in Iowa shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the appropriate CFR regulations or Iowa administrative rules, whichever are more stringent.

- i. Review workstation (RWS) requirements.
- (1) RWS used for final interpretation of mammogram images must meet the following criteria:
 1. Have 5 megapixel resolution; or
 2. Be approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration 510K process and be intended for digital mammography use.

(2) The workstation must have a quality control program substantially the same as that outlined by the mammography unit manufacturer's quality control manual, that outlined by the RWS monitor manufacturer's quality control manual or the quality control program outlined by an FDA-approved accrediting body.

41.6(3) Mammography personnel. The following requirements apply to all personnel involved in any aspect of mammography, including the production, processing, and interpretation of mammograms and related quality assurance activities:

a. *Interpreting physicians.* All radiologists interpreting mammograms shall meet the following qualifications:

(1) Initial qualifications. Unless the exemption in 41.6(3) "a"(3)"1" applies, before beginning to interpret mammograms independently, the interpreting radiologist shall:

1. Be licensed to practice medicine in Iowa;
2. Either:
 - Be certified in an appropriate specialty area by a body determined by FDA to have procedures and requirements adequate to ensure that physicians certified by the body are competent to interpret radiological procedures, including mammography; or
 - Have had at least three months of documented formal training in the interpretation of mammograms and in topics related to mammography. The training shall include instruction in radiation physics, including radiation physics specific to mammography, radiation effects, and radiation protection. The mammographic interpretation component shall be under the direct supervision of a radiologist who meets the requirements of 41.6(3) "a"; and

3. Have a minimum of 60 hours of documented medical education in mammography, which shall include: instruction in the interpretation of mammograms and education in basic breast anatomy, pathology, and physiology, technical aspects of mammography, and quality assurance and quality control in mammography. All 60 of these hours shall be Category 1 and at least 15 of the Category 1 hours shall have been acquired within the 36 months immediately prior to the date that the radiologist qualifies as an interpreting physician. Hours spent in residency specifically devoted to mammography will be considered as equivalent to Category 1 continuing medical education credits and will be accepted if documented in writing by the appropriate representative of the training institution;

4. Unless the exemption in 41.6(3) "a"(3)"2" applies, have interpreted or multi-read at least 240 mammographic examinations within the six-month period immediately prior to the date that the radiologist qualifies as an interpreting physician. This interpretation or multi-reading shall be under the direct supervision of an interpreting physician; and

5. Before an interpreting physician may begin independently interpreting mammograms produced by a new mammographic modality other than the modality in which the initial training was received, the interpreting physician shall have at least eight hours of training in the new mammographic modality.

(2) Continuing experience and education. All interpreting physicians shall maintain their qualifications by meeting the following requirements:

1. Following the second anniversary date of the end of the calendar quarter in which the requirements of 41.6(3) "a"(1) were completed, the interpreting physician shall have read or multi-read at least 960 mammographic examinations during the 24 months immediately preceding the date of the facility's annual MQSA inspection, during the 24-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection, or during any 24-month period between the two. The facility will choose one of these dates to determine the 24-month period.

2. Following the third anniversary date of the end of the calendar quarter in which the requirements of 41.6(3) "a"(1) were completed, the interpreting physician shall have taught or completed at least 15 Category 1 continuing education units in mammography during the 36 months immediately preceding the

date of the facility's annual MQSA inspection, during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection, or during any 36-month period between the two. The facility will choose one of these dates to determine the 36-month period.

3. Units earned through teaching a specific course can be counted only once towards the 15 required by 41.6(3) "a"(2)"2" even if the course is taught multiple times during the previous 36 months.

4. A current state of Iowa medical license must be in effect whenever mammography interpretations are performed by the physician.

(3) Exemptions.

1. Those physicians who qualified as interpreting physicians under 41.6(3) "a" or FDA interim regulations prior to April 28, 1999, are considered to have met the initial requirements of 41.6(3) "a." They may continue to interpret mammograms provided they continue to meet the licensure requirements of 41.6(3) "a"(1)"1" and the continuing experience and education requirements of this subrule.

2. Physicians who have interpreted or multi-read at least 240 mammographic examinations under the direct supervision of an interpreting physician in any six-month period during the last two years of a diagnostic radiology residency and who become appropriately board certified at the first allowable time, as defined by an eligible certifying body, are otherwise exempt from 41.6(3) "a"(1)"4."

(4) Reestablishing qualifications. Interpreting physicians who fail to maintain the required continuing experience or continuing education requirements shall reestablish their qualifications before resuming the independent interpretation of mammograms, as follows:

1. Interpreting physicians who fail to meet the continuing experience requirements of 41.6(3) "a"(2)"1" shall:

- Interpret or multi-read at least 240 mammographic examinations under the direct supervision of an interpreting physician, or

- Interpret or multi-read a sufficient number of mammographic examinations, under the direct supervision of an interpreting physician, to bring the physician's total to at least 960 examinations for the prior 24 months, whichever is less. The interpretations required under 41.6(3) "a"(4)"1" shall be done within the six months immediately prior to resuming independent interpretation. Consecutive or back-to-back requalification of mammography personnel, due to failure to meet continuing education or experience requirements, will be allowed once without proof of extenuating circumstances. This agency will determine the validity of such proof and render a decision after review of all pertinent information. Those individuals who are denied requalification will be allowed to resubmit for requalification following a 90-day waiting period.

2. Interpreting physicians who fail to meet the continuing education requirements of 41.6(3) "a"(2) "2" shall obtain a sufficient number of additional Category 1 continuing medical education credits in mammography to bring their total up to the required 15 credits in the previous 36 months before resuming independent interpretation.

b. Radiologic technologists. All mammographic examinations shall be performed by general radiographers who meet the following general requirements, mammography requirements, and continuing education and experience requirements:

(1) General requirements. Be permitted to operate as a general radiographer in Iowa; and

(2) Mammography requirements. Have qualified as a radiologic technologist under 41.6(3) "b" before April 28, 1999, or have completed at least 40 contact hours of documented training specific to mammography under the supervision of a qualified instructor after successful completion of a formal radiography training program. The hours of documented training shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

1. Training in breast anatomy and physiology, positioning and compression, quality assurance/quality control techniques, and imaging of patients with breast implants;

2. The performance of a minimum of 25 examinations under the direct supervision of an individual qualified under 41.6(3) "b"; and

3. Before a radiologic technologist may begin independently performing mammographic examinations using a mammographic modality other than one of those for which the technologist received training under 41.6(3) "b"(2)"3," the technologist shall have at least eight hours of continuing education

units in the new modality. The eight hours may not be derived from the supervised examination of patients; and

(3) Continuing education requirements.

1. Following the third anniversary date of the end of the calendar quarter in which the requirements of 41.6(3)“b”(1) and (2) were completed, the radiologic technologist shall have taught or completed at least 15 continuing education units in mammography during the 36 months immediately preceding the date of the facility’s annual MQSA inspection, during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection, or during any 36-month period between the two. The facility will choose one of these dates to determine the 36-month period.

2. Units earned through teaching a specific course can be counted only once towards the 15 required in 41.6(3)“b”(3)“1” even if the course is taught multiple times during the previous 36 months.

3. Requalification. A radiologic technologist who fails to meet the continuing education requirements of 41.6(3)“b”(3)“1” shall obtain a sufficient number of continuing education units in mammography to bring the total up to at least 15 in the previous 36 months. The continuing education for requalification cannot be obtained by performing supervised mammography examinations. The technologist may not resume performing unsupervised mammography examinations until the continuing education requirements are completed.

4. An Iowa permit to practice radiography must be in effect whenever mammogram procedures are performed by the radiologic technologist.

5. Only 50 percent of the total required mammography continuing education hours may be obtained through presenting, or acting as a trainer for, a continuing education or training program.

(4) Continuing experience requirements.

1. Following the second anniversary date on which the requirements of 41.6(3)“b”(1) and (2) were completed, the radiologic technologist shall have performed a minimum of 200 mammography examinations during the 24 months immediately preceding the date of the facility’s annual inspection, during the 24-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection, or during any 24-month period between the two. The facility will choose one of these dates to determine the 24-month period.

2. Requalification. Radiologic technologists who fail to meet the continuing experience requirements of this subrule shall perform a minimum of 25 mammography examinations under the direct supervision of a qualified radiologic technologist before resuming the performance of unsupervised mammography examinations.

(5) Consecutive or back-to-back requalification of mammography personnel, due to failure to meet continuing education or experience requirements, will be allowed once without proof of extenuating circumstances. This agency will determine the validity of such proof and render a decision after review of all pertinent information. Those individuals who are denied requalification will be allowed to resubmit for requalification following a 90-day waiting period.

c. *Medical physicists.* All medical physicists conducting surveys of mammography facilities and providing oversight of the facility quality assurance program under 41.6(3)“c”(2) shall meet the following:

(1) Initial qualifications.

1. Be Iowa approved; and

2. Have a master’s degree or higher in a physical science from an accredited institution, with no less than 20 semester hours or 30 quarter hours of college undergraduate or graduate level physics; and

3. Have 20 contact hours of documented specialized training in conducting surveys of mammography facilities; and

4. Have at least eight hours of training in surveying units of a new modality other than the one for which the physicist received training to qualify under 41.6(3)“c”(1)“3” before independently performing the new mammographic modality; and

5. Have experience conducting surveys in at least one mammography facility and have a total of at least 10 mammography units. No more than one survey of a specific unit within a period of 60 days can be counted towards the total mammography unit survey requirement. After April 28, 1999, experience

conducting surveys must be acquired under the direct supervision of a medical physicist who meets all the requirements of this subrule; or

(2) Alternative initial qualifications.

1. Have qualified as a medical physicist under FDA interim regulations and have retained that qualification by maintenance of the active status of any licensure, approval, or certification required under the interim regulations; and

2. Prior to April 28, 1999, have:

- A bachelor's degree or higher in a physical science from an accredited institution with no less than 10 semester hours or equivalent of college undergraduate or graduate level physics.

- Forty contact hours of documented specialized training in conducting surveys of mammography facilities.

- Experience conducting surveys in at least one mammography facility and have a total of at least 20 mammography units. No more than one survey of a specific unit within a period of 60 days can be counted towards the total mammography unit survey requirement. The training and experience requirements must be met after fulfilling the degree requirement.

- At least eight hours of training in surveying units of a new modality other than the one for which the physicist received training to qualify under 41.6(3) "c"(1)"3" before independently performing the new mammographic modality.

(3) Continuing qualifications.

1. Continuing education. Following the third anniversary date on which the requirements of 41.6(3) "c"(1) or (2) were completed, the medical physicist shall have taught or completed at least 15 continuing education units in mammography during the prior 36 months, during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the previous calendar quarter, or during any 36-month period between the two. The facility shall choose one of these dates to determine the 36-month period. Units earned through teaching a specific course shall be counted only once towards the required 15 units in a 36-month period, even if the course is taught multiple times during the 36 months.

2. Continuing experience. Following the second anniversary date on which the requirements of this subrule were completed, the medical physicist shall have surveyed at least two mammography facilities and a total of at least 6 mammography units during the prior 24 months, during the 24-month period ending on the last day of the previous calendar quarter, or during any 24-month period between the two. The facility shall choose one of these dates to determine the 24-month period. No more than one survey of a specific facility within a 10-month period or a specific unit within a period of 60 days shall be counted towards this requirement.

3. Continuing qualifications must be met whenever medical physics services are provided by the medical physicist.

(4) Reestablishing qualifications. Medical physicists who fail to maintain the required continuing qualifications of this subrule may not perform the MQSA surveys without the supervision of a qualified medical physicist. Before independently surveying another facility, medical physicists must reestablish their qualifications as follows:

1. Medical physicists who fail to meet the continuing education requirements of this subrule shall obtain a sufficient number of continuing education units to bring their total units up to the required 15 in the previous three years.

2. Medical physicists who fail to meet the continuing experience requirements of this subrule shall complete a sufficient number of surveys under the direct supervision of a medical physicist who meets the qualifications of this subrule to bring their total surveys up to the required two facilities and 6 units in the previous 24 months. No more than one survey of a specific unit within a period of 60 days can be counted towards the total mammography unit survey requirement.

d. *Retention of personnel records.* Facilities shall maintain records to document the qualifications of all personnel who worked at the facility as interpreting physicians, general radiographers, or medical physicists. These records must be available for review by the MQSA inspectors. Records of personnel no longer employed by the facility should not be discarded until the next annual inspection has been

completed and the agency has determined that the facility is in compliance with the MQSA personnel requirements.

41.6(4) *Obtaining and preserving records.*

a. The facility performing the current mammography examination must make all reasonable efforts to obtain the patient's recent mammography records, including original images or films, copies of written reports prepared by interpreting physicians, and other relevant information pertinent to previous mammograms that might be available from other facilities, for comparison with the current mammography records.

b. The facility must make, for each patient, a written report of each mammography examination performed. This report shall include:

- (1) The date the mammography procedure was performed.
- (2) The date of the interpretation.
- (3) The name of the interpreting physician.
- (4) The name of the patient and an additional patient identifier.
- (5) A description of the procedures performed.
- (6) The name of the referring physician (if any) or other physician (if any) identified by the patient to receive the interpreting physician's written report.
- (7) The date the interpreting physician's written report was sent to the appropriate physician or patient.
- (8) A separate and distinct section entitled, "Assessment" with the appropriate assessment term. One of the following terms in quotations or an approved equivalent must be included in the assessment:
 1. "Negative": Nothing to comment upon (if the interpreting physician is aware of clinical findings or symptoms, despite the negative assessment, these shall be explained).
 2. "Benign": Also a negative assessment.
 3. "Probably benign": Finding(s) has a high probability of being benign.
 4. "Suspicious": Finding(s) without all the characteristic morphology of breast cancer but indicating a definite probability of being malignant.
 5. "Highly suggestive of malignancy": Finding(s) has a high probability of being malignant.
 6. "Incomplete: Need additional imaging evaluation" shall be assigned as an assessment in cases where no final assessment category can be assigned due to incomplete workup, and reasons why no assessment can be made shall be stated by the interpreting physician.
- (9) Recommendations made to the health care provider about what additional actions, if any, should be taken. All clinical questions raised by the referring health care provider shall be addressed in the report to the extent possible, even if the assessment is negative or benign.
- (10) Information on a patient's breast density, as categorized by an interpreting physician at the facility based on standards as defined in nationally recognized guidelines or systems for breast imaging reporting of mammography screening, including the breast imaging reporting and data system of the American College of Radiology.

c. *Preservation of records.*

(1) The facility must provide satisfactory assurances (as documented in its medical records) that the images or films of the first and subsequent mammography procedures and the related written reports of the interpreting physician for each patient are either placed in the patient's medical record kept by the facility or sent for placement in the patient's medical record as directed by the patient's physician or the patient.

(2) Records retained by the facility must be retained for at least 60 calendar months following the date of service, as long as the patient continues consecutive mammograms. If no additional mammograms of the patient are performed, the records must be retained for at least ten years.

(3) If the facility should cease to exist before the end of the retention period, the records must be transferred to the patient or patient's physician or other mammographic facility.

(4) The facility shall upon request by, or on behalf of, the patient, permanently or temporarily, transfer the original mammograms and copies of the patient's reports to a medical institution, or to a physician or health care provider of the patient, or to the patient directly.

(5) Any fee charged to the patient for providing the services in subparagraph (4) above shall not exceed the documented costs associated with this service.

d. Communication of results to the patient. Each facility shall maintain a system to ensure that the results of each mammographic examination are communicated in lay terms to each patient in a time period not to exceed 30 days from the date of the mammography examination. If assessments are “Suspicious” or “Highly suggestive of malignancy” and the patient has not named a health care provider, the facility shall make reasonable attempts to ensure that the results are communicated to the patient as soon as possible.

(1) As soon as possible, but no later than 30 days from the date of the mammography examination, patients who do not name a health care provider to receive the mammography report shall be sent the report described in 41.6(4) “e”(1) in addition to a written notification of results in lay terms.

(2) Each facility that accepts patients who do not have a primary care provider shall maintain a system for referring such patients to a health care provider when clinically indicated.

(3) The breast density information as designated in the report pursuant to 41.6(4) “b”(10) shall be included in the patient lay letter with a reference to a department-accepted site or document where the patient can obtain more information about breast density. For patients categorized as having heterogeneously dense breasts or extremely dense breasts, or an equivalent determination by another nationally recognized density gradient system, the notification to the patient shall include evidence-based information on dense breast tissue, the increased risk associated with dense breast tissue, and the effects of dense breast tissue on screening mammography and shall be stated in language appropriate for the facility’s patient population.

e. Communication of results to health care providers. When the patient has a referring health care provider or the patient has named a health care provider, the facility shall:

(1) Provide a written report of the mammography examination, including all of the items listed in 41.6(4) “b,” to the health care provider as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days from the date of the examination, and

(2) If the assessment is “Suspicious” or “Highly suggestive of malignancy,” make reasonable attempts to communicate with the health care provider as soon as possible or, if the health care provider is unavailable, to a responsible designee of the health care provider.

f. Mammographic image identification. Each mammographic image shall have the following information indicated on it in a permanent, legible, and unambiguous manner and placed so as not to obscure anatomic structures:

(1) Name of patient and an additional patient identifier.

(2) Date of examination.

(3) View and laterality. This information shall be placed on the image in a position near the axilla. Standardized codes specified by the accreditation body and approved by the FDA shall be used to identify view and laterality.

(4) Facility name and location. At a minimum, the location shall include the city, state, and ZIP code of the facility.

(5) Technologist identification.

(6) Mammography unit identification, if there is more than one unit in the facility.

41.6(5) *Quality assurance program.*

a. The facility shall ensure that the facility has an equipment quality assurance program specific to mammography and covering all components of the system to ensure consistently high-quality images with minimum patient exposure. Responsibility for the quality assurance program and for each of its elements shall be assigned to individuals who are qualified for their assignments and who shall be allowed adequate time to perform these duties.

(1) Lead interpreting physician. The facility shall identify a lead interpreting physician who shall have the general responsibility of ensuring that the quality assurance program, EQUIP included, meets all requirements of these rules. No other individual shall be assigned or shall retain responsibility for quality assurance tasks unless the lead interpreting physician has determined that the individual’s qualifications for, and performance of, the assignment are adequate.

(2) Interpreting physicians. All interpreting physicians interpreting mammograms for the facility shall:

1. Follow the facility procedures for corrective action when the images they are asked to interpret are of poor quality, and

2. Participate in the facility's medical outcomes audit program.

(3) Medical physicist. Each facility shall have the services of a medical physicist available to survey mammography equipment and oversee the equipment-related quality assurance practices of the facility. At a minimum, the medical physicist(s) shall be responsible for performing the surveys and mammography equipment evaluations and providing the facility with the applicable reports.

(4) Quality control technologist. Responsibility for all individual tasks within the quality assurance program not assigned to the lead interpreting physician or the medical physicist shall be assigned to a quality control technologist(s). The tasks are to be performed by the quality control technologist or by other personnel qualified to perform the tasks. When other personnel are utilized for these tasks, the quality control technologist shall ensure that the tasks are completed in such a way as to meet the requirements of 41.6(5) "e" through "j."

b. The facility shall ensure that a general review of the program is conducted at least annually and have available the services of a qualified medical physicist who is capable of establishing and conducting the program.

c. Under the direction of the lead interpreting physician, the medical physicist shall have responsibility for establishing and conducting the equipment quality assurance program. The program shall include:

(1) Conducting or training others to conduct equipment performance monitoring functions.

(2) Analyzing the monitoring results to determine if there are any problems requiring correction.

(3) Ensuring that the facility has procedures in place for carrying out or arranging for the necessary corrective actions as well as for the calibrations and other preventive maintenance.

d. Calibration of equipment. All variable parameters of the equipment shall be calibrated:

(1) When the equipment is first installed.

(2) After any major changes or replacement of parts.

(3) At least annually during use based on recommendations of the mammography imaging medical physicist.

(4) When quality assurance tests indicate that calibration is needed.

e. Performance monitoring. The facility shall routinely ensure that the performance of the mammography system is monitored. The parameters to be monitored shall include all testing as outlined in the manufacturer's mammography unit's quality control manual and the RWS quality control requirements of 41.6(2) "i" (2).

f. Availability and use of technique charts that shall include an indication of the kV-target-filter combination to be used with each image receptor.

g. Evaluation of monitoring results. FFDM and DBT mammography units must comply with the quality control test requirements outlined by the performance criteria in the appropriate manufacturer's quality control manual.

(1) Standards of image quality giving acceptable ranges of values for each of the parameters tested shall be established to aid in the evaluation. The standards of image quality related to dose shall include a requirement that the mean glandular dose for one craniocaudal view of a 4.2 cm compressed breast (50 percent adipose/50 percent glandular) or equivalent phantom shall not exceed 300 millirad for full field digital units.

(2) The monitoring results shall be compared routinely by the facility staff to the standards of image quality in 41.6(5) "j." If any test results fall outside the performance criteria range listed for the unit, specific actions as directed in the appropriate quality control manual shall be followed.

h. Medical outcomes audit. Each facility shall establish a system for reviewing outcome data from all mammography performed, including follow-up on the disposition of positive mammograms and correlation of surgical biopsy results with the interpreting physician's findings. This program shall be designed to ensure the reliability, clarity, and accuracy of the interpretation of mammograms.

(1) Analysis of these outcome data shall be made individually and collectively for all interpreting physicians at the facility. In addition, any cases of breast cancer among women imaged at the facility

that subsequently become known to the facility shall prompt the facility to initiate follow-up on surgical and pathology results, or both, and review of the mammograms taken prior to the diagnosis of a malignancy. Responsibility for each requirement for monitoring shall be assigned to qualified personnel and documented in the facility's records.

(2) Frequency of audit analysis. The facility's first audit analysis shall be initiated no later than 12 months after the date the facility becomes certified, or 12 months after April 28, 1999, whichever date is the latest. This audit analysis shall be completed within an additional 12 months to permit completion of diagnostic procedures and data collection. Subsequent audit analyses will be conducted at least once every 12 months.

(3) Reviewing interpreting physician. Each facility shall designate at least one interpreting physician to review the medical outcomes audit data at least once every 12 months. This individual shall record the dates of the audit period(s) and shall be responsible for analyzing results based on this audit. This individual shall also be responsible for documenting the results and notifying other interpreting physicians of the results and the facility aggregate results. If follow-up actions are taken, the reviewing interpreting physician shall also be responsible for documenting the nature of the follow-up. The reviewing physician shall sign the medical audit as proof of the evaluation of the data.

i. Quality assurance records. The lead interpreting physician, quality control technologist, and medical physicist shall ensure that records concerning employee qualifications to meet assigned quality assurance tasks, mammography technique and procedures, quality control (including monitoring data, problems detected by analysis of that data, corrective actions, and the effectiveness of the corrective actions), safety, and protection are properly maintained and updated. These quality control records shall be kept for each test specified in these rules until the next annual inspection has been completed and the facility is in compliance with the quality assurance requirements or until the test has been performed two additional times at the required frequency, whichever is longer.

j. Quality assurance—equipment.

(1) Daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, semiannual and annual quality control tests. Facilities shall perform quality control tests as required by the manufacturer's mammography unit's quality control manual, the RWS quality control requirements of 41.6(2) "i"(2) or the quality control program outlined by an FDA-approved accrediting body.

(2) Surveys.

1. At least annually, each facility shall undergo a survey by a medical physicist or by an individual under the direct supervision of a medical physicist. The survey shall include testing as required by the manufacturer's mammography unit's quality control manual, the RWS quality control manual or the quality control program outlined by the accrediting body.

2. The results of the tests, any corrective actions taken and their results shall be evaluated for adequacy by the medical physicist performing the survey.

3. The medical physicist shall prepare a survey report that includes a summary of this review and recommendations for necessary improvements.

4. The survey report shall be sent to the facility within 30 days of the date of the survey.

5. The survey report shall be dated and signed by the medical physicist performing or supervising the survey. If the survey was performed entirely or in part by another individual under the direct supervision of the medical physicist, that individual and the part of the survey that individual performed shall also be identified in the survey report.

(3) Mammography equipment evaluations. Additional evaluations of mammography units or image processors or any other applicable mammography system ancillary parts shall be conducted at new installations, at disassembly, at reassembly, at the same or a new location, or when major components are changed or repaired. These evaluations shall be used to determine whether the new or changed equipment meets the requirements of applicable standards in 41.6(5) and 41.6(6). All problems shall be corrected before the new or changed equipment is put into service for examinations. The mammography equipment evaluation shall be performed by a medical physicist or by an individual under the direct supervision of an Iowa-approved medical physicist.

(4) Calibration of air kerma measuring instruments. Instruments used by medical physicists in their annual survey to measure the air kerma or air kerma rate from a mammography unit shall be calibrated at least once every two years and each time the instrument is repaired. The instrument calibration must be traceable to a national standard and calibrated with an accuracy of plus or minus 6 percent (95 percent confidence level) in the mammography energy range.

(5) Infection control. Facilities shall establish and comply with a system specifying procedures to be followed by the facility for cleaning and disinfecting mammography equipment after contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. This system shall specify the methods for documenting facility compliance with the infection control procedures established and shall:

1. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to infection control; and
2. Comply with the manufacturer's recommended procedures for the cleaning and disinfecting of the mammography equipment used in the facility; or

3. If adequate manufacturer's recommendations are not available, comply with generally accepted guidance on infection control, until such recommendations become available.

k. Mammography procedures and techniques for mammography of patients with breast implants.

(1) Each facility shall have a procedure to inquire whether or not the patient has breast implants prior to the actual mammographic examination.

(2) Except where contraindicated, or unless modified by a physician's directions, patients with breast implants undergoing mammography shall have mammographic views to maximize the visualization of breast tissue.

l. Consumer complaint mechanism. Each facility shall:

- (1) Establish a written and documented system for collecting and resolving consumer complaints;
- (2) Maintain a record of each serious complaint received by the facility for at least three years from the date the complaint was received;

(3) Provide the consumer with adequate directions for filing serious complaints with the facility's accreditation body and any other appropriate regulatory entity if the facility is unable to resolve a serious complaint to the consumer's satisfaction.

(4) Report unresolved serious complaints to the accreditation body in a manner and time frame specified by the accreditation body.

m. Clinical image quality. Clinical images produced by any certified facility must continue to comply with the standards for clinical image quality established by that facility's accreditation body.

n. Additional mammography review and patient notification.

(1) If the agency believes that mammography quality at a facility has been compromised and may present a serious risk to human health, the facility shall provide clinical images and other relevant information, as specified by the agency, for review by the accreditation body or other entity designated by the agency. This additional mammography review will help the agency to determine whether the facility is in compliance with rule 641—41.6(136C) and, if not, whether there is a need to notify affected patients, their physicians, or the public that the reliability, clarity, and accuracy of interpretation of mammograms has been compromised.

(2) If the agency determines that any activity related to the provision of mammography at a facility may present a serious risk to human health such that patient notification is necessary, the facility shall notify patients or their designees, their physicians, or the public of action that may be taken to minimize the effects of the risk. Such notification shall occur within a time frame and a manner specified by the agency.

41.6(6) *Equipment standards.* The equipment used to perform mammography shall meet the following standards:

a. Design: Be specifically designed for mammography. This prohibits systems that have been modified or equipped with special attachments for mammography.

b. Performance standards: Meet the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) performance standards for diagnostic X-ray systems and their major components found in 21 CFR 1020.30 and FDA standards for radiographic equipment in 21 CFR 1020.31.

c. Image receptor systems:

(1) Have image receptor systems and individual components which are appropriate for mammography and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) Systems used for magnification procedures shall be capable of operation with the grid removed from between the source and image receptor.

d. Light fields: For any system with a light beam that passes through the X-ray beam-limiting device, the light shall provide an average illumination of not less than 160 lux (15 foot candles) at 100 centimeters or the maximum source-image receptor distance (SID), whichever is less.

e. Magnification:

(1) Systems used to perform noninterventional problem-solving procedures shall have radiographic magnification capability available for use by the operator.

(2) Systems used for magnification procedures shall provide, at a minimum, at least one magnification value within the range of 1.4 to 2.0.

f. Tube-image receptor assembly:

(1) The assembly shall be capable of being fixed in any position where it is designed to operate. Once fixed in any such position, it shall not undergo unintended motion.

(2) The mechanism ensuring compliance with this subrule shall not fail in the event of power interruption.

g. Focal spot: The focal spot size, magnification factor and source to image receptor distance (SID) shall be appropriate for mammography.

(1) When more than one focal spot is provided, the system shall indicate, prior to exposure, which focal spot is selected.

(2) When more than one target material is provided, the system shall indicate, prior to exposure, the preselected target material.

(3) When the target material or focal spot, or both, is selected by a system algorithm that is based on the exposure or on a test exposure, the system shall display, after the exposure, the target material or focal spot, or both, actually used during the exposure.

h. Compression devices: Shall have compression devices able to immobilize and compress the breast with a force of at least 25 pounds per square inch and shall be capable of maintaining this compression for at least three seconds. Each system shall provide:

(1) An initial power-driven compression activated by hands-free controls operable from both sides of the patient; and

(2) Fine adjustment compression controls operable from both sides of the patient.

(3) Systems shall be equipped with different sized compression paddles that match the sizes of all full field image receptors provided for the system. Compression paddles for special purposes, including those smaller than the full size of the image receptor (for "spot compression"), may be provided. Such compression paddles for special purposes are not subject to 41.6(6) "h" (6) and (7).

(4) Except as provided in 41.6(6) "h," the compression paddle shall be flat and parallel to the breast support table and shall not deflect from parallel by more than 1.0 cm at any point on the surface of the compression paddle when compression is applied.

(5) Equipment intended by the manufacturer's design not to be flat and parallel to the breast support table during compression shall meet the manufacturer's design specifications and maintenance requirements.

(6) The chest wall edge of the compression paddle shall be straight and parallel to the edge of the image receptor. Equipment intended by the manufacturer's design not to be straight and parallel to the edge of the image receptor shall meet the manufacturer's design specifications and maintenance requirements.

(7) The chest wall edge of the compression paddle may allow for patient comfort but shall not appear on the image.

i. Grids: Shall have the capability for using antiscatter grids.

j. AEC: Shall have automatic exposure control such that:

(1) The positioning or selection of the detector shall permit flexibility in the placement of the detector under the target tissue.

- The size and available positions of the detector shall be clearly indicated at the X-ray input surface of the breast compression paddle.
- The selected position of the detector shall be clearly indicated.
- (2) The system shall provide means for the operator to vary the selected optical density from the normal (zero) setting.
 - k. Control panel: Shall have a control panel that:
 - (1) Gives a positive indication when X-rays are being produced.
 - (2) Gives an audible signal indicating termination of exposure.
 - (3) Has manual selection of milliamperere seconds (mAs) or at least one of its component parts (milliamperere (mA) or time, or both).
 - (4) Has the technique factors (peak tube potential in kilovolts (kV) and either tube current in mA and exposure time in seconds or the product of tube current and exposure time in mAs) to be used during an exposure indicated before the exposure begins, except when AEC is used, in which case the technique factors that are set prior to the exposure shall be indicated.
 - (5) Has a system that, following AEC mode use, shall indicate the actual kilovoltage peak (kVp) and mAs used during the exposure.
 - l. mAs: Shall indicate, or provide a means of determining, the mAs resulting from each exposure made with automatic exposure control.
 - m. Mobile units and vans. Appropriate manufacturer's quality control manual procedures and criteria shall be met.

41.6(7) *Safety standards for mammography equipment.*

- a. Proper safety precautions shall be maintained and shall include, but not be limited to, adequate shielding for patients, personnel, and facilities. The equipment shall be operated only from a shielded position.
- b. Equipment operators shall be monitored in accordance with 641—40.37(136C).
- c. Annual inspections shall be conducted by an inspector from the agency to ensure compliance with these rules. Identified hazards shall be promptly corrected.
- d. Equipment shall be shockproof and grounded to protect against electrical hazards.
- e. Records of all inspection reports and medical physicist surveys shall be maintained for at least seven years.

RULE 641—41.6(136C)—APPENDIX I

Rescinded IAB 4/5/00, effective 5/10/00

RULE 641—41.6(136C)—APPENDIX II

Glandular Dose (in mrad) for 1 Roentgen Entrance Exposure

4.2 cm Breast Thickness—50% Adipose/50% Glandular Breast Tissue*

[ARC 1401C, IAB 4/2/14, effective 5/7/14; ARC 3393C, IAB 10/11/17, effective 11/15/17; ARC 6164C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

641—41.7(136C) X-ray machines used for stereotactically guided breast biopsy.

41.7(1) *Definitions.* In addition to the definitions provided in rules 641—38.2(136C), 641—40.2(136C), and 641—41.1(136C), the following definitions are applicable to this rule.

“*Collaborative setting*” means a setting in which a qualified radiologist and surgeon (under 41.7(3) “a” or 41.7(3) “c”) are working together in consultation and in performing stereotactically guided breast biopsies with a common goal of the patient’s benefit.

“*Phantom*” means an artificial test object used to simulate radiographic characteristics of compressed breast tissue and containing components that radiographically model aspects of breast disease and cancer.

“*Procedure*” means a stereotactically guided breast biopsy performed on a patient for diagnostic purposes.

“*Qualified training physician*” means a physician who is qualified under 41.7(3) to perform stereotactically guided breast biopsies and who has performed at least 24 procedures.

“*Stereotactic training phantom*” means a training or practice tool or medium used for stereotactically guided breast biopsy procedures.

“Stereotactically guided breast biopsy” means a breast biopsy procedure performed with the utilization of a dedicated system which emits ionizing radiation and is designed specifically for that procedure.

“Supervising physician” means the physician designated by the facility/owner to:

1. Evaluate the equipment, personnel, procedures, and records annually; and
2. Establish and conduct the quality assurance program.

41.7(2) Registration and application standards and requirements.

a. Each radiation machine used to perform stereotactically guided breast biopsies shall be registered according to 641—subrule 39.3(2).

b. Each facility wishing to perform stereotactically guided breast biopsies shall apply to the agency for authorization by providing or verifying the following information for each machine:

(1) The stereotactically guided breast biopsy equipment and facility meet the general requirements of these rules for radiation machines.

(2) The radiation machine is specifically designed to perform stereotactically guided breast biopsies.

(3) The radiation machine is used according to these rules on patient radiation exposure and radiation dose levels.

(4) The radiation machine is operated by individuals meeting the requirements of this rule.

(5) The entire stereotactically guided breast biopsy system is evaluated annually by a medical physicist who meets the requirements of this rule.

(6) The equipment, personnel, procedures and records are evaluated annually by the supervising physician.

c. Suspension, revocation, or denial of authorization.

(1) Authorization may be suspended or revoked with cause if any machine does not meet one or more of the standards of these rules.

(2) The facility shall have an opportunity for a hearing in connection with a denial, suspension, or revocation of authorization.

(3) An emergency order suspending or revoking authorization may be issued if the agency finds the radiation machine or facility violates rules that seriously affect the health, safety and welfare of the public. An opportunity for hearing shall be held within 20 working days after the issuance of the order. The order shall be effective during the proceedings.

(4) If authorization is revoked, the radiation machine shall not be used until reinstated.

d. Reinstatement of authorization.

(1) An application for reinstatement shall be submitted and processed the same as an initial application.

(2) The agency shall inspect the radiation machine within 60 days of the approved reinstatement application. If the reinstatement is after a revocation, appropriate corrective action shall be submitted with the application.

(3) A full reinstatement shall be issued only after the agency has inspected the radiation machine and facility and determined that they meet the requirements of these rules.

e. Inspections. The agency shall conduct an inspection of each radiation machine no later than 14 months after initial authorization and at least annually thereafter.

41.7(3) Physicians. Physicians must be qualified according to the setting and their role in performing stereotactically guided breast biopsies as outlined below.

a. Requirements for a radiologist in a collaborative setting are as follows:

(1) Initial training and qualifications.

1. Must be qualified according to 41.6(3) “a.”

2. Shall have performed at least 12 stereotactically guided breast biopsies prior to July 1, 1998, or at least 3 hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsies under a physician who is qualified under 41.7(3) and has performed at least 24 stereotactically guided breast biopsies.

3. Shall have at least three hours of Category 1 CME or three hours of training approved by the agency in stereotactically guided breast biopsy.

4. Shall be responsible for mammographic interpretation, be experienced as noted in 41.7(3) "a" (1)"2" above and be experienced in the specific recommendations for each biopsy and lesion identification at time of each biopsy performed by that physician.

5. Shall be responsible for the supervision of the radiologic technologist during the procedure.

(2) Maintenance of proficiency and CME requirements.

1. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, completion of a total of 12 breast biopsy procedures must be met for each calendar year with at least 6 being stereotactic breast biopsies. The remaining 6 can be any combination of the following, and demonstration of the chosen combination needs to be clearly documented:

- Stereotactic breast biopsy procedures.
- Stereotactic biopsy of a stereotactic training phantom with documentation of steps taken or a written report.

- Stereotactic breast biopsy case review, which must be documented to include a review of pre-biopsy mammographic examination, scout and stereotactic positioning, biopsy needle pre-fire and post-fire positioning and targeting, specimen radiograph images, post-biopsy images and review of post-biopsy pathology results.

- Mammographic-guided, stereotactic-guided, or both, wire localization procedures.

- Ultrasound-guided breast biopsy procedures.

- MRI-guided breast biopsy procedures.

If experience is not maintained, the physician must requalify by performing three procedures under direct supervision of a qualified training physician or an agency-approved manufacturer applications specialist before resuming unsupervised procedures.

2. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, obtain at least three hours of Category 1 CME or three hours of training approved by the agency in stereotactic-guided breast biopsy during the 36 months immediately preceding the date of the facility's annual stereotactic biopsy inspection, or during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection. If education is not maintained, the physician must requalify by obtaining additional CME credits to reach 3 CME credits in the prior 36 months before resuming unsupervised procedures. These CMEs cannot be obtained by the performance of supervised procedures.

3. A current state of Iowa medical license must be in effect whenever procedures are performed independently by the physician.

b. Requirements for a physician other than a qualified radiologist in a collaborative setting are as follows:

(1) Initial training and qualifications.

1. Must be licensed to practice medicine in Iowa.

2. Must have at least three hours of Category 1 CME or three hours of training approved by the agency in stereotactically guided breast biopsy which includes instruction on triangulation for lesion location.

3. Must have performed at least 12 stereotactically guided breast biopsies prior to May 9, 2001, or at least 3 hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsy procedures under a physician who is both qualified to perform stereotactic biopsy procedures according to 41.7(3) and has performed at least 24 stereotactically guided breast biopsies.

4. Shall be responsible for post-biopsy management of the patient.

5. Shall be responsible for supervision of the radiologic technologist during the procedure.

(2) Maintenance of proficiency and CME requirements.

1. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, completion of a total of 12 breast biopsy procedures must be met for each calendar year with at least 6 being stereotactic breast biopsies. The remaining 6 can be any combination of the following and demonstration of the chosen combination needs to be clearly documented:

- Stereotactic breast biopsy procedures.

- Stereotactic biopsy of a stereotactic training phantom with documentation of steps taken or a written report.

- Stereotactic breast biopsy case review, which must be documented to include a review of pre-biopsy mammographic examination, scout and stereotactic positioning, biopsy needle pre-fire and post-fire positioning and targeting, specimen radiograph images, post-biopsy images and review of post-biopsy pathology results.

- Mammographic-guided, stereotactic-guided, or both, wire localization procedures.
- Ultrasound-guided breast biopsy procedures.
- MRI-guided breast biopsy procedures.

If experience is not maintained, the physician must requalify by performing three procedures under direct supervision of a qualified training physician or an agency-approved manufacturer applications specialist before resuming unsupervised procedures.

2. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, obtain at least three hours of Category 1 CME immediately preceding the date of the facility's annual stereotactic biopsy inspection, or during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection. If education is not maintained, the physician must requalify by obtaining additional CME credits to reach 3 CME credits in the prior 36 months before resuming unsupervised procedures. These CMEs cannot be obtained by the performance of supervised procedures.

3. A current state of Iowa medical license must be in effect whenever unsupervised procedures are performed by the physician.

c. Requirements for a radiologist performing stereotactically guided breast biopsy independently are as follows:

(1) Initial training and requirements.

1. Must be qualified according to 41.6(3) "a."

2. Initially, must have at least three hours of Category 1 CME or three hours of training approved by the agency in stereotactically guided breast biopsy.

3. Initially, must obtain at least 15 hours of CME in breast imaging including benign and malignant breast diseases.

4. Must have performed at least 12 stereotactically guided breast biopsies prior to July 1, 1998, or at least 3 hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsy procedures under a physician who is both qualified according to 41.7(3) and has performed at least 24 stereotactically guided breast biopsies.

5. Must be responsible for mammographic interpretation.

6. Must be responsible for patient selection.

7. Must be responsible for the supervision of the radiologic technologist during the procedure.

8. Must be responsible for post-biopsy management of the patient which may include referral to a surgeon for a follow-up on certain lesions.

(2) Maintenance of proficiency and CME requirements.

1. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, completion of a total of 12 breast biopsy procedures must be met for each calendar year with at least 6 being stereotactic breast biopsies. The remaining 6 can be any combination of the following and demonstration of the chosen combination needs to be clearly documented:

- Stereotactic breast biopsy procedures.
- Stereotactic biopsy of a stereotactic training phantom with documentation of steps taken or a written report.

- Stereotactic breast biopsy case review, which must be documented to include a review of pre-biopsy mammographic examination, scout and stereotactic positioning, biopsy needle pre-fire and post-fire positioning and targeting, specimen radiograph images, post-biopsy images and review of post-biopsy pathology results.

- Mammographic-guided, stereotactic-guided, or both, wire localization procedures.
- Ultrasound-guided breast biopsy procedures.
- MRI-guided breast biopsy procedures.

If experience is not maintained, the physician must requalify by performing three procedures under direct supervision of a qualified training physician or an agency-approved manufacturer applications specialist before resuming unsupervised procedures.

2. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, obtain at least three hours of Category 1 CME immediately preceding the date of the facility's annual stereotactic biopsy inspection, or during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection which includes post-biopsy management of the patient. If education is not maintained, the physician must requalify by obtaining additional CME credits to reach 3 CME credits in the prior 36 months before resuming unsupervised procedures. These CMEs cannot be obtained by the performance of supervised procedures.

3. A current state of Iowa medical license must be in effect whenever unsupervised procedures are performed by the physician.

d. Requirements for a physician other than a qualified radiologist (under 41.7(3)"c") performing stereotactically guided breast biopsy independently are as follows:

(1) Initial training and requirements.

1. Must be licensed to practice medicine in Iowa.

2. Must have evaluated at least 480 mammograms in the prior 24 months in consultation with a physician who is qualified according to 41.6(3)"a."

3. Initially, must have at least 15 hours of Category 1 CME or 15 hours of training approved by the agency in stereotactically guided breast imaging and biopsy or three years' experience having performed at least 36 stereotactically guided breast biopsies.

4. Must have four hours of Category 1 CME in medical radiation physics.

5. Must have performed at least 12 stereotactically guided breast biopsies prior to May 9, 2001, or at least 3 hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsy procedures under a physician who is both qualified according to 41.7(3) and has performed at least 24 stereotactically guided breast biopsies.

6. Must be responsible for patient selection.

7. Must be responsible for the supervision of the radiologic technologist during the procedure.

8. Must be responsible for post-biopsy management of the patient.

(2) Maintenance of proficiency and CME requirements.

1. Continue to evaluate at least 480 mammograms every 24 months in consultation with a physician who is qualified according to 41.6(3)"a."

2. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, completion of a total of 12 breast biopsy procedures must be met for each calendar year with at least 6 being stereotactic breast biopsies. The remaining 6 can be any combination of the following and demonstration of the chosen combination needs to be clearly documented:

- Stereotactic breast biopsy procedures.

- Stereotactic biopsy of a stereotactic training phantom with documentation of steps taken or a written report.

- Stereotactic breast biopsy case review, which must be documented to include a review of pre-biopsy mammographic examination, scout and stereotactic positioning, biopsy needle pre-fire and post-fire positioning and targeting, specimen radiograph images, post-biopsy images and review of post-biopsy pathology results.

- Mammographic-guided, stereotactic-guided, or both, wire localization procedures.

- Ultrasound-guided breast biopsy procedures.

- MRI-guided breast biopsy procedures.

If experience is not maintained, the physician must requalify by performing three procedures under direct supervision of a qualified training physician or an agency-approved manufacturer applications specialist before resuming unsupervised procedures.

3. Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, obtain at least three hours of Category 1 CME immediately preceding the date of the facility's annual stereotactic biopsy inspection, or during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection. If education is not maintained, the physician must requalify by obtaining additional CME credits to reach 3 CME credits in the prior 36 months before resuming unsupervised procedures. The CME credits for requalification cannot be obtained by performing procedures.

4. A current state of Iowa medical license must be in effect whenever unsupervised procedures are performed by the physician.

41.7(4) Medical physicist.

a. Must be qualified according to 41.6(3)“c.”

b. Must have performed three hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsy system physics surveys prior to July 1, 1998; or one hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsy system physics survey under the guidance of a medical physicist qualified through 41.7(4)“a” and 41.7(4)“b.”

c. Maintenance of proficiency and continuing education requirements.

(1) Have performed at least one stereotactically guided breast biopsy system physics survey per year after the initial qualifications are met or requalify by performing one survey supervised by a qualified medical physicist; and

(2) Following the third anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, have obtained at least three hours of continuing education in stereotactically guided breast biopsy system physics during the previous 36 months or requalify by obtaining additional CME credits to reach 3 CME credits in the prior 36 months.

41.7(5) Radiologic technologist.

a. Must be qualified according to 41.6(3)“b.”

b. Must meet the following initial requirements:

(1) Five hands-on stereotactically guided breast biopsy procedures on patients under the supervision of a physician or technologist qualified under rule 641—41.7(136C).

(2) Three contact hours in stereotactically guided breast biopsy.

c. Maintenance of proficiency and continuing education and experience requirements.

(1) Following the first anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, completion of a total of 12 breast biopsy procedures must be met for each calendar year with at least 6 being stereotactic breast biopsies. The remaining 6 can be any combination of the following and demonstration of the chosen combination needs to be clearly documented:

1. Stereotactic breast biopsy procedures.

2. Stereotactic biopsy of a stereotactic training phantom with documentation of steps taken or a written report.

3. Stereotactic breast biopsy case review, must be documented to include a review of pre-biopsy mammographic examination, scout and stereotactic images, biopsy needle pre-fire and post-fire images, specimen radiograph images, post-biopsy images and review of post-biopsy pathology results.

4. Mammographic-guided, stereotactic-guided, or both, wire localization procedures.

5. Ultrasound-guided breast biopsy procedures.

6. MRI-guided breast biopsy procedures.

If experience is not maintained, the radiologic technologist must requalify by performing three stereotactically guided breast biopsies under the supervision of a physician or radiologic technologist qualified under 41.7(3) or 41.7(5).

(2) Following the third anniversary in which the requirements of this subrule were met, obtain at least three hours of continuing education in stereotactically guided breast biopsy during the 36 months immediately preceding the date of the facility’s annual stereotactic biopsy inspection, or during the 36-month period ending on the last day of the calendar quarter preceding the inspection, or requalify by obtaining additional CME credits to reach 3 CME credits in the prior 36 months. The CMEs cannot be obtained by the performance of supervised procedures.

(3) If a stereotactic radiologic technologist performs only stereotactic procedures, the radiologic technologist must perform at least 100 stereotactic procedures during the prior 24 months immediately preceding the date of the facility’s annual stereotactic biopsy inspection, during the 24-month period ending on the last day of the previous calendar quarter, or any 24-month period between the two. In this case, all requirements for radiologic technologists must be met with the exception of 41.6(3)“b”(4)“1.”

(4) Only 50 percent of the total required stereotactic continuing education hours may be obtained through presenting or acting as a trainer for a continuing education or training program.

(5) An Iowa permit to practice radiography must be in effect whenever stereotactic procedures are performed by the radiologic technologist.

41.7(6) *Obtaining and preserving records.*

a. The facility must make, for each procedure, a record of the service provided including:

- (1) The date of the procedure.
 - (2) The name of the patient and one additional patient identifier.
 - (3) The name of the radiologic technologists and physicians performing the procedure.
 - (4) A description of the service provided.
 - (5) The name of the referring physician, if any.
- b. Records retained by the medical facility must be retained for at least ten years.

41.7(7) *Quality assurance program.*

a. The facility shall have an equipment quality assurance program specific to stereotactically guided breast biopsy systems and covering all components of the system to ensure high-quality images with minimum patient exposure.

b. The facility shall ensure that a general review of the program is conducted at least annually and have available the services of a qualified medical physicist who is capable of establishing and conducting the program.

c. The facility shall name a supervising stereotactic biopsy physician who shall be responsible for:

- (1) Quality assurance activities including the medical audit,
- (2) Oversight of the quality control program, and
- (3) Supervision of the radiologic technologist(s) and the medical physicist.

d. Under the direction of the supervising physician, the medical physicist shall have the responsibility for establishing and conducting the equipment quality assurance program. The program shall include:

(1) Conducting equipment performance monitoring functions, initially and then at least annually, to include:

1. Evaluation of biopsy unit assembly. Any failed items must be corrected within 30 days of the survey unless the medical physicist deems that the failure poses a serious injury risk to the patient, at which time the failure needs to be corrected before further procedures are performed.

2. Collimation.

- X-ray field must not extend beyond the image receptor by more than 5 mm on any side.
- Any failures must be corrected within 30 days of the survey.

3. Evaluation of focal spot. Focal spot must not degrade from initial measurement. If reduction in lp/mm is found, focal spot must be corrected within 30 days of survey.

4. kVp accuracy/reproducibility. kVp accuracy/reproducibility must be accurate to within +/- 5% of nominal kVp setting. Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

5. Half-value layer measurement. HVL shall be greater than kVp/100 (in units of mm Al). Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

6. Exposure reproducibility. Exposure must be reproducible to within +/- 15% of mean exposure. Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

7. Breast entrance exposure, average glandular dose. Average glandular dose must be less than 300 millirad (3 milliGray) per exposure of a 50 percent glandular/50 percent adipose 4.2 centimeter breast. Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

8. Image quality evaluation.

- Phantom image must meet the criteria of 5 fibers, 4 speck groups and 3 masses for the ACR accreditation phantom or 3 fibers, 3 speck groups and 2.5 masses for the mini phantom unless otherwise stated by the phantom manufacturer.

- Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

9. Artifact evaluation. Any significant black or white artifacts seen in the image detector field must be corrected within 30 days of the survey.

10. Digital field uniformity. For units with region of interest (ROI) capability, the SNR in each corner must be within +/- 15% of the SNR in the center. Failures must be corrected within 30 days of the survey.

11. Localization simulation (gelatin phantom) test. Localization accuracy must be within 1 mm of target, and the test must include a portion of the test “lesion” in the sample chamber. Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

(2) Analyzing the monitoring results to determine if there are any problems requiring correction.

(3) Ensuring that the facility has procedures in place for carrying out or arranging for the necessary corrective actions as well as for the calibrations and other preventative maintenance.

e. The supervising physician shall have the responsibility for establishing and conducting the quality control program in a facility with a fixed unit. In the case of a mobile stereotactic unit, the owner or designee shall assume the responsibility for establishing and conducting the quality assurance program. The program shall include:

(1) Localization accuracy (daily before use and before using the localization unit after it is adjusted). Each coordinate must be within manufacturer specifications for the intended target value. Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

(2) Visual checklist (monthly). Any failed items must be corrected within 30 days.

(3) Phantom image (weekly). Phantom image must meet the criteria of 5 fibers, 4 speck groups and 3 masses for the ACR accreditation phantom or 3 fibers, 3 speck groups and 2.5 masses for the mini phantom unless otherwise stated by the phantom manufacturer. Failures must be corrected before further procedures are performed.

(4) Compression (semiannually). The maximum auto drive compression force shall not exceed 45 pounds. Failures must be corrected within 30 days.

(5) Any additional quality control testing indicated by the stereotactic breast biopsy unit manufacturer must be completed as outlined in the quality control manual applicable to the unit.

f. Each facility shall establish a medical audit program to ensure the accuracy and appropriateness of the procedures performed. This program shall include an imaging-pathology correlation for each biopsy performed, an ongoing analysis of biopsy results and periodic review of the utilization of the procedure. The program must include the number of biopsies performed, the number of cancers found, the number of benign lesions found, and the number of biopsies repeated.

g. Additional medical physicist evaluations of stereotactic units shall be conducted whenever a new unit is installed, a unit is disassembled and reassembled at the same or a new location, or major components of a stereotactic unit are changed or repaired. These evaluations shall be used to determine whether the new or changed equipment meets the requirements of applicable standards in 41.7(7). All problems shall be corrected before the new or changed equipment is put into service for examinations. The stereotactic equipment evaluation shall be performed by a medical physicist qualified under 41.7(4) or by an individual under the direct supervision of a medical physicist qualified under 41.7(4).

41.7(8) *Equipment standards.*

a. Be specifically designed for stereotactically guided breast biopsy.

b. Meet the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards found in 21 CFR.

41.7(9) *Safety standards.*

a. Proper safety precautions shall be maintained and shall include, but not be limited to, adequate shielding for patients, personnel and facilities. The equipment shall be operated only from a shielded position.

b. Annual inspections shall be conducted by an inspector from the agency to ensure compliance with these rules. Identified hazards shall be promptly corrected.

c. Equipment shall be shockproof and grounded to protect against electrical hazards.

d. Records of all inspection reports and medical physicist surveys shall be maintained for at least seven years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

[ARC 1401C, IAB 4/2/14, effective 5/7/14; ARC 6164C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

CHAPTER 41—APPENDIX A

INFORMATION ON RADIATION SHIELDING
REQUIRED FOR PLAN REVIEWS (EXCLUDING THERAPY MACHINES)

In order for the agency to provide an evaluation and verification that national standards have been met on shielding requirements for a radiation installation, the following information shall be submitted.

1. The plans should show, as a minimum, the following:

(a) The normal location of the X-ray system's radiation port; the port's travel and traverse limits; general direction(s) of the useful beam; locations of any windows and doors; the location of the operator's booth; and the location of the X-ray control panel.

(b) The structural composition and thickness or lead equivalent of all walls, doors, partitions, floor, and ceiling of the room(s) concerned.

(c) The dimensions of the room(s) concerned.

(d) The type of occupancy of all adjacent areas inclusive of space above and below the room(s) concerned. If there is an exterior wall, show distance to the closest area(s) where it is likely that individuals may be present.

(e) The make and model of the X-ray equipment, the energy waveform (single phase, three phase, etc.) and the maximum technique factors.

(f) The type of examination(s) or treatment(s) which will be performed with the equipment.

2. Information on the anticipated workload of the X-ray system(s) in mA-minutes per week.

3. If the services of a qualified expert have been utilized to determine the shielding requirements, a report, including all basic assumptions used, shall be submitted with the plans.

CHAPTER 41—APPENDIX B
DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR AN
OPERATOR'S BOOTH

1. Space requirements:

(a) The operator shall be allotted not less than 7.5 square feet (0.697 m) of unobstructed floor space in the booth.

(b) The operator's booth may be any geometric configuration with no dimension of less than 2 feet (0.61 m).

(c) The space shall be allotted excluding any encumbrance by the X-ray control panel, such as overhang, cables, or other similar encroachments.

(d) The booth shall be located or constructed such that unattenuated direct scatter radiation originating on the examination table or at the wall cassette will not reach the operator's station in the booth.

2. Structural requirements:

(a) The booth walls shall be permanently fixed barriers of at least 7 feet (2.13 m) high.

(b) When a door or movable panel is used as an integral part of the booth structure, it must have an interlock which will prevent an exposure when the door or panel is not closed.

(c) Shielding shall be provided to meet the requirements of 641—Chapter 40.

3. X-ray control placement:

The X-ray control for the system shall be fixed within the booth; and

(a) Shall be at least 40 inches (1.02 m) from any point subject to direct scatter, leakage or primary beam radiation.

(b) Shall allow the operator to use the majority of the available viewing windows or mirrors.

4. Viewing system requirements:

(a) Each booth shall have at least one viewing device which will:

(1) Be so placed that the operator can view the patient during any exposure, and

(2) The device shall be so placed that the operator can have full view of any occupant of the room and should be so placed that the operator can view any entry into the room. If any door which allows access to the room cannot be seen from the booth, then outside that door there shall be an "X-ray" warning sign that will be lighted anytime the rotor of the X-ray tube is activated. Alternatively, that door must have an interlock controlling the exposure which will prevent the exposure if the door is not closed.

(b) When the viewing system is a window, the following requirements also apply:

(1) The viewing area shall be at least 1 square foot (0.0929 m²).

(2) Regardless of size or shape, at least 0.09 m² (1 sq ft) of window area must be centered no less than 0.6 m (2 feet) from the open edge of the booth and no less than 1.5 m (5.0 feet) from the floor.

(3) The material constituting the window shall have the same lead equivalence as that required in the booth's wall in which it is mounted.

(c) When the viewing system is by mirrors, the mirror(s) shall be so located as to accomplish the general requirements of Appendix B, 4(a).

(d) When the viewing system is by electronic means:

(1) The camera shall be so located as to accomplish the general requirements of Appendix B, 4(a), and

(2) There shall be an alternate viewing system as a backup for the primary system.

CHAPTER 41—APPENDIX C
INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED BY PERSONS
PROPOSING TO CONDUCT HEALING
ARTS SCREENING

Persons requesting that the agency approve a healing arts screening program shall submit the following information and evaluation:

1. Name and address of the applicant and, where applicable, the names and addresses of agents within this state.
2. Diseases or conditions for which the X-ray examinations are to be used in diagnoses.
3. A detailed description of the X-ray examinations proposed in the screening program.
4. Description of the population to be examined in the screening program, i.e., age, sex, physical condition, and other appropriate information. Any person conducting a screening program for cardiac scoring shall conduct screening only on either women over age 45 or men over age 50 who meet any two of the following criteria: family history, smoker, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity (at least 20 pounds overweight), diabetes.
5. An evaluation of any known alternate methods not involving ionizing radiation which could achieve the goals of the screening program and why these methods are not used instead of the X-ray examinations.
6. An evaluation by a qualified expert of the X-ray system(s) to be used in the screening program. The evaluation by the qualified expert shall show that such system(s) does satisfy all requirements of these regulations. The evaluation shall include a measurement of patient exposures from the X-ray examinations to be performed.
7. A description of the diagnostic film quality control program.
8. A copy of the technique chart for the X-ray examination procedures to be used.
9. The qualifications of each individual who will be operating the X-ray system(s).
10. The qualifications of the individual who will be supervising the operators of the X-ray system(s). The extent of supervision and the method of work performance evaluation shall be specified.
11. The name and address of the physician who will interpret the radiograph(s) and a copy of the physician's license to practice in Iowa.
12. A description of the procedures to be used in advising the individuals screened and their private practitioners of the healing arts of the results of the screening procedure and any further medical needs indicated.
13. A description of the procedures for the retention or disposition of the radiographs and other records pertaining to the X-ray examinations.
14. An indication of the frequency of screening and the duration of the entire screening program.
15. Documentation justifying the reason for the screening. The applicant must submit data which supports the efficacy of the screening test in diagnosing the disease or condition being screened. Data which will be acceptable to the department includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) the recommendation of a nationally recognized certifying medical or government body; (2) the recommendation of one of the following national organizations: American Cancer Association, American Lung Association, American Heart Association; or (3) medical literature from peer-reviewed journals supporting the screening.
16. The procedures for preventing pregnant individuals from participating in the screening or justification for allowing pregnant individuals to participate.
17. The dates of the screening to include beginning and ending dates.
18. A copy of IRB for a research project or information justifying the research project.

CHAPTER 41—APPENDIX D
QA for Therapeutic Radiation Machines

Frequency	Procedure	Tolerance ^a
Daily	<u>Dosimetry</u>	
	X-ray output constancy	3%
	Electron output constancy ^b	3%
	<u>Mechanical</u>	
	Localizing lasers	2mm
	Distance indicator (ODI)	2mm
Monthly	<u>Safety</u>	
	Door interlocks	functional
	Audiovisual monitors	functional
	<u>Dosimetry</u>	
	X-ray output constancy ^c	2%
	Electron output constancy ^c	2%
	Backup monitor constancy	2%
	X-ray central axis dosimetry parameter (PDD, TAR) constancy	2%
	Electron central axis dosimetry parameter constancy (PDD)	2mm @ therapeutic depth
	X-ray beam flatness constancy	2%
	Electron beam flatness constancy	3%
	X-ray and electron symmetry	3%
	<u>Safety Interlocks</u>	
	Wedge, electron cone interlocks	functional
	<u>Mechanical</u>	
	Light/radiation field coincidence	2mm or 1% on a side ^d
	Gantry/collimator angle indicators	1 degree
	Wedge position	2mm (or 2% change in transmission factor)
	Tray position	2mm
	Applicator position	2mm
	Field size indicators	2mm
Annual	Cross-hair centering	2mm diameter
	Treatment couch position indicators	2mm/1deg
	Latching of wedges, blocking tray	functional
	Jaw symmetry ^e	2mm
	Field Light intensity	functional
	<u>Dosimetry</u>	
	X-ray/electron output calibration constancy	2%
	Field size dependence of X-ray output constancy	2%
	Output factor constancy for electron applicators	2%
	Central axis parameter constancy (PDD, TAR)	2%
	Off-axis factor constancy	2%
	Transmission factor constancy for all treatment accessories	2%

^a The tolerances listed in the tables should be interpreted to mean that if a parameter either: (1) exceeds the tabulated value (e.g., the measured isocenter under the gantry exceeds 2 mm diameter); or (2) that the change in the parameter exceeds the nominal value (e.g., the output changes by more than 2%), then an action is required. The distinction is emphasized by the use of the term constancy for the latter case. Moreover, for constancy, percent values $\pm$ the deviation of the parameter with respect to its nominal value; distances are referenced to the isocenter or nominal SSD.

^b All electron energies need not be checked daily, but all electron energies are to be checked at least twice weekly.

^c A constancy check with a field instrument using temperature pressure corrections.

^d Whichever is greater. Should also be checked after change of light field source.

^e Jaw symmetry is defined as the difference in distance of each jaw from the isocenter.

Frequency	Procedure	Tolerance ^a
	Wedge transmission factor constancy ^f	2%
	Monitor chamber linearity	1%
	X-ray output constancy vs. gantry angle	2%
	Electron output constancy vs. gantry angle	2%
	Off-axis factor constancy vs. gantry angle	2%
	Arc mode	Mfrs. specs.
	<u>Safety Interlocks</u>	
	Follow manufacturer's test procedures	functional
	<u>Mechanical</u>	
	Collimator rotation isocenter	2mm diameter
	Gantry rotation isocenter	2mm diameter
	Couch rotation isocenter	2mm diameter
	Coincidence of collimetry, gantry, couch axes with isocenter	2mm diameter
	Coincidence of radiation and mechanical isocenter	2mm diameter

^f Most wedges' transmission factors are field size and depth dependent.

^a The tolerances listed in the tables should be interpreted to mean that if a parameter either: (1) exceeds the tabulated value (e.g., the measured isocenter under the gantry exceeds 2 mm diameter); or (2) that the change in the parameter exceeds the nominal value (e.g., the output changes by more than 2%), then an action is required. The distinction is emphasized by the use of the term constancy for the latter case. Moreover, for constancy, percent values $\pm$ the deviation of the parameter with respect to its nominal value; distances are referenced to the isocenter or nominal SSD.

CHAPTER 41—APPENDIX E

INFORMATION ON RADIATION SHIELDING REQUIRED
FOR PLAN REVIEWS FOR THERAPY MACHINES

I. All therapeutic radiation machines.

A. Basic facility information including: name, telephone number and agency registration number of the individual responsible for preparation of the shielding plan; name and telephone number of the facility supervisor; and the street address (including room number if applicable) of the external beam radiation therapy facility. The plan should also indicate whether this is a new structure or a modification to existing structure(s).

B. All wall, floor, and ceiling areas struck by the useful beam shall have primary barriers.

C. Secondary barriers shall be provided in all wall, floor, and ceiling areas not having primary barriers.

II. Therapeutic machines up to 150 kV (photons only).

In addition to the requirements listed in Section I above, therapeutic radiation machine facilities which produce only photons with a maximum energy less than or equal to 150 kV shall submit shielding plans which contain, as a minimum, the following additional information:

A. Equipment specifications, including the manufacturer and model number of the therapeutic radiation machine, as well as the maximum technique factors.

B. Maximum design workload for the facility including total weekly radiation output (expressed in gray (rad) or air kerma at one meter), total beam-on time per day or week, the average treatment time per patient, along with the anticipated number of patients to be treated per day or week.

C. A facility blueprint/drawing indicating: scale (0.25 inch = 1 foot is typical); direction of north; normal location of the therapeutic radiation machine's radiation port(s); the port's travel and traverse limits; general direction(s) of the useful beam; locations of any windows and doors; and the location of the therapeutic radiation machine control panel. If the control panel is located inside the external beam radiation therapy treatment room, the location of the operator's booth shall be noted on the plan and the operator's station at the control panel shall be behind a protective barrier sufficient to ensure compliance with 641—40.15(136C).

D. The structural composition and thickness or lead/concrete equivalent of all walls, doors, partitions, floor, and ceiling of the room(s) concerned.

E. The type of occupancy of all adjacent areas inclusive of space above and below the room(s) concerned. If there is an exterior wall, show distance to the closest area(s) where it is likely that individuals may be present.

F. At least one example calculation which shows the methodology used to determine the amount of shielding required for each physical condition (i.e., primary and secondary leakage barriers, restricted and unrestricted areas, entry door(s)) and shielding material in the facility.

(1) If commercial software is used to generate shielding requirements, identify the software used and the version/revision date.

(2) If the software used to generate shielding requirements is not in the open literature, submit quality control sample calculations to verify the result obtained with the software.

III. Therapeutic radiation machines over 150 kV.

In addition to the requirements listed in Section I above, therapeutic radiation machine facilities which produce photons or electrons with a maximum energy in excess of 150 kV or electrons shall submit shielding plans which contain, as a minimum, the following additional information:

A. Equipment specifications including the manufacturer and model number of the therapeutic radiation machine, and gray (rad) at the isocenter and the energy(s) and type(s) of radiation produced (i.e., photon, electron). The target to isocenter distance shall be specified.

B. Maximum design workload for the facility including total weekly radiation output (expressed in gray (rad) at one meter), total beam-on time per day or week, the average treatment time per patient, along with the anticipated number of patients to be treated per day or week.

C. Facility blueprint/drawing (including both floor plan and elevation views) indicating relative orientation of the therapeutic radiation machine, scale (0.25 inch = 1 foot is typical), type(s), thickness and minimum density of shielding material(s), direction of north, the locations and size of all penetrations through each shielding barrier (ceiling, walls and floor), as well as details of the door(s) and maze.

D. The structural composition and thickness or concrete equivalent of all walls, doors, partitions, floor, and ceiling of the room(s) concerned.

E. The type of occupancy of all adjacent areas inclusive of space above and below the room(s) concerned. If there is an exterior wall, show distance to the closest area(s) where it is likely that individuals may be present.

F. Description of all assumptions that were in shielding calculations including, but not limited to, design energy (i.e., room may be designed for 6 MV unit although only a 4 MV unit is currently proposed), workload, presence of integral beam-stop in unit, occupancy and use(s) of adjacent areas, fraction of time that useful beam will intercept each permanent barrier (walls, floor and ceiling) and “allowed” radiation exposure in both restricted and unrestricted areas.

G. At least one example calculation which shows the methodology used to determine the amount of shielding required for each physical condition (i.e., primary and secondary leakage barriers, restricted and unrestricted areas, small angle scatter, entry door(s) and maze) and shielding material in the facility.

(1) If commercial software is used to generate shielding requirements, also identify the software used and the version/revision date.

(2) If the software used to generate shielding requirements is not in the open literature, submit quality control sample calculations to verify the result obtained with the software.

IV. Neutron shielding.

In addition to the requirements listed in Section III above, therapeutic radiation machine facilities which are capable of operating above 10 MV shall submit shielding plans which contain, as a minimum, the following additional information:

A. The structural composition, thickness, minimum density and location of all neutron shielding material.

B. Description of all assumptions that were used in neutron shielding calculations including, but not limited to, neutron spectra as a function of energy, neutron fluency rate, absorbed dose and dose equivalent (due to neutrons) in both restricted and unrestricted areas.

C. At least one example calculation which shows the methodology used to determine the amount of neutron shielding required for each physical condition (i.e., restricted and unrestricted areas, entry door(s) and maze) and neutron shielding material utilized in the facility.

(1) If commercial software is used to generate shielding requirements, also identify the software used and the version/revision date.

(2) If the software used to generate shielding requirements is not in the open literature, submit quality control sample calculations to verify the result obtained with the software.

D. The method(s) and instrumentation which will be used to verify the adequacy of all neutron shielding installed in the facility.

V. References.

A. NCRP Report 49, “Structural Shielding Design and Evaluation for Medical Use of X-Rays and Gamma Rays of Energies Up to 10 MeV” (1976).

B. NCRP Report 51, “Radiation Protection Design Guidelines for 0.1-100 MeV Particle Accelerator Facilities” (1977).

C. NCRP Report 79, “Neutron Contamination from Medical Electron Accelerator” (1984).

D. NCRP Report 144, “Radiation Protection for Particle Accelerator Facilities” (2003).

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

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◇ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 42
PERMIT TO OPERATE IONIZING RADIATION PRODUCING MACHINES
OR ADMINISTER RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—42.1(136C) Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to specify the permit requirements of individuals who operate or use ionizing radiation producing machines or administer radioactive materials on or to human patients or human research subjects for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. This chapter establishes minimum formal education standards and examination, continuing education, and disciplinary procedures. [ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

641—42.2(136C) Definitions.

“*ARRT*” means the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

“*Authorized user*” means an Iowa-licensed physician identified on a specific radioactive materials license or a license of broad scope as defined in 641—subrule 41.2(2).

“*Body composition scan*” means the use of a low dose X-ray to generate images of a color-coded body map.

“*Bone densitometry*” means the art and science of applying ionizing radiation to the human body using a dual energy X-ray absorptiometry unit for the sole purpose of measuring bone density.

“*Category*” defines specific duties allowed in the limited radiologic technologist permit classification.

“*Classification*” means a specific class of permit that allows the permit holder to perform the duties specified for that permit class.

“*Computed tomography*” or “*CT*” means a technique for generating a series of X-ray images taken from different angles and processed with computer software.

1. “*Diagnostic computed tomography*” means the use of computed tomography to create cross-sectional images of the human body to be used for diagnosis.

2. “*Attenuation correction*” means the use of X-rays from a CT scan to construct an attenuation map of density differences throughout the body that can then be used to correct for the absorption of the photons emitted from Fludeoxyglucose (18F) decay during a PET/CT scan.

“*Continuing education activity*” means a learning activity that is recognized as continuing education by the ARRT or NMTCB.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*Expiration date*” means 11:59 p.m. on the stated date.

“*Formal education*” means a course of classroom and clinical instruction which meets the training standards set by the department.

“*Ionizing radiation producing machine*” or “*radiation machine*” means an assemblage of components for the controlled production of X-rays. An ionizing radiation producing machine includes minimally an X-ray high-voltage generator, an X-ray control, a tube housing assembly, a beam-limiting device, and the necessary supporting structures. Additional components which function with the system are considered integral parts of the system.

“*NMTCB*” means Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board.

“*Nuclear medicine diagnostic computed tomography endorsement*” means a qualification that allows a nuclear medicine technologist to perform diagnostic computed tomography of the human body as ordered by an individual authorized by Iowa law to order radiography.

“*Nuclear medicine procedure*” means any procedure utilizing radiopharmaceuticals for diagnosis or treatment of disease in human beings and any duties performed by the technologist during sealed source procedures, and includes, but is not limited to:

1. Administration of any radiopharmaceutical to human beings for diagnostic purposes.
2. Administration of radioactive material to human beings for therapeutic purposes.
3. Use of radioactive material for diagnostic purposes involving transmission or excitation.
4. Quality control and quality assurance.

“Nuclear medicine technologist” means an individual who performs nuclear medicine procedures while under the supervision of an authorized user. The classifications are as follows:

1. “General nuclear medicine technologist” performs any nuclear medicine procedures and may perform computed tomography for attenuation correction during PET/CT or SPECT/CT only.
2. “Limited nuclear medicine technologist” performs nuclear medicine procedures only as approved by the department at the time the initial permit was issued.

“Permit” means the document issued to an individual by the department when the individual has met the requirements of this chapter. This document authorizes the individual to perform the duties allowed for the classification of permit issued.

“PET/CT” means an imaging modality that uses positron emission tomography and computed tomography in one device to combine the structural anatomic information with functional data collected during the examination.

“Radiation therapist” means an individual who performs radiation therapy under the supervision of a radiation oncologist licensed in Iowa.

“Radiation therapy” means the science and art of performing simulation radiography or applying ionizing radiation emitted from X-ray machines, particle accelerators, or radioactive materials in the form of sealed sources to human beings for therapeutic purposes.

“Radiography” means a technique for generating and recording an X-ray pattern for the purpose of providing the user with an image(s) during or after termination of the exposure.

“Radiologic technologist” means an individual, excluding X-ray equipment operators, who performs radiography of the human body as ordered by an individual authorized by Iowa law to order radiography. The classifications are as follows:

1. “General radiologic technologist” performs radiography and computed tomography of any part of the human body.
2. “Limited radiologic technologist” performs radiography for the chest, spine, extremities, shoulder or pediatrics, excluding computed tomography and fluoroscopy.
3. “Limited in-hospital radiologic technologist” performs radiography of any part of the human body as approved by the department at the time the initial permit was issued.

“Radiologist assistant” means an advanced-level radiologic technologist who has completed the necessary requirements in order to perform procedures as outlined in ARRT guidance while under supervision of a radiologist.

“SPECT/CT” means an imaging modality that uses single-photon emission computed tomography and computed tomography in one device to combine the structural anatomic information with functional data collected during the examination.

“Student” means an individual enrolled in and participating in formal education.

“Therapeutic” means a medical treatment using radiation for therapy purposes.

“X-ray equipment operator” means an individual performing radiography of the human body using dedicated equipment as ordered by an individual authorized by Iowa law to order radiography. These individuals do not qualify for a permit in any other classification. The classifications are as follows:

1. “Podiatric X-ray equipment operator” performs radiography of only the foot and ankle using dedicated podiatric equipment. Studies using computed tomography, fluoroscopy, or nondedicated equipment are prohibited.
2. “Bone densitometry equipment operator” performs bone densitometry using only dual energy X-ray absorptiometry equipment. Studies using computed tomography, fluoroscopy, or nondedicated equipment are prohibited.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 3239C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17; ARC 5683C, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21]

641—42.3(136C) Exemptions.

42.3(1) The following are exempt from obtaining a permit as required by this chapter:

- a. A licensed physician.
- b. A licensed physician assistant.
- c. A licensed chiropractor.

- d. A licensed dentist.
- e. A licensed dental hygienist.
- f. A licensed podiatrist.
- g. An individual certified by the dental board in dental radiography.
- h. A student as a part of the student's formal education.

42.3(2) The department may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the requirements of this chapter as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety. Application for exemptions should be made in accordance with 641—Chapter 178.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

PERMIT APPLICATION AND RENEWAL

641—42.4(136C) Permit application and renewal. An individual shall not operate ionizing radiation producing machines or administer radioactive materials for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes unless the individual possesses a current Iowa permit in the individual's classification of practice.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

641—42.5(136C) Permit to practice as a general radiologic technologist.

42.5(1) An individual applying for an initial permit shall:

- a. Be at least 18 years of age.
- b. Submit the appropriate completed application.
- c. Submit a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.
- d. Submit proof of a passing score on the ARRT general radiography examination.

42.5(2) An individual renewing a current permit shall:

- a. Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.
- b. Report 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.5(3) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

- a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$150 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of subrule 42.5(1).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted.

- c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19]

641—42.6(136C) Permit to practice as a general nuclear medicine technologist.

42.6(1) An individual applying for an initial permit shall:

- a. Be at least 18 years of age.
- b. Submit the appropriate completed application.
- c. Submit a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.
- d. Submit proof of a passing score on ARRT's nuclear medicine examination or the NMTCB nuclear medicine examination.

42.6(2) An individual renewing a current permit shall:

- a. Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.
- b. Report 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.6(3) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

- a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$150 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of subrule 42.6(1).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

42.6(4) An individual applying for a nuclear medicine diagnostic computed tomography endorsement shall:

a. Maintain an active permit to practice as a general nuclear medicine technologist. Endorsements may not be held without an active permit.

b. Submit proof of a passing score on the ARRT or NMTCB computed tomography examination.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 3239C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19]

641—42.7(136C) Permit to practice as a radiation therapist.

42.7(1) An individual applying for an initial permit shall:

a. Be at least 18 years of age.

b. Submit the appropriate completed application.

c. Submit a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.

d. Submit proof of a passing score on the ARRT's radiation therapy examination.

42.7(2) An individual renewing a current permit shall:

a. Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.

b. Report 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.7(3) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$150 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of subrule 42.7(1).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19]

641—42.8(136C) Permit to practice as a radiologist assistant.

42.8(1) An individual applying for an initial permit shall:

a. Submit the appropriate completed application.

b. Submit a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.

c. Submit proof of completion of formal education for a radiologist assistant.

d. Submit proof of one year of experience as a general radiologic technologist.

e. Submit proof of passing score on the ARRT radiologist assistant examination or another examination that is recognized by the department.

42.8(2) An individual renewing a current permit shall:

a. Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.

b. Report 50.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit. Radiologist assistant permit holders must obtain at least one-half of the required continuing education in subject areas specific to radiography. The remainder may be earned as physician credit hours.

42.8(3) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$150 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of subrule 42.8(1).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 50.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.
[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19]

641—42.9(136C) Permit to practice as a limited radiologic technologist with categories of chest, spine, extremities, shoulder, pediatric. An individual with a limited radiologic technologist permit shall perform radiography only within the scope of the category(ies) in which the permit is issued.

42.9(1) The scope of each category is defined as follows:

a. “Chest” allows the permit holder to perform radiography of the lung fields including the cardiac shadow, as taught in the limited radiography formal education standards. Chest radiograph techniques shall not be manipulated for the evaluation of the shoulder, clavicle, scapula, ribs, thoracic spine and sternum. Limited radiologic technologists who have completed the appropriate formal education after January 1, 2009, may perform lateral decubitus chest views.

b. “Extremities” allows the permit holder to perform radiography for body parts from:

(1) The distal phalanges of the foot to the head of the femur, including its articulation with the pelvic girdle. True hip radiographs are prohibited.

(2) The distal phalanges of the hand to the head of the humerus. These projections may include the acromioclavicular or glenoid-humeral areas. The radiograph shall not include any of the views in the shoulder category unless the individual holds a limited radiologic technologist permit that includes the shoulder category.

c. “Spine” allows the permit holder to perform radiography of the spine in the approved areas only. Approved areas and limitations are described as:

(1) Cervical vertebrae.

(2) Thoracic (dorsal) vertebrae.

(3) Lumbar vertebrae to include the articulations with the sacrum and coccyx and the sacral articulation with the pelvic girdle. True pelvis radiographs or other projections performed with the image receptor positioned perpendicular to the long axis of the torso are prohibited under this category.

(4) All projections shall be performed as taught in the limited radiologic technologist formal education standards.

d. “Shoulder” allows the permit holder to perform radiography of the shoulder in the approved projections only. Approved projections and limitations are described as:

(1) AP internal and external rotation.

(2) AP neutral.

(3) Transthoracic lateral views.

(4) Scapular “Y” lateral.

(5) The image may not include the proximal end of the clavicle on any AP projection. All other shoulder views are prohibited. The permit holder must hold a limited radiologic technologist permit with a category of either chest or extremity in order to be granted the shoulder category.

e. “Pediatric” allows the permit holder to perform radiography of either chest or extremities or both as defined in paragraphs 42.9(1)“a” and “b” above for patients aged 36 months and under. The permit holder must hold a limited radiologic technologist permit with the minimum categories of chest or extremities or both in order to qualify for pediatric radiography. This designation allows permit holders to perform pediatric radiography within the permit classifications listed on their permit only. All other projections on pediatric patients by limited radiologic technologists are prohibited.

42.9(2) An individual applying for an initial permit shall:

a. Be at least 18 years of age.

b. Submit the appropriate completed application.

c. Submit a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.

d. Submit proof of completion of formal education in all limited diagnostic radiography categories for which the individual is applying. In order to apply for the shoulder category, the individual must also apply for the chest or extremity category. In order to apply for the pediatric category, the individual must also apply for the chest or extremity category. Each individual making application to attend a formal education course provided by the department to fulfill the requirements of 42.9(2)“d” must submit an application and nonrefundable fee of \$200 to the department each time the individual attends a course.

e. Submit proof of completion of testing as applicable for each permit category for which the individual is applying on the limited radiologic technologist permit. No examination is required for the categories of shoulder or pediatric.

(1) The following are passing scores:

1. A score of at least 70 percent on the ARRT limited scope of practice in radiography examination core section and at least 70 percent on each category; or

2. A score of at least 70 percent on the American Chiropractic Registry of Radiologic Technologists Limited Radiography examination; or

3. A score of at least 70 percent on a department-approved examination.

(2) Three failed attempts on the examination in 42.9(2)“e”(1)“1” or “3” will require the individual to repeat the formal education or complete a department-approved review program.

(3) Each individual making application to take an examination as a limited radiologic technologist in 42.9(2)“e”(1)“1” or “3” must submit an application to the department each time the individual takes the examination. The individual must also submit the examination fee directly to the ARRT each time the individual takes the examination.

f. Submit proof of completion of formal education and examination in the category to be added and a nonrefundable \$40 amendment fee to add chest, extremity or spine category to an existing limited radiologic technologist permit. A score of at least 70 percent on each category is required.

g. Submit proof of completion of formal education and a nonrefundable \$40 amendment fee to add shoulder or pediatric category to an existing limited radiologic technologist permit. No examination is required.

42.9(3) An individual renewing a current permit shall:

a. Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.

b. Report 12.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.9(4) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$150 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of rule 641—42.9(136C).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 12.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 1931C, IAB 4/1/15, effective 5/6/15; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19; ARC 6436C, IAB 8/10/22, effective 9/14/22]

641—42.10(136C) Permit to practice as an X-ray equipment operator in either podiatric radiography or bone densitometry (dual energy X-ray absorptiometry). After January 1, 2015, all individuals performing only bone densitometry or other examinations using DEXA machines must hold a bone densitometry permit.

42.10(1) An individual applying for an initial permit shall:

a. Be at least 18 years of age.

b. Submit the completed application.

c. Submit a nonrefundable \$40 application fee.

d. Submit proof of completion of formal education that meets the department minimum training standards. Each individual making application to attend an X-ray equipment operator formal education course provided by the department to fulfill the requirement of 42.10(1)“d” must submit an application and nonrefundable fee of \$150 to the department each time the individual attends the course.

e. Submit proof of at least a 70 percent score on a department-approved examination.

(1) Three failed attempts on the examination in 42.10(1)“e” will require the individual to repeat the formal education or complete a department-approved review program.

(2) Each individual making application to take an examination as an X-ray equipment operator to meet the requirements of 42.10(1)“e” must submit an application and nonrefundable fee of \$100 to the department each time the individual takes the examination.

42.10(2) An individual renewing a current permit shall:

a. Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$40 renewal fee.

b. Report 4.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.10(3) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$75 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of subrule 42.10(1).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 4.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19; ARC 5683C, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21]

641—42.11 Reserved.

641—42.12(136C) Closed classification or category permits.

42.12(1) The following classifications or categories are closed to new applicants. Permits in the following classifications or categories that are expired for more than six months are not eligible to be reinstated, and individuals shall maintain current permits as outlined below:

a. Limited in-hospital radiologic technologist shall:

(1) Perform diagnostic radiography procedures, excluding CT and fluoroscopy, in a hospital setting only for specific body parts for which the individual is qualified.

(2) Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.

(3) Report 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

b. Limited nuclear medicine technologist shall:

(1) Perform nuclear medicine procedures for which the individual is qualified and has been authorized by the department.

(2) Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.

(3) Report 12.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

c. Limited radiologic technologist paranasal sinus shall:

(1) Perform diagnostic radiography procedures, excluding CT and fluoroscopy, specific to paranasal sinus.

(2) Renew annually by submitting a renewal application and a nonrefundable \$75 renewal fee.

(3) Report 6.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.12(2) An individual renewing a permit expired less than six months shall submit the following:

a. Application to reinstate and nonrefundable \$150 application fee.

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19]

641—42.13(136C) Combining permits for an individual qualifying for permits in more than one classification.

42.13(1) An individual applying for an initial permit in more than one classification at the same time shall combine classifications on one permit by:

a. Indicating each classification on the appropriate completed application;

b. Submitting the required documentation for each classification as outlined in each classification section; and

c. Submitting a nonrefundable \$150 application fee.

42.13(2) Permit holders shall add a classification to an existing permit by:

a. Completing the appropriate application;

b. Submitting the required documentation as outlined in the section specific to the classification to be added; and

c. Submitting a nonrefundable \$40 fee.

42.13(3) An individual renewing a combined classification permit must submit the appropriately completed renewal application and submit a nonrefundable \$110 renewal fee.

42.13(4) An individual shall submit a total of 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit. If the permit includes the radiologist assistant classification, then the individual must submit a total of 50.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

42.13(5) An individual reinstating an expired permit shall submit the following:

a. Application to reinstate and a nonrefundable \$150 application fee. If the permit is expired six months or more, all previous exemptions from this chapter are no longer valid and the individual is subject to all requirements of subrule 42.7(1).

b. Any continuing education hours due at time of renewal. If the permit is expired more than one year past the expiration date, 24.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the previous 24 months must be submitted. If the permit includes the radiologist assistant classification, then the individual must submit a total of 50.0 hours of continuing education obtained within the biennium indicated on the individual's permit.

c. Proof that all stipulations of any order(s) of disciplinary or enforcement action have been satisfied.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4612C, IAB 8/14/19, effective 9/18/19; ARC 5683C, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21]

641—42.14 to 42.17 Reserved.

PERMIT HOLDER SUBMISSION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

641—42.18(136C) Submission of proof of completion of continuing education by permit holder to meet continuing education requirements to renew or reinstate a permit.

42.18(1) A permit holder who has a current ARRT or NMTCB registration that has been renewed within 60 days prior to the submission of the permit renewal application required by these rules shall be credited the number of hours recognized by the ARRT or NMTCB registration, or

42.18(2) A permit holder must submit proof of completion of continuing education activities recognized by ARRT or NMTCB.

a. Acceptable proof of completion must be documentation signed and dated by the continuing education provider that includes the participant's name, title of the activity, approval number for the activity, dates of attendance, number of contact hours for the activity, name of the approving organization, and signature of the sponsor or instructor or authorized representative of the sponsor or instructor.

b. Continuing education activities may not be repeated for credit in the same biennium but may be repeated across different biennia.

42.18(3) Podiatric X-ray equipment operator permit holders may submit activities as described in 42.18(2) or may submit activities sponsored by the American Podiatric Medical Association or the Iowa Podiatric Medical Society.

a. Acceptable proof of completion must be documentation signed and dated by the continuing education provider that includes the participant's name, title of the activity, approval number for the activity, dates of attendance, number of contact hours for the activity, the name of the approving organization, and signature of the sponsor or instructor or authorized representative of the sponsor or instructor.

b. Continuing education activities that are lecture presentations may not be repeated for credit in the same biennium.

c. All continuing education activities that are not lecture presentations may not be repeated for credit in the same or any subsequent biennium.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 6436C, IAB 8/10/22, effective 9/14/22]

641—42.19 and 42.20 Reserved.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS AND GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

641—42.21(136C) Administrative items.

42.21(1) A nonrefundable \$25 fee shall be assessed for each check returned for any reason. All fees for returned checks plus original fees must be paid by certified bank check or money order.

42.21(2) A permit is valid from the date of issuance until the expiration date, unless otherwise revoked or suspended.

42.21(3) The department may at any time require further documentation to ensure compliance with these rules.

42.21(4) The permit holder shall make the permit available at the individual's place of employment. If the permit holder works at more than one facility, a duplicate of the permit shall be kept at each facility.

42.21(5) The permit holder must maintain proof of continuing education for at least three years.

42.21(6) Continuing education obtained to satisfy disciplinary or enforcement action or as part of a corrective action plan may not be reported to meet continuing education requirements.

42.21(7) All permit holders are subject to a department audit at any time.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

641—42.22(136C) Rules of conduct, self-reporting requirements, and enforcement actions for all permit holders or applicants.

42.22(1) *Rules of conduct.* These are mandatory standards of minimally acceptable professional conduct intended to promote the protection, safety, and comfort of patients. Any individual who fails to meet or allows any other individual to fail to meet the following standards may be subject to enforcement actions as outlined in subrule 42.22(3). The following shall be grounds for disciplinary action:

a. Failing to perform with reasonable skill and safety all procedures accepted under this chapter's educational guidelines and allowed under the individual's permit.

b. Operating as a permitted individual without meeting the applicable requirements of this chapter. This includes performing procedures not allowed under the individual's current permit.

c. Failing to report immediately to the department any individual who may be operating as a permit holder and who does not meet the requirements of this chapter.

d. Engaging in any practice that results in unnecessary danger to a patient's life, health, or safety. This includes delegating or accepting the delegation of any function when the delegation or acceptance could cause unnecessary danger.

e. Engaging in any action that the department determines may jeopardize the health and safety of the public, other staff or the permit holder. These actions shall include but not be limited to:

(1) A misdemeanor or felony which may impair or limit the individual's ability to perform the duties authorized by the individual's permit.

(2) Any disciplinary action brought against the individual in connection with a certificate or license issued from a certifying or licensing entity.

(3) Being found guilty of incompetence or negligence during the individual's performance as a permit holder.

f. Failing to conform to applicable state and federal statutes and rules. This includes any action that might place a facility in noncompliance with Iowa statutes and rules.

g. Practicing when there is an actual or potential inability to perform with reasonable skill and safety due to illness, use of alcohol, drugs, chemicals, or any other material, or as the result of any mental or physical condition.

- h.* Engaging in any unethical conduct or conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public; or demonstrating a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of a patient.
 - i.* Revealing privileged communication from or relating to former or current patients except as permitted by law.
 - j.* Improperly managing patient records, including failing to maintain adequate records, failing to furnish records, or making, causing, or allowing anyone to make a false, deceptive, or misleading entry into a patient record.
 - k.* Providing false or misleading information that is directly related to the care of a former or current patient.
 - l.* Interpreting or rendering a diagnosis for a physician based on a diagnostic image or prescribing medications or therapies.
 - m.* Failing to immediately report to a supervisor information concerning an error made in connection with imaging, treating, or caring for a patient. This includes any departure from the normal standard of care and behavior that is negligent.
 - n.* Employing fraud or deceit to obtain, attempt to obtain or renew a permit under this chapter or in connection with a certification or license issued from a certifying or licensing entity. This includes altering documents, failing to provide complete and accurate responses or information, indicating falsely in writing that a permit is valid when that is not the case, or any form of examination subversion.
 - o.* Failure to provide truthful, accurate, unaltered, or nondeceptive information related to continuing education activities to the department or a record keeper.
 - p.* Assisting others to provide false, inaccurate, altered, or deceptive information related to continuing education to this department or a record keeper. This includes sharing answers, providing or using false certificates of participation, or verifying continuing education hours that have not been earned.
 - q.* Failure to pay all fees or costs required to meet the requirements of this chapter. Penalties for working without a current permit will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
 - r.* Failure to respond to an audit request or failure to provide proper documentation.
 - s.* Submitting false information to a facility that might place the facility in noncompliance with any federal or state statutes or laws.
 - t.* Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.
 - u.* Failure to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with an investigation by the department.
 - v.* Failure to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.
 - w.* Sexual harassment of a patient, student or supervisee. Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, sexual solicitation, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal and physical conduct of a sexual nature.
 - x.* Violating a statute of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either a felony or misdemeanor, including but not limited to a crime involving dishonesty, fraud, theft, embezzlement, controlled substances, substance abuse, assault, sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, or homicide. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty is conclusive evidence of the violation.
 - y.* Having a permit, license or certification related to the classification of the permit issued to the individual suspended or revoked or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing or certifying authority of this state or another state, territory or country. A copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.
 - z.* Failure to respond within 30 days of receipt of communication from the department.
- 42.22(2) Self-reporting.** Each permit holder shall:
- a.* Submit a report to the department within five days of the final disposition of all criminal proceedings, convictions, or military court-martials involving alcohol or illegal drug use while operating as a permit holder, sex-related infractions, or patient-related infractions in any state, territory, or country.
 - b.* Submit a written report to the department within five days of the initial charge and within five days of the final disposition of any disciplinary action brought against the individual in connection with a

certificate or license issued from a certifying or licensing entity, or any disciplinary action brought against the individual by an employer or patient.

c. Report potential ethics violations (including state licensing issues and criminal charges and convictions) within 30 days of the occurrence or during the permit holder's annual renewal process, whichever comes first.

42.22(3) Enforcement actions. Enforcement actions may include, but are not limited to, denial, probation, suspension or revocation of a permit, directed corrective action, and civil penalty.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 5683C, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21]

641—42.23(136C) Procedures for demand for information, notice of proposed action, and orders for penalties, suspensions, revocations, and civil penalties for all individuals under this chapter. These actions may be imposed on any permit holder who violates any rule in this chapter.

42.23(1) Demand for information.

a. The department may issue a demand for information for the purpose of determining whether any further action shall be taken. The demand shall state the alleged violations and allow the individual 20 days from the date of the letter to file a written answer with the department.

b. The individual must file a written answer to the department. The answer shall specifically admit or deny each allegation or charge made in the demand for information and provide fact and law on which the answer relies, set forth reasons why the demand should not have been issued, and if the requested information is not provided, the reasons why it is not provided.

c. Upon review of the answer, the department may institute the next level of proceeding or consider the matter closed. If no answer is filed, the department shall institute the notice of proposed action.

42.23(2) Procedures for enforcement actions.

a. Notice of proposed action.

(1) In response to an alleged violation of any provision of the Iowa Code, these rules, or any order issued by the department, the department may issue a written notice of proposed action. The notice of proposed action shall concisely state the alleged violation(s), the action the department is proposing, the time period in which a written response must be received, and the process for requesting a hearing.

(2) A written response must state any facts, explanations, or arguments denying the violations or must demonstrate any extenuating circumstances, error in the notice, or other reason why the proposed action should not be imposed. Responses may also request remission or mitigation of any penalty.

(3) If a request for a hearing is received within the allotted time period, the proposed action shall be suspended pending the outcome of the hearing. Prior to or at the hearing, the department may rescind the notice of proposed action upon satisfaction that the reason for the proposed action has been resolved.

(4) If no answer is filed, the department shall institute the order.

b. Order. An order may be issued upon response to the notice of proposed action or if no answer to the notice has been filed. The order may institute a proceeding to impose a penalty or suspend, revoke, or place on probation the individual's permit, or issue a civil penalty. An order shall concisely state the violation(s), the action the department has imposed, the effective date of the order, the time period for written response to be received by the department, and the process for requesting a hearing. If there has been consent in writing to the notice of proposed action, no written response to the order is necessary.

(1) If a request for a hearing is received within the allotted time period, the proposed action of the order shall be suspended pending the outcome of the hearing. Prior to or at the hearing, the department may rescind the order upon satisfaction that the reason for the proposed action has been resolved.

(2) If no answer is filed, the department shall institute the order. A consent to the order shall constitute a waiver to a hearing, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and of all right to seek department and judicial review or to contest the validity of the order in any form as to those matters which have been consented to or agreed to or on which a hearing has not been requested. An order that has been consented to shall have the same force and effect as an order made after hearing by a presiding officer or the department and shall be effective as provided in the order. Failure to comply with an order either consented to or validated by a hearing officer shall result in further enforcement action.

c. Civil penalty. Before instituting any proceeding to impose a civil penalty, the department shall serve written notice of violation upon the individual charged. This notice shall be included in the notice of

proposed action or order issued. The notice of proposed action or order shall specify the amount of each proposed penalty for each alleged violation. The notice or order shall state that the amount charged may be paid as specified or protested in its entirety or in part. Upon final action of a civil penalty, payment must be made within the specified time stated in the order or the department may refer the matter to the attorney general for collection.

d. Settlement and compromise. At any time after the issuance of a notice or order designating the time and place of hearing in response to an order, the department and the regulated individual may enter into a stipulation for a settlement or compromise of the notice or order. The stipulation of compromise shall be subject to approval by the designated presiding officer or, if none has been designated, by the chief administrative law judge. The presiding officer or chief administrative law judge may order such adjudication of the issued notice or order as deemed to be required in the public interest to dispose of the proceeding. If approved, the terms of the settlement or compromise shall be embodied in a decision or order settling and discontinuing the proceeding.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

641—42.24 and 42.25 Reserved.

641—42.26(136C) Rescinded **ARC 5683C**, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21.

641—42.27 to 42.29 Reserved.

FORMAL EDUCATION

641—42.30(136C) Requirements for formal education. Formal education must meet the following minimum requirements:

42.30(1) General radiologic technology formal education must be recognized by the ARRT to allow students to qualify for the general radiography examination.

42.30(2) Nuclear medicine technology formal education must be recognized by the ARRT or NMTCB to allow students to qualify for the nuclear medicine technology examination.

42.30(3) Radiation therapy formal education must be recognized by the ARRT to allow students to qualify for the radiation therapy examination.

42.30(4) Radiologist assistant formal education must provide training to allow students to qualify for a department-approved radiologist assistant examination.

42.30(5) Limited radiologic technologist formal education must meet the minimum standards specified in 641—42.31(136C).

42.30(6) X-ray equipment operator formal education must meet the minimum standards as outlined in 641—42.32(136C) or 641—42.33(136C).

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

641—42.31(136C) Standards for formal education for limited radiologic technologists.

42.31(1) The formal education may be a single offering that meets all standards of all categories, or it may be offered individually specific to the category the provider wishes to offer.

42.31(2) The following are the minimum standards:

a. A principal instructor shall:

(1) Be an Iowa-licensed chiropractor teaching spine and extremities categories only; or

(2) Be an Iowa-permitted general radiologic technologist and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or

(3) Hold a current ARRT registration and have at least two years of current experience in radiography if the clinical site is located outside of Iowa.

b. A clinical instructor shall:

(1) Be an Iowa-licensed chiropractor teaching spine and extremities categories only; or

(2) Be an Iowa-permitted general radiologic technologist and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or

(3) Be an Iowa-permitted limited radiologic technologist in the category of instruction and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or

(4) Hold a current ARRT registration and have at least two years of current experience in radiography if the clinical site is located outside of Iowa.

- c. Clinical instructors shall be supervised by the principal instructor.
- d. A principal instructor may also act as clinical instructor, if applicable.
- e. Classroom and clinical standards are listed below:

Category	Classroom Hours	Clinical Practice Projections	Clinical Competency Projections
Core: completed by all trainees	60		
Chest	20	30 PA or LAT	5 PA, 5 LAT
Upper extremity	20	30 (any projections)	10 (only 2 of any projection allowed)
Lower extremity	20	30 (any projections)	10 (only 2 of any projection allowed)
Shoulder	20	20 (any projections)	6 (only 2 of any projection allowed)
Spine	20	30 (any projections)	10 (only 2 of any projection allowed)
Pediatric: add on to chest	8 of initial pediatrics	20 (any projections)	2 PA, 2 LAT
Pediatric: add on to upper extremity	8 of initial pediatrics	20 (any projections)	10 (only 2 of any projection allowed)
Pediatric: add on to lower extremity	8 of initial pediatrics	20 (any projections)	10 (only 2 of any projection allowed)

(1) All competency testing for limited radiography shall be directly supervised by the principal or clinical instructor, can only begin after the classroom hours in a category have been completed, and cannot begin until after the clinical site has been approved by the department using the Initial Clinical Site Form.

(2) Clinical instructors shall directly supervise all students before the student's competency for a specific projection is documented and indirectly supervise after the student's competency for a specific projection is documented.

(3) Current permit holders completing formal education to add a category do not need to repeat the core curriculum.

42.31(3) Department approval is required before implementing any formal education or making any changes to a formal education offering.

42.31(4) Administrative items for all formal education:

a. The department reserves the right to audit or evaluate any aspect of the formal education or student progress.

b. The department may at any time require further documentation.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 5683C, IAB 6/16/21, effective 7/21/21]

641—42.32(136C) Standards for formal education for X-ray equipment operators in podiatric radiography.

42.32(1) The following are the minimum standards:

a. A principal instructor shall:

(1) Be an Iowa-licensed podiatrist; or
 (2) Be an Iowa-permitted general radiologic technologist and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or

(3) Hold a current ARRT registration and have at least two years of current experience in radiography if the clinical site is located outside of Iowa.

b. A clinical instructor shall:

- (1) Be an Iowa-licensed podiatrist; or
- (2) Be an Iowa-permitted limited radiologic technologist in the category of extremities and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or
- (3) Be an Iowa-permitted X-ray equipment operator in podiatry and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or
- (4) Be an Iowa-permitted general radiologic technologist and have at least two years of current experience in radiography; or
- (5) Hold a current ARRT registration and have at least two years of current experience in radiography if the clinical site is located outside of Iowa.

c. Clinical instructors shall be supervised by the principal instructor.

d. A principal instructor may also act as clinical instructor, if applicable.

e. The following are classroom and clinical standards:

(1) A minimum of 8.0 hours of classroom instruction to include radiation safety, equipment operation, patient care, and anatomy.

(2) Clinical instruction to include positioning and a minimum of 20 projections excluding the competency projections.

(3) Clinical competency projections shall include 10 projections with only 2 of any single projection allowed to count toward the competency projections.

(4) All competency testing shall be directly supervised by the principal or clinical instructor.

(5) Clinical instructors shall directly supervise all students before the student's competency for the specific projection is documented and indirectly supervise after the student's competency for the specific projection is documented.

42.32(2) Department approval is required before implementing any formal education or making any changes to a formal education offering.

42.32(3) Administrative items for all formal education:

a. The department reserves the right to audit or evaluate any aspect of the formal education or student progress.

b. The department may at any time require further documentation.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

641—42.33(136C) Standards for formal education for X-ray equipment operators in bone densitometry.

42.33(1) The following are the minimum standards:

a. A principal instructor shall have at least two years of current experience in radiography and bone densitometry and shall:

(1) Be an Iowa-permitted general radiologic technologist; or

(2) Hold a current ARRT registration if the clinical site is located outside of Iowa.

b. A clinical instructor shall have at least two years of current experience in radiography and bone densitometry and shall:

(1) Be an Iowa-permitted limited radiologic technologist; or

(2) Be an Iowa-permitted X-ray equipment operator in bone densitometry; or

(3) Be an Iowa-permitted general radiologic technologist; or

(4) Hold a current ARRT registration if the clinical site is located outside of Iowa.

c. Clinical instructors shall be supervised by the principal instructor.

d. A principal instructor shall also act as clinical instructor, if applicable.

e. The following are classroom and clinical standards:

(1) A minimum of 8.0 hours of classroom instruction to include radiation safety, equipment operation, quality control, patient care, and anatomy.

(2) Clinical instruction to include positioning and a minimum of 10 projections excluding the competency projections.

(3) Clinical competency projections shall include 5 projections.

(4) All competency testing shall be directly supervised by the principal or clinical instructor.

(5) Clinical instructors shall directly supervise all students before the student's competency for the specific projection is documented and indirectly supervise after the student's competency for the specific projection is documented.

42.33(2) Department approval is required before implementing any formal education or making any changes to a formal education offering.

42.33(3) Administrative items for all formal education:

a. The department reserves the right to audit or evaluate any aspect of the formal education or student progress.

b. The department may at any time require further documentation.

[ARC 0577C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 136C.3, 136C.4, 136C.5, 136C.10, and 136C.14.

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◇ Two or more ARCs

¹ Effective date of Ch 42 delayed 70 days by the administrative rules review committee. [Published IAC 6/23/82]

Effective date of Ch 42 delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee forty-five days after convening of the next General Assembly pursuant to §17A.8(9). [IAB 9/29/82]

² Subrule 42.1(4) "b"(4) is rescinded two years subsequent to the effective date of rule 42.1(136C).

CHAPTER 43
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR RADON TESTING AND ANALYSIS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—43.1(136B) Purpose and scope. This chapter establishes requirements for the certification of radon measurement specialists and radon measurement laboratories. All persons performing measurements for radon or radon progeny in buildings, other than those which they own or occupy, and who provide the results of these measurements to the owner or occupant of these structures must be certified in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

641—43.2(136B) Definitions. The following words and terms when used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“*AARST*” means the American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists.

“*Act*” means the Iowa Radon Testing Act (Iowa Code chapter 136B).

“*ANSI*” means the American National Standards Institute.

“*Building*” means a structure enclosed with exterior walls or fire walls, built, erected and framed of component structural parts, and designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure and support of individuals.

“*Certified person*” means a certified radon measurement specialist or certified radon measurement laboratory as defined by this chapter.

“*Certified radon measurement laboratory (certified laboratory)*” means a commercial laboratory which may analyze samples or test for radon decay products and meets the provisions for certification in this chapter.

“*Certified radon measurement specialist (certified specialist)*” means an individual who performs radon or radon progeny measurements in buildings and provides professional or expert advice on radon and radon progeny measurements, radon entry routes, and other radon-related activities; is knowledgeable in the health risk associated from exposure to radon; and who meets the provisions for certification in this chapter.

“*Compensation*” means any form of monetary gain which in any way directly or indirectly results from a radon or radon progeny measurement being conducted.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*EPA*” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“*Laboratory*” means any person performing analysis, not at a testing site, on a passive device to measure radon or radon progeny (charcoal canister, alpha-track, electret, etc.).

“*NRPP*” means the National Radon Proficiency Program facilitated by the American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (AARST).

“*NRSB*” means the National Radon Safety Board.

“*Person*” means an individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, any other state or political subdivision or agency, and a legal successor, representative, agency or agencies of the entities listed in this paragraph.

“*Picocurie per liter*” means a quantity of radioactive material per liter of air that will produce 2.2 disintegrations per minute of radiation. It may be used as a measure of the concentration of radon gas in air. One curie is equivalent to one trillion picocuries.

“*Radon*” means the radioactive noble gas radon-222.

“*Radon progeny*” means the short-lived radionuclides formed as a result of the decay of radon-222, including polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium-214.

“*Working level (WL)*” means the concentration of radon progeny that will result in 130,000 million electron volts of alphaparticle energy released per liter of air. Working level is a measure of radon decay product concentration in air.

[ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.3(136B) General provisions.

43.3(1) Except as provided in this chapter, no person may test for the presence of radon or radon progeny in the state of Iowa unless the person has been certified by the department of public health. This requirement also applies to persons whose place of business is located in Iowa, or in a state other than Iowa, and who offer radon testing to residents of Iowa either directly, through the mail, or by other means.

43.3(2) Individual qualifications for radon measurement specialist. No individual may be certified as a radon measurement specialist unless all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Be at least 18 years of age at the time of application;
- b. Possess two years of relevant professional work experience. Relevant postsecondary education may be substituted for professional work experience. Relevant postsecondary education includes a college curriculum in architecture, engineering, building construction or the physical sciences. Relevant professional work experience includes house testing/evaluation for the presence of radon, design and installation of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, design or construction of buildings, or related activities approved by the department of public health;
- c. Use detection devices approved by the NRPP, the NRSB, or another department-approved national radon proficiency program to measure radon. The detection device must be obtained from an Iowa-certified radon measurement laboratory. The records of calibration must be maintained for review by the department or agents of the department.

43.3(3) Requirements for continued certification shall include the following:

- a. A certified person located within the state of Iowa shall allow the department, its agents, employees, and contractors, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, to have access without undue delay to the person's facilities, offices and files for inspection and examination of records and equipment. The certified person shall also allow the department, its agents, employees, and contractors to accompany the person while performing any radon measurement, for the purpose of inspection of those activities, with the approval of the property owner or resident on whose property the activities are being performed.
- b. The certified person shall remain in compliance with the Act and this chapter.
- c. The certified person shall comply with all EPA, ANSI/AARST and department-approved radon measurement and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) guidelines, protocols, and standards and shall conduct measurements following the standard as of March 15, 2023, applicable to the building being tested. The standards include the following:

- (1) ANSI/AARST MS-QA-2019, *Radon Measurement Systems Quality Assurance*.
- (2) ANSI/AARST MAH-2019, *Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Homes*.
- (3) ANSI/AARST MALB-2014 with 1/2021 Revisions, *Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Schools and Large Buildings*.
- (4) ANSI/AARST MAMF-2017 with 1/2021 Revisions, *Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Multifamily Buildings*.

[ARC 2838C, IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17; ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.4(136B) Application for certification.

43.4(1) An application for certification or renewal of certification as a radon measurement specialist or a radon measurement laboratory shall be filed on a form or other electronic document as prescribed by the department and shall contain complete and accurate information.

- a. An application for a radon measurement specialist must include:
 - (1) Proof of successful completion of a department-approved training course on radon/radon progeny measurements. A certificate of attendance is required.
 - (2) Proof of successful completion of an examination approved by this department. A letter from the NRPP or NRSB showing a passing score for the radon measurement specialist examination fulfills this requirement.
 - (3) Proof of two years of postsecondary education in architecture, natural science, engineering, or a related discipline. A college transcript must be included to fulfill this requirement or a detailed resume evidencing two years of relevant professional work experience, such as conducting professional home inspections; or the design and installation of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems; or the

design or construction of buildings; or related activities approved by the department; or a combination of professional work experience and postsecondary education.

(4) A QA/QC plan for all measurement devices and equipment. If laboratory devices are used, the names and addresses of the Iowa-certified radon measurement laboratories must be included. If a continuous radon monitor is used, the name of the manufacturer, model, and picture of the monitor must be included. The manufacturer of any device used must have NRPP, NRSB or other national agency approval that indicates the device has been approved for measuring radon. Only measurement devices from Iowa-certified radon measurement laboratories or a continuous radon monitor that has been satisfactorily calibrated and approved by the Iowa radon program are allowed for use in performing radon measurements.

(5) Standard operating procedures (SOPs). Procedures must include information concerning the placement and pickup of devices used, who performs the tests, and what measures will be used to ensure all tests are in conformance with EPA protocols and procedures.

(6) A signed statement that the individual will follow all EPA radon measurement guidelines, ANSI/AARST radon measurement standards, and department radon measurement guidelines, standards and protocols.

(7) A signed statement that the individual will submit radon test results every 30 days to the Iowa radon program within the department. The radon test results shall be submitted in a manner that is approved by the department.

(8) A signed statement that the individual will keep all records for a minimum of five years after the radon test is completed.

(9) A copy of the confidentiality waiver that reports results to the customer as outlined in Iowa Code section 136B.2.

(10) A signed statement that the individual will submit to the department within 14 working days any changes in the original application and that the individual will acquire at least eight hours of continuing education credits every two years before certification is renewed.

(11) The fee specified in 43.4(6).

b. An application for a radon measurement laboratory must include:

(1) Proof of meeting the requirements of the NRPP or NRSB Radon/Radon Progeny Measurement Proficiency Program.

(2) A quality assurance plan and quality control procedures for all measurements and equipment.

(3) A signed statement that all EPA, ANSI/AARST, NRPP and NRSB and any department measurement guidelines, standards and protocols will be followed, as applicable.

(4) Name(s) and address(es) of any retail operation(s) selling the laboratory's testing service(s) within Iowa.

(5) A signed statement that all changes in the original application will be submitted to the department within 14 working days.

(6) The fee specified in subrule 43.4(6).

43.4(2) The department may require the applicant to submit supplementary statements containing additional information to enable the department to determine whether an application should be approved or denied, or whether a previously issued certification should be amended, suspended, or revoked.

43.4(3) Each application or supplementary statement shall be signed by either the applicant personally, or a person authorized in writing by the applicant to do so on the applicant's behalf.

43.4(4) A certification will be valid for one year following the date of issuance. No radon measurement covered by this chapter can be conducted after the expiration of the term of certification unless an application for renewal certification has been received by the department 30 days prior to the expiration date of certification and is pending approval. If the application is rejected, no radon test or measurement may be conducted by that applicant in the state of Iowa if a financial arrangement is involved.

43.4(5) Renewal of an annual certification must contain all the information requested in the Notice of Renewal for certification along with the fee specified in subrule 43.4(6). The application to renew credentials must also include a signed and dated continuing education form and a copy of a course certificate which indicates the name of the individual receiving continuing education, the amount of continuing education the individual has received, and the date the continuing education course was given.

43.4(6) Radon certification fees. Any person wishing to become certified as a radon measurement specialist or as a radon measurement laboratory is required to pay fees sufficient to defray the cost of administering this chapter. Fees which must be submitted are as follows:

a. Application fee.

(1) Each person with Iowa residency wishing certification under the provisions of 641—43.1(136B) shall pay a nonrefundable \$25 application fee.

(2) Each person without Iowa residency wishing certification under 641—43.1(136B) shall pay a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.

b. Annual certification fee.

(1) Each individual requesting certification and renewing certification as a radon measurement specialist must pay a nonrefundable annual fee of \$250.

(2) Each person requesting certification and renewing certification as a radon measurement laboratory must pay a nonrefundable annual fee of \$500.

c. Each person wishing to give reciprocal recognition of credentials from another jurisdiction must pay the appropriate fees in 43.4(6).

d. Returned check and late fees. Persons who fail to pay required fees to the department are subject to the following penalty(ies):

(1) \$15 for each insufficient funds check submitted for payment of radon testing fees.

(2) \$25 per month for failure to pay annual radon testing certification fees starting after the annual renewal date or date of expiration.

e. If payment is not received and the certification has been expired 30 days, certification shall become inactive. In order to reinstate certification after 30 days past the expiration date, the person must reapply and pay the appropriate fees as outlined in this subrule.

[ARC 2838C, IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17; ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.5(136B) Enforcement actions.

43.5(1) Rescinded IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17.

43.5(2) The department may deny, suspend, revoke, modify the certification of a person, place on probation, impose a civil penalty, or refer the case to the office of the county attorney for possible criminal penalties pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 136B, or any combination thereof, when it finds that a certified person or a person who is not certified has committed any of the following:

a. Failing to submit required information or notifications in a timely manner;

b. Failing to maintain the required records;

c. Falsifying approval records, qualifications, or other information or documentation related to certification approval;

d. Failing to comply with the training standards and requirements in 43.3(2);

e. Submitting in the application for approval or reapproval false or misleading statements which the department relied upon in approving the application;

f. Failing to comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations, including the requirements of this chapter;

g. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations involving radon, or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established;

h. Using untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. Use of these statements includes, but is not limited to, the presentation of information to the public by training programs that is false, deceptive, or misleading, or that is promoted through fraud or misrepresentation;

i. Falsifying reports and records required by this chapter;

j. Accepting any fee by fraud or misrepresentation;

k. Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a certification or licensing authority of this state, another state, territory, or country; or failure by the firm or individual to report such action in writing within 30 days of the final action by such certification or licensing authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, the report shall be expunged from the records of the board;

- l.* Failing to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order;
 - m.* Representation by a firm or individual that the firm or individual is certified when the certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed;
 - n.* Failing to respond within 30 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail;
 - o.* Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation;
 - p.* Failing to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failing to cooperate with a department investigation;
 - q.* Failing to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action;
 - r.* Any condition revealed by the application, supplementary statement, report, record, or other evidence, which would warrant the department's refusal to grant a certification on an original application;
 - s.* Being discontinued or removed from the NRPP or NRSB Radon/Radon Progeny Measurement Proficiency Program; or
 - t.* Failing to submit radon test data as required in 641—43.6(136B).
- [ARC 2838C, IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17; ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.6(136B) Reporting requirements.

43.6(1) A certified person must submit to the department within 30 days after any radon/radon progeny testing, or at the request of the department prior to testing, the address or location of the building, the name and telephone number of the owner(s) of the building where the radon testing will be conducted and the results of any tests performed.

43.6(2) The results for each test conducted shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- a.* The method used for radon or radon decay product testing, media tested, and conditions under which the testing was or will be performed.
- b.* The level or floor of building where the test(s) was or will be conducted.
- c.* The results of the test(s) in picocuries/liter (pCi/l) of radon gas or working level (WL) of radon decay products.
- d.* The date on which the test was or will be conducted.
- e.* The purpose of the test.

43.6(3) Rescinded IAB 5/29/91, effective 5/10/91.

43.6(4) A certified person shall:

- a.* Cooperate with the department when conducting field evaluations.
- b.* Notify the department within 14 days of any changes in testing results or procedures.
- c.* Not disclose to any other person, except to the department, the results of a test or the address or the name of the owner of a nonpublic building that the person tested for the presence of radon gas and radon progeny, unless the owner of the building waives, in writing, this right of confidentiality. However, a person certified or credentialed pursuant to Iowa Code section 136B.1 may disclose the results of a test performed by the person for the presence of radon and radon progeny to a potential buyer of a nonpublic building when an offer to purchase has been presented by the buyer and if the potential buyer paid for the testing. Any test results disclosed shall be results of a test performed within the five years prior to the date of the disclosure.

[ARC 2838C, IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17]

641—43.7(136B) Training and continuing education programs. Each person conducting radon-related activities shall complete a radon measurement training program approved by the department. All certified individuals must participate in a continuing education program every other year that consists of a minimum of eight hours of department-approved courses or seminars on either radon measurement or mitigation or both.

641—43.8(136B,280) School district employee measurement training.

43.8(1) School district employee requirements. In order for school district employees to perform radon measurements in buildings within their districts, they must complete a radon measurement training

course approved by the department and the Iowa department of education. A school district employee who has completed an approved training can only test buildings within the employee's district.

43.8(2) Approved training. Training programs shall not state that they have been approved by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of 641—43.8(136B,280) and been approved by the department and the Iowa department of education and are listed on the department's website. An approved training course shall meet the following requirements:

a. Be based on the measurement requirements as found in the ANSI/AARST standard MALB- 2014 with 1/2021 Revisions, *Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Schools and Large Buildings*.

b. Consist of five to eight instructional hours.

c. Cover at least the following subjects:

(1) Introduction to radon and its health effects.

(2) Guidance for building managers.

(3) Review of the measurement standard including:

1. Purpose and scope of testing.

2. Preparing a testing plan.

3. Test locations.

4. Testing procedures and options.

5. Quality control.

6. Conditions required before and during testing.

7. Documentation, test reports and record keeping.

8. Actions based on test results.

d. Conclude with a quiz to review the learned materials. The course attendee must pass the quiz with a score of 70 percent or better to receive the attendee's completion certificate.

43.8(3) Certificate of completion. The training provider shall provide that a certificate of completion will be issued and that it will contain at minimum the name of the student, the name of the course and the course ID, the name of the course provider, the course date(s), the number of hours, and the signature and typed name of the training provider.

43.8(4) Application for approval of a training course for school district employees. A person or organization that plans to conduct or sponsor a training course shall apply to the department for approval of the course on a form or in a manner approved by the department. The application shall include:

a. The sponsoring organization's name and website URL (if any), contact person, mailing address, email address and telephone number.

b. The name of the course.

c. The type of course: webinar, online or in-person.

d. The course agenda or course outline, including the approximate time allotted to each training segment.

e. A copy of the training materials provided to the student (manual, notes, templates, etc.).

f. A list of reference materials, texts and audiovisual materials used in the course.

g. A copy of the quiz for the course, containing at least 20 questions.

[ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.9(136B) Exemptions. Certification requirements shall not apply to:

1. Those persons who test for radon/radon decay products in buildings that they own or who perform radon tests for no compensation.

2. State officials who are conducting radon testing as part of the state's radon testing program or local officials who are acting on behalf of the state or administering a local program, and approved by the department.

3. Officials who are conducting radon testing as part of government programs in the United States or contractors working for the United States government.

[ARC 2838C, IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17; ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.10(136B) Enforcement.

43.10(1) A certified individual who measures for radon or radon progeny in the state of Iowa must meet the requirements of this chapter.

43.10(2) Any laboratory providing analysis services for radon detectors used in Iowa must meet the provisions of this chapter.

43.10(3) Any certified individual is prohibited from using radon measurement devices in Iowa obtained from a laboratory which is not certified under the provisions of this chapter.

[ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.11(136B) Penalties. It is unlawful for an individual to function as a radon measurement specialist or radon measurement laboratory in violation of the provisions of the Iowa radon testing Act or of any rule adopted pursuant to the Act. In addition to other sanctions provided in this chapter, persons convicted of violating the provisions of the Act or the rules adopted pursuant to the Act shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor (Iowa Code section 136B.5).

[ARC 2838C, IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17; ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

641—43.12(136B) Persons exempted from certification. Persons providing radon or radon progeny measurement devices to the public, but not conducting physical tests for the presence of radon or radon progeny with the measurement devices may do so under the following conditions:

1. They must provide measurement devices obtained from a laboratory certified in Iowa.
2. A valid visible expiration date must be permanently affixed to each measurement device.
3. In addition to the required laboratory instructions regarding measurement procedures, each measurement device must be accompanied by clear directions on where to obtain additional information and interpretation for test results. The certified laboratory or a certified specialist must be included as one of the sources of information and interpretation.

[ARC 6848C, IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 136B and 280.

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CHAPTER 44
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR RADON MITIGATION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—44.1(136B) Purpose and scope. This chapter establishes requirements for the credentialing of radon mitigation specialists. All persons performing abatement for radon or radon progeny in buildings, other than buildings which the persons occupy or are constructing for their own occupancy, must be credentialed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Credentialed mitigation specialists are responsible for ensuring that all radon mitigation systems for which they are responsible are installed following guidelines that are provided in this chapter.

641—44.2(136B) Definitions. The following words and terms when used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Active mitigation system” means any system or materials installed as an active part of a ventilation system used for the purpose of reducing radon or radon progeny concentrations by means of an in-line fan.

“ASTMI E2121” means the American Society for Testing Materials International E2121, Standard Practice for Radon Mitigation Systems in Existing Low-Rise Residential Buildings.

“Credentialed radon mitigation specialist (mitigation specialist)” means an individual who evaluates diagnostic tests to determine appropriate radon or radon progeny mitigation strategies for a building, designs mitigation systems, installs or supervises the installation of radon or radon progeny mitigation techniques on buildings, and meets the requirements for credentialing provided by this chapter.

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Diagnostic tests” means tests performed or procedures used to determine appropriate mitigation methods for a building.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Mitigator” means a person who installs mitigation systems for the purpose of abating radon levels within buildings.

“Passive mitigation system” means any system or materials installed for the purpose of reducing radon or radon progeny concentrations without the use of an in-line fan.

“pCi/L” means a measurement of radon in picocuries per liter.

“Radon” means the radioactive noble gas radon-222.

“Radon progeny” means the short-lived radionuclides formed as a result of the decay of radon-222.

“RMS” means EPA Radon Mitigation Standards.

“Working level month (WLM)” means a cumulative exposure to radon decay products calculated by multiplying the radon daughter concentration in units of working levels by the number of hours exposed and dividing by 170.

641—44.3(136B) General provisions.

44.3(1) Except as provided in this chapter, no person may mitigate for radon or radon progeny in Iowa for a fee or other remuneration unless such a person has been credentialed by the department.

44.3(2) Individual qualifications for radon mitigation specialist. No individual may be credentialed as a radon mitigation specialist unless all of the following conditions are met. The individuals shall:

a. Be at least 18 years of age at the time of application.

b. Possess three years of relevant professional work experience. Relevant postsecondary education may be substituted on a year-for-year basis for two of the three years of relevant professional work experience. Relevant postsecondary education includes a college curriculum in architecture, engineering, building construction, or the physical sciences. Relevant professional work experience includes the design or construction of buildings, or associated heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems, or closely related activities approved by the department.

c. Have successfully completed a combined radon measurement/mitigation course approved by the department and a radon mitigation examination approved by the department.

44.3(3) All applicants for credentialing must comply with Iowa Code chapter 136B and submit the following to the department:

a. An acceptable mitigation worker protection plan to follow when performing mitigation installations which includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Procedures to follow to keep radiation exposure to workers as low as is reasonably achievable.
- (2) Methods to follow to reduce or minimize the radon concentration in the work area.
- (3) Criteria for wearing properly fitted respirators anytime the radon decay product level is above one working level.

b. An acceptable quality assurance plan to follow when performing mitigation installations which includes, but is not limited to:

(1) A description of all diagnostic tests performed to determine the mitigation strategy, names of the individuals performing the diagnostic tests, and any other related services offered.

(2) Ensuring that all instruments are properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) A description of all mitigation materials and systems offered.

c. A complete and accurate application on a form prescribed by the department.

44.3(4) Requirements for continued credentialing shall include, at a minimum, the following conditions:

a. An Iowa credentialed person shall allow the department, its agents, employees, and contractors, upon presentation of appropriate credentials and with just cause, to have access during regular business hours without undue delay to their facilities, offices and files for inspection and examination of records and equipment. Credentialed persons shall also allow the department, its agents, employees, and contractors to accompany them while performing any radon abatement measures, for the purpose of inspection of those activities, with the approval of the property owner or resident on whose property the activities are being performed.

b. The credentialed person shall remain in compliance with the Iowa Radon Testing and Abatement Act and this chapter. Any material changes in the information provided in the original application, including changes in credentialed personnel, shall be reported in writing to the department within ten working days of the change.

c. The credentialed person shall comply with department standards and all the requirements as stated in EPA's Radon Mitigation Standards (RMS) EPA 402-R-93-078, October 1993 (Revised April 1994) and ASTM E2121. All "shoulds" in the above document shall be "shalls" according to department standards.

44.3(5) A credentialed person shall:

a. Fully cooperate with the department or its agents when field evaluations are conducted.

b. Be present during scheduled visits by the department.

c. Not disclose to any other person, except to the department or its agents, the addressee or owner of a nonpublic building, the radon levels present in the building or abatement measures needed or performed, unless the building owner waives this right of confidentiality in writing.

d. Ensure that each building is tested for radon levels before and after mitigation work is performed. Such tests shall be of sufficient type, duration and consistency and shall be performed at such times and under such ventilation conditions as to allow for comparison of before and after mitigation radon levels. Premitigation and postmitigation radon tests shall be performed independently by a measurement specialist or technician who is not employed by the same firm as the mitigation specialist performing the mitigation. Postmitigation radon tests shall be started no sooner than one day after mitigation is completed. This requirement is not binding if the building owner waives the procedure, on a form prescribed by the department, before the mitigation process has started.

641—44.4(136B) Application for credentialing.

44.4(1) An application for credentialing or renewal of credentials as a radon mitigation specialist shall be filed on a form prescribed by the department, shall contain complete and accurate information and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees as outlined in subrule 44.4(6).

44.4(2) The department may require the applicant to submit supplementary statements containing additional information to enable the department to determine whether an application should be approved or denied, or whether a previously issued credential should be amended, suspended, or revoked.

44.4(3) Each application or supplementary statement shall be signed by either the applicant personally, or a person authorized in writing by the applicant to do so on the applicant's behalf.

44.4(4) A credential will be valid for one year following the date of issuance. No radon abatement covered by this chapter can be commenced after the expiration of the term of credentialing unless an application for renewal has been received by the department within 30 days of the notice of expiration and the renewal application is deemed complete and acceptable by the department. All radon mitigation work commenced prior to expiration of credentialing must be completed within 30 days of the expiration date if renewal is not accomplished. If the application is rejected, no radon abatement may be conducted by that applicant in the state of Iowa if a financial arrangement is involved.

44.4(5) An application to renew credentials must be on a form approved by the department and must include the number of mitigation systems installed for the renewal period and any changes in the initial credentialing application, along with the fee specified in subrule 44.4(6).

44.4(6) Radon mitigation credentialing. Any person wishing to become credentialed as a radon mitigation specialist shall be required to pay fees sufficient to defray the cost of administering this chapter.

a. Application fee.

(1) Each person with Iowa residency wishing certification under the provisions of 641—Chapter 44 shall pay a nonrefundable \$25 application fee.

(2) Each person without Iowa residency wishing certification under 641—Chapter 44 shall pay a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.

b. Annual credentialing fee. Each individual requesting credentialing must:

(1) Pay an initial fee of \$150 which is refundable if credentialing is not completed.

(2) Pay annually a renewal fee of \$150 or a mitigation system installation surcharge fee of \$40 per mitigation system installed (as defined in 641—44.2(136B)) costing more than \$200, whichever is greater. With each renewal, a credentialed person must submit legal documentation of the number of mitigation systems installed the previous credentialing year. If an individual decides not to renew credentials the following year, all surcharge fees are to be paid in full within 30 days of the date of expiration of the credentials.

c. Returned check and late fees.

(1) Persons who fail to pay required fees to the department are subject to the following penalty(ies):

1. \$15 for each insufficient funds check submitted for payment of radon mitigation fees.

2. \$25 per month for failure to pay annual radon mitigation credentialing fees starting after the annual renewal date or date of expiration.

(2) If payment is not received and the certification has been expired 30 days, certification will be revoked immediately. In order to regain certification, the individual must reapply and pay the appropriate fees as outlined in this subrule.

d. Applications for initial and renewal credentialing must be submitted along with the appropriate fees specified in this subrule to the Division of Environmental Health, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075. The fee must be in the form of a check or money order made payable to the Iowa Department of Public Health and must include on the check or money order an indication of the purpose of the fee (i.e., radon mitigation credentialing).

e. Each person wishing to receive reciprocal recognition of credentialing from another jurisdiction must pay the appropriate fees as outlined in this subrule.

641—44.5(136B) Revocation of credentialing. The department will follow the procedures set forth in Iowa Code chapter 17A when revoking or suspending any credentials, in whole or in part. The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or modify the credentials of a person, or may impose a civil penalty or may refer the case to the office of the county attorney for possible criminal penalties pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 136B when it finds that a credentialed person or a person who is not credentialed has committed any of the following acts:

1. Any material misstatement in the application or in any supplementary statement.

2. Any material misstatement in the renewal application or supplementary statement received upon renewal.
3. Any condition revealed by an inspection of the applicant, the application, supplementary statement, report, record, or other evidence, which would warrant refusal by the department's agents or employees to grant a credentialing on an original application.
4. Falsifying approval records, qualifications, or other information or documentation related to licensing approval.
5. Any violation or failure to observe any of the applicable terms or provisions of credentialing, the public health law, or any other applicable rule, radon testing rule, ordinance, regulation, code or order.
6. Not completing the installation of a radon mitigation system within 30 days of the start date or date contracted to start.
7. Failing to submit a complete and accurate renewal application form before the end of the renewal period which includes the fee specified in subrule 44.4(6).
8. Failing to correct any violation of EPA, ASTM, or department rules that was found during a previous inspection or any violation found on an initial inspection which, as determined by the department, jeopardizes the safety of the building or other occupants.
9. Accepting compensation for installing ineffective radon remedies or for not dropping radon levels below 4 pCi/L in the area or level of the building where a radon mitigation system was installed.
10. Accepting compensation for installing active or nonactive radon mitigation systems that are not acceptable to the department or that do not comply with the requirements of this chapter.
11. Failing to fully cooperate with the department or its agents when field evaluations are conducted.
12. Failing to attend a scheduled meeting or inspection set up by the department or its agents, when the person holding the credentials was previously notified and agreed to the time and location of the inspection.
13. Failing to submit required information or notifications in a timely manner.
14. Failing to maintain the required records in 641—44.6(136B), and in EPA's Radon Mitigation Standards (RMS) EPA 402-R-93-078, October 1993 (Revised April 1994), and ASTM E2121 (NOTE: EPA has incorporated E2121 by reference and retained EPA's Radon Mitigation Standards (RMS) in effect until at least 2007).
15. Failing to comply with the training standards and requirements in 641—44.7(136B).
16. Failing to comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations, including the requirements of this chapter.
17. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations involving radon, or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.
18. Using untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. Use of these statements includes, but is not limited to, the presentation of information to the public by training programs that is false, deceptive, or misleading or that is promoted through fraud or misrepresentation.
19. Falsifying reports and records required by this chapter.
20. Accepting any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.
21. Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a certification or licensing authority of this state, another state, territory, or country; or failure by the firm or individual to report such action in writing within 30 days of the final action by such certification or licensing authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, the report shall be expunged from the record.
22. Failing to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.
23. Representation by a firm or individual that the firm or individual is credentialed when the credential has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed.
24. Failing to respond within 30 days of receipt of communication from the department or an agent of the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.
25. Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

26. Failing to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with a department investigation.

27. Failing to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action.

641—44.6(136B) Additional record-keeping requirements. A credentialed radon mitigation specialist shall maintain, for five years, a report of each mitigation activity which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:

1. The address or location of the building.
2. The name and phone number of the owner(s) of the building where the radon mitigation is conducted.
3. A written description of each mitigation system and materials installed, diagnostic test results and cost of each system.
4. The name of the certified radon measurement specialist or technician used to perform radon or radon progeny testing before and after radon mitigation of a building. This requirement does not apply if the building owner has waived the testing requirement set forth in 641—subrule 44.3(5) and the mitigation specialist maintains a copy of the signed waiver.
5. The results of any initial or follow-up radon or radon progeny measurements performed and the measurement methods utilized. This requirement does not apply if the building owner has waived the testing requirement set forth in 641—subrule 44.3(5) and the mitigation specialist maintains a copy of the signed waiver.
6. The results of the postmitigation radon measurements performed, including method of measurement and all pertinent dates. This requirement does not apply if the building owner has waived the testing requirement set forth in 641—subrule 44.3(5) and the mitigation specialist maintains a copy of the signed waiver.

641—44.7(136B) Continuing education. All credentialed individuals must participate in a continuing education program every other year that consists of a minimum of eight hours of department-approved courses or seminars on radon mitigation or measurement.

641—44.8(136B) Exemptions. Credentialing requirements shall not apply to:

1. Those persons who mitigate radon/radon decay products in buildings that they occupy for their own use.
2. Those persons mitigating radon/radon decay products as part of scientific research approved by the department.

641—44.9(136B) Enforcement. A credentialed individual who mitigates for radon or radon progeny in the state of Iowa must meet the requirements of Chapter 44.

641—44.10(136B) Penalties. It is unlawful for an individual to function as a radon mitigation specialist in violation of the provisions of the Iowa radon testing and abatement Act. Persons convicted of violating the provisions of the Iowa radon testing and abatement Act or 641—Chapter 44 shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136B.

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CHAPTER 45
RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL
RADIOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS, PARTICLE ACCELERATORS FOR NONHUMAN USE,
ANALYTICAL X-RAY EQUIPMENT, AND WELL-LOGGING

[Prior to 8/5/92, see 641—41.4(136C)]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—45.1(136C) General requirements for industrial radiography operations.

45.1(1) Purpose and scope.

a. The rules in this chapter establish radiation safety requirements for using sources of radiation for industrial radiography. The requirements of this chapter are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other applicable requirements of 641—Chapters 38, 39, and 40. The rules in this chapter apply to all licensees or registrants who use sources of radiation for industrial radiography.

b. All references to any Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this chapter are those in effect as of July 22, 2020.

45.1(2) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions of 641—Chapter 38 may also apply. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“Annual refresher safety training” means a review conducted or provided by the licensee for its employees on radiation safety aspects of industrial radiography. The review may include, as appropriate, the results of internal inspections, new procedures or equipment, new or revised regulations, accidents or errors that have been observed, and should also provide opportunities for employees to ask safety questions.

“Associated equipment” means equipment that is used in conjunction with a radiographic exposure device to make radiographic exposures that drives, guides, or comes in contact with the source, e.g., guide tube, control tube, control (drive) cable, removable source stop, “J” tube and collimator when it is used as an exposure head.

“Cabinet X-ray system” means an X-ray system with the X-ray tube installed in an enclosure independent of existing architectural structures except the floor on which it may be placed. The cabinet X-ray system is intended to:

1. Contain at least that portion of a material being irradiated;
2. Provide radiation attenuation; and
3. Exclude personnel from its interior during generation of radiation. Included are all X-ray systems designed primarily for the inspection of carry-on baggage at airline, railroad, and bus terminals, and in similar facilities. An X-ray tube used within a shielded part of a building, or X-ray equipment which may temporarily or occasionally incorporate portable shielding, is not considered a cabinet X-ray system.

“Certifiable cabinet X-ray system” means an existing uncertified X-ray system that has been modified to meet certification requirements specified in 21 CFR 1020.40.

“Certified cabinet X-ray system” means an X-ray system which has been certified in accordance with 21 CFR 1010.2 as being manufactured and assembled pursuant to the provisions of 21 CFR 1020.40.

“Certifying entity” means an independent certifying organization meeting the requirements of Appendix A in 10 CFR Part 34 or an agreement state meeting the requirements in Appendix A, Parts II and III of 10 CFR Part 34.

“Collimator” means a small radiation shield of lead or other heavy metal that is placed on the end of a guide tube or directly onto a radiographic exposure device to restrict the size of the radiation beam when the sealed source is cranked into position to make a radiographic exposure.

“Control (drive) cable” means the cable that is connected to the source assembly and used to drive the source to and from the exposure location.

“Control drive mechanism” means a device that enables the source assembly to be moved to and from the exposure device.

“Control tube” means a protective sheath for guiding the control cable. The control tube connects the control drive mechanism to the radiographic exposure device.

“Crank-out device” means the cable, protective sheath, and handcrank used to move the sealed source from the shielded to the unshielded position to make an industrial radiographic exposure.

“Enclosed radiography” means industrial radiography conducted in an enclosed cabinet or room and includes cabinet radiography and shielded-room radiography.

“Exposure head” means a device that locates the gamma radiography sealed source in the selected working position. (An exposure head is also known as a source stop.)

“Field station” means a facility where licensed material may be stored or used and from which equipment is dispatched.

“Fluoroscopic imaging assembly” means a subsystem in which X-ray photons produce a fluoroscopic image. It includes the image receptors such as the image intensifier and spot-film device, electrical interlocks, if any, and structural material providing linkage between the image receptor and source assembly.

“GED” means general educational development.

“Guide tube (projection sheath)” means a flexible or rigid tube (i.e., “J” tube) for guiding the source assembly and the attached control cable from the exposure device to the exposure head. The guide tube may also include the connections necessary for attachment to the exposure device and to the exposure head.

“Hands-on experience” means experience in all of those areas considered to be directly involved in the radiography process.

“I.D. card” means the document issued by the agency, another agreement state, a licensing state, or third-party certification to industrial radiographers following completion of requirements stated in 45.1(10)“b.”

“Independent certifying organization” means an independent organization that meets all of the criteria of Appendix A in 10 CFR Part 34.

“Lay-barge radiography” means industrial radiography performed on any water vessel used for laying pipe.

“Lixiscope” means a portable light-intensified imaging device using a sealed source.

“Lock-out survey” means a radiation survey performed to verify that a sealed source is in its shielded position. The lock-out survey is performed before moving the radiographic exposure device or source changer to a new location or when securing the radiographic exposure device or source changer.

“Minimal threat” means that during the operations of electronic devices capable of generating or emitting fields of radiation:

1. No deliberate exposure of an individual occurs;
2. The radiation is not emitted in an open beam configuration; and
3. No known physical injury to an individual has occurred.

“Offshore” means within the territorial waters of the United States.

“Offshore platform radiography” means industrial radiography conducted from an offshore platform over a body of water.

“Permanent radiographic installation” means an enclosed shielded room, cell, or vault, not located at a temporary job site, in which radiography is performed.

“Practical examination” means a demonstration through practical application of the safety rules and principles in industrial radiography including use of all appropriate equipment and procedures.

“Radiation safety officer” means an individual named by the licensee or registrant who has a knowledge of, responsibility for, and authority to enforce appropriate radiation protection rules, standards, and practices on behalf of the licensee or registrant and who meets the requirements of 45.1(10)“d.”

“Radiographer” means any individual who has successfully completed the training, testing, and documentation requirements of 45.1(10)“b,” who performs or personally supervises industrial radiographic operations, and is responsible to the licensee or registrant for ensuring compliance with the requirement of these rules and all license and certificate of registration conditions.

“Radiographer certification” means written approval received from a certifying entity stating that an individual has satisfactorily met certain established radiation safety, testing, and experience criteria.

“Radiographer’s assistant” means any individual who has successfully completed the training, testing, and documentation requirements of 45.1(10)“a” and who uses sources of radiation and related handling tools or radiation survey instruments under the direct supervision of a radiographer trainer.

“Radiographer trainer (instructor)” means any individual who instructs and supervises radiographer’s assistants during on-the-job training and who meets the requirements of 45.1(10)“c.”

“Radiographic exposure device” (also called a camera or a projector) means any instrument containing a sealed source fastened or contained therein, in which the sealed source or shielding thereof may be moved or otherwise changed from a shielded to unshielded position for purposes of making a radiographic exposure, or any other X-ray industrial system whereby a permanent or semipermanent image is recorded on an image receptor by action of ionizing radiation.

“Radiographic operations” means all activities associated with the presence of radioactive sources or radiation in a radiographic exposure device during use of the device or transport (except when being transported by a common or contract transport), to include surveys to confirm the adequacy of boundaries, setting up equipment and any activity inside restricted area boundaries.

“Radiographic personnel” means any radiographer or radiographer’s assistant.

“Residential location” means any area where structures in which people lodge or live are located, and the grounds on which such structures are located including, but not limited to, houses, apartments, condominiums, and garages.

“Shielded position” means the location within the radiographic exposure device or source changer where the sealed source is secured and restricted from movement.

“Shielded-room radiography” means industrial radiography conducted in a room shielded so that radiation levels at every location on the exterior meet the limitations specified in 641—40.26(136C).

“Source assembly” means an assembly that consists of the sealed source and a connector that attaches the source to the control cable. The source assembly may also include a stop ball used to secure the source in the shielded position.

“Source changer” means a device designed and used for replacement of sealed sources in radiographic exposure devices, including those source changers also used for transporting and storage of sealed sources.

“Source container” means a shielded device in which sealed sources are secured, transported, and stored.

“Storage area” means any location, facility, or vehicle which is used to store, to transport, or to secure a radiographic exposure device, a storage container, or a sealed source when it is not in use and which is locked or has a physical barrier to prevent accidental exposure, tampering with, or unauthorized removal of the device, container, or source.

“Storage container” means a container in which sealed sources are secured and stored.

“S-tube” means a tube through which the radioactive source travels when inside a radiographic exposure device.

“Temporary job site” means any location where radiographic operations are conducted and where licensed material may be stored other than the location(s) listed in a specific license or certificate of registration.

“Trainee status card” means the document issued by the agency following completion of the requirements of 45.1(10)“a”(1) and (2).

“Transport container” means a package that is designed to provide radiation safety and security when sealed sources are transported and which meets all applicable requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

“Underwater radiography” means industrial radiography performed when the radiographic exposure device and related equipment are beneath the surface of the water.

45.1(3) Exemptions.

a. Uses of certified and certifiable cabinet X-ray systems designed to exclude individuals are exempt from the requirements of this chapter, except for the requirements of 45.2(6)“b” and “c.”

b. Industrial uses of lixiscopes are exempt from the requirements in this chapter.

c. Radiation machines determined by the agency to constitute a minimal threat to human health and safety in accordance with 641—subrule 38.3(1) are exempt from the rules in this chapter, except for the requirements of this subrule.

45.1(4) *Receipt, transfer, and disposal of sources of radiation.* Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of sealed sources and devices using DU for shielding and machine-produced sources of radiation. These records shall include the date, the name of the individual making the record, the radionuclide, number of curies or mass (for DU), and the make, model, and serial number of each source of radiation and device, as appropriate. Records shall be maintained for three years after they are made.

45.1(5) *Radiation survey instruments.*

a. The licensee or registrant shall maintain sufficient calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each location where sources of radiation are present to make physical radiation surveys as required by this chapter and 641—subrule 40.36(1). Instrumentation required by this subrule shall have a range such that 2 millirems (0.02 millisievert) per hour through 1 rem (0.01 sievert) per hour can be measured.

b. Notwithstanding the requirements of 641—subrule 40.36(3) each radiation survey instrument shall be calibrated:

(1) At energies appropriate for use and at intervals not to exceed six months and after each instrument servicing;

(2) Such that accuracy within plus or minus 20 percent of the calibration source can be demonstrated at each point checked;

(3) At 2 points located approximately 1/3 and 2/3 of full-scale on each scale for linear scale instruments; at midrange of each decade, and at 2 points of at least 1 decade for logarithmic scale instruments; and at 3 points between 2 and 1000 mrem per hour for digital instruments; and

(4) By a person licensed or registered by the agency, another agreement state, or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to perform such service.

c. Records of these calibrations shall be maintained for three years after the calibration date for inspection by the agency.

d. Each radiation survey instrument shall be checked with a radiation source at the beginning of each day of use and at the beginning of each work shift to ensure it is operating properly.

45.1(6) *Quarterly inventory.* Each licensee shall conduct a physical inventory at intervals not to exceed three months to account for all sealed sources and radiography exposure devices received and possessed. Sources of radiation include radiographic exposure devices containing depleted uranium. The records of the inventories shall be maintained for three years from the date of the inventory for inspection by the agency and shall include: the manufacturer, model number, serial number, radionuclide, number of curies, and location of each source of radiation; number of kilograms of depleted uranium shielding; date of the inventory; and name of the individual making the inventory.

45.1(7) *Utilization logs.*

a. Each licensee shall maintain utilization logs of the use of each sealed source. The logs shall include:

(1) A unique description, which includes the make, model, and serial number of each radiographic exposure device containing a sealed source or transport or storage container in which the sealed source is located;

(2) The identity and signature of the radiographer to whom the sealed source is assigned;

(3) The plant or site where each sealed source is used and the date of use; and

(4) The date(s) each sealed source is removed from storage and returned to storage.

b. Each registrant shall maintain current logs of the use of each source of radiation. The logs shall include:

(1) A unique identification, which includes the make, model and serial number of each source of radiation;

(2) The identity of the radiographer using the source of radiation;

(3) The date(s) each source of radiation is energized or used and the number of exposures made.

c. Utilization logs may be kept on clear, legible records containing all the information required by 45.1(7) “a” or “b.” Copies of utilization logs shall be maintained for agency inspection for three years from the date of the recorded event. The records shall be kept at the location specified by the license or certificate of registration.

45.1(8) *Inspection and maintenance.*

a. Each licensee or registrant shall perform visual and operability checks on survey meters, radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment and source changers before use on each day the equipment is to be used to ensure that the equipment is in good working condition, that the sources are adequately shielded, and that required labeling is present. Survey instrument operability must be performed using check sources or other appropriate means.

b. Each licensee or registrant shall have written procedures and conduct a program, at intervals not to exceed three months, or prior to the first use thereafter, of inspection and maintenance of radiation machines, radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, source changers, survey instruments, and associated equipment to ensure proper functioning of components important to safety. All appropriate parts shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications. Replacement components shall meet design specifications. This program shall cover, as a minimum, the items in Appendix B of this chapter.

c. Each licensee shall have a program and written procedures for the inspection and maintenance necessary to maintain the Type B packaging used to transport radioactive materials. The program must include procedures to ensure that Type B packages are shipped and maintained in accordance with the certificate of compliance or other approval.

d. If equipment problems are found, the equipment must be removed from service until repaired.

e. The record of equipment problems and of any maintenance performed under 45.1(8) must be retained for three years after the record is made. The record must include the date of check or inspection, name of inspector, equipment involved, any problems found, and what repair or maintenance, if any, was performed.

45.1(9) *Permanent radiographic installations.* Permanent radiographic installations having high radiation area entrance controls of the type described in 641—paragraphs 40.42(1) “b” and “c” shall also meet the following requirements:

a. Each entrance that is used for personnel access to the high radiation area shall have both visible and audible warning signals to warn of the presence of radiation. The visible signal shall be activated by radiation. The audible signal shall be activated when an attempt is made to enter the installation while the source is exposed.

b. The control device or alarm system shall be tested for proper operation at the beginning of each day of equipment use. If a control device or alarm system is operating improperly, it shall be immediately labeled as defective and repaired before industrial radiographic operations are resumed. Records of these tests shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for three years from the date of the event.

45.1(10) *Training and testing for radiographic personnel.*

a. Radiographer’s assistant requirements. No licensee or registrant shall permit any individual to act as a radiographer’s assistant, as defined in this chapter, until:

(1) It has been documented on the appropriate agency form or equivalent that such individual has received copies of and has demonstrated an understanding of:

1. The subjects outlined in Appendix A, presented in a 40-hour course approved by the agency, another agreement state, or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;

2. The rules contained in this chapter and the applicable sections of 641—Chapter 38, the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation and NRC transportation regulations in 641—Chapter 39, and 641—Chapter 40;

3. The appropriate conditions of license(s) or certificate(s) of registration;

4. The licensee’s or registrant’s operating and emergency procedures;

5. And developed competence to use, under the personal supervision of the radiographer, the licensee’s or registrant’s radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources, associated equipment, and radiation survey instruments that the assistant will use;

6. And has demonstrated competence in the use of radiographic exposure devices, sources, survey instruments and associated equipment described in 45.1(10)“a”(1) by successful completion of a practical examination covering this material.

(2) The individual possesses a current agency-issued trainee status card issued after completion of 45.1(10)“a”(1). Trainee status will be granted only once for each individual and is valid for no longer than two years.

b. Radiographer requirements. No licensee or registrant shall permit any individual to act as a radiographer:

(1) Until it has been documented to the agency that such individual:

1. Has completed the requirements of 45.1(10)“a”(1);

2. Has completed on-the-job training as a radiographic trainee supervised by one or more radiographic trainers. The on-the-job training shall be documented on the appropriate agency form or equivalent and shall include a minimum of two months (320 hours) of active participation in the performance of industrial radiography utilizing radioactive material or one month (160 hours) of active participation in the performance of industrial radiography utilizing radiation machines, or both. Individuals performing industrial radiography utilizing radioactive materials and radiation machines must complete both segments of the on-the-job training (three months or 480 hours). Active participation does not include safety meetings or classroom training;

3. Has demonstrated competence in the use of sources of radiation, radiographic exposure devices, related handling tools, and radiation survey instruments which may be employed in industrial radiographic assignments by successful completion of a practical examination covering this material;

(2) Unless the individual has successfully completed within the last five years the appropriate agency-administered examination prescribed in 45.1(10)“f”(2) or equivalent examination; and

(3) Unless the individual possesses a current I.D. card.

c. Radiographer trainer. No individual shall act as a radiographer trainer unless such individual:

(1) Has met the requirements of 45.1(10)“a”(1) and “b”;

(2) Has one year of documented experience as an industrial radiographer and possesses a current ID card issued at least one year prior to the application for a trainer card; and

(3) Is named on the specific license or certificate of registration issued by the agency and under which an individual is acting as a radiographer trainer, or

(4) Possesses a valid radiographer trainer card issued by the agency.

d. Radiation safety officer. The radiation safety officer shall ensure that radiation safety activities are being performed in accordance with approved procedures and regulatory requirements in the daily operation of the licensee’s program.

(1) A radiation safety officer (RSO) shall be designated for every industrial radiography license and certificate of registration issued by the agency.

(2) The RSO’s qualifications shall include:

1. Possession of a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency based on the GED test;

2. Completion of the training and testing requirements of 45.1(10)“a”(1) and 45.1(10)“b”(1)“3,” (2), and (3);

3. 2000 hours of hands-on experience as a qualified radiographer in industrial radiographic operations; and

4. Formal training in the establishment and maintenance of a radiation protection program.

The agency will consider alternatives when the RSO has either appropriate training or experience, or both, in the field of ionizing radiation and, in addition, has adequate formal training with respect to the establishment and maintenance of a radiation safety protection program.

(3) The specific duties of the RSO include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. To establish and oversee operating, emergency, and ALARA procedures and to review them regularly to ensure that the procedures are current and conform with these rules;

2. To oversee and approve all phases of the training program for radiographic personnel so that appropriate and effective radiation protection practices are taught;

3. To ensure that required radiation surveys and leak tests are performed and documented in accordance with these rules, including any corrective measures when levels of radiation exceed established limits;

4. To ensure that personnel monitoring devices are calibrated and used properly by occupationally exposed personnel, that records are kept of the monitoring results, and that timely notifications are made as required by 641—Chapter 40;

5. To ensure that any required interlock switches and warning signals are functioning and that radiation signs, ropes, and barriers are properly posted and positioned;

6. To investigate and report to the agency each known or suspected case of radiation exposure to an individual or radiation level detected in excess of limits established by these rules and each theft or loss of source(s) of radiation, to determine the cause, and to take steps to prevent its recurrence;

7. To have a thorough knowledge of management policies and administrative procedures of the licensee or registrant;

8. To assume control and have the authority to institute corrective actions including shutdown of operations when necessary in emergency situations or unsafe conditions;

9. To maintain records as required by these rules (see Appendix C);

10. To ensure the proper storing, labeling, transport, and use of exposure devices and sources of radiation;

11. To ensure that quarterly inventory and inspection and maintenance programs are performed in accordance with 45.1(6), 45.1(8), 45.2(3), and 45.3(6) “b”;

12. To ensure that personnel are complying with these rules, the conditions of the license or the registration, and the operating and emergency procedures of the licensee or registrant; and

13. To ensure that annual refresher safety training has been provided for each radiographer and radiographer’s assistant at intervals not to exceed 12 months.

e. Training and testing records. Each licensee and registrant shall maintain, for agency inspection, training and testing records which demonstrate that the applicable requirements of 45.1(10) “a” and “b” are met. Records of training for all industrial radiographic personnel must include personnel certification documents and verification of certification status, copies of written tests, dates of oral and practical examinations, and names of individuals conducting and receiving the oral and practical examinations. Records of annual refresher training and semiannual inspection of job performance for all industrial radiographic personnel must list the topics discussed during the refresher safety training, the dates the annual refresher safety training was conducted, and names of the instructors and attendees. For inspections of job performance, the records must also include a list showing the items checked and any noncompliances observed by the RSO. Records shall be maintained until disposal is authorized by the agency. The agency shall not release records for disposal unless the records have been maintained at least three years.

f. Applications and examinations.

(1) Application.

1. An application for taking the examination shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the agency along with the fee required in 641—subrule 38.8(3). The application shall be submitted only after the training requirements of 45.1(10) “a” and “b” have been completed.

2. An individual whose I.D. card has been suspended or revoked shall obtain prior approval from the agency to apply to take the examination.

(2) Examination. The examination shall be given for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants.

1. A written examination shall be held at such times and places as the agency shall determine. The scope of the examination and the methods of procedure, including determination of the passing score, shall be prescribed by the agency. The examination will emphasize the applicant’s ability to safely use sources of radiation and related equipment and the applicant’s knowledge of these rules.

2. A candidate failing an examination may apply for reexamination in accordance with 45.1(10) “f” (1) and will be reexamined. A candidate shall not retake the same version of the agency-administered examination.

3. The examination will be held at locations designated by the agency. The examination shall normally be offered quarterly. Dates, times, and locations of the examinations will be provided by the agency.

4. The examination will be in the English language.

5. To take the examination, an individual shall have a picture identification card (such as an Iowa driver's license) at the time of the examination.

6. Calculators will be permitted during the examination; however, calculators or computers with preprogrammed data or formulas, including exposure calculations, will not be permitted.

7. The examination will be a "closed book" examination.

8. Examination material shall be returned to the agency at the end of the examination. No photographic or other copying of examination questions or materials shall be permitted. Disclosure by any individual of the contents of any examination prior to the administration is prohibited.

9. Any individual observed by an agency proctor to be compromising the integrity of the examination shall be required to surrender the examination, the answer sheet, and any work paper. Such individual will not be allowed to complete the examination, will forfeit the examination fee, and will leave the examination site to avoid disturbing other examinees. Such individual may resubmit an application and an additional examination fee to take the examination not earlier than three months later.

10. The names and scores of individuals taking the examination shall be a public record.

g. Identification procedures.

(1) I.D. card.

1. An I.D. card shall be issued to each person who successfully completes the requirements of 45.1(10) "b" and the examination prescribed in 45.1(10) "f"(2) or an equivalent examination.

2. Each person's I.D. card shall contain the person's photograph.

3. The I.D. card remains the property of the state of Iowa and may be revoked or suspended under the provisions of 45.1(10) "h."

4. Any individual who wishes to replace the I.D. card shall submit to the agency a written request for a replacement I.D. card, stating the reason a replacement I.D. card is needed and the fee required in 641—subrule 38.8(3). The individual shall maintain in possession a copy of the request while performing industrial radiographic operations until a replacement I.D. card is received from the agency.

(2) Expiration of I.D. card. Each I.D. card expires at the end of the day, in the month and year stated on the I.D. card.

(3) Renewal of I.D. card.

1. Applications for examination to renew an I.D. card shall be filed in accordance with 45.1(10) "f"(1).

2. The examination for renewal of an I.D. card shall be administered in accordance with 45.1(10) "f"(2).

3. A renewed I.D. card shall be issued in accordance with 45.1(10) "g"(1).

h. Revocation or suspension of an I.D. card.

(1) Any radiographer who violates these rules may be required to show cause at a formal hearing why the I.D. card should not be revoked or suspended.

(2) When an agency order has been issued for an industrial radiographer to cease and desist from the use of radioactive material or revoking or suspending the I.D. card, the industrial radiographer shall surrender the I.D. card to the agency until such time as the order is changed or the suspension expires.

(3) An agency's inspector may, in certain instances, confiscate any radiographer's I.D. card on the spot while conducting an inspection or investigation. If the inspector determines that the activities being conducted by the radiographer are significant enough to be classified as severity I, II, or III, as specified in 641—38.5(136C), and after obtaining the approval of agency management, the inspector may take any radiographer's I.D. card. The agency will then issue a cease and desist order to the radiographer's employer, forward the I.D. card(s) to the issuing entity, and notify the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other agreement states.

i. Exemptions. Any person using a source of radiation to determine the presence of explosives in a package or the authenticity of a piece of art is exempt from the provisions of 45.1(10) "a" to "h."

j. Reciprocity.

(1) Reciprocal recognition by the agency of an individual radiographer certification will be granted provided that:

1. The individual holds a valid certification in the appropriate category and class issued by a certifying entity as defined in 45.1(2).

2. The requirements and procedures of the certifying entity issuing the certification require the same or comparable certification standards as those required by 45.1(10)“a” through “e”; and

3. The individual submits a legible copy of the certification to the agency prior to entry into Iowa.

(2) Enforcement actions with the agency, another agreement state, or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any sanctions by an independent certifying entity may be considered when reviewing a request for reciprocal recognition from a licensee, registrant, or certified radiographer.

(3) Certified radiographers who are granted reciprocity by the agency shall maintain the certification upon which the reciprocal recognition was granted, or prior to the expiration of such certification, shall meet the requirements of 45.1(10)“b.”

45.1(11) *Internal audits.* Except as provided in 45.1(11)“c,” the RSO or designee shall conduct an inspection program of the job performance of each radiographer and radiographer’s assistant to ensure that these rules, license requirements, and the licensee’s or registrant’s operating and emergency procedures are followed. The inspection program must:

a. Include observation of the performance of each radiographer and radiographer’s assistant during an actual industrial radiographic operation, at intervals not to exceed six months; and

b. Provide that, if a radiographer or radiographer’s assistant has not participated in an industrial radiographic operation for more than six months since the last audit, the radiographer or radiographer’s assistant must demonstrate understanding of the subjects contained in Appendix A of this chapter by a practical examination before the individual can next participate in a radiographic operation.

c. The agency may consider alternatives in those situations where the individual serves as both radiographer and RSO. In those operations where a single individual serves as both radiographer and RSO, and performs all radiography operations, an inspection program is not required.

d. Records of audits shall be maintained by the licensee or registrant for agency inspection for three years from the date of the audit.

45.1(12) *Personnel monitoring control.*

a. The personnel monitoring program shall meet the applicable requirements of 641—Chapter 40.

b. When performing industrial radiographic operations:

(1) No licensee or registrant shall permit an individual to act as a radiographer, radiographer’s assistant, or radiographer trainer unless at all times during radiographic operations each individual wears, on the trunk of the body, a combination of direct-reading pocket dosimeter, an operating alarm ratemeter, and a film badge, an optically stimulated luminescent device (OSL device) or a thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) that is processed and evaluated by an accredited National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). For permanent radiographic installations where other appropriate alarming or warning devices are in routine use, the wearing of an alarm ratemeter is not required.

(2) Pocket dosimeters or electronic personal dosimeters shall meet the criteria in ANSI N322-1977 and shall have a range of zero to at least 200 millirems. Electronic personal dosimeters may only be used in place of ion-chamber pocket dosimeters.

(3) Pocket dosimeters or electronic personal dosimeters shall be recharged at the start of each work shift.

(4) Pocket dosimeters or electronic personal dosimeters shall be read and exposures recorded at the beginning and at the end of each work shift, and before each recharging.

(5) If an individual’s pocket dosimeter is discharged beyond its range (i.e., goes “off scale”), or if the electronic personal dosimeter reads greater than 200 millirem (2 millisievert), and the possibility of radiation exposure cannot be ruled out as the cause, industrial radiographic operations by that individual shall cease and the individual’s film badge, OSL device, or TLD shall be within 24 hours sent for processing. The individual shall not return to work with sources of radiation until a determination of the radiation exposure has been made. This determination must be made by the RSO or the RSO’s designee.

The results of this determination must be included in the exposure records maintained in accordance with 641—Chapter 40.

- (6) Each individual monitoring device shall be assigned to and worn by only one individual.
- (7) Film badges, OSL devices and TLDs must be replaced at least monthly.
- (8) If an individual monitoring device is lost or damaged, the worker shall cease work immediately until a replacement individual monitoring device is provided and the exposure is calculated for the time period from issuance to loss or damage of the individual monitoring device. The results of the calculated exposure and the time period for which the individual monitoring device was lost or damaged must be included in the records maintained in 45.1(12)“c.”

c. Records of pocket dosimeter readings of personnel exposures and yearly operability checks required in 45.1(12)“d” shall be maintained for three years by the licensee or registrant for agency inspection. If the dosimeter readings were used to determine external radiation dose (i.e., no TLD or film badge exposure records exist), the records shall be maintained for three years after they are recorded. Records of estimates of exposures as a result of off-scale personal direct reading dosimeters, or lost or damaged film badges, OSLs, or TLDs, shall be maintained until the agency terminates the license.

d. Pocket dosimeters shall be checked for correct response to radiation at periods not to exceed one year. Acceptable dosimeters shall read within plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation exposure. Records of this check shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for three years from the date of the event.

e. Reports received from the film badge, OSL device or TLD processor shall be kept for inspection by the agency until the agency terminates the license.

f. Each alarm ratemeter must:

(1) Be checked to ensure that the alarm functions properly (sounds) prior to use at the start of each shift. Records of alarm function checks shall be maintained for two years by the licensee or registrant for agency inspection;

(2) Be set to give an alarm signal at a preset dose rate of 500 mR/hr;

(3) Require special means to change the preset alarm function; and

(4) Be calibrated at periods not to exceed one year for correct response to radiation: Acceptable ratemeters must alarm within plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation dose rate. Records of the alarming ratemeter calibrations shall be maintained for three years by the licensee or registrant for agency inspection.

45.1(13) *Supervision of radiographer's assistant.* Whenever a radiographer's assistant uses radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources or associated equipment or conducts radiation surveys required by 45.2(5) or 45.3(7) to determine that the sealed source has returned to the shielded position after an exposure, the radiographer's assistant shall be under the direct supervision of a radiographer instructor. The direct supervision must include:

a. The radiographer's physical presence at the site where the source(s) of radiation is being used;

b. The availability of the radiographer to give immediate assistance if required; and

c. The radiographer's direct observation of the radiographer's assistant's performance of the operations referred to in this subrule.

45.1(14) *Access control.*

a. During each industrial radiographic operation, a radiographer or radiographer's assistant shall maintain continuous, direct visual surveillance of the operation to protect against unauthorized entry into a restricted area, radiation area or high radiation area, except at permanent radiographic installations where all entryways are locked to protect against unauthorized or accidental entry and the requirements of 45.1(9) are met.

b. Radiographic exposure devices shall not be left unattended except when in storage or physically secured against unauthorized removal.

45.1(15) *Posting.*

a. Notwithstanding any provisions in 641—subrule 40.62(1) areas in which radiography is being performed shall be conspicuously posted as required by 641—subrules 40.61(1) and 40.61(2).

b. Whenever practicable, ropes or barriers shall be used in addition to appropriate signs to designate areas in accordance with 641—subrule 40.26(1) and to help prevent unauthorized entry.

c. During pipeline industrial radiography operations, sufficient radiation signs and other barriers shall be posted to prevent unmonitored individuals from entering the radiation area.

d. Notwithstanding the requirements of 45.1(15)“a,” a restricted area may be established in accordance with 641—subrule 40.26(1) and may be posted in accordance with 641—subrules 40.61(1) and 40.61(2), i.e., both signs may be posted at the same location at the boundary of the restricted area.

45.1(16) Temporary job site requirements.

a. Documents and records. Each licensee or registrant conducting industrial radiography at a temporary job site shall have the following records available at that site for inspection by the agency:

- (1) Appropriate license or certificate of registration or equivalent document;
- (2) The appropriate operating and emergency procedures;
- (3) The applicable agency rules;
- (4) Survey records required pursuant to 45.2(5)“d” and 45.3(7)“j” for the period of operation at the site;
- (5) Daily pocket dosimeter records for the period of operation at the site;
- (6) The daily alarming ratemeter records for the period of operation at the site; and
- (7) The latest radiation survey instrument calibration and leak test records for specific devices and sealed sources in use at the site. Acceptable records include tags or labels which are affixed to the device or survey meter and decay charts for sources which have been manufactured within the last six months.

b. Reserved.

45.1(17) Specific requirements for radiographic personnel performing industrial radiography.

a. At a job site, the following shall be supplied by the licensee or registrant:

- (1) At least one operable, calibrated radiation survey instrument;
- (2) A current whole body personnel monitor (TLD, OSL device or film badge) for each individual;
- (3) An operable, calibrated pocket dosimeter with a range of 0 to 200 milliroentgens (5.16×10^{-5} C/kg) for each worker; and
- (4) An operable, calibrated alarm ratemeter for each worker; and
- (5) The appropriate barrier ropes and signs.

b. Each radiographer at a job site shall possess a valid I.D. card.

c. Each radiographer’s assistant at a job site shall possess a valid trainee status card issued by the agency.

d. Industrial radiographic operations shall not be performed if any of the items in 45.1(17)“a,” “b,” and “c” are not available at the job site or are inoperable.

e. No individual other than a radiographer or a radiographer’s assistant who is under the direct supervision of a radiographer trainer shall manipulate controls or operate equipment used in industrial radiographic operations.

f. During an inspection by the agency, the agency inspector may terminate an operation if any of the items in 45.1(17)“a” are not available and operable or if the required number of radiographic personnel are not present. Operations shall not be resumed until such conditions are met.

45.1(18) Notifications.

a. The agency shall be notified of thefts or losses of sources of radiation, overexposures, and excessive levels in accordance with 641—40.95(136C) and 641—40.97(136C).

b. Each licensee or registrant shall submit a written report within 30 days to the agency whenever one of the following events occurs:

- (1) The source assembly cannot be returned to the fully shielded position and properly secured;
- (2) The source assembly becomes disconnected from the drive cable;
- (3) The failure of any component (critical to safe operation of the radiographic exposure device) to properly perform its intended function; or
- (4) An indicator on a radiation-producing machine fails to show that radiation is being produced or an exposure switch fails to terminate production of radiation when turned to the off position.

c. The licensee or registrant shall include the following information in each report submitted in accordance with 45.1(18) “b”:

- (1) A description of the equipment problem;
- (2) Cause of each incident, if known;
- (3) Manufacturer and model number of equipment involved in the incident;
- (4) Location, time, and date of the incident;
- (5) Actions taken to establish normal operations;
- (6) Corrective actions taken or planned to prevent recurrence; and
- (7) Names of personnel involved in the incident.

d. Any licensee conducting radiographic operations or storing radioactive material at any location not listed on the license for a period in excess of 180 days in a calendar year shall notify the agency prior to exceeding the 180 days.

45.1(19) *Copies of operating and emergency procedures.* Each licensee or registrant shall maintain a copy of current operating and emergency procedures until the agency terminates the license. Superseded material must be retained for three years after the change is made.

[ARC 8982B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5059C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

641—45.2(136C) Radiation safety requirements for the use of radiation machines in industrial radiography.

45.2(1) *Locking of sources of radiation.* The control panel of each radiation machine shall be equipped with a locking device that will prevent the unauthorized use of an X-ray system or the accidental production of radiation. The radiation machine shall be kept locked and the key removed at all times except when under the direct visual surveillance of a radiographer.

45.2(2) *Permanent storage precautions.* Radiation machines shall be secured while in storage to prevent tampering or removal by unauthorized individuals.

45.2(3) *Requirements for radiation machines used in industrial radiographic operations.*

a. Equipment used in industrial radiographic operations involving radiation machines manufactured after January 1, 1992, shall be certified at the time of manufacture to meet the criteria set forth by ANSI N537-1976.

b. The registrant’s name and city or town where the main business office is located shall be prominently displayed with a durable, clearly visible label(s) on all vehicles used to transport radiation machines for temporary job site use.

45.2(4) *Operating and emergency procedures.*

a. The registrant’s operating and emergency procedures shall include instructions in at least the following:

- (1) Operation and safety instruction on the radiation machine(s) to be used;
- (2) Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys;
- (3) Methods for controlling access to radiographic areas;
- (4) Methods and occasions for locking and securing sources of radiation;
- (5) Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment, including steps that must be taken immediately by radiography personnel in the event a pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale;
- (6) Minimizing exposure of individuals in the event of an accident;
- (7) The procedure for notifying proper personnel in the event of an accident;
- (8) Maintenance of records; and
- (9) Inspection and maintenance of radiation machines.

b. Each registrant shall provide, as a minimum, two radiographic personnel when radiation machines are used for any industrial radiography conducted other than at a permanent radiographic installation (shielded room, bay, or bunker). If one of the personnel is a radiographer’s assistant, the other shall be a radiographer trainer authorized by the certificate of registration.

c. No individual other than a radiographer or a radiographer’s assistant who is under the direct supervision of a radiographer trainer shall manipulate controls or operate equipment used in industrial radiographic operations.

d. Rescinded IAB 4/8/98, effective 7/1/98.

45.2(5) *Radiation surveys and survey records.*

a. No radiographic operation shall be conducted unless calibrated and operable radiation survey instrumentation, as described in 45.1(5), is available and used at each site where radiographic exposures are made.

b. A physical radiation survey shall be made after each radiographic exposure using radiation machines to determine that the machine is “off.”

c. All potential radiation areas where industrial radiographic operations are to be performed shall be posted in accordance with 45.1(15), based on calculated dose rates, before industrial radiographic operations begin. An area survey shall be performed during the first radiographic exposure to confirm that 45.1(15) requirements have been met and that unrestricted areas do not have radiation levels in excess of the limits specified in 641—subrule 40.26(1).

d. Records shall be kept of the surveys required by 45.2(5) “b” and “c.” Such records shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for two years after completion of the survey. If the survey was used to determine an individual’s exposure, however, the records of the survey shall be maintained until the agency authorizes their disposition.

45.2(6) *Special requirements and exemptions for enclosed radiography.*

a. Systems for enclosed radiography, including shielded-room radiography and cabinet radiography, designed to allow admittance of individuals shall:

(1) Comply with all applicable requirements of this chapter and 641—subrule 40.26(1). If such a system is a certified cabinet X-ray system, it shall comply with all applicable requirements of this chapter and 21 CFR 1020.40.

(2) Be evaluated at intervals not to exceed one year to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements as specified in 641—subrule 40.26(1). Records of these evaluations shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for a period of three years after the evaluation.

b. Certified and certifiable cabinet X-ray systems are exempt from the requirements of this chapter except that:

(1) Operating personnel must be provided with individual monitoring devices in accordance with the appropriate provisions of 641—40.37(136C).

(2) No registrant shall permit any individual to operate a cabinet X-ray system until such individual has received a copy of and instruction in the operating procedures for the unit and has demonstrated competence in its use. Records which demonstrate compliance with this subparagraph shall be maintained for inspection by the agency until disposition is authorized by the agency.

(3) Tests for proper operation of interlocks used to control entry to the high radiation area or alarm systems, where applicable, shall be conducted and recorded every three months. Records of these tests shall be maintained for agency inspection until disposal is authorized by the agency.

(4) The registrant shall perform an evaluation, at intervals not to exceed one year, to determine conformance with 641—subrule 40.26(1). If such a system is a certified cabinet X-ray system, it shall be evaluated at intervals not to exceed one year to determine conformance with 21 CFR 1020.40. Records of these evaluations shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for a period of two years after the evaluation.

c. Certified cabinet X-ray systems shall be maintained in compliance with 21 CFR 1020.40 unless prior approval has been granted by the agency pursuant to 641—38.3(136C).

45.2(7) *Registration for industrial radiographic operations.*

a. Radiation machines used in industrial radiographic operations shall be registered in accordance with 641—Chapter 39.

b. In addition to the registration requirements in 641—Chapter 39, an application for a certificate of registration shall include the following information:

(1) A schedule or description of the program for training radiographic personnel which specifies:

1. Initial training,
2. Periodic training,
3. On-the-job training, and

4. Methods to be used by the registrant to determine the knowledge, understanding, and ability of radiographic personnel to comply with agency rules, registration requirements, and the operating and emergency procedures of the applicant.

(2) Written operating and emergency procedures, including all items listed in Appendix D.

(3) A description of the internal inspection system or other management control to ensure that radiographic personnel follow registration provisions, rules of the agency, and the applicant's operating and emergency procedures.

(4) A list of permanent radiographic installations and descriptions of permanent storage and use locations.

(5) A description of the organization of the industrial radiographic program, including delegations of authority and responsibility for operation of the radiation safety program.

c. A certificate of registration will be issued if the requirements of 641—Chapter 39 and this subrule are met.

641—45.3(136C) Radiation safety requirements for use of sealed sources of radiation in industrial radiography.

45.3(1) *Limits on external radiation levels from storage containers and source changers.* The maximum exposure rate limits for storage containers and source changers are 200 millirem (2 millisieverts) per hour at any exterior surface, and 10 millirem (0.1 millisievert) per hour at 1 meter from any exterior surface with the sealed source in the shielded position.

45.3(2) *Locking of sources of radiation.*

a. Each source of radiation shall be provided with a lock or lockable outer container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source. Either the exposure device or its container must be kept locked and, if applicable, the key removed, at all times when not under the direct surveillance of a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant except at permanent radiographic installations as stated in 45.1(14). Each sealed source storage container and source changer must have a lock or outer locked container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position. Storage containers and source changers must be kept locked (and if the lock is a keyed lock, with the key removed at all times) when containing sealed sources except when the container is under the direct surveillance of a radiographer or radiographer's assistant.

b. Radiographic exposure devices, source changers, and storage containers, prior to being moved from one location to another and also prior to being secured at a given location, shall be locked and surveyed to ensure that the sealed source is in the shielded position.

c. The sealed source shall be secured in its shielded position by locking the exposure device or securing the remote control each time the sealed source is returned to its shielded position. Then a survey shall be performed to determine that the sealed source is in the shielded position pursuant to 45.3(7) "b."

45.3(3) *Storage precautions.*

a. Labeling, storage, and transportation.

(1) The licensee may not use a source changer or a container to store licensed material unless the source changer or the storage container has securely attached to it a durable, legible, and clearly visible label bearing the standard trefoil radiation caution symbol in conventional colors, i.e., magenta, purple or black on a yellow background, having a minimum diameter of 25 mm, and the wording: "CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES (or name of company)" or "DANGER RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES (or name of company)."

(2) The licensee may not transport licensed material unless the material is packaged, and the package is labeled, marked, and accompanied with appropriate shipping papers in accordance with 641—39.5(136C).

(3) Locked radiographic exposure devices and storage containers must be physically secured to prevent tampering or removal by unauthorized personnel. The licensee shall store licensed material in a manner which will minimize danger from explosion or fire.

(4) The licensee shall lock and physically secure the transport package containing licensed material in the transporting vehicle to prevent accidental loss, tampering, or unauthorized removal of the licensed material from the vehicle.

b. Radiographic exposure devices, source changers, or storage containers that contain radioactive material shall not be stored in residential locations. This requirement does not apply to storage of radioactive material in a vehicle in transit for use at temporary job sites, if the licensee complies with 45.3(3) “c,” and if the vehicle does not constitute a permanent storage location as described in 45.1(9).

c. If a vehicle is to be used for storage of radioactive material, a vehicle survey shall be performed after securing radioactive material in the vehicle and before transport to ensure that radiation levels do not exceed the limits specified in 641—subrule 40.26(1) at the exterior surface of the vehicle.

d. A storage or use location is permanent if radioactive material is stored at the location for more than 90 days and any one or more of the following applies to the location:

- (1) Telephone service is established by the licensee;
- (2) Industrial radiographic services are advertised for or from the location;
- (3) Industrial radiographic operations are conducted at other sites due to arrangements made from the location.

45.3(4) *Performance requirements for radiography equipment.* Equipment used in industrial radiographic operations must meet the following minimum criteria:

a. Each radiographic exposure device, source assembly or sealed source, and all associated equipment must meet the requirements specified in American National Standard N432-1980, “Radiological Safety for the Design and Construction of Apparatus for Gamma Radiography” (published as NBS Handbook 136, issued January 1981). This publication has been approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51. This publication may be purchased from the American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, New York, New York 10036, telephone (212)642-4900.

b. In addition to the requirements specified in paragraph “a” of this subrule, the following requirements apply to radiographic exposure devices, source changers, source assemblies, sealed sources, and associated equipment.

(1) Each radiographic exposure device must have attached to it by the user a durable, legible, clearly visible label bearing the:

1. Chemical symbol and mass number of the radionuclide in the device;
2. Activity and the date on which this activity was last measured;
3. Model number (or product code) and serial number of the sealed source;
4. Manufacturer’s identity of the sealed source; and
5. Licensee’s name, address, and telephone number.

(2) Radiographic exposure devices intended for use as Type B transport containers must meet the applicable requirements of 641—39.5(136C).

(3) Modification of any radiographic exposure devices, source changers, and source assemblies and associated equipment is prohibited, unless the design of any replacement component, including source holder, source assembly, controls or guide tubes would not compromise the design safety features of the system.

c. In addition to the requirements specified in paragraphs “a” and “b” of this subrule, the following requirements apply to radiographic exposure devices, source assemblies, and associated equipment that allow the source to be moved out of the device for radiographic operation or source changing:

(1) The coupling between the source assembly and the control cable must be designed in such a manner that the source assembly will not become disconnected if cranked outside the guide tube. The coupling must be such that it cannot be unintentionally disconnected under normal and reasonably foreseeable abnormal conditions;

(2) The device must automatically secure the source assembly when it is cranked back into the fully shielded position within the device. This securing system may only be released by means of a deliberate operation on the exposure device;

(3) The outlet fittings, lock box, and drive cable fittings on each radiographic exposure device must be equipped with safety plugs or covers which must be installed during storage and transportation to protect the source assembly from water, mud, sand, or other foreign matter;

(4) Each sealed source or source assembly must have attached to it or engraved in it, a durable, legible, visible label with the words: "DANGER—RADIOACTIVE." The label must not interfere with safe operation of the exposure device or associated equipment;

(5) The guide tube must be able to withstand a crushing test that closely approximates the crushing forces that are likely to be encountered during use, and be able to withstand a kinking resistance test that closely approximates the kinking forces that are likely to be encountered during use;

(6) Guide tubes must be used when moving the source out of the device;

(7) An exposure head or similar device designed to prevent the source assembly from passing out of the end of the guide tube must be attached to the outermost end of the guide tube during radiographic operations;

(8) The guide tube exposure head connection must be able to withstand the tensile test for control units specified in ANSI N432-1980;

(9) Source changers must provide a system for ensuring that the source will not be accidentally withdrawn from the changer when connecting or disconnecting the drive cable to or from a source assembly.

d. All newly manufactured radiographic exposure devices and associated equipment acquired by licensees after January 10, 1992, must comply with the requirements of this subrule.

e. All radiographic exposure devices and associated equipment in use after January 10, 1996, must comply with the requirements of this subrule.

f. Notwithstanding the requirements of 45.3(4)"a," equipment used in industrial radiographic operations need not comply with § 8.9.2(c) of the Endurance Test in American National Standards Institute N432-1980, if the prototype equipment has been tested using a torque value representative of the torque that an individual using the radiography equipment can realistically exert on the lever or crankshaft of the drive mechanism.

g. Engineering analysis may be submitted by an applicant or licensee to demonstrate the applicability of previously performed testing on similar individual radiography equipment components. Upon review, the agency may find this an acceptable alternative to actual testing of the component pursuant to the above-referenced standard.

45.3(5) *Leak testing, repair, tagging, opening, modification, and replacement of sealed sources.*

a. The replacement of any sealed source fastened to or contained in a radiographic exposure device and leak testing, repair, tagging, opening, or any other modification of any sealed source shall be performed only by persons specifically authorized to do so by the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an agreement state.

b. Leak testing requirements.

(1) Each licensee that uses a sealed source shall have the source tested for leakage at intervals not to exceed 6 months. The leak testing of the source must be performed using a method approved by this agency. The wipe sample should be taken from the nearest accessible point to the sealed source where contamination might accumulate. The wipe sample must be analyzed for radioactive contamination. The analysis must be capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 microcuries (185 Bq) of radioactive material on the test sample and must be performed by a person specifically authorized by this agency to perform the analysis.

(2) The licensee shall maintain records of the leak tests results for sealed sources and devices containing depleted uranium (DU). The results must be stated in units of microcuries (becquerels). The licensee shall retain each record for three years after it is made or until the source in storage is removed.

(3) Unless a sealed source is accompanied by a certificate from the transferor that shows that it has been leak tested within 6 months before the transfer, it may not be used by the licensee until tested for leakage. Sealed sources that are in storage and not in use do not require leak testing, but must be tested before use or transfer to another person if the interval of storage exceeds 6 months.

c. Any test conducted under this subrule which reveals the presence of 0.005 microcuries (185 Bq) or more of removable radioactive material must be considered evidence that the sealed source is leaking. The licensee shall immediately withdraw from use the equipment involved and shall have it decontaminated and repaired or disposed of in accordance with agency rules. Within five days after obtaining the results of the

test, the licensee shall file a report with the agency describing the equipment involved, the test results, and the corrective action taken.

d. Each exposure device using DU shielding and an “S” tube configuration must be tested for DU contamination at intervals not to exceed 12 months. The analysis must be capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 microcuries (185 Bq) of radioactive material on the test sample and must be performed by a person specifically authorized by the agency to perform the analysis. Should such testing reveal the presence of 0.005 microcuries (185 Bq) or more of removable DU contamination, the exposure device must be removed from use until an evaluation of the wear on the S-tube has been made. Should the evaluation reveal that the S-tube is worn through, the device may not be used again. DU-shielded devices do not have to be tested for DU contamination while in storage and not in use. Before using or transferring such a device, however, the device must be tested for DU contamination if the interval of storage exceeds 12 months.

e. Each radiographic exposure device shall have permanently attached to it a durable label which has, as a minimum, the instruction: “Danger—Radioactive Material—Do Not Handle—Notify Civil Authorities if Found.”

45.3(6) *Operating and emergency procedures.*

a. The licensee’s operating and emergency procedures shall include instructions in at least the following:

- (1) Handling and use of sources of radiation to be employed such that no individual is likely to be exposed to radiation doses in excess of the limits established in 641—Chapter 40;
- (2) Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys;
- (3) Methods for controlling access to radiographic areas;
- (4) Methods and occasions for locking and securing sources of radiation;
- (5) Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment, including steps that must be taken immediately by radiography personnel in the event a pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale;
- (6) Transportation to field locations, including packing of sources of radiation in the vehicles, posting of vehicles, and control of sources of radiation during transportation;
- (7) Minimizing exposure of individuals in the event of an accident;
- (8) The procedure for notifying proper personnel in the event of an accident;
- (9) Maintenance of records;
- (10) The inspection, maintenance, and operability checks of radiographic exposure devices, survey instruments, source changers, storage containers, and radiation machines;
- (11) The procedure(s) for identifying and reporting defects and noncompliance in 10 CFR Part 21; and
- (12) Source recovery procedure if the licensee will perform source recovery.

b. Rescinded IAB 4/8/98, effective 7/1/98.

c. Whenever radiography is performed at a location other than a permanent radiographic installation, the radiographer must be accompanied by at least one other qualified radiographer or a radiographer’s assistant. If one of the personnel is a radiographer’s assistant, the other shall be a radiographer trainer authorized by the license. The additional qualified individual shall observe the operations and be capable of providing immediate assistance to prevent unauthorized entry. Radiography shall not be performed if only one qualified individual is present.

d. Collimators shall be used in industrial radiographic operations which use crank-out devices except when physically impossible.

e. All radiographic operations conducted at locations of use authorized on the license must be conducted in a permanent radiographic installation, unless specifically authorized by the agency.

45.3(7) *Radiation surveys and survey records.*

a. No radiographic operation shall be conducted unless calibrated and operable radiation survey instrumentation, as described in 45.1(5), is available and for each exposure device used at each site where radiographic exposures are made.

b. A survey with a calibrated and operable radiation survey instrument shall be made after each radiographic exposure to determine that the sealed source has been returned to its shielded position. The entire circumference of the radiographic exposure device shall be surveyed. If the radiographic exposure

device has a source guide tube, the survey shall also include the entire length of the guide tube and collimator. The survey required by this subrule must be done before exchanging films, repositioning the exposure head or dismantling the equipment.

c. (1) All potential radiation areas where industrial radiographic operations are to be performed shall be posted in accordance with 641—40.61(136C), based on calculated dose rates, before industrial radiographic operations begin. An area survey shall be performed during the first radiographic exposure (i.e., with the sealed source in the exposed position) to confirm that 641—40.61(136C) requirements have been met and that unrestricted areas do not have radiation levels in excess of the limits specified in 641—subrule 40.26(1).

(2) Each time the exposure device is relocated or the exposed position of the sealed source is changed, the requirements of 45.3(7) “c”(1) shall be met.

d. A lock-out survey, in which all accessible surfaces of the radiographic exposure device or source changer are surveyed, shall be made to determine that each sealed source is in its shielded position before securing the radiographic exposure device or source changer.

e. The sealed source shall be secured in its shielded position by locking the radiographic exposure device or source changer each time the sealed source is returned to its shielded position.

f. Each radiographic exposure device and source changer shall be locked and the key removed from any keyed lock prior to being moved or transported from one location to another and also prior to being stored at a given location.

g. If a vehicle is to be used for storage of radioactive material, a vehicle survey shall be performed after securing radioactive material in the vehicle and before transport to ensure that radiation levels do not exceed the limits specified in 641—subrule 40.26(1) at the exterior surface of the vehicle.

h. Surveys shall be performed on storage containers to ensure that radiation levels do not exceed the limits specified in 641—40.15(136C). These surveys shall be performed initially with the maximum amount of radioactive material present in the storage location and thereafter at the time of the quarterly inventory and whenever storage conditions change.

i. A survey meeting the requirements of 45.3(7) “b” shall be performed on the radiographic exposure device and the source changer after every sealed source exchange. A survey shall be made of the storage area as defined in 641—45.2(136C) whenever a radiographic exposure device is being placed in storage.

j. Records shall be kept of the surveys required by 45.3(7) “c,” “d,” “g,” “h,” and “i.” Such records shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for two years after completion of the survey. If the survey was used to determine an individual’s exposure, however, the records of the survey shall be maintained until the agency authorizes their disposition.

45.3(8) Requirements for enclosed radiography.

a. Systems for enclosed radiography, including shielded-room radiography designed to allow admittance of individuals shall comply with all applicable requirements of this chapter.

b. Procedures shall be evaluated at intervals not to exceed one year to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements as specified in 641—subrule 40.26(1). Records of these evaluations shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for a period of two years after the evaluation.

c. Tests for proper operation of high radiation area control devices or alarm systems, where applicable, shall be conducted, recorded, and maintained in accordance with 45.1(9) “b.”

45.3(9) Underwater, offshore platform, and lay-barge radiography.

a. Underwater, offshore platform, or lay-barge radiography shall not be performed unless specifically authorized in a license issued by the agency in accordance with 641—paragraph 39.4(27) “e.”

b. In addition to the other rules of this chapter, the following rules apply to the performance of lay-barge or offshore platform radiography:

(1) Cobalt-60 sources with activities in excess of 20 curies (nominal) and iridium-192 sources with activities in excess of 100 curies (nominal) shall not be used in the performance of lay-barge or offshore platform industrial radiography.

(2) Collimators shall be used for all industrial radiographic operations performed on lay-barge or offshore platforms.

45.3(10) Prohibitions. Industrial radiography performed with a sealed source which is not fastened to or contained in a radiographic exposure device (fishpole technique) is prohibited unless specifically authorized in a license issued by the agency.

45.3(11) Licensing for industrial radiographic operations. Rescinded IAB 4/5/00, effective 5/10/00.
[ARC 1639C, IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14; ARC 3746C, IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

641—45.4(136C) Radiation safety requirements for the use of particle accelerators for nonhuman use.

45.4(1) Purpose and scope.

a. This rule establishes procedures for the registration or licensing and the use of particle accelerators.

b. Unless specifically required otherwise by this rule, all registrants or licensees performing operations with a particle accelerator are subject to the requirements of 641—Chapters 38 to 40 and 641—45.1(136C).

c. The requirements of 45.1(10)“b”(2) and (3) and 45.1(10)“d”(1)“2” do not apply to nonradiographic uses.

45.4(2) Definitions. For purposes of this subrule, definitions in 641—Chapters 38 and 40 and subrule 45.1(2) may also apply. As used in this rule, the following definitions apply:

“Cold pasteurization” means the process of using radiation for destroying disease-causing microorganisms in commercial products.

“Self-shielded particle accelerator” means a particle accelerator with the accelerator installed in an enclosure independent of the existing architectural structures except the floor on which it may be placed. The enclosure must have been evaluated by a qualified expert and that evaluation approved by an appropriate regulatory authority through a device evaluation. The self-shielded accelerator is intended to contain at least that portion of material being irradiated, provide radiation attenuation, and exclude personnel from its interior during generation of radiation. A particle accelerator used within a shielded part of a building, or which may temporarily or occasionally incorporate portable shielding, is not a self-shielded particle accelerator.

“Shielded facility” means an accelerator facility where shielding is required to be constructed on site in order to assure compliance with the requirements of 641—Chapter 40, or where shielding supplied with the accelerator has been evaluated by qualified experts and that evaluation approved by an appropriate regulatory authority through a device evaluation.

45.4(3) Registration or license requirements. No person shall receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire a particle accelerator except as authorized in a registration or license issued pursuant to 641—39.1(136C) to 39.4(136C) and the following requirements:

a. Accelerator facilities whose operations result in nuclear transformations that produce or are likely to produce radioactive material more than the exempt quantities and concentrations listed in Appendices A and B of 641—Chapter 39 shall be authorized by the issuance of a radioactive material license in accordance with 641—Chapter 39. Accelerator facilities that produce or are likely to produce radioactive material less than the exempt quantities and concentrations shall be authorized by registration.

b. For accelerator facilities required to be licensed in accordance with 45.4(3), those operations that would require personnel monitoring, pursuant to 641—40.37(136C), due to the presence of radioactive material, shall be performed only by a specific licensee. Such operations would normally include installation, testing and maintenance as well as routine operations.

45.4(4) General requirements for the issuance of a registration or license for particle accelerators. Along with the requirements of 641—39.1(136C) to 641—39.4(136C), an application for use of a particle accelerator will be approved only if the agency determines that:

a. The applicant is qualified by reason of training and experience to use the accelerator in question for the purpose requested in accordance with this rule and 641—Chapter 40 in such a manner as to minimize danger to public health and safety or property;

b. The applicant’s proposed or existing equipment, facilities, and operating and emergency procedures are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to public health and safety or property;

c. The issuance of the registration or license will not be inimical to the health and safety of the public, and the applicant satisfies any applicable special requirement in 45.4(4);

d. The applicant has appointed a radiation safety officer responsible for the day-to-day operation of the radiation safety program;

e. The applicant and the applicant's staff have experience in the use of particle accelerators and training sufficient for application to its intended uses;

f. The applicant has an adequate training program for operators of particle accelerators.

45.4(5) *Personnel monitoring.* In addition to the requirements of 641—Chapter 40, personnel monitoring shall be provided to and used by all individuals entering any area for which interlocks are required unless a survey of the area has determined that radiation levels are below that of a high radiation area; and

a. Power to an accelerator cannot be activated; or

b. An accelerated beam cannot be directed to the area.

45.4(6) *Operations.*

a. No registrant shall permit any individual to act as an operator of a particle accelerator until such individual:

(1) Has been instructed in radiation safety and shall have demonstrated an understanding thereof;

(2) Has received copies of and instruction in this rule and the applicable requirements of 641—Chapter 40, pertinent registration and the registrant's operating and emergency procedures, and shall have demonstrated understanding thereof; and

(3) Has demonstrated competence to use the particle accelerator, related equipment, and survey instruments which will be employed.

b. The radiation safety officer or radiation safety committee, if applicable, shall have the authority to terminate the operations at a particle accelerator facility if such action is deemed necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

c. Along with the audit required in 641—subrule 40.10(3), each operator's performance during an actual accelerator operation shall be audited by the radiation safety officer or designee at intervals not to exceed six months. If an operator has not participated in an accelerator operation for more than six months since the last audit, the individual's performance shall be observed and recorded at the first opportunity the individual participates in an accelerator operation. Records of the audits shall be maintained by the registrant for the agency inspection for three years from the date of the audit.

d. Operators of particle accelerators used for industrial radiography shall meet the requirements of 45.1(10).

45.4(7) *Shielding and safety design requirements.*

a. A qualified expert acceptable to the agency shall be consulted in the design of a particle accelerator installation and called upon to perform a radiation survey when the accelerator is first capable of producing radiation.

b. Each particle accelerator installation shall be provided with such primary and secondary barriers as are necessary to ensure compliance with 641—40.15(136C) and 641—40.26(136C).

c. In addition to the requirements of 45.4(8) "a" and "b," shielded facilities or self-shielded particle accelerators shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Authorization, by issuance of a construction permit, shall be granted upon a determination of adequacy being made pursuant to the review of an initial application of the shielding design, physical plant, and site specifications, and of the applicant's proposed equipment, uses and workloads. For a shielded facility, the applicant shall submit an evaluation of the shielding design by a qualified expert. For a self-shielded particle accelerator, the applicant need not submit an evaluation of a shielding design if an evaluation by an appropriate regulatory authority has been performed. The applicant may instead reference this evaluation. The applicant shall maintain a copy of the evaluation of shielding design for agency review.

(2) Authorization for installation and testing of an accelerator shall be given only after a determination of adequacy of testing protocols, testing safety procedures, staff training, and radiation detection instrumentation has been made; and

(3) Operational use of an accelerator shall be authorized only after determination of adequacy of the items listed in 45.4(4) has been made by the agency.

45.4(8) *Particle accelerator controls and interlock systems.*

a. Instrumentation, readouts, and controls on the particle accelerator control console shall be clearly identified, easily discernible and located outside the high radiation area.

b. Each entrance into a target area or other high radiation area shall be provided with two safety interlocks that shut down the machine when the barrier is breached.

c. Each safety interlock shall be on a circuit that allows it to operate independently of all other safety interlocks.

d. All safety interlocks shall be designed so that any defect or component failure in the safety interlock system prevents operation of the accelerator.

e. When a safety interlock system has been tripped, it shall only be possible to resume operation of the accelerator by manually resetting controls at the position where the safety interlock has been tripped and, lastly, at the main control console.

f. A scram button or other emergency power cutoff switch shall be located and easily identifiable in all high radiation areas. Such a cutoff switch shall include a manual reset so that the accelerator cannot be restarted from the accelerator control console without resetting the cutoff switch.

45.4(9) *Warning devices.*

a. Each location designated as a high radiation area, and each entrance to such location, shall be equipped with easily observable warning lights that operate when, and only when, radiation is being produced.

b. Each high radiation area shall have an audible warning device that shall be activated for 15 seconds prior to the possible creation of such high radiation area. Such warning device shall be clearly discernible in all high radiation areas.

c. Barriers, temporary or otherwise, and pathways leading to high radiation areas shall be posted in accordance with 641—40.61(136C).

45.4(10) *Operating and emergency procedures.*

a. Particle accelerators, when not in operation, shall be secured to prevent unauthorized use.

b. The safety interlock system shall not be used to turn off the accelerator beam except in an emergency.

c. All safety and warning devices, including interlocks, shall be checked for proper operation intervals not to exceed three months. Results of such tests shall be maintained at the accelerator facility for inspection by the agency for three years.

d. All incidents in which the interlock system fails to operate properly or where the operation is terminated by the interlock system shall be investigated and reported to the radiation safety officer or, if applicable, the radiation safety committee. Documentation shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for three years.

e. If, for any reason, it is necessary to intentionally bypass a safety interlock or interlocks, such action shall be:

(1) Authorized by the radiation safety officer and, if applicable, the radiation safety committee;

(2) Recorded in a permanent log and a notice posted at the accelerator control console; and

(3) Terminated as soon as possible.

f. The registrant's operating and emergency procedures shall include the following:

(1) Operation and safety instructions on the accelerator(s) to be used;

(2) Methods for controlling access to restricted areas;

(3) Methods and occasions for locking and securing sources of radiation;

(4) Use of personnel monitoring equipment;

(5) The procedure for notifying proper personnel in the event of an accident;

(6) Maintenance of records;

(7) Inspections and maintenance of the accelerator; and

(8) Steps to be taken in the case of an emergency.

g. A copy of the current operating and emergency procedures shall be maintained at the accelerator control panel.

45.4(11) *Radiation monitoring requirements.*

a. A radiation protection survey shall be performed and documented by a qualified expert, acceptable to the agency, when changes have been made in shielding, operation, equipment, or occupancy of adjacent areas.

b. Accelerator facilities shall survey with a radiation detection instrument at intervals not to exceed 12 months. Records of this survey shall be maintained for agency review for three years.

c. Accelerator facilities registered or licensed pursuant to 45.4(3)“a” shall survey for removable contamination at intervals not to exceed six months to determine the degree of contamination.

d. Each time removable shields on self-shielded particle accelerators are opened, a visual survey of the shielding must be performed to observe physical damage. In addition, when these shields are returned to the closed position, a physical radiation survey shall be conducted upon initial reactivating of the accelerator. Records of this survey shall be maintained for agency review for three years.

e. Accelerator facilities registered or licensed pursuant to 45.4(3)“a” shall perform a survey with a radiation detection instrument and surveys for removable contamination before maintenance or servicing of its particle accelerator(s) or associated equipment located in the high radiation area.

f. Radiation levels in all high radiation areas shall be continuously monitored. The monitoring devices shall be electrically independent of the accelerator control and safety interlock systems and capable of providing a readout at the control panel.

g. Upon installation, all area monitoring equipment shall be tested to assure proper operation under operating conditions of the particle accelerator. All area monitors shall be calibrated at intervals not to exceed one year and after each servicing and repair.

h. Whenever applicable, accelerator facilities registered or licensed pursuant to 45.4(3)“a” shall perform surveys at intervals not to exceed six months to determine the amount of airborne particulate radioactivity present.

i. All surveys shall be made in accordance with the written procedures established by the radiation safety officer or a qualified expert who is acceptable to the agency.

j. Records of all radiation protection surveys, calibrations, and instrumentation tests shall be maintained at the accelerator facility for inspection by the agency.

45.4(12) *Radiation safety officer.*

a. Each registrant shall appoint a radiation safety officer that meets the following requirements:

- (1) Possesses a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency based on the GED test;
- (2) Documents two years of radiation protection experience.

b. The specific duties of the RSO include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) To establish and oversee operating, emergency, and ALARA procedures and to review them regularly to ensure that the procedures are current and conform with these rules;

(2) To oversee and approve all phases of the training program for accelerator operators so that appropriate and effective radiation protection practices are taught;

(3) To ensure that required radiation surveys are performed and documented in accordance with these rules, including any corrective measures when levels of radiation exceed established limits;

(4) To ensure that personnel monitoring devices are calibrated and used properly by occupationally exposed personnel, that records are kept of the monitoring results, and that timely notifications are made as required by 641—Chapter 40;

(5) To ensure that any required interlock switches and warning signals are functioning and that radiation signs, ropes, and barriers are properly posted and positioned;

(6) To investigate and report to the agency each known or suspected case of radiation exposure to an individual or radiation level detected in excess of limits established by these rules and each theft or loss of source(s) of radiation, to determine the cause, and to take steps to prevent its recurrence;

(7) To have a thorough knowledge of management policies and administrative procedures of the licensee or registrant;

- (8) To assume control and have the authority to institute corrective actions including shutdown of operations when necessary in emergency situations or unsafe conditions;
- (9) To maintain records as required by these rules;
- (10) To ensure the proper storing, labeling, and use of the accelerator;
- (11) To ensure that inspection and maintenance programs are performed in accordance with 45.1(6), 45.1(8), 45.4(10) “c”; and
- (12) To ensure that personnel are complying with these rules and the operating and emergency procedures of the registrant.

641—45.5(136C) Radiation safety requirements for analytical X-ray equipment.

45.5(1) Purpose and scope. This rule provides special requirements for analytical X-ray equipment. The requirements of this rule are in addition to, and not in substitution for, 641—Chapters 38, 39, and 40. The requirements of rules 641—45.1(136C) to 641—45.4(136C) do not apply.

45.5(2) Definitions. For the purpose of this subrule, definitions in 641—Chapter 38 may also apply. As used in this rule, the following definitions apply:

“*Analytical X-ray equipment*” means equipment used for X-ray diffraction or fluorescence analysis.

“*Analytical X-ray system*” means a group of components utilizing X-rays or gamma rays to determine the elemental composition or to examine the microstructure of materials.

“*Fail-safe characteristics*” means a design feature which causes beam port shutters to close, or otherwise prevents emergence of the primary beam, upon the failure of a safety or warning device.

“*Local components*” means part of an analytical X-ray system and includes X-ray areas that are struck by X-rays such as radiation source housings, port and shutter assemblies, collimators, sample holders, cameras, goniometers, detectors, and shielding, but does not include power supplies, transformers, amplifiers, readout devices, and control panels.

“*Normal operating procedures*” means step-by-step instructions necessary to accomplish the analysis. These procedures shall include sample insertion and manipulation, equipment alignment, routine maintenance by the registrant or licensee, and data recording procedures, which are related to radiation safety.

“*Open-beam configuration*” means an analytical X-ray system in which an individual could accidentally place some part of his body in the primary beam path during normal operation.

“*Primary beam*” means radiation which passes through an aperture of the source housing by a direct path from the X-ray tube or a radioactive source located in the radiation source housing.

45.5(3) Equipment requirements.

a. Safety device. A device which prevents the entry of any portion of an individual’s body into the primary X-ray beam path or which causes the beam to be shut off upon entry into its path shall be provided on all open-beam configurations. A registrant or licensee may apply to the agency for an exemption from the requirement of a safety device. Such application shall include:

- (1) A description of the various safety devices that have been evaluated;
- (2) The reason each of these devices cannot be used; and
- (3) A description of the alternative methods that will be employed to minimize the possibility of an accidental exposure, including procedures to ensure that operators and others in the area will be informed of the absence of safety devices.

b. Warning devices.

- (1) Open-beam configurations shall be provided with a readily discernible indication of:

1. X-ray tube “on-off” status located near the radiation source housing, if the primary beam is controlled in this manner; or

2. Shutter “open-closed” status located near each port on the radiation source housing, if the primary beam is controlled in this manner.

- (2) An easily visible warning light labeled with the words “X-RAY ON,” or words having a similar intent, shall be located:

1. Near any switch that energizes an X-ray tube and shall be illuminated only when the tube is energized; or

2. In the case of a radioactive source, near any switch that opens a housing shutter and shall be illuminated only when the shutter is open.

(3) Warning devices shall be labeled so that their purpose is easily identified. On equipment installed after the effective date of these rules, warning devices shall have fail-safe characteristics.

c. Ports. Unused ports on radiation source housings shall be secured in the closed position in a manner which will prevent casual opening.

d. Labeling. All analytical X-ray equipment shall be labeled with a readily discernible sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words:

(1) "CAUTION—HIGH INTENSITY X-RAY BEAM," or words having a similar intent, on the X-ray source housing; and

(2) "CAUTION—RADIATION—THIS EQUIPMENT PRODUCES RADIATION WHEN ENERGIZED," or words having a similar intent, near any switch that energizes an X-ray tube if the radiation source is an X-ray tube; or

(3) "CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL," or words having a similar intent, on the source housing in accordance with 641—40.63(136C) if the radiation source is a radionuclide.

e. Shutters. On open-beam configurations, each port on the radiation source housing shall be equipped with a shutter that cannot be opened unless a collimator or a coupling has been connected to the port.

f. Radiation source housing. Each radiation source housing shall be subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each X-ray tube housing shall be equipped with an interlock that shuts off the tube if it is removed from the radiation source housing or if the housing is disassembled.

(2) Each radioactive source housing or port cover or each X-ray tube housing shall be so constructed that, with all shutters closed, the radiation measured at a distance of 5 centimeters from its surface is not capable of producing a dose in excess of 2.5 millirems (0.025 mSv) in one hour. For systems utilizing X-ray tubes, this limit shall be met at any specified tube rating.

g. Generator cabinet. Each X-ray generator shall be supplied with a protective cabinet which limits leakage radiation measured at a distance of 5 centimeters from its surface such that it is not capable of producing a dose in excess of 0.25 millirem (2.5 mSv) in one hour.

45.5(4) Area requirements.

a. Radiation levels. The local components of an analytical X-ray system shall be located and arranged and shall include sufficient shielding or access control such that no radiation levels exist in any area surrounding the local component group which could result in a dose to an individual present therein in excess of the dose limits given in 641—40.26(136C). For systems utilizing X-ray tubes, these levels shall be met at any specified tube rating.

b. Surveys.

(1) Radiation surveys, as required by 641—40.36(136C), of all analytical X-ray systems sufficient to show compliance with 45.5(4) "a" shall be performed:

1. Upon installation of the equipment, and at least once every 12 months thereafter;
2. Following any change in the initial arrangement, number, or type of local components in the system;
3. Following any maintenance requiring the disassembly or removal of a local component in the system;

4. During the performance of maintenance and alignment procedures if the procedures require the presence of a primary X-ray beam when any local component in the system is disassembled or removed;

5. Anytime a visual inspection of the local components in the system reveals an abnormal condition; and

6. Whenever personnel monitoring devices show a significant increase over the previous monitoring period or the readings are approaching the limits specified in 641—40.15(136C).

(2) Radiation survey measurements shall not be required if a registrant or licensee can demonstrate compliance with 45.5(4) "a" to the satisfaction of the agency.

c. Posting. Each area or room containing analytical X-ray equipment shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words “CAUTION—X-RAY EQUIPMENT” or words having a similar intent in accordance with 641—subrule 40.61(1).

45.5(5) Operating requirements.

a. Procedures. Normal operating procedures shall be written and available to all analytical X-ray equipment workers. No individual shall be permitted to operate analytical X-ray equipment in any manner other than that specified in the procedures unless such individual has obtained written approval of the radiation safety officer.

b. Bypassing. No individual shall bypass a safety device or interlock unless such individual has obtained the approval of the radiation safety officer. Such approval shall be for a specified period of time. When a safety device or interlock has been bypassed, a readily discernible sign bearing the words “SAFETY DEVICE NOT WORKING,” or words having a similar intent, shall be placed on the radiation source housing.

c. Repair or modification of X-ray tube systems. Except as specified in 45.5(5)“b,” no operation involving removal of covers, shielding materials or tube housings or modifications to shutters, collimators, or beam stops shall be performed without ascertaining that the tube is off and will remain off until safe conditions have been restored. The main switch, rather than interlocks, shall be used for routine shutdown in preparation for repairs.

d. Radioactive source replacement, testing, or repair. Radioactive source housings shall be opened for source replacement, leak testing, or other maintenance or repair procedures only by individuals authorized to specifically conduct such procedures under a license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state.

45.5(6) Personnel requirements.

a. Instruction. No individual shall be permitted to operate or maintain analytical X-ray equipment unless such individual has received instruction in and demonstrated competence as to:

- (1) Identification of radiation hazards associated with the use of the equipment;
- (2) Significance of the various radiation warnings, safety devices, and interlocks incorporated into the equipment, or the reasons they have not been installed on certain pieces of equipment and the extra precautions required in such cases;
- (3) Proper operating procedures for the equipment;
- (4) Recognition of symptoms of an acute localized exposure; and
- (5) Proper procedures for reporting an actual or suspected exposure.

b. Personnel monitoring.

- (1) Finger or wrist dosimetry devices shall be provided to and shall be used by:
 1. Analytical X-ray equipment workers using systems having an open-beam configuration and not equipped with a safety device; and
 2. Personnel maintaining analytical X-ray equipment if the maintenance procedures require the presence of a primary X-ray beam when any local component in the analytical X-ray system is disassembled or removed.
- (2) Reported dose values shall not be used for the purpose of determining compliance with 641—subrule 40.2(1) unless evaluated by a qualified expert.

641—45.6(136C) Radiation safety requirements for well-logging, wireline service operations and subsurface tracer studies.

45.6(1) Purpose. This rule establishes radiation safety requirements for using sources of radiation for wireline service operations including mineral-logging, radioactive markers, and subsurface tracer studies. The requirements of this rule are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements of 641—Chapters 38, 39, and 40. The requirements of 641—45.1(136C) to 641—45.5(136C) do not apply.

45.6(2) Scope. This rule applies to all licensees or registrants who use sources of radiation for wireline service operations including mineral-logging, radioactive markers, or subsurface tracer studies.

45.6(3) Definitions. For the purpose of this subrule, the definitions of 641—Chapter 38 may also apply. As used in this rule, the following definitions apply:

“Energy compensation source (ECS)” means a small sealed source, with an activity not exceeding 3.7 MBq (100 microcuries), used within a logging tool, or other tool components, to provide a reference standard to maintain the tool’s calibration when in use.

“Fresh water aquifer” means a geologic formation that is capable of yielding fresh water to a well or spring.

“Injection tool” means a device used for controlled subsurface injection of radioactive tracer material.

“Logging assistant” means any individual who, under the direct supervision of a logging supervisor, handles sealed sources or tracers that are not in logging tools or shipping containers or who performs surveys required by 45.6(22).

“Logging supervisor” means the individual who uses licensed material or provides direct supervision in the use of licensed material at a temporary job site and who is responsible to the licensee for ensuring compliance with the requirements of these rules and the conditions of the license.

“Logging tool” means a device used subsurface to perform well-logging.

“Personal supervision” means guidance and instruction by the logging supervisor who is physically present at the temporary job site, who is in personal contact with logging assistants, and who can give immediate assistance.

“Radioactive marker” means licensed material used for depth determination or direction orientation. For purposes of this rule, this term includes radioactive collar markers and radioactive iron nails.

“Safety review” means a periodic review on radiation safety aspects of well-logging provided by the licensee for its employees. The review may include, as appropriate, the results of internal inspections, new procedures or equipment, accidents or errors that have been observed, and opportunities for employees to ask safety questions.

“Source holder” means a housing or assembly into which a sealed source is placed to facilitate the handling and use of the source in well-logging operations.

“Subsurface tracer study” means the release of unsealed licensed material or a substance labeled with licensed material in a single well for the purpose of tracing the movement or position of the material or substance in the well or adjacent formation.

“Surface casing” for protecting fresh water aquifers means a pipe or tube used as a lining in a well to isolate fresh water aquifers from the well.

“Temporary job site” means a place where licensed materials are present for the purpose of performing well-logging or subsurface tracer studies.

“Tritium neutron generator target source” means a tritium source used within a neutron generator tube to produce neutrons for use in well-logging applications.

“Uranium sinker bar” means a weight containing depleted uranium used to pull a logging tool down toward the bottom of a well.

“Well” means a drilled hole in which well-logging may be performed. As used in this rule, “well” includes drilled holes for the purpose of oil, gas, mineral, groundwater, or geological exploration.

“Well-logging” means all operations involving the lowering and raising of measuring devices or tools which may contain licensed material or are used to detect licensed materials in wells for the purpose of obtaining information about the well or adjacent formations and which may be used in oil, gas, mineral, groundwater, or geological exploration.

“Wireline” means a cable containing one or more electrical conductors which is used to lower and raise logging tools in the well-bore.

“Wireline service operation” means any evaluation or mechanical service which is performed in the well-bore using devices on a wireline.

45.6(4) Agreement with well owner or operator.

a. A licensee may perform well-logging with a sealed source only after the licensee has a written agreement with the employing well owner or operator. This written agreement must identify who will meet the following requirements:

- (1) If a sealed source becomes lodged in the well, a reasonable effort will be made to recover it;
- (2) A person may not attempt to recover a sealed source in a manner which, in the licensee’s opinion, could result in its rupture;

- (3) The radiation monitoring required in 45.6(8) and 45.6(17) will be performed;
 - (4) If the environment, any equipment, or personnel are contaminated with licensed material, they must be decontaminated before release from the site or release for unrestricted use; and
 - (5) If the sealed source is classified as irretrievable after reasonable efforts at recovery have been expended, the following requirements must be implemented within 30 days:
 1. Each irretrievable well-logging source must be immobilized and sealed in place with a cement plug;
 2. There must be a means to prevent inadvertent intrusion on the source, unless the source is not accessible to any subsequent drilling operations; and
 3. A permanent identification plaque, constructed of long-lasting material, such as stainless steel, brass, bronze, or Monel, must be mounted at the surface of the well, unless the mounting of the plaque is not practical. The size of the plaque must be at least 17 cm (7 inches) square and 3 mm (1/8-inch) thick. The plaque must contain:
 - The word “Caution”;
 - The radiation symbol (the color requirement in 641—40.60(136C) need not be met);
 - The date the source was abandoned;
 - The name of the well owner or well operator, as appropriate;
 - The well name and well identification number(s) or other designation;
 - An identification of the sealed source(s) by radionuclide and quantity;
 - The depth of the source and depth to the top of the plug; and
 - An appropriate warning such as, “Do not reenter this well.”
 - b. The licensee shall retain a copy of the written agreement for three years after the completion of the well-logging operation.
 - c. A licensee may apply, pursuant to 641—38.3(136C), for agency approval, on a case-by-case basis, of proposed procedures to abandon an irretrievable well-logging source in a manner not otherwise authorized in 45.6(26) “a”(5).
 - d. A written agreement between the licensee and the well owner or operator is not required if the licensee and the well owner or operator are part of the same corporate structure or otherwise similarly affiliated. However, the licensee shall still otherwise meet the requirements in 45.6(26) “a”(1) through (5).
- 45.6(5) *Limits on levels of radiation.*** Sources of radiation shall be used, stored, and transported in such a manner that the transportation requirements of 641—39.5(136C) and the dose limitation requirements of 641—Chapter 40 are met.
- 45.6(6) *Storage precautions.***
- a. Each source of radiation shall be provided with a storage or transport container. The container shall be provided with a lock, or tamper seal for calibration sources, to prevent unauthorized removal of, or exposure to, the source of radiation.
 - b. Sources of radiation shall be stored in a manner which will minimize danger from explosion or fire.
- 45.6(7) *Transport precautions.*** Transport containers shall be physically secured to the transporting vehicle to prevent accidental loss, tampering, or unauthorized removal.
- 45.6(8) *Radiation survey instruments.***
- a. The licensee or registrant shall maintain sufficient calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each field station to make physical radiation surveys as required by this subrule and by 641—40.36(136C). Instrumentation shall be capable of measuring 0.1 milliroentgen (25.8 nanocoulombs/kg) per hour through at least 50 milliroentgens (12.9 microcoulombs/kg) per hour.
 - b. Each radiation survey instrument shall be calibrated:
 - (1) At intervals not to exceed six months and after each instrument servicing;
 - (2) For linear scale instruments, at two points located approximately 1/3 and 2/3 of full-scale on each scale; for logarithmic scale instruments, at midrange of each decade, and at two points of at least one decade; and for digital instruments, at appropriate points; and
 - (3) So that accuracy within 20 percent of the true radiation level can be demonstrated on each scale.
 - c. Calibration records shall be maintained for a period of two years for inspection by the agency.

45.6(9) Leak testing of sealed sources.

a. Testing and record-keeping requirements. Each licensee using sealed sources of radioactive material shall have the sources tested for leakage periodically. Records of leak test results shall be kept in units of microcuries (Bq) and maintained for three years after the leak test is performed.

b. Method of testing. Tests for leakage shall be performed only by persons specifically authorized to perform such tests by the NRC, an agreement state, or a licensing state. The wipe of a sealed source must be performed using a leak test kit or method approved by the NRC, an agreement state, or a licensing state. The wipe sample must be taken from the nearest assessable point to the sealed source where contamination might accumulate. The test sample shall be analyzed for radioactive contamination, and the analysis shall be capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) of radioactive material on the test sample.

c. Interval of testing.

(1) Each sealed source of radioactive material (except an energy compensation source (ECS)) shall be tested at intervals not to exceed six months. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor indicating that a test has been made six months prior to the transfer, the sealed source shall not be put into use until tested. If, for any reason, it is suspected that a sealed source may be leaking, it shall be removed from service immediately and tested for leakage as soon as practical.

(2) Each ECS that is not exempt from testing in accordance with 45.6(9)“c”(1) must be tested at intervals not to exceed three years. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor that a test has been made within the three years before the transfer, the ECS may not be used until tested.

d. Leaking or contaminated sources.

(1) If the test in 45.6(9)“c” reveals the presence of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) or more of removable radioactive material, the licensee shall immediately withdraw the source from use and shall cause it to be decontaminated, repaired, or disposed of by an NRC, agreement state, or licensing state licensee that is authorized to perform these functions. The licensee shall check the equipment associated with the leaking source for radioactive contamination and, if contaminated, have it decontaminated or disposed of by an NRC, agreement state, or licensing state licensee that is authorized to perform these functions.

(2) A report describing the equipment involved, the test results, any contamination which resulted from the leaking source, and the corrective action taken up to the time of the report shall be filed with the agency within five days of receiving the test results.

e. Exemptions. The following sources are exempted from the periodic leak test requirements of 45.6(9)“a” to “d”:

- (1) Hydrogen-3 (tritium) sources;
- (2) Sources of radioactive material with a half-life of 30 days or less;
- (3) Sealed sources of radioactive material in gaseous form;
- (4) Sources of beta- or gamma-emitting radioactive material with an activity of 100 microcuries (3.7 MBq) or less; and
- (5) Sources of alpha- or neutron-emitting radioactive material with an activity of 10 microcuries (0.370 MBq) or less.

45.6(10) Quarterly inventory. Each licensee or registrant shall conduct a quarterly physical inventory to account for all sources of radiation. Records of inventories shall be maintained for two years from the date of the inventory for inspection by the agency and shall include the quantities and kinds of sources of radiation, the location where sources of radiation are assigned, the date of the inventory, and the name of the individual conducting the inventory.

45.6(11) Utilization records. Each licensee or registrant shall maintain current records, which shall be kept available for inspection by the agency for two years from the date of the recorded event, showing the following information for each source of radiation:

- a.* Make, model number, and a serial number or a description of each source of radiation used;
- b.* The identity of the well-logging supervisor or field unit to whom assigned;
- c.* Locations where used and dates of use; and
- d.* In the case of tracer materials and radioactive markers, the utilization record shall indicate the radionuclide and activity used in a particular well.

45.6(12) *Design, performance, and certification criteria for sealed sources used in well-logging operations.*

- a. A licensee may use a sealed source for use in well-logging applications if:
 - (1) The sealed source is doubly encapsulated construction;
 - (2) The sealed source contains chemical and physical forms that are as insoluble and nondispersible as practical; and
 - (3) The sealed source meets the requirements of 45.6(12) “b,” “c,” and “d.”
- b. For a sealed source manufactured on or before July 14, 1989, a licensee may use the sealed source for use in well-logging applications if it meets the requirements of USASI N5.10-1968, “Classification of Sealed Radioactive Sources,” or the requirements in 45.6(12) “c” or “d.”
- c. For a sealed source manufactured after July 14, 1989, a licensee may use the sealed source for well-logging applications if it meets the oil-well-logging requirements of ANSI/HPS N43.6-1997, “Sealed Radioactive Sources—Classification.”
- d. For a sealed source manufactured after July 14, 1989, a licensee may use the sealed source for use in well-logging applications if the sealed source’s prototype has been tested and found to maintain its integrity after each of the following tests.
 - (1) Temperature. The test source must be held at -40 degrees C for 20 minutes, 600 degrees C for one hour, and then be subject to a thermal shock test with a temperature drop from 600 degrees C within 15 seconds.
 - (2) Impact test. A 5 kg steel hammer, 2.5 cm in diameter, must be dropped from a height of 1 m onto the test source.
 - (3) Vibration test. The test source must be subject to a vibration from 25 Hz to 500 Hz at 5 g amplitude for 30 minutes.
 - (4) Puncture test. A one gram hammer and pin, 0.3 cm pin diameter, must be dropped from a height of 1 m onto the test source.
 - (5) Pressure test. The test source must be subject to an external pressure of 1.695×10^7 pascals (24,600 pounds per square inch absolute).
- e. The requirements in 45.6(12) “a,” “b,” “c,” and “d” do not apply to sealed sources that contain licensed material in gaseous form.
- f. The requirements of 45.6(12) “a,” “b,” “c,” and “d” do not apply to energy compensation sources (ECS). ECSs must be registered with the NRC, licensing state, or agreement state.

45.6(13) *Labeling.*

- a. Each source, source holder, or logging tool containing radioactive material shall bear a durable, legible, and clearly visible marking or label, which has, as a minimum, the standard radiation caution symbol, without the conventional color requirement, and the following wording:

DANGER¹
RADIOACTIVE

This labeling shall be on the smallest component transported as a separate piece of equipment.

- b. Each transport container shall have permanently attached to it a durable, legible, and clearly visible label which has, as a minimum, the standard radiation caution symbol and the following wording:

DANGER¹
RADIOACTIVE
NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES
[OR NAME OF COMPANY]

45.6(14) *Inspection and maintenance.*

- a. Each licensee or registrant shall conduct, at intervals not to exceed six months, a program of inspection and maintenance of source holders, logging tools, source handling tools, storage containers, transport containers, and injection tools to ensure proper labeling and physical condition. Records of inspection and maintenance shall be maintained for a period of two years for inspection by the agency.
- b. If any inspection conducted pursuant to 45.6(14) “a” reveals damage to labeling or components critical to radiation safety, the device shall be removed from service until repairs have been made.

c. If a sealed source is stuck in the source holder, the licensee shall not perform any operation, such as drilling, cutting, or chiseling, on the source holder unless the licensee is specifically approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state to perform this operation.

d. The repair, opening, or modification of any sealed source shall be performed only by persons specifically authorized to do so by the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state.

45.6(15) Training requirements.

a. No licensee or registrant shall permit any individual to act as a logging supervisor as defined in this rule until such individual has:

(1) Received, in a course recognized by the agency, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state, instruction in the subjects outlined in Appendix E of this chapter and demonstrated an understanding thereof;

(2) Read and received instruction in the rules contained in this chapter and the applicable sections of 641—Chapters 38, 39, and 40 or their equivalent, conditions of appropriate license or certificate of registration, and the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures, and demonstrated an understanding thereof; and

(3) Demonstrated competence to use sources of radiation, related handling tools, and radiation survey instruments which will be used on the job.

b. No licensee or registrant shall permit any individual to assist in the handling of sources of radiation until such individual has:

(1) Read or received instruction in the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures and demonstrated an understanding thereof; and

(2) Demonstrated competence to use, under the direct supervision of the logging supervisor, the sources of radiation, related handling tools, and radiation survey instruments which will be used on the job.

c. The licensee or registrant shall maintain employee training records for inspection by the agency for two years following termination of the individual's employment.

45.6(16) Operating and emergency procedures. Each licensee or registrant shall develop and follow written operating and emergency procedures that cover:

a. The handling and use of sources of radiation, including the use of sealed sources in wells without surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers, if appropriate;

b. The use of remote handling tools for handling sealed sources and radioactive tracer material except low-activity calibration sources;

c. Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys, including surveys for detecting contamination, as required by 45.6(22);

d. Minimizing personnel exposure, including exposures from inhalation and ingestion of licensed tracer materials;

e. Methods and occasions for locking and securing stored licensed or registered materials;

f. Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment;

g. Transportation of licensed or registered materials to field stations or temporary job sites, packaging of licensed or registered materials for transport in vehicles, placarding of vehicles when needed, and physically securing licensed materials in transport vehicles during transportation to prevent accidental loss, tampering, or unauthorized removal;

h. Picking up, receiving, and opening packages containing licensed or registered materials, in accordance with 641—40.65(136C);

i. For the use of tracers, decontamination of the environment, equipment, and personnel;

j. Maintenance of records generated by well logging personnel at temporary job sites;

k. The inspection and maintenance of sealed sources, source holders, logging tools, injection tools, source handling tools, storage containers, transport containers, and uranium sinker bars as required by 45.6(14);

l. Identifying and reporting defects and noncompliance;

m. Actions to be taken if a sealed source is lodged in a well;

n. Notifying proper persons in the event of an accident; and

o. Actions to be taken if a sealed source is ruptured that include actions to prevent the spread of contamination and minimize inhalation and ingestion of licensed materials and actions to obtain suitable radiation survey instruments as required in 45.6(8).

45.6(17) *Personnel monitoring.*

a. No licensee or registrant shall permit any individual to act as a logging supervisor or to assist in the handling of sources of radiation unless each such individual wears, at all times during the handling of licensed radioactive materials, a film badge, OSL device or thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) that is processed and evaluated by an accredited National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). Each film badge, OSL device or TLD shall be assigned to and worn by only one individual. Film badges must be replaced at least monthly and OSL devices and TLDs replaced at least quarterly. After replacement, each film badge, OSL device or TLD must be promptly processed.

b. The licensee shall provide bioassay services to individuals using licensed materials in subsurface tracer studies if required by the license.

c. Personnel monitoring records and bioassay results shall be maintained for inspection until the agency authorizes disposition.

45.6(18) *Security.* During each logging or tracer application, the logging supervisor or other designated employee shall maintain direct surveillance of the operation to protect against unauthorized or unnecessary entry into a restricted area, as defined in 641—Chapter 38.

45.6(19) *Handling tools.* The licensee shall provide and require the use of tools that will ensure remote handling of sealed sources other than low activity calibration sources.

45.6(20) *Subsurface tracer studies.*

a. Protective gloves and other appropriate protective clothing and equipment shall be used by all personnel handling radioactive tracer material. Precautions shall be taken to avoid ingestion or inhalation of radioactive material.

b. No licensee shall cause the injection of radioactive material into potable aquifers without prior written authorization from the agency and any other appropriate state agency.

45.6(21) *Particle accelerators.* No licensee or registrant shall permit aboveground testing of particle accelerators, designed for use in well-logging, which results in the production of radiation, except in areas or facilities so controlled or shielded that the requirements of 641—40.15(136C) and 641—40.26(136C), as applicable, are met.

45.6(22) *Radiation surveys.*

a. Radiation surveys or calculations shall be made and recorded for each area where radioactive materials are used and stored.

b. Radiation surveys shall be made and recorded for the radiation levels in occupied positions and on the exterior of each vehicle used to transport radioactive material. Such surveys shall include each source of radiation or combination of sources to be transported in the vehicle.

c. If the sealed source assembly is removed from the logging tool before departing the job site, the logging tool detector shall be energized, or a survey meter used, to ensure that the logging tool is free of contamination.

d. Radiation surveys shall be made and recorded at the job site or wellhead for each tracer operation, except those using hydrogen-3, carbon-14, and sulfur-35. These surveys shall include measurements of radiation levels before and after the operation.

e. Records required pursuant to 45.6(22)“a” to “d” shall include the dates, the identification of individual(s) making the survey, the identification of survey instrument(s) used, and an exact description of the location of the survey. Records of these surveys shall be maintained for inspection by the agency for two years after completion of the survey.

45.6(23) *Documents and records required at field stations.* Each licensee or registrant shall maintain, for inspection by the agency, the following documents and records for the specific devices and sources used at the field station:

- a.* Appropriate license, certificate of registration, or equivalent document(s);
- b.* Operating and emergency procedures;
- c.* Applicable regulations;

- d. Records of the latest survey instrument calibrations pursuant to 45.6(8);
- e. Records of the latest leak test results pursuant to 45.6(9);
- f. Records of quarterly inventories required pursuant to 45.6(10);
- g. Utilization records required pursuant to 45.6(11);
- h. Records of inspection and maintenance required pursuant to 45.6(14);
- i. Survey records required pursuant to 45.6(22); and
- j. Training records required pursuant to 45.6(15).

45.6(24) *Documents and records required at temporary job sites.* Each licensee or registrant conducting operations at a temporary job site shall have the following documents and records available at that site for inspection by the agency:

- a. Operating and emergency procedures;
- b. Survey records required pursuant to 45.6(22) for the period of operation at the site;
- c. Evidence of current calibration for the radiation survey instruments in use at the site;
- d. When operating in the state under reciprocity, a copy of the appropriate license, certificate of registration, or equivalent document(s); and
- e. Shipping papers for the transportation of radioactive material.

45.6(25) *Notification of incidents, abandonment, and lost sources.*

a. Notification of incidents and sources lost in other than downhole logging operations shall be made in accordance with appropriate provisions of 641—Chapter 40.

b. Whenever a sealed source or device containing radioactive material is lodged downhole, the licensee shall:

(1) Monitor at the surface for the presence of radioactive contamination with a radiation survey instrument or logging tool during logging tool recovery operations; and

(2) Notify the agency immediately by telephone and subsequently, within 30 days, by confirmatory letter if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that a sealed source has been ruptured. This letter shall identify the well or other location, describe the magnitude and extent of the escape of radioactive material, assess the consequences of the rupture, and explain efforts planned or being taken to mitigate these consequences.

c. When it becomes apparent that efforts to recover the radioactive source will not be successful, the licensee shall:

(1) Advise the well operator of the regulations of the appropriate state agency regarding abandonment and an appropriate method of abandonment, which shall include:

- 1. The immobilization and sealing in place of the radioactive source with a cement plug;
- 2. The setting of a whipstock or other deflection device; and
- 3. The mounting of a permanent identification plaque at the surface of the well, containing the appropriate information required by 45.6(25) “d.”

(2) Notify the agency by telephone, giving the circumstances of the loss, and request approval of the proposed abandonment procedures, or specify the implemented abandonment before receiving approval because the licensee believed there was an immediate threat to public health and safety; and

(3) File a written report with the agency within 30 days of the abandonment. The licensee shall send a copy of the report to the appropriate state agency that issued permits or otherwise approved of the drilling operation. The report shall contain the following information:

- 1. Date of occurrence;
- 2. A description of the well-logging source involved, including the radionuclide and its quantity, chemical, and physical form;
- 3. Surface location and identification of the well;
- 4. Results of efforts to immobilize and seal the source in place;
- 5. A brief description of the attempted recovery effort;
- 6. Depth of the source;
- 7. Depth of the top of the cement plug;
- 8. Depth of the well;

9. The immediate threat to public health and safety justification for implementing abandonment if prior approval was not obtained in accordance with 45.6(25) “c”(2);

10. Any other information, such as a warning statement, contained on the permanent identification plaque; and

11. The names of state agencies receiving a copy of this report.

d. Whenever a sealed source containing radioactive material is abandoned downhole, the licensee shall provide a permanent plaque¹ for posting the well or well-bore. This plaque shall:

(1) Be constructed of long-lasting material, such as stainless steel or Monel; and

(2) Contain the following information engraved on its face:

1. The word “CAUTION”;

2. The radiation symbol without the conventional color requirement;

3. The date of abandonment;

4. The name of the well operator or well owner;

5. The well name and well identification number(s) or other designation;

6. The sealed source(s) by radionuclide and activity;

7. The source depth and the depth to the top of the plug; and

8. An appropriate warning, depending on the specific circumstances of each abandonment.¹

e. The licensee shall immediately notify the agency by telephone and subsequently by confirming letter if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that radioactive material has been lost in or to an underground potable aquifer. Such notice shall designate the well location and shall describe the magnitude and extent of loss of radioactive material, assess the consequences of such loss, and explain efforts planned or being taken to mitigate these consequences.

45.6(26) Reserved.

45.6(27) *Radioactive markers.* The licensee may use radioactive markers in wells only if the individual markers contain quantities of licensed material not exceeding the quantities specified in 641—Chapter 39, Appendix B, Exempt Quantities. The use of markers is subject only to the requirements of 45.6(10).

45.6(28) *Uranium sinker bars.* The licensee may use uranium sinker bars in well-logging applications only if they are legibly impressed with the words “CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE-DEPLETED URANIUM” and “NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES [or Company name] IF FOUND.”

45.6(29) *Use of a sealed source in a well without a surface casing.* The licensee may use a sealed source in a well without a surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers only if the licensee follows a procedure for reducing the probability of the source’s becoming lodged in the well. The procedure must be approved by the NRC or licensing or agreement state.

45.6(30) *Energy compensation source.* The licensee may use an energy compensation source (ECS) which is contained within a logging tool, or other tool components, only if the ECS contains quantities of licensed material not exceeding 100 microcuries (3.7 MBq).

a. For well-logging applications with a surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers, use of the ECS is only subject to the requirements of 45.6(9) to 45.6(11).

b. For well-logging applications without a surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers, use of the ECS is only subject to the requirements of 45.6(4), 45.6(9) to 45.6(11), 45.6(25), and 45.6(29).

45.6(31) *Tritium neutron generator target source.*

a. Use of a tritium neutron generator target source that contains quantities not exceeding 30 curies (1110 MBq) and that is in a well with a surface casing to protect fresh water aquifers is subject to the requirements of this rule except subrules 45.6(4), 45.6(12), and 45.6(25).

b. Use of a tritium neutron generator target source that contains quantities exceeding 30 curies (1110 MBq) or that is in a well without a surface casing to protect fresh water aquifers is subject to the requirements of this rule except subrule 45.6(12).

CHAPTER 45—APPENDIX A
SUBJECTS FOR INSTRUCTION OF
RADIOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANTS

Training provided to qualify individuals as radiographer's assistants in compliance with 45.1(10) shall be presented on a formal basis. The training shall include the following subjects:

- I. Fundamentals of radiation safety
 - A. Characteristics of radiation
 - B. Units of radiation dose and quantity of radioactivity
 - C. Significance of radiation dose
 - 1. Radiation protection standards
 - 2. Biological effects of radiation
 - 3. Case histories of radiography accidents
 - D. Levels of radiation from sources of radiation
 - E. Methods of controlling radiation dose
 - 1. Working time
 - 2. Working distances
 - 3. Shielding
- II. Radiation detection instrumentation to be used
 - A. Use of radiation survey instruments
 - 1. Operation
 - 2. Calibration
 - 3. Limitations
 - B. Survey techniques
 - C. Use of personnel monitoring equipment
 - 1. Film badges
 - 2. Thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs)
 - 3. Pocket dosimeters
 - 4. OSL devices
- III. The requirements of pertinent federal and state regulations
- IV. The licensee's or registrant's written operating and emergency procedures
- V. Radiographic equipment to be used
 - A. Remote handling equipment
 - B. Operation and control of radiographic exposure devices and sealed sources, including pictures or models of source assemblies (pigtailed)
 - C. Storage and transport containers, source changers
 - D. Operation and control of X-ray equipment
 - E. Collimators

CHAPTER 45—APPENDIX B

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTION OF
INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

- I. Panoramic devices (devices in which the sealed source is physically removed from the shielded container during exposure) shall be inspected for:
 - A. Radiographic exposure unit
 - 1. Abnormal surface radiation levels anywhere on camera, collimator, or guide tube;
 - 2. Condition of safety plugs;
 - 3. Proper operation of locking mechanism;
 - 4. Condition of pigtail connector;
 - 5. Condition of carrying device (straps, handle, etc.);
 - 6. Proper labeling.
 - B. Source tube
 - 1. Rust, dirt, or sludge buildup inside the source tube;
 - 2. Condition of source tube connector;
 - 3. Condition of source stop;
 - 4. Kinks or damage that could prevent proper operation;
 - 5. Presence of radioactive contamination.
 - C. Control cables and drive mechanism
 - 1. Proper drive mechanism with camera, as appropriate;
 - 2. Changes in general operating characteristics;
 - 3. Condition of connector on drive cable;
 - 4. Drive cable flexibility, wear, and rust;
 - 5. Excessive wear or damage to crank assembly parts;
 - 6. Damage to drive cable conduit that could prevent the cable from moving easily;
 - 7. Connection of the control cable connector with the pigtail connector for proper mating;
 - 8. Proper operation of source position indicator, if applicable;
 - 9. Presence of radioactive contamination.
- II. Directional beam devices shall be inspected for:
 - A. Abnormal surface radiation;
 - B. Changes in the general operating characteristics of the unit;
 - C. Proper operation of shutter mechanism;
 - D. Chafing or binding of shutter mechanism;
 - E. Damage to the device that might impair its operation;
 - F. Proper operation of locking mechanism;
 - G. Proper drive mechanism with camera, as appropriate;
 - H. Condition of carrying device (strap, handle, etc.);
 - I. Proper labeling.
- III. X-ray equipment shall be inspected for:
 - A. Change in the general operating characteristics of the unit;
 - B. Wear of electrical cables and connectors;
 - C. Proper labeling of console;
 - D. Proper console with machine, as appropriate;
 - E. Proper operation of locking mechanism;

F. Timer run-down cutoff;

G. Damage to tube head housing that might result in excessive radiation levels.

CHAPTER 45—APPENDIX C

TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORD KEEPING

Specific Section	Name of Record	Time Interval Required for Record Keeping
45.1(4)	Receipt, transfer and disposal.	3 years.
45.1(5)	Survey instrument calibrations.	3 years.
45.1(6)	Quarterly inventory.	3 years.
45.1(7)	Utilization logs.	3 years.
45.1(8)	Quarterly inspection and maintenance.	3 years.
45.1(9)	High radiation area control devices or alarm systems.	Until disposal is authorized by the agency.
45.1(10)	Training and testing records.	3 years.
45.1(12)	Pocket dosimeter readings.	3 years.
	Pocket dosimeter calibrations.	3 years.
	Film badge, OSL device, or TLD reports.	Until the agency terminates the license.
	Alarming ratemeter calibrations.	3 years.
	Alarming ratemeter functions.	3 years.
	Estimates of overexposures.	Until the agency terminates the license.
45.1(19)	Current operating and emergency procedures.	Until the license is terminated.
	Superseded material.	3 years after change.
40.81(1)	Internal audit program.	3 years.
45.1(11)	Radiographer audits.	3 years.
45.2(5) and 45.3(7)	Radiation surveys.	2 years or until disposal is authorized by the agency if a survey was used to determine an individual's exposure.
45.1(16)	Records at temporary job sites.	During temporary job site operations.
45.2(6) and 45.3(8)	Annual evaluation of enclosed X-ray systems.	2 years.
45.3(5)	Leak tests.	3 years.
45.2(6)	Evaluation of certified cabinet X-ray systems.	2 years.

CHAPTER 45—APPENDIX D

OPERATING AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures shall include instructions in at least the following:

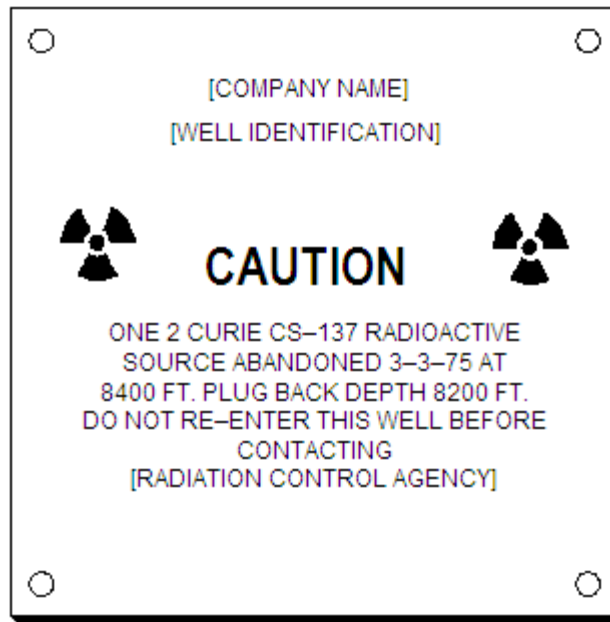
- A. Handling and use of sources of radiation for industrial radiography such that no individual is likely to be exposed to radiation doses that exceed the limits established in 641—Chapter 40;
- B. Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys, including lock-out survey requirements;
- C. Methods for controlling access to industrial radiography areas;
- D. Methods and occasions for locking and securing sources or radiation;
- E. Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment, including steps to be taken immediately by industrial radiographic personnel in the event a pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale;
- F. Methods of transporting equipment to field locations, including packing of sources of radiation in the vehicles, placarding of vehicles, and controlling of sources of radiation during transportation (including applicable U.S. Department of Transportation requirements);
- G. Methods or procedures for minimizing exposure of individuals in the event of an accident, including procedures for a disconnect accident, a transportation accident, and loss of a sealed source;
- H. Procedures for notifying proper personnel in the event of an accident;
- I. Specific posting requirements;
- J. Maintenance of records (Appendix C); and
- K. Inspection and maintenance of radiographic exposure devices, source changers, storage containers, transport containers, source guide tubes, crank-out devices, and radiation machines.

CHAPTER 45—APPENDIX E

SUBJECTS TO BE INCLUDED IN TRAINING COURSES FOR LOGGING SUPERVISORS

- I. Fundamentals of radiation safety.
 - A. Characteristics of radiation.
 - B. Units of radiation dose and quantity of radioactivity.
 - C. Significance of radiation dose.
 - 1. Radiation protection standards.
 - 2. Biological effects of radiation dose.
 - D. Levels of radiation from sources of radiation.
 - E. Methods of minimizing radiation dose.
 - 1. Working time.
 - 2. Working distances.
 - 3. Shielding.
 - F. Radiation safety practices including prevention of contamination and methods of decontamination.
- II. Radiation detection instrumentation to be used.
 - A. Use of radiation survey instruments.
 - 1. Operation.
 - 2. Calibration.
 - 3. Limitations.
 - B. Survey techniques.
 - C. Use of personnel monitoring equipment.
- III. Equipment to be used.
 - A. Handling equipment.
 - B. Sources of radiation.
 - C. Storage and control of equipment.
 - D. Operation and control of equipment.
- IV. The requirements of pertinent federal and state regulations.
- V. The licensee's or registrant's written operating and emergency procedures.
- VI. The licensee's or registrant's record-keeping procedures.

CHAPTER 45—APPENDIX F

EXAMPLE OF PLAQUE FOR IDENTIFYING WELLS CONTAINING SEALED SOURCES
CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL ABANDONED DOWNHOLE

The size of the plaque should be convenient for use on active or inactive wells, e.g., a 7-inch square. Letter size of the word “CAUTION” should be approximately twice the letter size of the rest of the information, e.g., ½-inch and ¼-inch letter size, respectively.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 136B and 136C.

- [Filed 4/7/80, Notice 2/6/80—published 4/30/80, effective 7/1/80]
- [Filed 5/17/85, Notice 2/27/85—published 6/5/85, effective, see rule 41.7]
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- [Filed 7/14/94, Notice 6/8/94—published 8/3/94, effective 9/7/94]
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[Filed ARC 8982B (Notice ARC 8762B, IAB 5/19/10), IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

[Filed ARC 1639C (Notice ARC 1470C, IAB 5/28/14), IAB 10/1/14, effective 11/5/14]

[Filed ARC 3746C (Notice ARC 3578C, IAB 1/17/18), IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

[Filed ARC 5059C (Notice ARC 4856C, IAB 1/15/20), IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

¹ or CAUTION

² An example of a suggested plaque is shown in Appendix F of this chapter.

³ Appropriate warnings may include: (a) “Do not drill below plug-back depth”; (b) “Do not enlarge casing”; or (c) “Do not re-enter the hole”, followed by the words, “before contacting the Iowa Department of Public Health.”

CHAPTER 46
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR TANNING FACILITIES
Transferred to 481—Chapter 496, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTERS 47 to 49
Reserved

CHAPTER 50
ORAL HEALTH
Rescinded **ARC 9320C**, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25

CHAPTER 51 DENTAL SCREENING

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/1/30

641—51.1(135) Definitions.

“Admitting official” means the superintendent of schools or the superintendent’s designated representative if a public school; if an accredited nonpublic school, the governing official of the school.

“Applicant” means any person seeking first-time enrollment in kindergarten or ninth grade in a public or accredited nonpublic elementary school or high school in Iowa.

“Dental hygienist” means a person licensed to practice as a dental hygienist.

“Dentist” means a person licensed to practice as a dentist.

“Electronic signature” means a confidential personalized digital key, code, or number that is used for secure electronic data transmission and that identifies and authenticates the signatory.

“Elementary school” means kindergarten through grade six in an Iowa school district or accredited nonpublic school.

“Gum infection” means that gum (gingival) tissue is red, bleeding, or swollen.

“High school” means grades 9 through 12 in an Iowa school district or accredited nonpublic school.

“Injury” means soft tissue laceration or a broken or dislodged tooth.

“I-Smile” means the department program designed to increase access to dental care for children and to ensure a dental home.

“I-Smile coordinator” means a designated dental hygienist who is employed by or under contract with a local public health agency to administer the I-Smile dental home program.

“Local board of health” means a county, city, or district board of health as defined in Iowa Code section 137.102.

“Needs dental care” means that tooth decay or a white spot lesion is suspected in one or more teeth or that gum infection is suspected.

“Needs urgent dental care” means that obvious tooth decay is present in one or more teeth, there is evidence of injury or severe infection, or the child is experiencing pain.

“No obvious problems” means a child’s hard and soft tissues appear to be visually healthy and there is no apparent reason for the child to be seen before the next routine dental checkup.

“Nurse” means a person licensed to practice as a registered nurse or advanced registered nurse practitioner.

“Physician” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

“Physician assistant” means a person licensed to practice as a physician assistant.

“Recorder” means a dentist, dental hygienist, physician, physician assistant, or nurse who is authorized to record screening information and sign the Certificate of Dental Screening form.

“Severe infection” means excessive bleeding, swelling, or pus discharge; or an abscess.

“Signature” means an original signature, or authorized use of stamped signature, or electronic signature of a dentist, dental hygienist, physician, physician assistant, or nurse.

“Tooth decay” means a visible cavity or hole in a tooth with brown or black coloration, or a retained root.

“White spot lesion” means a demineralized area of a tooth, usually appearing as a chalky, white spot or white line near the gum line. A white spot lesion is considered an early indicator of tooth decay, especially in primary teeth.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.2(135) Persons included. The dental screening requirements specified in this chapter apply to all persons seeking first-time enrollment in kindergarten or ninth grade in a public or accredited nonpublic elementary school or high school in Iowa.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.3(135) Persons excluded. Exclusions to these rules are permitted on an individual basis for religious and financial hardship reasons. Applicants approved for a religious or financial hardship exemption shall submit to the admitting official a valid department certificate of dental screening exemption.

51.3(1) Religious exemption. A religious exemption may be granted to an applicant if the dental screening conflicts with a genuine and sincere religious belief.

a. The certificate of dental screening exemption for religious reasons shall attest that the dental screening conflicts with a genuine and sincere religious belief and that the belief is in fact religious and not based merely on philosophical, scientific, moral, personal, or medical opposition to dental screenings.

b. The certificate of dental screening exemption for religious reasons shall be signed and dated by the applicant or, if the applicant is a minor, by the parent or guardian.

c. To be valid, the certificate of dental screening exemption for religious reasons shall be the department certificate or a form approved in writing by the department.

51.3(2) Financial hardship exemption. A financial hardship exemption may be granted to an applicant who is unduly burdened by the cost of a dental screening.

a. The certificate of dental screening exemption for financial hardship reasons shall attest that dental screening would cause a genuine financial burden to the applicant.

b. The certificate of dental screening exemption for financial hardship reasons shall be signed and dated by a dentist, dental hygienist, physician, physician assistant, or nurse.

c. The certificate of dental screening exemption for financial hardship reasons shall include the provider type and the provider's name, business address, and telephone number.

d. To be valid, the certificate of dental screening exemption for financial hardship reasons shall be the department certificate or a form approved in writing by the department.

51.3(3) A faxed copy, photocopy, or electronic copy of the valid certificate of dental screening exemption is acceptable.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.4(135) Dental screening components.

51.4(1) A dental screening is a visual assessment and is noninvasive and nondiagnostic.

51.4(2) Dental instrumentation is not needed for a dental screening.

51.4(3) A dental screening can identify obvious or suspected oral health conditions that need or that might need examination by a dentist.

51.4(4) The dental screening shall include the following steps:

a. Visual inspection of the soft tissues, including the lips, cheeks, gums, tongue, floor of mouth, and roof of mouth, to assess infection or injury.

b. Visual inspection of all tooth surfaces to assess tooth decay, white spot lesions, or injury.

c. Documentation of the screening and treatment needs according to rule 641—51.8(135).

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.5(135) Dental screening providers.

51.5(1) Elementary school. A dental screening for elementary school enrollment shall be performed by a licensed dentist, a licensed dental hygienist, a licensed physician, a licensed physician assistant, or a licensed nurse.

51.5(2) High school. A dental screening for high school enrollment shall be provided by a licensed dentist or a licensed dental hygienist.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.6(135) Timeline for valid dental screening.

51.6(1) Elementary school. To be valid, a minimum of one dental screening shall be performed on an applicant no earlier than three years of age but no later than four months after the enrollment date.

51.6(2) High school. To be valid, a minimum of one dental screening shall be performed on an applicant no earlier than one year prior to the enrollment date and no later than four months after the enrollment date.

51.6(3) A dental screening may also be deemed valid by the department if the department determines that the applicant has substantially complied with the dental screening requirements.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.7(135) Proof of dental screening. The applicant or, if a minor, the parent or guardian of a child enrolled in elementary school or high school shall submit a valid department certificate of dental screening to the admitting official of the school district or accredited nonpublic elementary school in which the applicant wishes to enroll.

51.7(1) To be valid, the certificate of dental screening shall be the department certificate or a form approved in writing by the department.

a. The Certificate of Dental Screening form is available on the department's website or by calling the department.

b. The certificate of dental screening shall include all information required by rule 641—51.8(135).

c. The certificate of dental screening may also be deemed valid by the department if the department determines that the information on the certificate substantially complies with the dental screening requirements.

51.7(2) A faxed copy, photocopy, or electronic copy of the valid certificate of dental screening is acceptable.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.8(135) Dental screening documentation.

51.8(1) *Student information.* A person authorized to perform a dental screening required by this chapter shall record the following student information or ensure that such information is recorded on the certificate of dental screening provided or approved in writing by the department in cooperation with the department of education:

a. Name (first and last); and

b. Birth date.

51.8(2) *Screening information.* A person authorized to perform a dental screening required by this chapter shall record the following screening information on the certificate of dental screening provided or approved in writing by the department in cooperation with the department of education:

a. Date of dental screening;

b. Treatment needs (no obvious problems, needs dental care, needs urgent dental care);

c. Provider type;

d. Provider name and telephone number; and

e. Provider or recorder signature and credentials.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.9(135) Ensuring dental screening services. Each public and accredited nonpublic school, in collaboration with the department, shall ensure that the parent or guardian of a student enrolled in the school has complied with the dental screening requirement. Parents or guardians of students who do not have a valid certificate of dental screening shall be provided with community dental screening referral resources, including contact information for the I-Smile coordinator, the department, or a dental society.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.10(135) Records. It shall be the duty of the admitting official of an elementary school or a high school to ensure that a valid certificate of dental screening or certificate of dental screening exemption is on file for each child enrolled.

51.10(1) The admitting official shall ensure that all certificates of dental screening are properly completed according to rule 641—51.7(135).

51.10(2) The admitting official shall ensure that all certificates of dental screening exemption are properly completed according to subrules 51.3(1) and 51.3(2).

51.10(3) The admitting official shall keep the certificates of dental screening or certificates of dental screening exemption on file at the school in which the applicant is enrolled and assist the applicant or the applicant's parent or guardian.

51.10(4) The local board of health or its designee, the department of education, and the department or its designee shall have the right to have access to the certificates of dental screening and certificates of dental screening exemption of students enrolled in elementary schools and high schools.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.11(135) Reporting.

51.11(1) It shall be the duty of each local board of health or its designee to audit the certificates of dental screening and certificates of dental screening exemption in the schools within the local board's jurisdiction to determine compliance with Iowa Code section 135.17.

51.11(2) By May 31 annually, each local board of health shall furnish the department with evidence for the preceding school year that each child enrolled in any public or accredited nonpublic school within the local board's jurisdiction met the dental screening requirement.

51.11(3) The evidence shall be in the form of a report that includes:

- a. Name of school,
- b. Enrollments by grade,
- c. The number of valid certificates of dental screening by grade,
- d. The number of valid certificates for religious exemptions by grade, and
- e. The number of valid certificates for financial hardship exemptions by grade.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.12(135) Release of dental screening information.

51.12(1) *Between a dentist, dental hygienist, physician, physician assistant, or nurse, and the elementary school or high school that the child attends.* A dentist, dental hygienist, physician, physician assistant, or nurse shall disclose a student's dental screening information, including the student's name and date of birth; the name of the student's parent or guardian; the month, day and year of the screening; and the screening results and treatment needs to an elementary school or a high school upon written or verbal request from the elementary school or high school. Written or verbal permission from a student or the student's parent or guardian is not required to release this information to an elementary school or a high school.

51.12(2) *Among dentists, dental hygienists, physicians, physician assistants, or nurses.* Dental screening information, including the student's name, date of birth, name of parent or guardian, the month, day and year of the screening, and the screening results and treatment needs shall be provided by one dentist, dental hygienist, physician, physician assistant, or nurse to another health care provider without written or verbal permission from the student or the student's parent or guardian.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.13(135) Referral requirements. Parents or guardians of students who need dental care or need urgent dental care shall be referred to the parent's or guardian's dentist of choice. Students without a dentist or who have difficulty accessing dental care shall be referred to a local I-Smile coordinator or local public health agency for assistance with completion of dental care. This assistance may include locating dentists, scheduling appointments, and identifying payment sources.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—51.14(135) Provider training. For the purpose of quality assurance and consistency, the department will make training and training materials available for dental screening providers.

[ARC 9321C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.17.

[Filed 7/10/08, Notice 5/21/08—published 7/30/08, effective 9/3/08]

[Filed Emergency After Notice ARC 8980B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 7/14/10]

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[Filed ARC 9321C (Notice ARC 8507C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

CHAPTER 52 VISION SCREENING

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—52.1(135) Definitions.

“Advanced registered nurse practitioner” or *“ARNP”* means the same as defined in rule 655—7.1(17A,124,147,152).

“Autorefractor” means a method of vision screening involving skiascopy methods or wave-front technology to evaluate the refractive error of each eye. Depending on the autorefractor being used, this method allows for immediate results interpreted by the operator or the instrument as a pass or fail.

“Community-based organization” means a public or private nonprofit organization of demonstrated effectiveness that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community and that provides educational or related services to individuals in the community that include utilizing approved age-appropriate, acceptable child vision screening tests approved by the department.

“Comprehensive eye examination” means a clinical diagnostic assessment performed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist to assess a person’s level of vision and to detect any abnormality or diseases.

“Elementary school” means an Iowa public or accredited nonpublic school that a kindergarten or third grade student would attend.

“Iowa KidSight” means a joint project of the lions clubs of Iowa and the university of Iowa, department of ophthalmology and visual sciences, dedicated to enhancing the early detection and treatment of vision impairments in Iowa’s young children (target population six months of age through kindergarten age) through screening and public education.

“IRIS” means the immunization registry information system as established in 641—Chapter 7.

“Online vision screening” means a vision screening test administered from the Internet to a child to assess vision and includes vision test results and recommendations.

“Ophthalmologist” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148 and board-certified in ophthalmology as a specialist in medical and surgical eye problems.

“Optometrist” means a person licensed to practice optometry pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154.

“Photoscreening” means a method of vision screening employing an automated technique that uses the red reflex of the eye to screen for eye problems and produces immediate readable results and a timely report of the results thereafter.

“Physician” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” means a person licensed to practice as a physician assistant pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Potential vision impairment” means that a child’s vision appears to be compromised and there is reason for the child to be seen by an ophthalmologist or optometrist.

“Student vision card” means a card distributed by the Iowa optometric association to all schools in Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code section 280.7A. The student vision card recommends children receive a complete eye health examination.

“Vision screening” means an eye testing program that is age and developmentally appropriate and that assesses visual acuity or other risk factors contributing to refractive errors and other vision conditions.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.2(135) Persons included and persons excluded.

52.2(1) The child vision screening requirements specified in this chapter apply to all persons seeking first-time enrollment in kindergarten and third grade in a public or accredited nonpublic elementary school in Iowa.

52.2(2) Persons shall be included or excluded as established in Iowa Code section 135.39D.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.3(135) Child vision screening components.

52.3(1) The requirement for a child vision screening may be satisfied pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.39D.

52.3(2) All vision screening methods, including emerging vision screening technologies, shall be age-appropriate and will be approved by the department. A list of acceptable child vision screening tests will be reviewed and updated annually by the department and will be listed on the department's website.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.4(135) Timeline for valid vision screening.

52.4(1) *Kindergarten.* To be valid, a minimum of one child vision screening shall be performed on a child no earlier than one year prior to the date of the child's enrollment in kindergarten and no later than six months after the date of the child's enrollment in kindergarten.

52.4(2) *Grade three.* To be valid, a minimum of one child vision screening shall be performed on a child no earlier than one year prior to the date of the child's enrollment in the third grade and no later than six months after the date of the child's enrollment in the third grade.

52.4(3) *Substantial compliance.* A child vision screening may also be deemed valid by the department if the department determines the child has substantially complied with the child vision screening requirements.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.5(135) Proof of child vision screening.

52.5(1) The parent or guardian of a child enrolled in kindergarten or third grade shall ensure that evidence of a child vision screening is submitted to the school district or accredited nonpublic elementary school in which the child is enrolled either electronically through IRIS pursuant to subrule 52.5(2) or in hard copy or electronic form pursuant to subrule 52.5(3).

52.5(2) If the child's vision screening results were electronically submitted to IRIS, the parent or guardian may notify the school district or accredited nonpublic elementary school of such submission to satisfy the requirement for evidence of a child vision screening.

52.5(3) If evidence of the child vision screening is not electronically submitted to IRIS, the parent or guardian shall provide evidence of the child vision screening in hard copy or electronic form directly to the school. Hard copy or electronic evidence of the vision screening shall include the child's first name, last name, date of birth and ZIP code; evidence of the vision screening, including the date of screening, left eye results, right eye results (if available), vision screening result of "pass" or "fail," and designation of "yes" or "no" for referral made; and the name of the provider who performed the vision screening.

52.5(4) Submission of a faxed copy, photocopy, or electronic copy of the child vision screening results is acceptable.

52.5(5) If a parent or guardian chooses for a child to receive a comprehensive eye examination completed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist in lieu of a vision screening, the parent or guardian may submit a completed student vision card to satisfy the requirement of this rule.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.6(135) Child vision screening reporting.

52.6(1) A person authorized to perform a child vision screening required by this chapter shall report results of the child vision screening to the department.

a. An ophthalmologist or optometrist shall report the results in written form, either electronically or by hard copy, to the parent or guardian to be forwarded to the department via the school or shall report the results via IRIS if available.

b. A pediatrician's or family practice physician's office, a free clinic, a child care center, a local public health department, a public or accredited nonpublic school, or a community-based organization or an ARNP or physician assistant shall report the results in written form, either electronically or by hard copy, to the parent or guardian to be forwarded to the department via the school or shall report the results via IRIS if available.

c. Results from an online vision screening administered from the Internet shall be generated in an electronic or hard-copy report to the parent or guardian to be forwarded to the department via the school or the results shall be reported via IRIS if available.

d. The results of an autorefractor or photoscreening vision screening, including those performed by Iowa KidSight, shall be reported to the parent or guardian in written form, either electronically or by hard copy, to be forwarded to the department via the school or shall be reported via IRIS if available.

52.6(2) The department will collect and maintain results of the vision screenings submitted electronically, via hard copy or through IRIS.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.7(135) School requirements.

52.7(1) Each public and accredited nonpublic elementary school, in collaboration with the department, shall provide the parents or guardians of students enrolled in the school with vision screening referral resources prior to enrollment or during the enrollment period.

52.7(2) Each public and accredited nonpublic elementary school shall provide to parents or guardians of students for whom evidence of a child vision screening is not submitted community eye health referral resources, including but not limited to contact information for the local public health department, maternal and child health agency, Iowa KidSight, the department, or an optometric or ophthalmology society.

52.7(3) Each public and accredited nonpublic elementary school shall arrange for the following to be forwarded to the department:

a. Child vision screening results or comprehensive eye examination results provided by parents or guardians;

b. A list of students whose parents or guardians indicate that the students' results were reported through IRIS; and

c. Any other evidence of vision screening or comprehensive eye examination provided to the school.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.8(135) Iowa's child vision screening database module and follow-up. The department may develop and maintain a statewide child vision screening database module in IRIS to collect and maintain child vision screening results, to ensure students receive the required vision screening, and to monitor eye health.

52.8(1) The database module will consist of vision screening information, including identifying and demographic data.

52.8(2) Database module reporting will comply with rule 641—52.6(135).

52.8(3) Unauthorized uses of database module. The database module information shall not be used to:

a. Market services to students or nonstudents;

b. Assist in bill collection services; or

c. Locate or identify students or nonstudents for any purpose other than those expressly provided in this rule.

52.8(4) Confidentiality of database module information. Child vision screening information, including identifying and demographic data maintained in the database module, is confidential and may not be disclosed except under the following limited circumstances:

a. The department may release information from the database module to the following:

(1) The person who received the child vision screening or the parent or guardian of the person who received the child vision screening;

(2) Users of the database module that complete an agreement with the department that specifies the conditions under which the database module can be accessed and that have been issued an organization code and username by the department;

(3) Persons or entities requesting child vision screening data in an aggregate form that does not identify an individual either directly or indirectly;

(4) Agencies that complete an agreement with the department that specifies conditions for access to database module information and how that information will be used;

(5) A representative of a state or federal agency, or an entity bound by that state or federal agency, to the extent the information is necessary to perform a legally authorized function of the agency or the department. The state or federal agency is subject to confidentiality regulations that are the same as or more stringent than those in the state of Iowa; or

(6) Licensed health care providers, agencies, and other persons involved with vision screenings, eye examinations, follow-up services, and intervention services as necessary to administer this chapter.

b. Approved database module users shall not release child vision screening data except to the person who received the child vision screening; the parent or guardian of the person who received the child vision screening; health records staff of schools; medical, optometry, ophthalmology or health care providers providing continuity of care; and other approved users of the database module.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—52.9(135) Referral requirements.

52.9(1) If a vision screening identifies a potential vision impairment in a child, the person who performed the vision screening or the person's designee shall, if the person is not an ophthalmologist or optometrist, refer the child to an ophthalmologist or optometrist for a comprehensive eye examination.

52.9(2) Persons performing vision screenings or the persons' designee shall contact parents or guardians of children identified as having potential vision impairment based on the results of a vision screening required pursuant to this chapter or a comprehensive eye examination required pursuant to subrule 52.9(1) in order to provide information on obtaining necessary vision correction.

[ARC 9269C, IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.39D.

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[Filed ARC 9269C (Notice ARC 8528C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 5/14/25, effective 7/1/25]

CHAPTER 53
Reserved

CHAPTER 54
CONCUSSION OR OTHER BRAIN INJURY RETURN-TO-PLAY PROTOCOL

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 12/1/30

641—54.1(280) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Asymptomatic” means the student is no longer showing signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion or other brain injury.

“Contest” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 280.13C(2).

“Extracurricular interscholastic activity” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 280.13C(2).

“Licensed health care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 280.13C(2).

“Medical clearance” means written clearance from a licensed health care provider releasing the student following a concussion or other brain injury to return to or commence participation in any extracurricular interscholastic activity.

“Rest” means a recovery state at which physical and cognitive activities are reduced or removed with the intent to eliminate the signs, symptoms, or behaviors of brain injury.

“Return-to-learn plan” means the plan developed by personnel of a school district or accredited nonpublic school based on guidance developed as required under Iowa Code section 280.13C(6) “b” to provide adjustments or accommodations as the student returns to the classroom.

“Return-to-play” means the gradual, step-wise approach to returning a student to participation in any extracurricular interscholastic activity following a concussion or other brain injury.

[ARC 9618C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—54.2(280) Return-to-play protocol. The return-to-play protocol will be developed by the Iowa high school athletic association and Iowa girls high school athletic union and be disseminated to Iowa public schools and accredited nonpublic schools. The protocol will be based on current evidence-based practice and will include the following process:

54.2(1) Return-to-play process.

a. No student will return to contest or practice the same day as a suspected concussion or other brain injury.

b. A student suspected of having a concussion will be evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and other brain injuries as soon as feasible.

c. A student who has been removed from participation will receive written medical clearance prior to starting the return-to-play protocol.

d. The return-to-play steps shall be conducted under the guidance of a licensed health care provider following current best practice and as set forth by the Iowa high school athletic association and Iowa girls high school athletic union, with provision for delayed return-to-play steps as necessary.

e. Return-to-play may begin when the student is still symptomatic, after a brief period of rest.

f. No contact- or collision-related activities will be performed as part of the return-to-play steps until the student has written medical clearance from a licensed health care provider and has returned to pre-injury academic function.

54.2(2) Reserved.

[ARC 9618C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 280.13C.

[Filed ARC 4193C (Notice ARC 4034C, IAB 9/26/18), IAB 12/19/18, effective 1/23/19]

[Filed ARC 9618C (Notice ARC 9490C, IAB 8/20/25), IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

CHAPTER 55
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON BRAIN INJURIES
[Prior to 9/30/92, see Persons with Disabilities Division[431] Ch 3]
Rescinded **ARC 9322C**, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25

CHAPTER 56
BRAIN INJURY SERVICES PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/31

641—56.1(135) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“*Assessment*” means the review of the member’s current functioning with regard to the member’s situation, needs, strengths, abilities, desires and goals.

“*Brain injury services waiver*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.22B.

“*Cost share*” means the portion an individual is responsible to pay for services received by the individual.

“*Countable income*,” when determining initial and ongoing eligibility for the brain injury services program, means all earned and unearned income unless specifically exempted in 441—subrule 86.2(2).

“*Family size*,” for purposes of establishing initial and ongoing eligibility under the brain injury services program, means all persons living together who are children and who are parents of those children as defined in 441—subrule 86.2(3).

“*Member*” means an individual who has applied for and been found eligible to participate in the waiver-eligible component or the cost-share component of the brain injury services program.

“*Program*” means the department’s brain injury services program.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.2(135) Waiver-eligible component. Persons eligible for the brain injury services waiver and on the waiting list for the waiver are eligible for the waiver-eligible component. The program may provide funding for the nonfederal share of the cost of services if the appropriation for the medical assistance program does not have sufficient funding designated to do so.

56.2(1) Provision of funding under this component is not an entitlement and is subject to funding availability.

56.2(2) A person who receives support under the waiver-eligible component of the program is not eligible to receive support under the cost-share component of the program.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.3(135) Cost-share component. Persons determined ineligible for the brain injury services waiver due to fiscal or functional criteria or persons who are eligible for the waiver but for whom funding was not authorized or available to provide waiver eligibility are eligible for the cost-share component of the program.

56.3(1) An individual must meet all of the following requirements:

- a. The individual is aged one month through 64 years.
- b. The individual has a brain injury as defined in Iowa Code section 135.22.
- c. The individual is a resident of Iowa and either a United States citizen or a qualified alien as defined in 8 U.S.C. Section 1641 as amended to August 1, 2025.
- d. The individual meets the cost-share component’s financial eligibility requirements and is willing to pay a cost share for the cost-share component.

56.3(2) Financial eligibility and cost share. The department will use countable income to determine initial and ongoing eligibility for the program. Cost share will be as follows:

- a. Individuals who are at 300 percent or below the federal poverty level for a family of the same size will not be assessed a cost share.
- b. Individuals whose countable income is between 301 percent and 350 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of the same size will be assessed a 10 percent cost share for services that will be payable to the service provider.
- c. Individuals whose countable income is between 351 percent and 400 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of the same size will be assessed a 20 percent cost share for services that will be payable to the service provider.

d. Individuals whose countable income is above 400 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of the same size will be assessed a 30 percent cost share for services that will be payable to the service provider.

56.3(3) The cost-share component must be the source of last resort for payment; the program will not pay for services when the provision of those services is mandated by law or administrative rule to be the responsibility of another governmental unit, private agency or program. Brain injury cost-share services are not available to an individual who receives services or funding under any type of medical assistance home- and community-based services waiver.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.4(135) Application process.

56.4(1) The department will provide the application materials, including the waiver application and any denial letter, financial assessment, and functional assessment regarding the person in an agreed-upon format.

56.4(2) The department will determine eligibility within 45 days of receipt of complete application materials.

a. After determining if the applicant's service needs fit within the scope of the program, the department will inform the discharge planner or case manager on behalf of the applicant or the applicant's legal representative of the applicant's eligibility.

b. The case manager will establish an interdisciplinary team for each member and, with the team, identify the member's plan based on the member's needs and desires as well as the availability and appropriateness of services. The case manager will notify the department of the service plan.

c. The date of eligibility for applicants deemed eligible for the cost-share component will be the date when both the service eligibility and financial eligibility assessments have been completed.

d. The department will notify the applicant or the applicant's legal representative within seven days of the date eligibility determination is completed.

56.4(3) After determining an applicant's eligibility, if no payment slot is available, the program will enter the applicant on a waiting list according to the following:

a. The date a completed application is date-stamped in a county office of the department. If more than one application is received on the same date, applicants will be entered on the waiting list on the basis of the applicant's month of birth, with January designated as month one.

b. As slots become available, applicants will be selected from the waiting list based on their order on the waiting list to maintain the number of persons approved for participation in the program.

56.4(4) The member or the member's legal representative shall complete and sign a Brain Injury Functional Assessment form indicating the member's choice of caregiver.

56.4(5) The member's case manager will initiate development of the consumer's service plan and commencement of services. All service plans must be approved by the program.

56.4(6) The department will not pay the cost of services provided to a member prior to approval of eligibility.

56.4(7) The program will make the final determination as to whether program funding will be authorized under the cost-share component.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.5(135) Service providers and reimbursement.

56.5(1) A service provider must either be certified to provide services under the brain injury services waiver or have a contract with a county to provide services and apply to become certified to provide services under the brain injury services waiver within 90 days of the date that services commence.

56.5(2) The reimbursement rate payable for the cost of a service provided under the cost-share component is the rate payable under the medical assistance program. However, if the service provider does not have a medical assistance program reimbursement rate, the rate will be the amount payable under the county contract.

56.5(3) All service providers must contract with the department and will be paid retroactively to the date of service eligibility.

56.5(4) Service providers will be responsible for billing and collection of any cost share from an individual as determined by the department.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.6(135) Available services/service plan.

56.6(1) Services available will be consistent with the services offered through the Medicaid home- and community-based services waiver.

56.6(2) Service plans must reflect use of all services, including non-cost-shared services, to ensure that no duplication of services occurs.

56.6(3) All service plans must be submitted, either electronically or in hard-copy format, to the program for approval prior to implementation.

56.6(4) Any change to the service plan must be approved by the program.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.7(135) Redetermination.

56.7(1) The department will annually conduct a complete financial redetermination of continuing eligibility for the program after consultation with the case manager and the interdisciplinary team.

56.7(2) The department will also conduct a redetermination of continuing eligibility when a change in financial or functional circumstances occurs that affects eligibility.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—56.8(135) Appeal rights. Any individual denied funding under either the waiver-eligible or the cost-share component of the program may appeal pursuant to 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9705C, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.22B.

[Filed emergency 5/9/07—published 6/6/07, effective 5/9/07]

[Filed 7/13/07, Notice 6/6/07—published 8/1/07, effective 9/5/07]

[Filed ARC 9705C (Notice ARC 9527C, IAB 9/3/25), IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26]

CHAPTER 57
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—
DECLARATORY ORDERS
Rescinded **ARC 8003C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTER 58
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—
AGENCY PROCEDURE FOR RULE MAKING
Rescinded **ARC 8004C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTER 59
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—FAIR INFORMATION
PRACTICES AND PUBLIC RECORDS
Rescinded **ARC 8005C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTER 60
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—
NONCOMPLIANCE REGARDING CHILD SUPPORT, NONPAYMENT OF STATE DEBT,
AND NONCOMPLIANCE REGARDING STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT
Rescinded **ARC 8006C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTER 61
STATE MECHANICAL CODE
Transferred to 481—Chapter 426, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 62
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—
MILITARY SERVICE, VETERAN RECIPROCITY, AND SPOUSES OF ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE
MEMBERS
Rescinded **ARC 8007C**, IAB 5/15/24, effective 6/19/24

CHAPTERS 63 to 66
Reserved

CHAPTER 67
BLOOD LEAD TESTING

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—67.1(135) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“*Applicant*” means any person seeking first-time enrollment in kindergarten in a public or accredited nonpublic elementary school in Iowa.

“*Transfer student*” means an applicant from any school outside Iowa who is seeking enrollment in kindergarten in a school in Iowa.

[ARC 9070C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—67.2(135) Persons included. The blood lead testing requirement specified in this chapter applies to all applicants and transfer students as defined in this chapter.

[ARC 9070C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—67.3(135) Persons excluded. Exclusions to these rules are permitted on an individual basis for religious reasons and for children determined by the department to be at very low risk for elevated blood lead levels. The parent or guardian of an applicant or transfer student approved for a religious exemption or an exemption for very low risk shall submit to the board of directors of each school district and the authorities in charge of each nonpublic school a valid department certificate of blood lead testing exemption.

[ARC 9070C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—67.4(135) Records. Within the constraints of the privacy rights of the parents or guardians and students, the local board of health, the department of education, and the department or its designee have the right to access the department’s determination that a child has received a blood lead test and the certificates of blood lead testing exemption of children enrolled in kindergarten.

[ARC 9070C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 135.

[Filed 7/10/08, Notice 5/21/08—published 7/30/08, effective 9/3/08]

[Filed ARC 9070C (Notice ARC 8720C, IAB 1/8/25), IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

CHAPTER 68
CONTROL OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—68.1(135) Definitions.

“Certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor” or *“inspector”* means a person who has met the requirements of rule 641—70.5(135) for certification or interim certification and who has been certified by the department.

“Chewable surface” means an interior or exterior surface painted with lead-based paint that a young child can mouth or chew.

“Child-occupied facility” means a building, or portion of a building, constructed prior to 1978, visited by the same child under the age of six years on at least two different days within any week (Sunday through Saturday period, provided that each day’s visit lasts at least three hours and the combined weekly visits last at least six hours).

“Clearance testing” means an activity conducted following interim controls, lead abatement, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation to determine that the hazard reduction activities are complete. Clearance testing includes a visual assessment, the collection and analysis of environmental samples, the interpretation of sampling results, and the preparation of a report.

“Deteriorated paint” means any interior or exterior paint or other coating that is cracking, flaking, chipping, peeling, or chalking, or any paint or coating located on an interior or exterior surface that is otherwise damaged or separated from the substrate of a building component.

“Dripline” means the area within three feet surrounding the perimeter of a building.

“Dust-lead hazard” means surface dust in residential dwellings or child-occupied facilities that contains a mass-per-area concentration of lead greater than or equal to 40 micrograms per square foot on floors, 250 micrograms per square foot on interior windowsills, and 400 micrograms per square foot on window troughs based on wipe samples. A dust-lead hazard is present in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility when the weighted arithmetic mean lead loading for all single-surface or composite samples of floors and interior windowsills is greater than or equal to 40 micrograms per square foot on floors, 250 micrograms per square foot on interior windowsills, and 400 micrograms per square foot on window troughs based on wipe samples. A dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs in an unsampled residential dwelling in a multifamily dwelling if a dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs, respectively, in at least one sampled residential unit on the property. A dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs in an unsampled common area in a multifamily dwelling if a dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs, respectively, in at least one sampled common area in the same common area group on the property. If dust samples are not taken, it may be assumed that surfaces in rooms with hazardous lead-based paint or where renovation, remodeling, or repainting has occurred recently are dust-lead hazards.

“Elevated blood lead” or *“EBL”* means one venous blood level greater than or equal to 20 micrograms per deciliter or at least two venous blood levels of 15 to 19 micrograms per deciliter.

“Elevated blood lead child” or *“EBL child”* means any child who has had one venous blood lead level greater than or equal to 20 micrograms per deciliter or at least two venous blood lead levels of 15 to 19 micrograms per deciliter.

“Elevated blood lead inspection” or *“EBL inspection”* means an inspection to determine the sources of lead exposure for an EBL child and the provision within ten working days of a written report explaining the results of the investigation to the property owner and occupant of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility being inspected and to the parents of the EBL child. An inspector shall not determine that a residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint as a result of an EBL inspection.

“Friction surface” means an interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction, including but not limited to certain window, floor, and stair surfaces.

“Hazardous lead-based paint” means lead-based paint that is present on a friction surface where there is evidence of abrasion or where the dust-lead level on the nearest horizontal surface underneath the friction surface (e.g., the windowsill or floor) is equal to or greater than the dust-lead hazard level, lead-based paint that is present on an impact surface that is damaged or otherwise deteriorated from impact, lead-based paint that is present on a chewable surface, or any other deteriorated lead-based paint in any residential building or child-occupied facility or on the exterior of a residential building or child-occupied facility.

“Impact surface” means an interior or exterior surface that is subject to damage by repeated sudden force, such as certain parts of doorframes.

“Lead-based paint” means any paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter or more than 0.5 percent by weight. Lead-based paint is present on any surface that is tested and found to contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or more than 0.5 percent by weight and on any surface like a surface tested in the same room equivalent that has a similar painting history and that is found to be lead-based paint.

“Lead-based paint hazard” means hazardous lead-based paint, a dust-lead hazard, or a soil-lead hazard.

“Local board” means the local board of health as authorized by Iowa Code chapter 137.

“Mid-yard” means an area of a residential yard approximately midway between the dripline of a residential building and the nearest property boundary or between the driplines of a residential building and another building on the same property.

“Occupant” means any person living, sleeping, cooking or eating in, or having any actual possession of a dwelling or dwelling unit.

“Owner” means any person who, alone or jointly with others, (1) has legal title to any dwelling, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof, or (2) has charge, care, or control of any dwelling by acting as the agent of the owner or as the executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the owner.

“Paint-lead hazard” means the presence of hazardous lead-based paint in a residential dwelling or a child-occupied facility.

“Play area” means an area of frequent soil contact by children of less than six years of age as indicated by but not limited to factors including the following: the presence of play equipment, toys, or other children’s possessions; observations of play patterns; or information provided by parents, residents, caregivers, or property owners.

“Residential building” means a building containing one or more residential dwellings.

“Residential dwelling” means (1) a detached single-family dwelling unit, including the surrounding yard, attached structures such as porches and stoops, and detached buildings and structures, including but not limited to garages, farm buildings, and fences; or (2) a single-family dwelling unit in a structure that contains more than one separate residential dwelling unit, that is used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or part, as the home or residence of one or more persons.

“Retaliation” means harassment, termination of the tenancy, discontinuation of utilities or other services, and any other action taken against the lessee.

“Soil-lead hazard” means bare soil on residential real property or on the property of a child-occupied facility that contains total lead greater than or equal to 400 parts per million for the dripline, mid-yard, and play areas. A soil-lead hazard is present in a dripline, mid-yard, or play area when the soil-lead concentration from a composite sample of bare soil is greater than or equal to 400 parts per million. If soil samples are not taken, it may be assumed that bare soil within 3 feet of the foundation of a garage or other structure built prior to 1978 is a soil-lead hazard.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.2(135) EBL inspections required. The local board will appoint a certified inspector to conduct EBL inspections in residential dwellings and child-occupied facilities where an EBL child lives, visits, or has recently lived. All owners and occupants shall allow access to the residential dwellings and child-occupied facilities that the certified inspector desires to inspect.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.3(135) Refusal of admittance. If the inspector appointed by the local board is refused entry to a property, then the inspector may make a complaint under oath to any magistrate of the county. The magistrate may issue a warrant directing the owner or occupant to allow the inspector to conduct an EBL inspection and directing a peace officer to accompany the inspector during the EBL inspection/risk assessment.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.4(135) Lead hazard reduction required.

68.4(1) When the certified inspector appointed by the local board determines that hazardous lead-based paint, a dust-lead hazard, or a soil-lead hazard is present in a residential dwelling unit or child-occupied facility where an EBL child lives, frequently visits, or has recently resided, the inspector shall issue a written notice to the owner within two weeks of the inspection and receipt of any laboratory results. The written notice shall require the owner to complete lead hazard reduction in a time period determined by the inspector. If the occupant who occupies the residential dwelling at the time that this written notice is issued vacates the residential dwelling, the residential dwelling shall not be leased or occupied by any other person until the inspector issues a written notice that the lead hazard reduction has been completed.

68.4(2) The owner of any residential dwelling or child-occupied facility that has been determined to contain hazardous lead-based paint, a soil-lead hazard, or a dust-lead hazard shall correct these hazards within the time period allowed by the inspector in the written notice. The following methods shall be used for lead hazard reduction. These methods do not require the services of a lead abatement contractor certified in accordance with rule 641—70.5(135). However, other local, state, or federal regulations may require the use of a contractor who has completed an eight-hour lead-safe work practices course or a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement worker certified in accordance with rule 641—70.5(135).

a. On a surface that contains hazardous lead-based paint but is not chewable and does not have evidence of impact or friction, the lead-based paint hazard shall be reduced by removing all loose and deteriorated paint from the surface, preparing the surface for repainting, and repainting the surface with a lead-free coating.

b. On a surface that contains hazardous lead-based paint and is chewable or has evidence of impact or friction, the lead-based paint hazard shall be reduced by treating the surface 1 inch back from the edge or corner through one of the following methods:

(1) All lead-based paint on the treatment area shall be removed to the bare substrate. The surface shall be prepared for repainting and repainted with a lead-free coating.

(2) The treatment area shall be covered with a permanently affixed lead-free material such as plastic, wood, or vinyl. Carpet may be used on floors and stair treads.

c. Dust-lead hazards shall be reduced by thoroughly cleaning the affected surface.

d. Soil-lead hazards shall be reduced by planting grass or groundcover, applying sod, or covering the affected area with 6 inches of bark, gravel, or other material.

e. Lead hazard reduction shall be conducted using lead-safe work practices to protect the safety of the occupants and workers. Occupants shall not enter the work area while work is underway. The following are prohibited methods of lead hazard reduction:

(1) Open-flame burning or torching of lead-based paint.

(2) Machine sanding or grinding or abrasive blasting or sandblasting of lead-based paint unless used with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) exhaust control that removes particles of 0.3 microns or larger from the air at 99.97 percent or greater efficiency.

(3) Uncontained water blasting of lead-based paint.

(4) Dry scraping or dry sanding of lead-based paint except in conjunction with the use of a heat gun or around electrical outlets.

(5) Operating a heat gun at a temperature above 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit.

68.4(3) The inspector shall inspect all areas identified as hazards after lead hazard reduction is complete. The inspector may conduct clearance testing pursuant to 641—Chapter 70 to ensure that no dust-lead hazards exist after the work is complete. Within two weeks of verifying that all lead hazard reduction has been completed as required, the inspector shall issue a written notice to the owner and

occupant stating that the lead hazard reduction has been completed and that the repaired surfaces must be maintained in good condition.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.5(135) Retaliation prohibited.

68.5(1) The lessor of a dwelling, the employees of the lessor, and agents or persons acting on behalf of the lessor shall not retaliate against lessees of residential dwellings and child-occupied facilities whose occupants or visitors have been tested for lead poisoning and shall not discourage the occupants or visitors from being tested for lead poisoning.

68.5(2) An action taken against the lessee is not considered retaliation if it is supported by reasonable cause unrelated to the testing of an occupant for lead poisoning or if it is shown to have occurred as a result of an accident or mistake and not to be the intentional act of the lessor of a dwelling, the employees of the lessor, or agents or persons acting on behalf of the lessor.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.6(135) Enforcement. The inspector appointed by the local board will have the duty and responsibility of enforcing this chapter.

68.6(1) Penalties are as provided in Iowa Code section 137.117.

68.6(2) Upon failure of any person to correct a hazard identified through this chapter in the time specified by the inspector appointed by the local board, the local board may direct or cause the correction of said hazards. All expenses incurred thereby may be recovered by suit in the name of the local board, or the local board may certify the amount of the expenses, together with a description of the property, to the county treasurer, who will enter the same into the tax roll as costs for removing a lead hazard, and the amounts will be collected as other taxes.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.7(135) Hearings. In the event any person is aggrieved by any order of the inspector, the person may appeal to the local board in writing within ten days of the date of such order. The appeal shall state the reasons for requesting the order to be rescinded or modified. The local board will review the action of the inspector. The local board will order compliance with the order or may, with cause, modify or withdraw the order. Any order of the local board may be appealed within ten days to the district court for the county in which the local board is located.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.8(135) Variances. The inspector may determine that a chewable surface that would otherwise be identified as a hazard by this chapter is not causing or does not have reasonable potential to cause lead exposure and is not required to be corrected through lead hazard reduction. The inspector shall document the reason for this determination in the inspection report. However, the inspector shall not, under any circumstances, determine that any other surface meeting the definition of hazardous lead-based paint does not need to be corrected through lead hazard reduction.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.9(135) Injunction. Nothing in this chapter prevents a local board from pursuing injunctive relief or other relief as allowed by law.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—68.10(135) Effective date. This chapter will be in effect in a jurisdiction after a local board adopts it.

[ARC 9071C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.102.

[Filed 7/16/04, Notice 5/26/04—published 8/4/04, effective 9/8/04]

[Filed ARC 9071C (Notice ARC 8719C, IAB 1/8/25), IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

CHAPTER 69
RENOVATION, REMODELING, AND REPAINTING—LEAD
HAZARD NOTIFICATION PROCESS
Transferred to 481—Chapter 469, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 70
LEAD-BASED PAINT ACTIVITIES
Transferred to 481—Chapter 470, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 71
EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM ON PESTICIDES FOR USE BY HEALTH CARE
PROVIDERS DURING MEDICAL EMERGENCIES
Rescinded **ARC 9073C**, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25

CHAPTER 72
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING
PREVENTION PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—72.1(135) Definitions.

“Approved program” means a program that meets the requirements of Iowa Code section 135.104 and has been approved by the department.

“Local board” means a county, district, or city board of health.

[ARC 9074C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—72.2(135) Approved programs.

72.2(1) A local board of health representing a geographic area with a population of at least 15,000 is eligible to apply for status as an approved program pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.104, which sets forth the eligibility requirements contained in the application.

72.2(2) A local board wishing to apply for status as an approved program shall make application to the department in the format available from the department. All materials submitted as part of the application for status as an approved program are public records.

[ARC 9074C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 135.100 through 135.105.

[Filed 11/13/87, Notice 9/9/87—published 12/2/87, effective 1/6/88]

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CHAPTER 73
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM
FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 73]
Rescinded **ARC 9168C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTER 74
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 74]
Rescinded **ARC 9169C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTER 75
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS RESTRICTIONS—PROVIDER
IDENTIFICATION AND ATTESTATION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—75.1(88GA,ch85,90GA,ch19) Definitions.

“Administer” means to implement programs through contracts entered into by the department and selected private, governmental, and nonprofit organizations to provide programming directly to participants. “Administer” does not mean the evaluation of programs or the management of federal performance measures data collection. “Administer” also does not mean providing training and technical assistance.

“CAPP” means the community adolescent pregnancy prevention program using federal temporary assistance for needy families block grant funds appropriated to the department.

“Family planning” means the promotion of reproductive and family health through education, prevention of pregnancy, planning for pregnancy, and reproductive health services.

“FPP” means the state-funded family planning program that is a limited insurance coverage for men and women who are 12 to 54 years of age.

“Nonprofit health care delivery system” means an Iowa nonprofit corporation that controls, directly or indirectly, a regional health care network consisting of hospital facilities and various ambulatory and clinic locations that provide a range of primary, secondary, and tertiary inpatient, outpatient, and physician services.

“PREP” means the personal responsibility education program as specified in 42 U.S.C. Section 713 (as amended to January 1, 2024).

“SRAE” means the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program authorized pursuant to Section 510 of Title V of the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 710) as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-103) and extended by division B, Title I, section 142, of the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (Public Law 118-35), and the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

“Title X” refers to the federal requirements contained in 42 CFR Subpart A, Part 59 (as amended to August 1, 2024), and the Program Guidelines for Project Grants for Family Planning Services.

[ARC 9170C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—75.2(88GA,ch85,90GA,ch19) Identification numbers. The department will assign a unique identification number to each distinct location of a nonprofit health care delivery system receiving funds from the department to administer programs under:

75.2(1) The Title X family planning program;

75.2(2) PREP;

75.2(3) SRAE;

75.2(4) FPP; and

75.2(5) CAPP grants.

[ARC 9170C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—75.3(88GA,ch85,90GA,ch19) Attestation. Each applicant, grantee, grantee contractor, or grantee subcontractor, and each distinct location of a nonprofit health care delivery system receiving funds from the department as enumerated in rule 641—75.2(88GA,ch85,90GA,ch19) shall provide to the department, on forms prescribed by the department, a signed attestation that abortions are not performed at the distinct location.

[ARC 9170C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement 2019 Iowa Acts, chapter 85, sections 98 through 100, and 2023 Iowa Acts, chapter 19, section 346.

[Filed ARC 4829C (Notice ARC 4672C, IAB 9/25/19), IAB 12/18/19, effective 1/22/20]

[Filed ARC 9170C (Notice ARC 8530C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

CHAPTER 76
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—76.1(135) Definitions.

“Care/service coordination” or *“care coordination”* means a comprehensive, family-centered approach that proactively engages and links clients and families to needed health care services, including medical, dental, emotional, behavioral, and health education services. Care coordination encompasses a specific set of activities that promote a client’s potential for optimal health and facilitate quality outcomes. By working with the client, family, and other involved disciplines, a care coordinator can promote seamless access and a holistic approach to service provision. Care coordination incorporates the following:

1. Meaningful assessment of needs and concerns.
2. Shared development of care plans.
3. Mobilization of agency and community resources.
4. Continued monitoring and follow-up.
5. Clear and transparent communication.
6. Complete documentation.

“Children and youth with special health care needs” or *“CYSHCN”* means children and youth with chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional conditions that require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children and youth generally.

“CHSC” means child health specialty clinics, a statewide program for children and youth with special health care needs authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024.

“Client” means an individual who receives MCH services through a contract agency.

“Contract agency” means a private nonprofit or public agency that has a contract with the department to provide MCH services and receives funds from the department for that purpose.

“DHHS” means the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

“Family,” for the purpose of establishing eligibility, means a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage or adoption or residing together and functioning as one socioeconomic unit. For the purpose of these rules, a pregnant woman is considered as two individuals when calculating the number of individuals in the family. If a pregnant woman is expecting multiple births, the family size is thereby increased by the number expected in the multiple birth.

“Family planning” means the promotion of reproductive and family health by the prevention of and planning for pregnancy, and reproductive health education.

“Gap filling” means direct health care services supported by Title V staff or resources that are not otherwise accessible in the community.

“Hawki” means healthy and well kids in Iowa and is the child health insurance program in Iowa as authorized in Title XXI of the Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024.

“Health care services” means services provided through MCH contract agencies.

“Health professional” means an individual who possesses specialized knowledge in a health or social science field or is licensed to provide health care.

“Medicaid” means the Medicaid program authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended to August 1, 2024, and funded through the Iowa department of health and human services from the DHHS.

“Presumptive eligibility determination” means temporary Medicaid eligibility that pays for medical services while a formal Medicaid decision is being made by the department. Presumptive eligibility is available for children, youth, and pregnant women.

“Title V” means Title V of the Social Security Act and the federal requirements contained in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-239, as amended to August 1, 2024) that address the MCH and CYSHCN programs.

“*Title X*” means the program authorized in the federal regulations found in 42 CFR Subpart A, Part 59, published in the Federal Register on June 3, 1980, as amended to August 1, 2024, and the Program Guidelines for Project Grants for Family Planning Services as amended to August 1, 2024.

“*Title XIX*” means the Medicaid program authorized in the Social Security Act, as amended to August 1, 2024, and funded through the department from the DHHS.

“*Title XXI*” means the child health insurance program authorized in the Social Security Act, as amended to August 1, 2024, and implemented in Iowa as the hawki program as administered by the department.

“*WIC*” means the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, funded through the department from the United States Department of Agriculture.

[ARC 9171C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—76.2(135) Client eligibility criteria. The certification process to determine eligibility for direct health care under the program shall include the following requirements:

76.2(1) Age.

- a. Maternal health program—no age restrictions.
- b. Child health program—birth through 21 years of age.
- c. CYSHCN program—birth through 21 years of age.

76.2(2) Income.

a. Income guidelines will be the same as those established for the state’s Title XXI program. Guidelines are published annually by DHHS. Department income guidelines will be adjusted following any change in DHHS guidelines.

b. Income information will be provided by the individual.

c. Proof of Title XIX, Title XXI (hawki), or WIC eligibility will automatically serve in lieu of an application.

d. All income of family members as defined by DHHS poverty guidelines will be used in calculating the individual’s gross income for purposes of determining initial and continued eligibility.

e. Income will be calculated as follows:

(1) Annual income will be estimated based on the individual’s income for the past three months unless the individual’s income will be changing or has changed, or

(2) In the case of self-employed families the past year’s income tax return (adjusted gross income) will be used in estimating annual income unless a change has occurred,

(3) Terminated income will not be considered.

f. Individuals will be screened for eligibility for Title XIX, Title XXI (hawki), and WIC. If an individual’s income falls within the eligibility guidelines for Title XIX, Title XXI (hawki), or WIC, the individual may be referred to the department or other enrollment source to apply for coverage. Children, youth and pregnant women will be considered for Title XIX presumptive eligibility.

g. An individual whose income is above the poverty level established by Title XXI and below 302 percent of the federal poverty guidelines will qualify for services on a sliding fee scale, as determined by the local agency’s cost for the service. The department provides annual guidelines based on poverty levels established annually by DHHS. An individual whose income is at or above 302 percent will qualify for services at full fee.

h. Eligibility determinations must be performed at least once annually. Should the individual’s circumstances change in a manner that affects third-party coverage or Title XIX/Title XXI eligibility, eligibility determinations will be completed more frequently.

76.2(3) Residency. Individuals must be currently residing in Iowa.

76.2(4) Pregnancy. An individual applying for the prenatal program shall have verification of pregnancy by an independent health provider, the maternal health contract agency, a family planning (Title X) agency, or a positive home pregnancy test.

76.2(5) Children and youth with special health care needs. An individual applying for CHSC services will be determined to have a special health care need as defined by the federal MCHB. Care/service coordination, family support or other non-clinic services are provided at no charge to the family. Clinic services are provided without charge to families with adjusted gross incomes below 185 percent of the

federal poverty guidelines. Families above this threshold are responsible for payment according to a sliding fee scale based on tax exemptions, adjusted gross income, and extenuating circumstances.

[ARC 9171C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—76.3(135) Client application procedures for MCH services. A person or the parent or guardian of a minor desiring direct health services other than those provided to children and youth with special health care needs may apply to a contract agency using a manner prescribed by the department. Individuals requesting presumptive eligibility must complete a form prescribed by the department, or the alternate form authorized by the medical assistance advisory council.

[ARC 9171C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11.

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[Filed ARC 9171C (Notice ARC 8471C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

CHAPTER 77
LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 77]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 11/1/30

641—77.1(137) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Core public health functions” means the functions of assessment, policy development, and assurance.

1. Assessment: regular collection, analysis, interpretation, and communication of information about health conditions, risks, and assets in a community.

2. Policy development: development, implementation, and evaluation of plans and policies, for public health in general and priority health needs in particular, in a manner that incorporates scientific information and community values and in accordance with state public health policy.

3. Assurance: ensuring by encouragement, regulation, or direct action that programs and interventions that maintain and improve health are carried out.

“District” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 137.102.

“District board” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 137.102.

“District health department” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 137.102.

“Environmental health services” means services focused on the environment to support population-based health services.

“Essential public health services” means those activities carried out by public health that fulfill the core functions.

“Local board of health” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 137.102.

“Personal health services” means services focused on the care of individuals.

“Population-based health services” means services focused on the health status of population groups and their environments.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.2(137) Local boards of health—roles and responsibilities. Public health is responsible for safeguarding the community’s health. This goal is pursued through three core functions: assessment, policy development and assurance.

77.2(1) Assessment: regularly and systematically collect, assemble, analyze, and make available information on the health of the community, including statistics on health status, community health needs, personal health services, and epidemiologic and other studies of health problems. A local board of health may perform the following essential public health services:

- a. Monitor health status to identify community health problems;
- b. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community; and
- c. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal, population-based, and environmental health services.

77.2(2) Policy development: exercise responsibility to serve the public interest in the development of comprehensive public health policies. This core function can be accomplished by promoting use of a scientific knowledge base in decision making about public health and by taking the lead in public health policy development.

a. A local board of health may perform the following essential public health services:

- (1) Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts; and
- (2) Research new insights and innovative solutions to health problems and health threats.

b. A local board of health shall perform the following essential public health services:

(1) Enforce laws and regulations that protect public health and enforce lawful orders of the department;

(2) Make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law or the rules of the department as may be necessary for the protection and improvement of public health; and

(3) Employ persons as necessary for the efficient discharge of the board's duties. Employment practices shall meet the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 8A, subchapter IV, or any civil service provision adopted under Iowa Code chapter 400.

77.2(3) Assurance: assure constituents that services necessary to achieve agreed-upon goals are provided either by encouraging action by other entities (private or public sector), by requiring such action through regulation, or by providing services directly. Each local board of health must involve key policymakers and the general public in determining a set of high-priority personal and population-based health services. A local board of health may perform the following essential public health services:

a. Link people to needed personal health services; provide such personal, population-based and environmental health services as deemed necessary for the promotion and protection of the health of the public; and charge reasonable fees for personal health services;

b. Ensure the competence of the public health, environmental health, and personal health care workforce;

c. Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues;

d. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems;

e. Issue licenses and permits and charge reasonable fees in relation to the construction or operation of nonpublic water supplies or private sewage disposal systems;

f. Engage in joint operations by:

(1) Contracting with colleges and universities; the department; other public, private, and nonprofit agencies; and individuals; or

(2) Forming a district health department to provide personal and population-based health services; and

g. Enforce, by written agreement with the council of any city within its jurisdiction, appropriate ordinances of the city relating to public health.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.3(137) Organization of local boards of health.

77.3(1) *Qualifications.* Members of a local board of health should have experience or education related to the core public health functions, essential public health services, public health, environmental health services, personal health services, population-based services, or community-based initiatives.

77.3(2) *Officers of local boards of health.* Each local board of health shall, at its first meeting during any calendar year, elect one of its members to serve as chairperson until the first meeting of the following calendar year.

a. The local board of health may elect a vice-chairperson, secretary, or other such officers as it may deem advisable.

b. In case of a vacancy of the office of chairperson, a successor, who shall serve the remainder of the term, shall be elected at the next meeting of the board.

77.3(3) *Meetings of local boards of health.* The place, date and time of regular meetings of the local board of health shall be determined by vote of the board, and such meetings shall comply with the provisions of the open meetings law in Iowa Code chapter 21.

a. Each local board of health shall meet at least six times per year.

b. Special meetings of a local board of health may be called, as needed, by the chairperson or by any three board members. The local board of health shall provide at least 24 hours' notice of special meetings, except in case of emergency.

c. A majority of the members of a local board of health shall be considered a quorum, and an affirmative vote of the majority of the members present is necessary for action taken by a local board of health. The majority shall not include any member who has a conflict of interest, and a statement by the member that a conflict of interest exists shall be conclusive for this purpose.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.4(137) Expenses of local board of health members.

77.4(1) The following may be considered necessary expenses of local board of health members:

a. Travel in private car on local board of health business at the same rate as provided for a public officer or employee in Iowa Code section 70A.9.

- b. Lodging and meal expenses, including sales tax on lodging and meals.
- c. Expense of public transportation when traveling on local board of health business.
- d. Miscellaneous expenses related to performance of duties as approved by the local board of health.
- e. Training and education expenses.

77.4(2) This rule shall not be construed as requiring the payment of reimbursement to any person or as prohibiting local boards of health from imposing additional restrictions or administrative requirements on expenses of their members.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.5(137) Dissolution of city boards. A city board of health may voluntarily dissolve by submitting notice to the department. The notice shall set an effective date for the action.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.6(137) Request to form district board of health. The county boards of health of any two or more geographically contiguous counties may at any time submit to the department a written request to form a district board of health in accordance with Iowa Code section 137.106.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.7(137) Review, approval or denial of district board of health formation.

77.7(1) Upon receipt of the application form and all information contained in rule 641—77.6(137), the department will review such information and shall determine, within 30 days, whether the required elements have been presented by the proposed district and will provide notice of approval of district board of health formation, including effective dates, to the county board of health of each county in the district and to the board of supervisors of each county in the district.

77.7(2) Upon receipt of the notice of approval of district board of health formation, each appointing authority shall, prior to the effective date of district board of health formation, appoint district board of health members as specified in Iowa Code section 137.105.

77.7(3) The department has the authority to deny formation of a district board of health if the application fails to conform with Iowa Code chapter 137 or this chapter.

77.7(4) The department will notify, in writing, all local boards of health in the proposed district of the reason and rationale for the denial of the district board of health formation within 30 days of the decision.

77.7(5) The local boards of health in the proposed district have the right to request reconsideration of the decision by submitting the request to the department within 30 days of receiving notice of the decision.

77.7(6) The department will reconsider the request by the local boards of health. The reconsideration shall not constitute a contested case hearing. The department's final decision following reconsideration shall constitute final agency action pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.19, and judicial review of any such decision shall be treated as other agency action.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.8(137) Adding to a district board of health. A county may be added to an existing district board of health by submission and approval of a request as specified in Iowa Code sections 137.106 and 137.107.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—77.9(137) Withdrawal from a district board of health. A county may voluntarily withdraw from a district board of health by submitting a request for withdrawal to the department for approval. The request shall include a timeline and plan to reestablish a county board of health or to join a different district board of health to provide the core public health functions and essential public health services to the county's geographic area.

77.9(1) If the department approves the request for withdrawal of the applicant county from the district board of health, an effective date will be set for the action and the department will notify the district board of health and the board of supervisors of the applicant county.

77.9(2) The ownership of property and equipment shall follow the guidelines submitted in the original request to form the district board of health.

77.9(3) The remaining counties in the district shall submit an application including the information specified in rule 641—77.6(137) to the department for review as provided in Iowa Code section 137.107.

[ARC 9561C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 137.

[Filed 10/10/67; amended 1/22/68]

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CHAPTER 78

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM AND TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK
AVOIDANCE EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING AND RESTRICTIONS

Rescinded **ARC 9172C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTER 79

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 79]

Rescinded IAB 4/11/07, effective 7/1/07; see 641—Ch 80

CHAPTER 80
LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

[Prior to 8/3/94, "Homemaker-Home Health Aide Services"]

[Prior to 4/11/07, see also 641—Ch 79]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 11/1/30

641—80.1(135) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

"Allocation" means the process to distribute funds.

"Appropriation" means the funding amount approved in the state budget.

"Contractor" means a local board of health.

"Core public health functions" means the same as defined in 641—Chapter 77.

"Elderly" means an individual aged 60 years and older.

"Essential public health services" means a framework for public health to promote and protect the health of all people in all communities.

"Formula" means the mathematical calculation applied to the state appropriation and granted to each local board of health pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.11(10) to determine the amount of available funds to be distributed to each county.

"Local board of health" or *"LBOH"* means a county or district board of health as defined in Iowa Code chapter 137.

"Low income" means the U.S. Census Bureau's small area income and poverty estimates (SAIPE) used to determine low income.

"LPHS" means local public health services.

"Public health intervention" means an organized effort to promote behaviors and habits that can improve physical, mental, and emotional health for specific groups of people.

[ARC 9562C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—80.2(135) Contractor assurances. A contractor may directly provide or subcontract all or part of the delivery of essential public health services and public health interventions and will ensure the terms of its contract with the department are fulfilled.

[ARC 9562C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—80.3(135) Utilization of LPHS contract funding. A contractor may bill the department for staff time, salaries and benefits, and other necessary costs to implement the approved essential public health services and interventions.

[ARC 9562C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—80.4(135) LPHS funds.

80.4(1) Allocation for LPHS funds to each contractor is determined by the following formula:

a. Eighteen percent of the total LPHS funds will be divided so that an equal amount is available for use in each county in the state.

b. Eight percent of the total LPHS funds will be allocated to each county according to the county's population based upon the published data of the U.S. Census Bureau, which is the most recent data available three months prior to the release of the LPHS application.

c. Forty-four percent of the total LPHS funds will be allocated according to the proportion of state residents who are elderly persons living in a county based upon the bridged-race population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

d. Thirty percent of the total LPHS funds will be allocated according to the proportion of state residents who are low-income persons living in a county based upon the U.S. Census Bureau's SAIPE.

80.4(2) The department will annually determine the potential for unused funds from contracts. Reallocation of the funds will be at the discretion of the department.

[ARC 9562C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11(10).

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¹ May 16, 2018, effective date of ARC 3747C [80.2, 80.3, 80.4(4) “f”(6), 80.5(2) “a”(4), 80.6] delayed until the adjournment of the 2019 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held May 8, 2018.

CHAPTER 81
GENERAL RULES FOR MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 81]
Transferred to 481—Chapter 481, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 82
OFFICE OF MINORITY AND MULTICULTURAL HEALTH
Rescinded **ARC 3604C**, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18

CHAPTER 83
EARLY CHILDHOOD IOWA COUNCIL
Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10

CHAPTER 84
STATE SUBSTITUTE MEDICAL DECISION-MAKING BOARD
Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10

CHAPTER 85
LOCAL SUBSTITUTE MEDICAL DECISION-MAKING BOARDS
Rescinded **ARC 3605C**, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18

CHAPTER 86
PLACES WHERE DEAD HUMAN BODIES ARE PREPARED
FOR BURIAL OR ENTOMBMENT
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 86]
Transferred to 481—Chapter 907, IAC Supplement 4/2/25

CHAPTER 87
HEALTHY FAMILIES IOWA (HFI)
Rescinded **ARC 9173C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTER 88
VOLUNTEER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 3/1/31

641—88.1(135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions will apply:

“Charitable organization” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.24.

“Defend” means that the office of the attorney general will provide the individual volunteer health care provider and protected clinic with legal representation at no cost to the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic.

“Field dental clinic” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.24.

“Free clinic” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.24.

“Health care facility” means a residential care facility, a nursing facility, or an intermediate care facility for persons with an intellectual disability.

“Health care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.24.

“Health care services” means services received from a health care provider at a protected clinic or sponsor entity, as provided in Iowa Code section 135.24 and these rules, and approved in a protection agreement or sponsor entity agreement. The agreement covers “health care services” that are volunteer, uncompensated services. For those services to qualify as volunteer, uncompensated services under this chapter, the individual volunteer health care provider, health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity will receive no compensation for any services provided under the agreement and shall not bill or accept compensation from the person, or any public or private third-party payor, for the specific services provided.

“Indemnify” means that the state of Iowa will pay all sums that the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic holding a protection agreement with the VHCPP is legally obligated to pay as damages because of any claim made against the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic that arises out of the provision of free health care services rendered or that should have been rendered by the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic.

“Individual volunteer health care provider” means any one of the health care providers defined in Iowa Code section 135.24 who has a fully executed protection agreement with the VHCPP.

“License” means a license, certification or registration issued to a person by a licensing authority that evidences the granting of authority to engage in a profession or occupation.

“Major surgical procedure” means a surgical procedure not ordinarily performed in a private provider’s office, free clinic, or specialty health care provider office and includes the surgery performed in a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) or an organized outpatient health facility.

“Minor surgical procedure” means a surgical procedure ordinarily performed in a private provider’s office, free clinic, or specialty health care provider office.

“Organized outpatient health facility” means a facility defined in Iowa Code section 10A.711.

“Permanent site” means a site at which free health care services will be provided on a continuous basis.

“Protected clinic” means field dental clinic, free clinic, or specialty health care provider office providing free care to the uninsured and underinsured. Each protected clinic has a signed protection agreement that provides for defense and indemnification of the protected clinic. The protection agreement will allow the protected clinic to deliver health care services to uninsured and underinsured persons as an agent of the state.

“Protection agreement” means a signed contract providing for defense and indemnification between an individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic and the VHCPP. This agreement will allow the individual health care provider or protected clinic to deliver health care services to uninsured and underinsured persons as an agent of the state. The agreement covers “health care services” that are volunteer, uncompensated services. For those services to qualify as volunteer, uncompensated services under this chapter, the individual volunteer health care provider, health care provider, and protected clinic will receive no compensation for any services provided under the agreement and will not bill or accept

compensation from the person, or any public or private third-party payor, for the specific services provided by the individual volunteer health care provider covered by the agreement.

“Specialty health care provider office” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135.24.

“Sponsor entity” or *“sponsor entity clinic”* means a hospital, clinic, free clinic, health care facility, health care referral program, charitable organization, specialty health care provider office, organized outpatient health facility, or field dental clinic. Each sponsor entity has a fully executed sponsor entity agreement. The sponsor entity agreement will allow an individual volunteer health care provider to deliver health care services to uninsured and underinsured persons as an agent of the state.

“Sponsor entity agreement” means a signed contract between the VHCPP and a hospital, clinic, free clinic, health care facility, health care referral program, charitable organization, specialty health care provider office, organized outpatient health facility, or field dental clinic allowing an individual volunteer health care provider to deliver free health care services through the VHCPP at the sponsor entity location.

“Temporary site” means a site at which free health care services will be provided for a short period of time not to exceed three days. “Temporary site” includes but is not limited to temporary health fairs, flu shot clinics, and temporary sites that provide back-to-school physicals.

“Underinsured” means that a person does not have adequate insurance, which is determined on cost-exposure to family income with at least one of three indicators: (1) out-of-pocket medical expenses equal to or greater than 10 percent of income; (2) out-of-pocket medical expenses equal to or greater than 5 percent of income if income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level; and (3) health plan deductibles equal to or greater than 5 percent of income.

“Volunteer health care provider program” or *“VHCPP”* means the volunteer health care provider program of the department.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.2(135) Eligibility for the volunteer health care provider program.

88.2(1) *Individual volunteer health care provider eligibility.* To be eligible for protection as an employee of the state under Iowa Code chapter 669 for a claim arising from covered health care services, an individual volunteer health care provider shall satisfy each of the following conditions at the time of the act or omission allegedly resulting in injury:

a. The individual volunteer health care provider must hold an active unrestricted license, registration, or certification to practice in Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 147A, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A. The individual volunteer health care provider shall provide a sworn statement attesting that the license, registration, or certification to practice is free of restrictions. The statement shall describe any disciplinary action that has ever been taken against the individual volunteer health care provider by any professional licensing, registering, or certifying authority or health care facility, including any voluntary surrender of license, registration, or certification or other agreement involving the individual volunteer health care provider’s license, registration, or certification to practice or any restrictions on practice, suspension of privileges, or other sanctions. The statement shall also describe any malpractice suits that have been filed against the individual volunteer health care provider. The statement provided by a pharmacist shall also describe any disciplinary action that has ever been taken against any pharmacy in which the pharmacist has ever been owner, partner, or officer.

b. Application. The applicant shall submit the following information on forms provided by the VHCPP:

(1) The individual volunteer health care provider’s current licensure identification number and expiration date;

(2) The health care services to be voluntarily provided meet all of the following:

1. The services fall under the individual volunteer health care provider’s licensed scope of practice;

2. The services are covered health care services listed in paragraph 88.4(1)“d”; and

3. The individual volunteer health care provider applicant is willing to voluntarily provide the health care services to those persons who are uninsured and underinsured for the public health purpose of improved health, prevention of illness/injury, and disease management.

c. Agreement. The individual volunteer health care provider shall have a signed and current protection agreement with the VHCPP that identifies the covered health care services within the respective

scope of practice and conditions of defense and indemnification as provided in rules 641—88.4(135) and 641—88.5(135).

(1) The protection agreement is only valid during the time that the individual volunteer health care provider maintains a current unrestricted license and only for voluntary services provided in conjunction with a sponsor entity or protected clinic that has its own valid VHCPP protection agreement in effect at the time of service provision.

(2) The protection agreement with the VHCPP will provide that the individual volunteer health care provider shall:

1. Perform only those health care services identified and approved by the VHCPP;
2. Promptly notify the VHCPP of any changes in licensure status;
3. Maintain proper records of the health care services provided;
4. Make no representations concerning eligibility for the VHCPP or eligibility of services for indemnification by the state except as authorized by the department;
5. Cooperate fully with the state in the defense of any claim or suit relating to participation in the VHCPP, including attending hearings, depositions and trials and assisting in securing and giving evidence, responding to discovery and obtaining the attendance of witnesses;
6. Accept financial responsibility for personal expenses and costs incurred in the defense of any claim or suit related to participation in the VHCPP, including travel, meals, compensation for time and lost practice, and copying costs, and agree that the state will not compensate the individual volunteer health care provider for the individual volunteer health care provider's expenses or time needed for the defense of the claim or suit;
7. Receive no direct monetary compensation of any kind for services provided in the VHCPP; and
8. Comply with the protection agreement with the VHCPP concerning approved health care services.

88.2(2) *Protected clinic eligibility.* To be eligible for protection as a state agency under Iowa Code chapter 669 for a claim arising from the provision of covered health care services at a protected clinic, the protected clinic will satisfy each of the following conditions at the time of the act or omission allegedly resulting in injury:

- a. The protected clinic will comply with subrules 88.3(1) through 88.3(5).
- b. The protected clinic will, upon request from the department, provide to the department a list of all health care providers who provided health care services at the protected clinic at the time of a claim made against the individual health care provider or protected clinic that arises out of the provision of free health care service rendered or that should have been rendered by the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic.
- c. The protected clinic will only be covered under the VHCPP for the provision of covered health care services by a health care provider providing health care services at the protected clinic who either:
 - (1) Holds a current individual volunteer health care provider protection agreement with the VHCPP, or
 - (2) Holds current professional liability insurance coverage and an active unrestricted license, registration, or certification to practice in Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 147A, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A.
- d. The protected clinic will submit a list of the clinic board of directors and contact information for the board of directors, if applicable.
- e. If the protected clinic is a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the protected clinic will provide proof of Section 501(c)(3) status to the VHCPP.
- f. A protected clinic may allow health care profession students to volunteer at the protected clinic provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) The college, university, or other health care profession educational institution provides professional liability insurance that covers the students;
 - (2) The protected clinic or the health care profession institution provides general liability and professional liability insurance that covers the students; and
 - (3) The students provide only those services or activities as are authorized by the education agreement, and such services and activities are provided under the on-site supervision of a health care provider.

88.2(3) *Sponsor entity or sponsor entity clinic.* As a condition of sponsoring individual volunteer health care providers in the VHCPP, a hospital, clinic, free clinic, health care facility, health care referral program, charitable organization, specialty health care provider office, organized outpatient health facility, or field dental clinic shall comply with subrules 88.3(1) through 88.3(5).

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.3(135) Sponsor entity and protected clinic.

88.3(1) Licensure. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall be licensed to the extent directed by law for the facility in question.

88.3(2) If the sponsor entity or protected clinic is a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the sponsor entity or protected clinic shall provide proof of Section 501(c)(3) status to the VHCPP.

88.3(3) Application. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall submit the following information on forms provided by the VHCPP:

- a. By category, the patient groups to be served;
- b. The health care services to be provided;
- c. The site where free health care services are to be provided;
- d. Classification of each site as a permanent site or temporary site; and
- e. The services that will be provided to those persons who are uninsured and underinsured for the public health purpose of improved health, prevention of illness/injury, and disease management.

88.3(4) Agreement. A signed and current sponsor entity agreement or protected clinic agreement will exist with the VHCPP that will:

- a. Provide that the individual volunteer health care provider or health care provider within a protected clinic and the individual volunteer health care provider within a sponsor entity will perform only those health care services identified and approved by the VHCPP;
- b. Identify by category the patient groups to be served;
- c. Identify the sites at which the free health care services will be provided;
- d. Identify as a permanent site or temporary site for the provision of free health care services through the VHCPP;
- e. Provide that the sponsor entity or protected clinic will maintain proper records of health care services for a period of seven years from the date of service or, in the case of a minor, for a period of one year after the minor has reached the age of majority; and
- f. Provide that the sponsor entity agrees that only the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic covered under a current VHCPP protection agreement at the time of the service provision in a claim is afforded protection under Iowa Code section 135.24 and that the state assumes no obligation to the sponsor entity, its employees, officers, or agents. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall submit a statement, that will be submitted on forms provided by the VHCPP, attesting that the sponsor entity or protected clinic and its staff, employees and volunteers agree to:

(1) Cooperate fully with the state in the defense of any claim or suit relating to participation in the VHCPP, including attending hearings, depositions and trials and assisting in securing and giving evidence, responding to discovery and obtaining the attendance of witnesses;

(2) Accept financial responsibility for the sponsor entity's or protected clinic's expenses and costs incurred in the defense of any claim or suit related to participation in the VHCPP, including travel, meals, compensation for time and lost practice, and copying costs, and agree that the state will not compensate the sponsor entity or protected clinic for expenses or time needed for the defense of the claim or suit;

(3) Receive no direct monetary compensation of any kind for health care services provided in the sponsor entity or protected clinic; and

(4) Comply with the sponsor entity agreement or protected clinic agreement with the VHCPP concerning approved health care services.

88.3(5) General liability insurance. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall submit proof of general liability insurance for the clinic site.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.4(135) Covered health care services. An individual volunteer health care provider holding a current protection agreement with the VHCPP will be afforded the protection of an employee of the state under Iowa Code chapter 669, and a protected clinic holding a current protection agreement with the VHCPP will be afforded protection as an agency of the state under Iowa Code chapter 669, only for claims for injury alleged to have been proximately caused by an individual volunteer health care provider's provision of covered health care services or solely on the basis of the individual volunteer health care provider's participation in the sponsor entity or protected clinic.

88.4(1) Covered health care services are only those that are:

- a. Identified in the protection agreement with the VHCPP;
- b. In compliance with these rules;
- c. Provided by or under the direct supervision of the individual volunteer health care provider;
- d. Health care services of:

(1) Advanced registered nurse practitioners for: well-child examinations; annual adult examinations; diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; immunizations; and minor surgical procedures. Certified registered nurse anesthetists may provide anesthesia services for major surgical procedures only if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The surgery is performed in a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) or an organized outpatient health facility;
2. The hospital or organized outpatient health facility at which the surgery is performed has executed a sponsor entity agreement;
3. The physician performing the surgery provides or ensures the provision of adequate presurgical and postsurgical care, including any follow-up necessary to address postoperative complications; and
4. The physician performing the surgery is an individual specialty health care provider or part of a group of specialty health care providers that has registered with the department as a specialty health care provider office.

(2) Audiologists for: testing, measurement and evaluation related to hearing and hearing disorders and associated communication disorders for the purpose of nonmedically identifying, preventing, modifying or remediating such disorders and conditions including the determination and use of appropriate amplification; patient instruction/counseling; patient habilitation/rehabilitation; and referrals.

(3) Bachelor social workers for: psychosocial assessment and intervention through direct contact with clients; referral to other qualified resources for assistance; performance of social histories; problem identification; establishment of goals and monitoring of progress; interviewing techniques; counseling; social work administration; supervision; evaluation; interdisciplinary consultation and collaboration.

(4) Chiropractors for: examinations; diagnosis and treatment; health education; and health maintenance.

(5) Dental assistants for: intraoral services; extraoral services; infection control; radiography; and removal of plaque or stain by toothbrush, floss, or rubber cup coronal polish.

(6) Dental hygienists for: assessments and screenings; health education; health maintenance; and preventive services (cleaning, X-rays, sealants, fluoride treatments, fluoride varnish).

(7) Dentists for: dental examinations; diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; and minor surgical procedures.

(8) Emergency medical care providers for: airway/ventilation/oxygenation; assisted medications—patient's; cardiovascular/circulation; immobilization; IV initiation/maintenance/fluids; and medication administration—routes.

(9) Independent social workers for: psychosocial assessment, diagnosis, and treatment; performance of psychosocial histories; problem identification; evaluation of symptoms and behavior; assessment of psychosocial and behavioral strengths and weaknesses and effects of the environment on behavior; psychosocial therapy; differential treatment planning; and interdisciplinary consultation.

(10) Licensed practical nurses for: supportive or restorative care.

(11) Marital and family therapists for: marital and family therapy; and application of counseling techniques in the assessment and resolution of emotional conditions.

(12) Master social workers for: psychosocial assessment, diagnosis, and treatment; performance of psychosocial histories; problem identification; evaluation of symptoms and behavior; assessment of psychosocial and behavioral strengths and weaknesses and effects of the environment on behavior; psychosocial therapy; differential treatment planning; and interdisciplinary consultation.

(13) Mental health counselors for: mental health counseling; and counseling services involving assessment, referral and consultation.

(14) Occupational therapists for: evaluation and treatment of problems interfering with functional performance in persons impaired by physical illness or injury, emotional disorder, congenital or developmental disability or the aging process.

(15) Optometrists for: examinations; diagnosis and treatment of the human eye and adnexa; health education; and health maintenance.

(16) Pharmacists for: drug dispensing; patient counseling; health screenings and education; and immunizations.

(17) Physical therapists for: interpretation of performance, tests, and measurements; evaluation and treatment of human capabilities and impairments; use of physical agents, therapeutic exercises, and rehabilitative procedures to prevent, correct, minimize, or alleviate a physical impairment; establishment and modification of physical therapy program; treatment planning; and patient instruction/education.

(18) Physicians and physician assistants for: well-child examinations; annual adult examinations; diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; immunizations; and minor surgical procedures. Physicians may perform major surgical procedures only if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The surgery is performed in a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) or an organized outpatient health facility;
2. The hospital or organized outpatient health facility at which the surgery is performed has executed a sponsor entity agreement;
3. The physician provides or ensures the provision of adequate presurgical and postsurgical care, including any follow-up necessary to address postoperative complications; and
4. The physician performing the surgery is an individual specialty health care provider or part of a group of specialty health care providers that has registered with the department as a specialty health care provider office.

(19) Podiatrists for: examinations; diagnosis and treatment; health education; health maintenance; and minor surgical procedures.

(20) Psychologists for: counseling and the use of psychological remedial measures with persons with adjustment or emotional problems.

(21) Registered nurses for: well-child examinations; annual adult examinations; treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; and immunizations.

(22) Respiratory therapists for: diagnostic and therapeutic use of administration of medical gases, aerosols, and humidification, not including general anesthesia; pharmacologic agents relating to respiratory care procedures; bronchopulmonary hygiene; specific diagnostic and testing techniques employed in the medical management of patients to assist in diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, and research of cardiopulmonary abnormalities; and pulmonary function testing.

(23) Speech pathologists for: testing, measurement and evaluation related to the development and disorders of speech, fluency, voice or language for the purpose of nonmedically preventing, ameliorating, modifying or remediating such disorders and conditions; patient instruction/counseling; patient habilitation/rehabilitation; and referrals.

88.4(2) Experimental procedures or procedures and treatments that lack sufficient evidence of clinical effectiveness are excluded from the VHCPP.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.5(135) Defense and indemnification. The state will defend and indemnify an individual volunteer health care provider or a protected clinic for a claim arising from the VHCPP only to the extent provided by Iowa Code chapter 669 and section 135.24. Persons or entities other than the participating individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic are not considered state employees or state

agencies under Iowa Code chapter 669. Defense and indemnification of the individual volunteer health care provider or a protected clinic under Iowa Code chapter 669 and section 135.24 will occur only if all of the following are met:

88.5(1) The claim involves medical injury alleged to have been proximately caused by health care services that were identified and approved in the protection or sponsor agreement with the VHCPP and then only to the extent the health care services were provided by or under the direct supervision of the individual volunteer health care provider, including claims based on negligent delegation of health care, or the individual volunteer health care provider is named as a defendant solely because of the individual volunteer health care provider's participation in the protected clinic or sponsor entity clinic.

88.5(2) The claim arises from covered health care services that were performed at a site identified and approved in the protection agreement with the VHCPP.

88.5(3) The claim arises from covered health care services provided through a protected clinic or sponsor entity clinic identified and approved in the individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement with the VHCPP and that meets the necessities of rule 641—88.2(135).

88.5(4) The individual volunteer health care provider, health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity clinic that provided the health care services receives no direct monetary compensation of any kind and no promise to pay compensation for the health care services that allegedly resulted in medical injury.

88.5(5) The health care services are provided to a patient who is a member of a patient group identified in the sponsor entity or protected clinic protection agreement with the VHCPP.

88.5(6) The individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity clinic is eligible and registered as provided in rule 641—88.2(135) or the care is provided by a health care provider who holds current professional liability insurance coverage and an active unrestricted license to practice in Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 147A, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A and has been approved by the VHCPP.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.6(135) Term of agreement.

88.6(1) *Individual volunteer health care provider.* The protection agreement with the VHCPP will expire five years from the date of execution. Individual volunteer health care providers may apply for renewal by filing an application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the protection agreement.

88.6(2) *Protected clinic.* The protection agreement with the VHCPP will expire five years from the date of execution. The protected clinic may apply for renewal by filing an application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the protection agreement. It is anticipated that temporary sites may change over the five-year period. An updated list of temporary site location or service provision changes will be provided to the department for review and acceptance at least one week prior to service provision at the temporary site. Location or service provision changes to permanent sites will necessitate a protection agreement amendment.

88.6(3) *Sponsor entity.* The sponsor entity agreement with the VHCPP will expire five years from the date of execution. Sponsor entities may apply for renewal by filing an application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the sponsor entity agreement. It is anticipated that temporary sites may change over the five-year period. An updated list of temporary site location or service provision changes will be provided to the department for review and acceptance at least one week prior to service provision at the temporary site. Location or service provision changes to permanent sites will necessitate a protection agreement amendment.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.7(135) Reporting necessities and duties.

88.7(1) Upon obtaining knowledge or becoming aware of any injury allegedly arising out of the negligent rendering of, or the negligent failure to render, covered health care services under the VHCPP, a participating individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity will provide to the VHCPP, as soon as practicable, written notice containing, to the extent obtainable, the circumstance of the alleged injury, the names and addresses of the injured, and any other relevant information.

88.7(2) Upon obtaining knowledge or becoming aware of an injury as defined in subrule 88.7(1), the participating protected clinic or sponsor entity will promptly take all reasonable steps to prevent further or other injury from arising out of the same or similar incidents, situations or conditions.

88.7(3) A participating individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity will immediately notify the Iowa Department of Justice, Special Litigation Division, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, of service or receipt of an original notice, petition, suit or claim seeking damages from the individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic or sponsor entity related to participation in the VHCPP.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.8(135) Revocation of agreement. The VHCPP may deny, suspend, revoke, or condition the agreement of an individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic or sponsor entity for cause, including but not limited to:

1. Failure to comply with the protection agreement or sponsor entity agreement with the VHCPP.
2. Violation of state law governing the respective scope of practice or other law governing the health care services provided under the VHCPP.
3. Making false, misleading, or fraudulent statements in connection with the VHCPP, including determination of eligibility of the individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity or handling of a claim against the individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, sponsor entity or the state.
4. Evidence of substance abuse or intoxication affecting the provision of health care services under the VHCPP.
5. Reasonable grounds to believe that the individual volunteer health care provider or health care provider may have provided incompetent or inadequate care to a patient under the VHCPP or is likely to do so.
6. Reasonable grounds to believe that the individual volunteer health care provider's, protected clinic's, or sponsor entity's participation in the VHCPP may expose the state to undue risk.
7. Failure to immediately notify the VHCPP of any disciplinary action brought against the individual volunteer health care provider by the applicable state licensing board.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.9(135) Procedure for revocation of agreement. A proceeding for revocation of an individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement or a protected clinic's protection agreement or a sponsor entity's agreement for participation will be conducted as a contested case proceeding pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A. Iowa Code section 17A.18 does not preclude emergency summary suspension of a protection agreement or a sponsor entity agreement. The VHCPP will immediately notify the appropriate licensing board and the appropriate protected clinic or sponsor entity of revocation of an individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.10(135) Effect of suspension or revocation. If the VHCPP suspends or revokes an individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement, sponsor entity protection agreement, or protected clinic's protection agreement, the action will suspend or revoke future protection but will not negate defense and indemnification coverage for covered acts or omissions that occurred during the effective dates of the protection agreement.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.11(135) Protection denied.

88.11(1) *Protection denied—appeal procedure.* An applicant who has been denied protection by the VHCPP may appeal the decision according to the provisions set forth in 441—Chapter 7.

88.11(2) Reserved.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.12(135) Board notice of disciplinary action. The applicable state licensing board will notify the VHCPP of the initiation of a contested case against a protected individual volunteer health care provider or the imposition of disciplinary action, including providing copies of any contested case decision or settlement agreement with the protected individual volunteer health care provider upon request of the VHCPP.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.13(135) Effect of eligibility protection. A fully executed protection agreement of an individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic as eligible for participation in the VHCPP by the applicable state licensing board and the department is solely a determination that the state will defend and indemnify the individual volunteer health care provider or the protected clinic to the extent provided by Iowa Code section 135.24 and these rules. The protection is not an approval or indication of ability or competence and will not be represented as such. The protected clinic or sponsor entity through which the individual volunteer health care provider provides free health care services will retain responsibility for determining that health care personnel are competent and capable of adequately performing the health care services to be provided.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—88.14(135) Reporting by a protected clinic or sponsor entity. A reporting form will be provided by the VHCPP to the participating protected clinic or sponsor entity at the time the protected clinic or sponsor entity agreement is approved by the VHCPP. Within 60 days following each calendar quarter, the protected clinic or sponsor entity will provide a report to the VHCPP. At a minimum, the report will include the number of clinic patients receiving free health care services and patient demographics by age, ethnicity, and insurance status.

[ARC 9956C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.24.

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CHAPTER 89
PARENTAL NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO
TERMINATE A PREGNANCY THROUGH ABORTION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—89.1(135L) Definitions.

“Abortion” means an abortion as defined in Iowa Code chapter 146C.

“Court” means juvenile court.

“Grandparent” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 135L.

“Licensed physician” means a physician as licensed by the Iowa board of medicine.

“Medical emergency” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 135L.

“Minor” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 135L.

“Parent” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 135L.

[ARC 9174C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—89.2(135L) Notification of parent prior to the performance of abortion on a pregnant minor.

89.2(1) Notification is made to the parent pursuant to Iowa Code section 135L.3, unless a judicial waiver is granted as provided in Iowa Code section 135L.3, or unless any of the conditions of rule 641—89.3(135L) have been met.

a. The notification form shall be in duplicate and may be provided by the department and include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) The name of the minor.
- (2) Notification of the intent to terminate the pregnancy.
- (3) The name, address, and relationship of the person to be notified.

b. The licensed physician who performs the abortion will keep the original notification form as a part of the minor’s medical record relating to the termination of the pregnancy.

c. A copy of the completed notification form is provided to the pregnant minor.

89.2(2) Reserved.

[ARC 9174C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—89.3(135L) Notification procedures in the event of an exception.

89.3(1) The licensed physician who performs the abortion will keep all written documentation as a part of the minor’s medical record relating to the termination of the pregnancy.

89.3(2) Upon receipt of the written statement from the pregnant minor, the licensed physician who performs the abortion provides notification to a grandparent of the pregnant minor, specified by the pregnant minor, in the manner in which the notification of a parent was prescribed in rule 641—89.2(135L).

a. The notification form shall be in duplicate and may be provided by the department, and include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) The name of the minor.
- (2) Notification of the intent to terminate the pregnancy.
- (3) The name, address, and relationship of the person to be notified.
- (4) A declaration that informs the grandparent of the pregnant minor that the grandparent of the pregnant minor may be subject to civil action if the grandparent accepts notification.

(5) A provision that the grandparent of the pregnant minor may refuse acceptance of notification and a provision that the grandparent immediately contact the licensed physician if refusing acceptance of the notification.

b. A copy of the completed notification form is to be provided to the pregnant minor.

[ARC 9174C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 135L.

[Filed emergency 11/14/96 after Notice 10/9/96—published 12/4/96, effective 1/1/97]

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CHAPTER 90
STATE MORTALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 4/1/30

641—90.1(135) Definitions.

“*Child abuse assessment*” means an assessment performed in accordance with Iowa Code section 232.71B.

“*Child fatality*” means the death of a child under the age of 18.

“*Committee*” means the state mortality review committee.

“*Maternal death*” means any death occurring while a woman is pregnant or within one year of the end of the pregnancy from any cause. This includes deaths resulting from abortions, ectopic pregnancies and all deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium or deaths from complications of childbirth.

“*Multidisciplinary team*” means the group of individuals as defined in Iowa Code section 235A.13.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.2(135) Agency. The state mortality review committee is established in the department. The department will provide staffing and administrative support to the committee.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.3(135) Membership. Committee membership will be determined pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.43(2).

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.4(135) Officers. The committee will elect a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and other officers as deemed necessary by the committee. Officers will be elected at the first meeting of each fiscal year. Vacancy in the office of the chairperson will be filled by elevation of the vice chairperson. Vacancy in the office of the vice chairperson will be filled by election at the next meeting after the vacancy occurs. The chairperson will preside at all meetings of the committee. If the chairperson is absent or unable to act, the vice chairperson will perform the duties of the chairperson. When so acting, the vice chairperson will have all the powers of and be subject to all restrictions upon the chairperson. The vice chairperson will also perform such other duties as may be assigned by the chairperson.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.5(135) Subcommittees.

90.5(1) The committee may establish temporary or permanent subcommittees pursuant to Iowa Code sections 135.40, 135.43 and 135.110.

90.5(2) The committee shall establish appointment provisions, membership terms, operating guidelines, and other operational requirements for any subcommittees established.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.6(135) Liaisons. Liaisons will be designated pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.43(5).

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.7(135) Meetings. The committee will meet pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.110(3).

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.8(135) Duties and responsibilities.

90.8(1) The committee will be responsible for the duties established in Iowa Code sections 135.43(3) and 135.110(1).

90.8(2) The committee will conduct comprehensive, multidisciplinary reviews of maternal deaths or other deaths in Iowa to residents to identify factors associated with the deaths and make recommendations for system changes to prevent future deaths.

The department annually shall systematically ascertain maternal deaths using birth, fetal death and death vital records.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.9(135) Disclosure of information.

90.9(1) The committee and subcommittees shall have access to patient records and other confidential information. In preparation for review of an individual death by the committee or subcommittee, the chairperson of the committee or the chairperson's designee is authorized to gather all information pertinent to the review. A person in possession or control of medical, investigative or other information pertaining to a child death, child abuse, domestic abuse, maternal death, or other death review with an established subcommittee shall allow the inspection and reproduction of the information by the department, upon the request of the department, to be used only in the administration and for the duties of the committee. A person does not incur legal liability by reason of releasing information to the department as mandated under and in compliance with this rule.

The committee and subcommittees will maintain the confidentiality of all information and records used in the review, including disclosure of information that is confidential under Iowa Code chapter 22 or any other provisions of state law.

90.9(2) In the event of a maternal death, the certifying physician shall indicate that circumstance on the certificate of death.

90.9(3) Any person, hospital, sanatorium, or other organization shall make available to the department for inspection records, reports, statements, interviews or other data necessary to fulfill the duties of the committee or subcommittees.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

641—90.10(135) Immunity and liability. Committee and subcommittee members are immune from any liability, civil or criminal, as established in Iowa Code section 135.43(8). A person who releases or discloses confidential data, records, or any other type of information in violation of this chapter is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[ARC 8971C, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement 2024 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2385, and Iowa Code sections 135.40, 135.43, 135.108, 135.110, and 135.111.

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CHAPTER 91

IOWA DOMESTIC ABUSE DEATH REVIEW TEAM

Rescinded **ARC 8972C**, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25

CHAPTER 92

IOWA FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE

Rescinded **ARC 8973C**, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25

CHAPTER 93

MANDATORY REPORTER TRAINING CURRICULA

Rescinded **ARC 4704C**, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19

CHAPTER 94
CHILD PROTECTION CENTER GRANT PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 11/1/30

641—94.1(135) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“*Child abuse*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 232.68(2).

“*Child protection center*” or “*child advocacy center*” means a comprehensive, child-focused program, designed by communities to meet their needs, based in a facility that allows law enforcement, child protection professionals, prosecutors, and the mental health and medical communities to work together to handle child abuse cases. “Child advocacy center” is synonymous with “child protection center.”

“*Department service area*” means one of the five geographic areas designated by the department for the provision of family well-being and protection services.

[ARC 9563C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—94.2(135) Goals. A child protection center’s goals for victims of child abuse allegations shall be:

1. To provide consistent and expedient response and follow-up to abuse reports.
2. To coordinate activities to investigate, prosecute, and treat child abuse.
3. To advocate for medical and mental health resources to effectively help the child and the child’s family.
4. To reduce the number of interviews and interactions with a victim.
5. To provide consistent and compassionate support for the child and the child’s family.
6. To ensure that the child is not further victimized by the system designed to protect the child.
7. To increase successful prosecutions.

[ARC 9563C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—94.3(135) Review process.

94.3(1) The department will establish a request for proposal and application process for organizations eligible to receive funding. The department will establish a process to review applications, including receiving input from a review committee. The review process and review criteria will be described in the request for proposals.

94.3(2) The director will create a committee to review proposals and make recommendations to the director. At a minimum, committee membership will be in accordance with Iowa Code section 135.118(3).

94.3(3) While implementation of the grant program is subject to the availability of funding, if sufficient funding is available, the department will, at a minimum, award a grant to a child protection center in or available to each department service area.

[ARC 9563C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—94.4(135) Eligibility and criteria. To be eligible for a child protection center grant, an organization shall:

94.4(1) Have acquired partial membership rank as a child advocacy center from the National Children’s Alliance and shall identify a plan to acquire full membership rank within one year of receiving a state grant.

94.4(2) Have in place an interagency memorandum of understanding that meets the requirements of Iowa Code section 135.118. The applicant shall provide in the application written information in the following areas:

- a. Data, statistics and facts from an assessment of need and assets in the community to support a child protection center for children.
- b. Identification of barriers to the child protection center to reach the purpose and goals for children as may exist in federal, state, or local rules, regulations, codes, policies, or procedures.
- c. A plan to request and advocate waivers of federal, state, or local rules, regulations, codes, policies, or procedures to remove or reduce barriers.

- d.* The child protection center's access to information regarding all suspected or confirmed child abuse/neglect victims in the identified service area.
- e.* The child protection center's provision of 24-hour access to center staff for support, questions, and referrals regarding child abuse.
- f.* Identification of matching local funds to support and sustain the child protection center in the community.
- g.* A plan for community education on prevention of child abuse and neglect.
- h.* Collaboration agreements with providers of human services, child health services, early education services, and all other potential community partners to support the purpose and goals of the child protection center.
- i.* The child protection center's ability to access and utilize alternate funds for activities provided.

[ARC 9563C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

641—94.5(135) Appeals. An applicant may appeal the denial of a properly submitted grant application. Appeals will be governed by 441—Chapter 7, Division II.

[ARC 9563C, IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.118.

[Filed 3/14/03, Notice 2/5/03—published 4/2/03, effective 5/7/03]

[Filed ARC 9563C (Amended Notice ARC 9411C, IAB 7/23/25; Notice ARC 8553C, IAB 12/25/24),
IAB 9/17/25, effective 11/1/25]

CHAPTER 95
VITAL RECORDS: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

[Prior to 12/12/12, see [641] Ch 96, 98.1, Chs 103, 104]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—95.1(144) Definitions. For the purpose of 641—Chapters 95 through 100, the following definitions apply:

“Administrative costs” means costs for the registration, collection, preservation, modification and certification of records, including but not limited to costs related to copying, regular mailing, searching, staffing, and maintenance of systems.

“Advanced registered nurse practitioner” or *“ARNP”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 152.1.

“Age of majority” means the chronological moment when a child legally assumes majority control over the child’s own person and actions and decisions, thereby terminating the legal control and legal responsibilities of the child’s parents over and for the child. The period of minority extends to the age of 18 years, but every minor attains majority by marriage.

“Amendment” means a change made by the state registrar upon request from an entitled person as described in rule 641—95.8(144) to an obvious error, omission, or transposition of letters in a word of common knowledge one year or more after the event.

“Birth center” means a facility or institution, that is not an ambulatory surgical center or a hospital or in a hospital, in which births are planned to occur following a normal, uncomplicated, low-risk pregnancy.

“Birthing institution” means a private or public hospital licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135B that has a licensed obstetric unit or is licensed to provide obstetric services.

“Burial-transit permit” means the same as described in Iowa Code section 144.32.

“Certificate” or *“record”* means the written or electronic legal document containing the facts of an event.

“Certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth” means the same as described in Iowa Code section 144.31A.

“Certificate of nonviable birth” means a document issued based upon a nonviable birth.

“Certified copy” means an official copy of a registered vital record that is authenticated by the state registrar or county registrar. A certified copy contains a statement certifying the facts are true and accurate as recorded, is printed on security paper, and has authentication seals and signatures. A certified copy excludes all entries indicated as confidential or for statistical information.

“Commemorative certificate” means the same as described in Iowa Code section 144.45A.

“Competent and disinterested person” means an individual of legal age who is acquainted with both applicants who plan to marry.

“Confidential information” means data or information that is on a vital record, is not considered public information, and is restricted as to its release pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 144 or other provision of federal or state law.

“Correction” means a change made by the state registrar upon observation, upon query, or upon request from an entitled person as described in rule 641—95.8(144) to an obvious error, omission, or transposition of letters in a word of common knowledge within one year and prior to the first anniversary of the event.

“County registrar” means the same as described in Iowa Code section 331.601(4). If the office of the county recorder has been abolished, “county registrar” means the office to which the duties are assigned by the county board of supervisors.

“County resident copy” means a properly filed, clearly marked working copy of a decedent’s death certificate that is sent to and recorded by the county registrar of the county of the decedent’s residence in the event the death occurred outside the county of the decedent’s residence.

“Court of competent jurisdiction” means the appropriate court for the type of action. When used to refer to inspection of an original certificate of birth based upon an adoption, “court of competent jurisdiction” means the court in which the adoption was ordered.

“Cremated remains” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Cremation” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Custody” means guardianship or control of vital records, including both physical possession, referred to as physical custody, and legal responsibility, referred to as legal custody, unless one or the other is specified. The state registrar will not transfer legal custody of vital records to another agency for purposes of granting public access until all the records have been purged of all confidential information.

“Day” means calendar day.

“Dead body” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Death” means the condition as defined in Iowa Code section 702.8.

“Declaration of paternity registry” means a registry for a putative father to declare paternity pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.12A. The declaration does not constitute an affidavit of paternity filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 252A.3A.

“Delayed birth record” means the registration of a live birth event occurring in Iowa one or more years after the date of birth that is clearly marked as delayed and shall show on its face the date of the delayed registration.

“Delayed death record” means the registration of a death event occurring in Iowa one or more years after the date of death that is clearly marked as delayed and shall show on its face the date of the delayed registration.

“Delayed marriage record” means the registration of a marriage event occurring in Iowa one or more years after the event that is clearly marked as delayed and shall show on its face the date of the delayed registration.

“Disinterment permit” means a permit that allows the removal of a dead human body or fetus from its original place of burial, entombment, or interment for the purpose of autopsy or reburial.

“Electronic access” means authority given by the state registrar to a county registrar to access electronic vital records through the electronic statewide vital records system for purposes of retrieving information. The state registrar will provide guidelines for electronic access and the retrieval of information from the electronic statewide vital records system.

“Electronic statewide vital records system” means the combined vital records system for registration of birth records, registration of death records, issuance of certified copies of vital records by the state registrar and county registrar, and fee accounting.

“Emancipated minor” means a person younger than 18 years of age who has obtained the age of majority by court order.

“Fetal death” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Filing” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Final disposition” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Foundling” means a living infant of unknown parentage whose place of birth is where the infant is found and whose date of birth shall be determined by approximation.

“Funeral director” means a person licensed in Iowa to practice mortuary science pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 156.

“Gestational surrogate arrangement” or *“surrogate mother arrangement”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 710.11.

“Health care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A.

“Hospital” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1.

“Induced termination of pregnancy” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A.

“Institution” means a facility as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1(9), including “hospital” as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) but not including “birth center” as defined in Iowa Code section 10A.711(3).

“Institutional health facility” means a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1, including a facility providing medical or health services that is open 24 hours per day, seven days per week and that is a hospital emergency room or a health care facility as defined in Iowa Code section 135C.1.

“Jurisdiction” means the state or county to which legal authority for the system of vital statistics has been granted by statute.

“Last name” means surname.

“Lineal consanguinity” means the existence of a line of descent in which one person is descended in a direct lineal relationship to another: as between the registrant and the registrant’s parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, and so upward, in the direct ascending line; or between the registrant and the registrant’s child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so downward in the direct descending line; or any siblings of the registrant.

“Live birth” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Marriage license valid date” means the day on which the marriage license becomes valid and on or after which the parties are authorized to marry. When the marriage license valid date is computed, the date of application shall be excluded. The marriage license shall become valid after the expiration of three calendar days after the date of application unless earlier validated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

“Medical certification” means a statement that attests that the medical information reported on the certificate of death or fetal death is accurate to the best of the medical certifier’s knowledge.

“Medical certifier” means an Iowa-licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or medical examiner who attests that the death event has taken place and who determines the cause and manner of death.

“Medical examiner” means the medical legal officer who makes the determination of the cause of death in nonroutine deaths such as nonnatural, sudden, or unattended deaths or other deaths that affect the public interest.

“Modification” means any change made to a record that has been accepted and registered, such as a correction, an amendment, a change after adoption or paternity determination, or any other change.

“Mutual consent voluntary adoption registry” means a registry that authorizes adult adopted children, adult siblings, and the biological parents of adult adoptees to register to obtain identifying birth information.

“Natural cause of death” means a death due to a disease or the aging process and not due to external causes.

“Newborn safe haven registration” means the registration of the birth of a living infant of unknown parentage who has been abandoned or left at some unknown time after birth in a location other than the place of delivery.

“Non-birthing institution” means a private or public hospital licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135B that does not have a licensed obstetric unit or is not licensed to provide obstetric services but may provide obstetric services on an emergency basis.

“Non-institution birth” means a live birth that occurs outside of an institution and not en route to an institution.

“Nonnatural cause of death” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.28(1).

“Nonviable birth” means an unintentional, spontaneous fetal demise occurring after demonstration of a doppler-detected heartbeat and prior to the twentieth week of gestation during a pregnancy that has been verified by a health care provider.

“Notification of record search” means the document issued to the applicant when the record requested cannot be located through a search of registered records. The document contains a certification statement, is printed on security paper, and has authentication seals and signatures.

“Officiant” means:

1. A judge of the Iowa supreme court, court of appeals, or district court, including a district associate judge, an associate juvenile judge, or a judicial magistrate, and including a senior judge as defined in Iowa Code section 602.9202(3), or

2. A person ordained or designated as a leader of the person’s religious faith.

“Physician” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Presumptive death” means a death event presumed to have occurred in Iowa where no human body is found and a court of competent jurisdiction has determined the death has occurred.

“Putative father” means a man who is alleged to be or who claims to be the biological father of a child born to a woman to whom the man is not married at the time of the conception or birth of the child or at any time during the period between the conception and birth of the child.

“Record of death” means the compilation of those entries of a death, whether electronic or paper, that are contained in indexed systems that record the death event occurring in Iowa. “Record of death” includes the certificate of death.

“Record of fetal death” means the compilation of those entries of a fetal death, whether electronic or paper, that are contained in indexed systems that record a fetal death event occurring in Iowa. “Record of fetal death” includes the certificate of fetal death.

“Record of foreign-born adoption” means the compilation of those entries of a live birth event for a child born in a foreign country and adopted by an Iowa resident. “Record of foreign-born adoption” includes the certificate of foreign birth and shall not constitute U.S. citizenship.

“Record of live birth” means the compilation of those entries of a live birth event, whether electronic or paper, that are contained in indexed systems that record a live birth event occurring in Iowa. “Record of live birth” includes the certificate of live birth.

“Record of marriage” means the compilation of those entries of a marriage event, whether electronic or paper, that are contained in indexed systems that record a marriage event occurring in Iowa. “Record of marriage” includes the certificate of marriage.

“Registrant” means the person named on the certificate as the person who was born, died, or was married.

“Registration” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Report of dissolution or annulment” means the statistical report of dissolution or annulment, whether electronic or paper, excluding all entries indicated as confidential or for statistical information only.

“Report of termination of pregnancy” means the aggregated compilation of the information received by the department on terminations of pregnancies for each information item listed, with the exception of the report tracking number, the health care provider code, and any set of information for which the number is so small that the confidentiality of any person to whom the information relates may be compromised.

“Research” means the systematic investigation designed primarily to develop or contribute to scientific, medical, public health or psychosocial disciplines and generalized knowledge and not for private gain.

“Sealed” means the removal from inspection of any copy of an original certificate in the custody of the county registrar and the state registrar.

“Security paper” means standardized paper for issuing certified copies of vital record events that meets, at a minimum, national requirements for security features embedded within the paper to deter tampering, counterfeiting, photocopying, or imaging in order to help prevent fraudulent use of the certified copy and prevent identity theft.

“Single parent birth” means any record of live birth for which there is a reference or statement on the certificate or entry that directly indicates “no” regarding “born in wedlock” or “married”; or any record of live birth for which there is reference or statement on the certificate or entry that either parent is “unknown” or “anonymous”; or any certificate or entry that reflects the omission or absence of the name of the father of the child.

“Spontaneous termination of pregnancy” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A(7) “c.”

“Standard birth registration” means a vital record of a live birth event that occurred in Iowa that was submitted and accepted for registration within one year of the event.

“State registrar” means the director of the department or the director’s designee.

“Stillbirth” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 136A.2.

“System of vital statistics” or *“system”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.1.

“Uncertified copy” means an unofficial copy of a registered vital record that is not printed on security paper and that does not contain any authentication by the issuing jurisdiction. Uncertified copies shall contain an overstamp such as: “Not for Legal Purposes,” “Administrative Use Only,” “Deceased,” “For Genealogical Purposes Only,” “Working Copy,” or any other overstamp as authorized by the state registrar.

“Vital records” means certificates or reports of birth, death, fetal death, marriage, dissolution, annulment, and related data.

“Vital statistics” means data derived from reports, certificates, and records of live birth, death, fetal death, induced termination of pregnancy, marriage, dissolution of marriage or annulment, and data related thereto.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.2(144) Vital records and statistics. The department will install, maintain, and operate the system of vital statistics throughout the state. No official system for the registration of births, deaths, fetal deaths, adoptions, marriages, dissolutions, and annulments shall be maintained in the state or any of its political subdivisions other than the one provided for in Iowa Code chapter 144, including but not limited to a system maintained by any agency or private entity.

95.2(1) No person shall prepare or issue any certificate that purports to be an original certified copy or a copy of a certificate of birth, death, fetal death, adoption, marriage, dissolution, or annulment except as provided for in Iowa Code chapter 144 and authorized by the state registrar.

95.2(2) The state registrar and the county registrar will not maintain or issue copies of any vital record of an event occurring outside the state registrar’s or county registrar’s jurisdiction except as provided for in Iowa Code chapter 144 and authorized by the state registrar.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.3(144) Forms—property of department. All forms, certificates and reports pertaining to the registration of vital events are the property of the department and shall be surrendered to the state registrar upon demand. Official designated forms used for the express purpose of creating a vital record event will not be accessible to the general public unless authorized by rule.

95.3(1) The forms supplied or approved for reporting vital events will be used for official purposes as provided for by law, rules and instructions of the state registrar.

95.3(2) No forms, except those furnished or approved by the state registrar, can be used in the reporting of vital events or the making of copies of vital records.

95.3(3) Security paper used to report vital events will be maintained in a secure location accessible only to the state and county registrars and their employees for administrative purposes.

95.3(4) Security paper will be used to issue certified copies of Iowa vital records and will be maintained in a secure location accessible only to the state and county registrars and their employees for administrative purposes.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.4(144) Information by others.

95.4(1) Any person having knowledge of the facts shall furnish information the person possesses regarding any birth, death, fetal death, adoption, marriage, dissolution, or annulment, upon demand of the state registrar.

95.4(2) Every person in charge of an institution, or the person’s designee, shall maintain a record of personal particulars and data concerning each person admitted or confined to the institution pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.47. This record shall include information required by the standard certificate of birth, death, and fetal death forms issued under the direction of the state registrar. The record shall be made at the time of admission based on the information provided by such person, but when information cannot be obtained from the person, it shall be obtained from the most knowledgeable relative or person acquainted with the facts. The name and address of the person providing the information shall be a part of the record.

95.4(3) Records maintained under this rule shall be retained for a period of not less than ten years and shall be made available for inspection by the state registrar upon demand.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.5(144) Handling of vital records.

95.5(1) State equipment and state vital records shall not be handled or accessed except by the state registrar, the state registrar’s employees, or other authorized personnel for administrative purposes.

95.5(2) The county registrar will provide assistance to the public in accessing vital records designated as public records in the custody of the county registrar.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.6(144) Fees.

95.6(1) *Fees for services provided by state registrar or county registrar.* The following fees will be charged and remitted for the various services provided by the state registrar or the county registrar.

a. The state registrar or county registrar, as applicable, will charge a fee of \$20 for a certified copy of a vital record. If, following a search, no record is found and no certified copy is printed, the \$20 fee may be retained.

b. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$15 to prepare an adoption certificate, amend a certificate, amend a certificate of live birth to reflect a legal change of name, prepare a delayed certificate, process other administrative or legal actions, prepare a noncertified copy of an original certificate of birth pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.23A and 144.24A, or prepare copies of supporting documents on file in the state registrar's office. No fee will be charged for establishment of paternity.

c. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$25 to file a completed application for the mutual consent voluntary adoption registry.

d. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$5 to update applicant information maintained in the mutual consent voluntary adoption registry and the declaration of paternity registry.

e. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$15 to amend an abstract or other legal documentation in support of the preparation of a new certificate.

f. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$35 to issue a commemorative copy of a certificate of birth or a certificate of marriage pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.45A. Fees collected will be deposited in the emergency medical services fund established in Iowa Code section 135.25.

g. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$15 for the purpose of issuing an uncertified copy of a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.31A.

h. The state registrar will charge a fee of \$15 for the purpose of issuing a certificate of nonviable birth pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.31B.

95.6(2) *Overpayments.* Any overpayment of \$5 or less received by the state registrar for the copying of vital records or for the preparation or amending of a certificate will not be refunded and will be retained by the department.

95.6(3) *Certified copy of modified vital record.* When an individual is in possession of a previously issued certified copy of a vital record and the original record is subsequently modified, the individual may request and receive a certified copy of the modified record without charge if the certified copy prior to modification is relinquished to the registrar's office that issued the certified copy, unless otherwise directed by the state registrar.

95.6(4) *Search of county registrar's records—fee for uncertified copy.* A person who is requesting an uncertified copy of a vital record in the custody of the county registrar shall conduct the search of the county files to locate the record. If a copy is requested, the county registrar may charge a fee pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.3. The fee will be retained by the county.

95.6(5) *Distribution of fees.*

a. All fees collected by the county registrar and the state registrar will be distributed as follows:

(1) For fees collected by a county registrar, the county registrar will retain \$4 of each \$20 fee collected by that office. The remaining fees will be sent to the state registrar and will be divided as follows:

1. For a birth certificate or a marriage certificate, the state registrar will receive \$13, and \$3 will be deposited in the general fund of the state, except for the fee collected pursuant to paragraph 95.6(1) "f."

2. For a death certificate, the state registrar will receive \$1, the office of the state medical examiner will receive \$13, and \$2 will be deposited in the general fund of the state.

(2) Fees collected by the state registrar will be divided as follows:

1. For a birth certificate or a marriage certificate, the state registrar will retain \$14 and \$6 will be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. For a death certificate, the state registrar will retain \$4, the office of the state medical examiner will receive \$13, and \$3 will be deposited in the general fund of the state.

b. All fees retained by the state registrar will be added to the vital records fund established by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.46A.

c. All fees received by the office of the state medical examiner will be added to the operating budget established for the operation of that office.

95.6(6) *Fee for search to verify vital statistics record.* A fee will be charged by the state registrar for each search conducted for the purpose of providing verification of vital statistics data to an agency authorized to receive such data under subrule 95.12(2).

a. The amount of the fee will be determined in an agreement with the department and will be dependent on the nature and scope of the project and the resources needed to obtain the data requested.

b. The state registrar will retain the full amount of all fees collected under this subrule in the vital records fund established pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.46A.

95.6(7) *Fee for researcher access to vital statistics data.* A fee shall be charged to each researcher who is provided access to vital statistics data in accordance with Iowa Code section 144.44 and the required agreement executed with the department. The amount of the fee will be based on the nature and scope of the research project and resources required to obtain the data requested.

a. The state registrar will allocate the fees for copies of birth, marriage, and death certificates provided to researchers pursuant to the distribution of fees set forth in subrule 95.6(5).

b. The state registrar will retain in the vital records fund established pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.46A the full amount of fees collected from researchers for searching files or records to create a data file.

95.6(8) *Service member who died while on active duty—waiver of fee.* The certified copy fee for a birth certificate or a death certificate of a service member, as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.90, who died while on active duty will be waived for a period of one year from the date of death. Application for the certified copy shall be made by an entitled family member as described in rule 641—95.8(144) of the deceased service member or the entitled family member's legal representative. Documentation shall be submitted at the time of application to substantiate the date of death and active duty status.

95.6(9) *Retention of applications and reports.* An application for a certified copy of a vital record in Iowa will be retained by the county registrar for a minimum of six months from date of issuance of the certified copy. All financial reports for vital records fees will be retained by the county registrar for a minimum of three calendar years.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.7(144) General public access of vital records in the custody of the county registrar. A vital record may be in the custody of the county registrar if the event occurred in that county and the record is not excluded by statute or definition for purposes of confidentiality.

95.7(1) There will be public access and the right to inspect all vital records in the custody of the county registrar after the vital records are purged of confidential information pursuant to rule 641—95.11(144). The county registrar will allow the general public access to the electronic statewide vital records system to search as a public user as a right under Iowa Code chapter 22 for events that occurred in that county.

95.7(2) Information inspected and copied shall not be used to establish an official system for the registration of vital statistics except as authorized by Iowa Code chapter 144.

95.7(3) County registrars may issue uncertified copies of vital records held in the registrars' physical custody or accessible through the electronic statewide vital records system, except those records excluded by statute. Uncertified copies issued by the county registrar will be issued on plain white paper and clearly stamped "not for legal purposes." Security paper provided by the state registrar shall not be used to produce uncertified copies.

95.7(4) For records available in the electronic statewide vital records system, the state registrar will send to the county registrars a list of all records that have been modified. County registrars shall, as directed by the state registrar, remove all forms of any vital record in their physical custody from the county vital records system if the vital record appears on the list of modified records.

95.7(5) For records not available in the electronic statewide vital records system, the state registrar will send a copy of any modified vital record to the county of event and, if the record is a death record, to the county of residence.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.8(144) Direct tangible interest in and entitlement to a vital record. Certified copies of vital records may be issued by the state registrar or county registrar upon written application, payment of the required fee pursuant to paragraph 95.6(1) “a,” and demonstration of a verifiable, direct tangible interest and entitlement.

95.8(1) The following persons shall be considered to have a direct tangible interest and entitlement and are authorized to obtain a certified copy of a vital record:

a. The registrant, if the registrant is of legal age, has reached the age of majority, or is an emancipated minor.

b. A member of the registrant’s immediate legal family, including:

- (1) Current spouse or surviving spouse;
- (2) Children;
- (3) Mother or father if listed on the registrant’s birth certificate;
- (4) Sibling, if sibling has reached the age of majority;
- (5) Maternal grandparents, or paternal grandparents if the father is listed on the birth certificate; or
- (6) Step-parent or step-child if:
 1. Legal parent and step-parent are currently married at the time of application; or
 2. Step-parent is the surviving spouse of the legal parent and not remarried.

c. The documented legal representative of the registrant or the registrant’s immediate legal family, including:

- (1) An attorney;
- (2) A court-appointed guardian;
- (3) A foster parent;
- (4) A funeral director, for up to one year following the decedent’s date of death; or
- (5) A legal executor.

d. Other persons who demonstrate a direct tangible interest and entitlement when it is shown that the certified copy is needed to determine or protect a personal or property interest and the interest is for the benefit of the registrant.

95.8(2) The following persons shall not be deemed to have direct tangible interest and entitlement or be authorized to secure vital records:

a. Biological parents of adopted persons in the absence of a court order from the court of competent jurisdiction;

b. Biological family members of adopted persons;

c. Adopted persons requesting biological family records; or

d. Commercial firms or agencies requesting lists of vital record events, or lists of names, or lists of addresses, or that are not legal representatives requesting records on behalf of entitled individuals.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.9(144) Search and issuance of a certified copy of a vital record. The search and issuance of a certified copy of a vital record shall be requested from the state registrar or county registrar.

95.9(1) Only entitled applicants as described in rule 641—95.8(144) may submit requests for certified copies of vital records.

95.9(2) A person requesting a search and issuance of a certified copy of a vital record shall provide in writing the following:

- a.* The name of the person or persons whose vital record is to be searched;
- b.* The purpose of such request;
- c.* The relationship to the registrant of the person making the request; and
- d.* The notarized signature and the address of the person making the request.

95.9(3) In addition to a completed written application, the applicant shall provide:

a. A current, legible government-issued photo identification of the applicant making the request or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar; and

b. Payment of the required fee before the search is conducted.

95.9(4) The state registrar and county registrar will have the authority to mandate additional supporting documents to prove direct tangible interest and entitlement pursuant to rule 641—95.8(144).

95.9(5) If, after the search is conducted, no record is on file and the state registrar or county registrar issues a “notification of record search” on certified paper, the fee for the search will be retained pursuant to paragraph 95.6(1) “a.”

95.9(6) If a certified copy of a vital record is issued and sent to the applicant using a mail service and the applicant does not receive the certified copy, the state registrar or the county registrar may replace the certified copy without an additional fee using an Affidavit of Non-Receipt. The applicant must contact the issuing registrar within 90 days of the date of request. A minimum of 30 days must have elapsed from the time the certified copy was mailed. The applicant shall read the instructions, complete the Affidavit of Non-Receipt and have the applicant’s signature notarized. The original Affidavit of Non-Receipt and a photocopy of the applicant’s driver’s license must be reviewed by the issuing registrar before the certified copy can be replaced for no additional fee. The state registrar or county registrar may refuse any Affidavit of Non-Receipt when the state registrar or county registrar determines proof of receipt, fraud or misrepresentation. The state registrar will give to the registrant a notice in writing of the state registrar’s reason and intention to refuse the Affidavit of Non-Receipt.

95.9(7) If printed from the electronic statewide vital records system by a county registrar, the certified copy of a vital record will be stamped by the issuing county registrar to reflect the county in which the certified copy was issued.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.10(144) Search and issuance for genealogy or family history. The search and issuance of a vital record for genealogy may be requested from the state registrar or county registrar upon written application and payment of the required fee pursuant to paragraph 95.6(1) “a.”

95.10(1) The state registrar or county registrar may issue certified copies of a vital record for genealogy or family history to an applicant who can satisfactorily demonstrate a line of direct lineal consanguinity and to aunts, uncles, and cousins not past twice removed.

95.10(2) All certified copies issued for genealogy or family history will be clearly marked “for genealogical purposes only.”

95.10(3) No certified copy will be issued for genealogy or family history if the registrant is known to be living.

95.10(4) If, after the search is conducted, no record is on file, the state registrar or county registrar will issue a “notification of record search” on certified paper, and the fee for the search will be retained pursuant to paragraph 95.6(1) “a.”

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.11(144) Registrars’ responsibility for maintenance of confidentiality.

95.11(1) The state registrar and county registrar will maintain the confidentiality of the following material, records, and information:

a. Entries indicated as confidential or statistical in nature on the face of the record or otherwise confidential by law;

b. Any record that is ordered sealed by the state registrar or pursuant to a court order.

95.11(2) The county registrar will take all necessary steps to ensure that confidential information reflected on vital records has been redacted from general public access. If confidential information is included with accessible information, only accessible information will be made available to the general public for examination.

95.11(3) The county registrar will employ at a minimum all of the following methods to ensure confidentiality:

a. Permanently cover or remove, by appropriate means, confidential information;

b. Promptly process the notice to seal a record as directed by the state registrar; and

c. Seal and not reproduce confidential information when copies of vital records are made.

95.11(4) The county registrar may charge reasonable administrative costs to reflect the expenses for efforts needed to allow general public access, examination and the assurance of confidentiality of this material and information pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code chapter 22.

a. The administrative cost is to be paid by persons who request the services provided by the county registrar, including supervising, copying or providing a suitable place for such work.

b. The county registrar will retain all administrative costs collected to allow general public access, examination, and the assurance of confidentiality of the vital record and information pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code chapter 22.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.12(144) Disclosure of data.

95.12(1) The state registrar may disclose data from the system of vital statistics to federal, state, county or municipal agencies of government that request such data in the conduct of their official duties, subject to conditions the state registrar may impose to ensure that the use of the data is limited to official purposes.

a. The aforementioned agencies shall not provide the certified copy or a copy of the vital record, or release information contained therein, to the person named on the certificate, a member of the person's legal family, or the person's legal representative.

b. Certified copies issued to the aforementioned agencies will be appropriately stamped, for example, "administrative purposes only" or "for veteran affairs purposes only."

95.12(2) Confidential verifications of the facts contained in vital records may be furnished by the state registrar to any federal, state, county or municipal government agency or other entity in the conduct of the agency's or entity's official duties, subject to conditions the state registrar may impose to ensure that the verification is limited to official purposes. Confidential verification of the facts contained in vital records may be furnished by a county registrar to another county office, within the county jurisdiction, in the conduct of the county's official duties, subject to conditions the state and county registrar may impose to ensure that the verification is limited to official purposes.

a. Such confidential verifications will be on forms prescribed and furnished by the state registrar or on forms furnished by the requesting agency or entity and acceptable to the state registrar, or the state registrar may authorize the verification in other ways.

b. The aforementioned agencies and entities shall not provide the original or a copy of the verified certificate, or release information contained therein, to the person named on the certificate, a member of the person's legal family, or the person's legal representative.

95.12(3) The state registrar may permit the use of data from vital statistics for research purposes subject to conditions the state registrar may impose to ensure the use of the data is limited to such research purposes. No data will be furnished from vital statistics for research purposes until the state registrar has prepared in writing the conditions under which the data may be used and has received an agreement signed by a responsible agent of the research organization agreeing to meet and conform to such conditions.

95.12(4) The state registrar may transmit to the county registrar data needed to produce certified copies of vital records pursuant to rule 641—95.8(144).

95.12(5) The state registrar may transmit to the statewide immunization registry information from birth certificates for the sole purpose of identifying those children in need of immunizations. The state registrar may impose conditions to ensure that the use of the information is limited to official purposes.

95.12(6) The state medical examiner or the county medical examiner may request an uncertified copy of a death certificate before the death certificate is accepted and filed at the county registrar's office.

a. The copy will be clearly stamped "administrative purposes only."

b. The death certificate shall be for the sole use of the state medical examiner or county medical examiner and shall not be used as a legal document, be distributed, be copied or be maintained other than to be made a part of the investigatory file.

c. If the state medical examiner or any county medical examiner determines the death does not warrant further investigation, the state medical examiner or county medical examiner shall destroy the uncertified copy of the death certificate.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.13(144) Preparation of certified copies. Certified copies of vital records may be prepared and issued by the state registrar or the county registrar pursuant to rules 641—95.3(144) and 641—95.9(144).

95.13(1) Certified copies of vital records may be made by mechanical, electronic, or other reproductive processes, except for confidential information. Certified copies will be issued using security paper that is prescribed by the state registrar.

95.13(2) When a certified copy is issued, each certification will contain a statement certifying that the facts are the true facts recorded in the issuing office, the date issued, the name of the issuing office, the registrar's signature or an authorized copy thereof, and the seal of the issuing office.

95.13(3) No person shall prepare or issue any certificate that purports to be an original, certified copy, or copy of a certificate of birth, death, fetal death, or marriage.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.14(144) Access to original certificate of birth prior to adoption. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an adopted person who was born in this state and whose original certificate of birth was substituted with a new certificate of birth pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24 based upon the adoption, or an entitled person, may apply for and obtain a noncertified copy of the original certificate of birth of the adopted person who is the subject of the original certificate of birth in accordance with this rule, including with any mandatory redaction of personally identifiable information pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24A(2).

95.14(1) Entitlement.

a. If an adopted person who is the subject of the original certificate of birth is submitting the application, the adopted person shall be at least 18 years of age at the time the application is filed.

b. If an entitled person is submitting the application, the adopted person who is the subject of the original certificate of birth must be deceased at the time the application is filed.

95.14(2) The adopted person or the entitled person requesting a noncertified copy of the original certificate of birth shall file a written application with the state registrar on a form and in the manner prescribed by the state registrar.

95.14(3) Upon receipt of the written application, proof of identification pursuant to paragraph 95.9(3) “*a*,” and payment of a fee pursuant to paragraph 95.6(1) “*b*,” the state registrar will issue a noncertified copy of the original certificate of birth to the applicant in accordance with this rule, including with any mandatory redaction of personally identifiable information pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24A(2). At the time of such issuance, the state registrar will also provide to the applicant any contact preference form or medical history form completed and submitted to the state registrar including with any mandatory redaction of personally identifiable information pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24A(2).

a. A biological parent may file a contact preference form prescribed by the state registrar in accordance with the provisions outlined in Iowa Code section 144.24A(2) and state the biological parent's preference for contact by an adopted person or an entitled person following application for and issuance of the noncertified copy of the original certificate of birth under this rule. The contact preference form will be provided to the biological parent in accordance with Iowa Code section 600A.4. A contact preference form may be completed or updated by the biological parent at any time at the request of the biological parent.

b. A biological parent may file a medical history form prescribed by the state registrar in accordance with the provisions outlined in Iowa Code section 144.24A(3) and provide medical history of the biological parent and any blood relatives. The medical history form will be provided to the biological parent in accordance with Iowa Code section 600A.4. A medical history form may be completed or updated by the biological parent at any time at the request of the biological parent.

c. Upon receipt of a completed contact preference form or medical history form, the state registrar will attach any such completed form to the original certificate of birth.

d. For the purposes of this rule, “entitled person” means the spouse of the adopted person who is deceased or an adult related to the adopted person who is deceased within the second degree of consanguinity.

e. An application may be submitted under this rule by an adopted person or an entitled person to obtain a noncertified copy of an adopted person's original certificate of birth in accordance with this rule, if the adopted person who is the subject of the original certificate of birth was born before January 1, 1971.

f. An application may be submitted under this rule by an adopted person or an entitled person to obtain a noncertified copy of an adopted person's original certificate of birth in accordance with this rule,

notwithstanding the date of birth of the adopted person who is the subject of the original certificate of birth prescribed under paragraph 95.14(3) “b.”

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 144.24A and 600A.4.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.15(144) Certificate of nonviable birth.

95.15(1) A health care provider who attends or diagnoses a nonviable birth or a hospital at which a nonviable birth occurs shall advise a patient who experiences a nonviable birth that the patient may request a certificate of nonviable birth as provided in this section and, upon request by the patient, shall provide a letter certifying the nonviable birth to the patient on the form prescribed by the state registrar.

95.15(2) The department will issue a certificate of nonviable birth to a patient within 60 days of receipt of a request and certification letter. The request shall be made on the form prescribed by the state registrar.

95.15(3) The certificate of nonviable birth will contain all of the following:

a. The date of the nonviable birth.

b. The name and sex of the baby, if known.

(1) If the name is not furnished by the patient, the department will complete the certificate with the name “baby boy” or “baby girl” and the last name of the patient.

(2) If the sex is unknown, the department will complete the certificate with the name “baby” and the last name of the patient.

c. The name of the patient and, if married, the patient’s spouse.

d. The statement: “This certificate is not proof of live birth.”

95.15(4) The fees collected will be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state and the vital records fund in accordance with Iowa Code section 144.46A.

95.15(5) A certificate of nonviable birth shall not be filed or registered with the department. The department will not register the nonviable birth associated with a certificate issued under this section or use the nonviable birth in calculating live birth statistics.

95.15(6) A certificate of nonviable birth shall not be used to establish, bring, or support a civil cause of action seeking damages against any person for bodily injury, personal injury, or wrongful death for a nonviable birth.

95.15(7) This rule will only apply to, and a certificate of nonviable birth may be requested and issued for, nonviable births occurring on or after January 1, 2000.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 144.31B.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.16(144) Cancellation of fraudulent records.

95.16(1) When the state registrar determines that a certificate was registered through fraud or misrepresentation, the state registrar will give to the registrant a notice in writing of the state registrar’s intention to cancel the certificate.

95.16(2) The notice of cancellation will give the registrant an opportunity to appear and show cause why the certificate should not be canceled.

a. The notice may be served on the registrant, or, in the case of a minor or incompetent person, on the parent or guardian, by the forwarding of the notice by certified mail to the last-known address on file in the office of the state registrar.

b. The certificate shall not be available for certification unless the registrant, parent or guardian within 30 days after the date of mailing the notice shows cause satisfactory to the state registrar why the certificate should not be canceled.

95.16(3) Upon presentation to the state registrar of a court order stating a marriage certificate was registered through fraud or misrepresentation, the state registrar will remove the record from the vital statistics system. The state registrar will order the county registrar to remove any record related to the marriage.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.17(144) Unlawful acts.

95.17(1) *Serious misdemeanors.* Any person who reports information required under Iowa Code chapter 144 and who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a serious misdemeanor:

- a. Willfully and knowingly makes any false statement in a report, record, or certificate required to be filed or in an application for an amendment or willfully and knowingly supplies false information intending that such information be used in the preparation or amendment of any such report, record, or certificate.
- b. Without lawful authority and with the intent to deceive, makes, alters, amends, or mutilates any report, record, or certificate required to be filed or a certified copy of such report, record, or certificate.
- c. Willfully and knowingly uses or attempts to use or furnish to another for use for any purpose of deception any certificate, record, or report or certified copy thereof.
- d. Willfully and knowingly alters, amends, or mutilates any copy, certified copy, record or report.
- e. Willfully, with the intent to deceive, uses or attempts to use any certificate of birth or certified copy of a record of birth knowing that such certificate or certified copy was issued based upon a record that is false in whole or in part or that relates to the birth of another person.
- f. Willfully and knowingly furnishes a certificate of birth or certified copy of a record of birth with the intention that it be used by a person other than the person to whose birth the record relates.
- g. Disinterring a body in violation of Iowa Code section 144.34.
- h. Knowingly violates a provision of Iowa Code section 144.29A.

95.17(2) *Simple misdemeanors.* Any person committing any of the following acts is guilty of a simple misdemeanor:

- a. Knowingly transports or accepts for transportation, interment, or other disposition a dead body without an accompanying permit as provided in Iowa Code sections 144.32, 144.33, and 144.34.
- b. Refuses to provide information required by Iowa Code chapter 144.
- c. Willfully violates any of the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 144 or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon the person.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—95.18(144) Enforcement assistance.

95.18(1) The department will report cases of alleged violations to the proper county attorney, with a statement of the facts and circumstances, for such action as is appropriate.

95.18(2) Upon request of the department, the attorney general will assist in the enforcement of the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 144.

[ARC 0142D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 144.

[Filed ARC 0483C (Notice ARC 0376C, IAB 10/3/12), IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]¹

[Filed ARC 1074C (Notice ARC 0926C, IAB 8/7/13), IAB 10/2/13, effective 1/1/14]²

[Filed ARC 1402C (Notice ARC 1294C, IAB 1/22/14), IAB 4/2/14, effective 5/7/14]

[Filed ARC 2275C (Notice ARC 2155C, IAB 9/30/15), IAB 12/9/15, effective 1/13/16]

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² January 1, 2014, effective date of 95.6(2) [ARC 1074C, Item 2] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held October 8, 2013.

- ³ March 8, 2017, effective date of 95.2, 95.7 and 95.10 [ARC 2933C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held February 10, 2017.

CHAPTER 96
BIRTH REGISTRATION

[Prior to 12/12/12, see [641] 95.1 to 95.4, Ch 99, 100.3]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—96.1(144) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions in 641—Chapter 95 apply.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.2(144) Forms—property of department. All forms, certificates and reports pertaining to the registration of vital events are the property of the department and shall be surrendered to the state registrar upon demand.

96.2(1) The forms supplied or approved for reporting birth events will be used for official purposes as provided for by law, rules and instructions of the state registrar.

96.2(2) No forms, except those furnished or approved by the state registrar, shall be used in the reporting of birth events or the making of copies of vital records.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.3(144) Standard birth registration—up to seven days.

96.3(1) A certificate of live birth for each live birth that occurs in this state shall be filed as directed by the state registrar within seven days after the birth.

96.3(2) The person responsible for registering the certificate of live birth pursuant to rules 641—96.5(144) through 641—96.7(144) shall:

a. Utilize the official birth worksheet to report all information and any additional documentation as needed to complete the standard form for a certificate of live birth; and

b. Submit all required fees and reports with the birth registration.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.4(144) Standard birth registration—seven days to one year.

96.4(1) After seven days but within one year, a certificate of live birth for each live birth that occurs in this state shall be filed as directed by the state registrar.

96.4(2) The person responsible for registering the certificate of live birth pursuant to rules 641—96.5(144) and 641—96.6(144) shall:

a. Utilize the official birth worksheet to report all information and any additional documentation as needed to complete the standard form for a certificate of live birth; and

b. Submit all required fees and reports with the birth registration.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.5(144) Birthing institutions.

96.5(1) When a live birth occurs in an institution or en route to an institution, the person in charge of the institution or the person's designated representative, utilizing the official birth worksheet, shall within seven days:

a. Obtain the personal data;

b. Obtain the signature of the mother or her legal spouse or other signature as directed by the state registrar;

c. Provide the medical information required;

d. Certify that the child was born alive at the place, date, and time stated; and

e. File the certificate using the electronic birth registration system or as directed by the state registrar.

96.5(2) The birthing institution shall submit the fee report and remit the fees to the state registrar pursuant to rule 641—96.16(144).

96.5(3) The birthing institution shall maintain the birth worksheet for a minimum of ten years.

96.5(4) Upon demand of the state registrar, the birth worksheet and other information about the birth event shall be made available for inspection by the state registrar.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.6(144) Non-birthing institutions.

96.6(1) Institutions that do not register birth records through the electronic birth registration system shall request instructions from the state registrar.

96.6(2) When a live birth occurs in a non-birthing institution or en route to a non-birthing institution, the person in charge of the institution or the person's designated representative, utilizing the official birth worksheet for birth other than at a delivering hospital, shall within seven days:

- a.* Obtain the personal data;
- b.* Obtain the signature of the mother or her legal spouse or other signature as directed by the state registrar;
- c.* Provide the medical information required;
- d.* Certify that the child was born alive at the place, date, and time stated; and
- e.* Contact the state registrar for instructions on how to submit the worksheet and arrange for payment of applicable fees.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.7(144) Non-institution birth.

96.7(1) In case of a non-institution Iowa live birth, the official birth worksheet for birth other than at a delivering hospital shall be completed and filed with the state registrar by one of the following in the indicated order of priority:

- a.* The physician in attendance at or immediately after the live birth.
- b.* Any other person, including a certified nurse midwife or any person providing assistance with the birth, in attendance at or immediately after the live birth.
- c.* The mother or her legal spouse.
- d.* The person in charge of the premises where the live birth occurred.

96.7(2) An Iowa-licensed certified nurse midwife may preregister with the state registrar by submitting a completed Iowa-Licensed CNM Pre-Registration Application For Home Births and a clear photocopy of that person's current government-issued photo identification.

a. To register a live birth, certified nurse midwives who are preregistered shall submit to the state registrar the following:

- (1) A letter of certification that identifies the live birth submitted for registration, supports the facts of the live birth, and contains the original signature of the person responsible for registering the live birth;
- (2) The original official birth worksheet for birth other than at a delivering hospital completed and signed pursuant to subrule 96.7(4) or as directed by the state registrar;
- (3) Payment of fees, which shall be included with the birth worksheet; and
- (4) Other evidence acceptable to the state registrar as requested.

b. It is the responsibility of the individual preregistering to update any information provided in the individual's original registration.

96.7(3) A certified nurse midwife, or any person providing assistance with the birth, who is not preregistered prior to submitting a certificate of live birth for registration shall follow subrules 96.7(1), 96.7(2) and 96.7(4) for all live births the person attends outside a birthing institution.

96.7(4) The official birth worksheet for birth other than at a delivering hospital shall include a notarized signature of the mother or her legal spouse and shall be accompanied by a clear photocopy of that person's current government-issued photo identification. If photo identification is unavailable, other identifying documentation may be acceptable to the state registrar.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.8(144) Gestational surrogate arrangement birth registration. Establishment of a certificate of live birth for a child born of a gestational surrogate arrangement shall conform to the process established pursuant to rule 641—99.15(144).

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.9(144) Foundling birth registration.

96.9(1) The person assuming physical custody of a foundling shall, within one business day of finding the infant, contact the state registrar for specific directions and guidance for filing the certificate of live birth.

96.9(2) Foundling registration shall be completed in the standard manner by the state registrar pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.14. Within five days after assuming physical custody of the foundling, the custodian of the foundling shall provide on the official birth worksheet the following minimum birth data and other data required by the state registrar:

- a. The date when and the place where the child was found;
- b. The sex, color or race, and approximate age of the child;
- c. The name and address of the person or institution that has assumed physical custody of the child;
- d. The name given to the child by the custodian;
- e. The name, title, and license number, if any, of the person acting as the certifier to the facts of the foundling registration;
- f. Parentage information, if the parent is known;
- g. Any additional supporting information known.

96.9(3) The place where the child was found will be entered as the place of birth, and the date of birth will be determined by approximation. The information provided on the official birth worksheet will constitute the certificate of live birth.

96.9(4) The record will be on file only at the state registrar's office, and all supporting documentation will be placed in a sealed file, which shall be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for vital records administrative purposes.

96.9(5) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.14, if the child is properly identified after the registration, the certificate of live birth will be reestablished as needed and all records pertaining to the foundling registration will be sealed along with the original supporting documentation that shall be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for vital records administrative purposes.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.10(144) Newborn safe haven registration.

96.10(1) Newborn safe haven registration procedures apply when a parent voluntarily relinquishes physical custody of a newborn infant pursuant to Iowa Code section 233.2.

96.10(2) The person assuming physical custody of the living infant pursuant to Iowa Code section 233.2(2)"a" shall, within one business day of assuming custody, contact the state registrar for specific directions and guidance for registering the birth.

96.10(3) If the name of the parent is unknown, newborn safe haven registration will be completed in the standard manner by the state registrar pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.14. Within five days after assuming physical custody of the infant, the custodian shall provide on the official birth worksheet the following minimum birth data and other data required by the state registrar:

- a. The date when and the place where the child was found;
- b. The sex, color or race, and approximate age of the child;
- c. The name and address of the person or institution that has assumed physical custody of the child;
- d. The name given to the child by the custodian;
- e. The name, title, and license number, if any, of the person acting as the certifier to the facts of the newborn safe haven registration;
- f. Any additional supporting information known.

96.10(4) If the name of the parent is disclosed to the facility where the newborn was relinquished, the facility shall file the certificate of live birth as required pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.13 and 233.2(2)"d."

96.10(5) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.14, if the child is properly identified after the newborn safe haven registration, the birth record will be reestablished as needed and all records pertaining to the newborn safe haven registration will be sealed along with the original supporting documentation that shall be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for vital records administrative purposes.

96.10(6) The record will be on file only at the state registrar's office, and all supporting documentation will be placed in a sealed file that shall be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for vital records administrative purposes. The confidentiality of the live birth certificate will be maintained pursuant to Iowa Code sections 233.2(2) "d" and 144.43.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.11(144) Birth registration following a foreign-born adoption.

96.11(1) A certificate of foreign birth will be established by the state registrar for a child born in a foreign nation upon the state registrar's receipt of a completed Certificate of Adoption Report form from an Iowa court of competent jurisdiction or upon request of the resident adoptive parent or parents and the state registrar's receipt of all of the following documents:

a. The authenticated adoption decree in both the foreign language and the English translation, which shall contain the official signature of the translator, or a certified copy of an adoption decree from an Iowa court of competent jurisdiction;

b. If the decree does not contain information to establish the certificate of foreign birth, the adoptee's authenticated birth certificate in both the foreign language and the English translation, which shall contain the official signature of the translator;

c. Evidence of the adoptee's permanent residence, such as a passport or citizenship papers;

d. A certified copy of the certificate of live birth of each adoptive parent; and

e. A notarized statement that is on letterhead from the licensed adoption agency or certified adoption investigator and that establishes the parent or parents were residents of Iowa at the time the adoption was final in the foreign nation. The statement will not be required if the parent's or parents' Iowa address is shown in the adoption documents.

96.11(2) The certificate of foreign birth shall not constitute U.S. citizenship.

96.11(3) The state registrar will charge the adoptive parent or parents the appropriate fee for the registration of a certificate of foreign birth for a foreign-born child adopted by a parent who resided in Iowa at the time of adoption pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13A.

96.11(4) Administrative and certified copy fees shall be charged and remitted as provided in rule 641—95.6(144).

96.11(5) The evidence presented will be on file only at the state registrar's office, and all supporting documentation will be placed in a sealed file that shall be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or for vital records administrative purposes.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.12(144) Birth registration fees. A fee is required for each birth registered pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.13, 144.13A, 144.15, 144.18, 144.23, 144.25A, and 600.15.

96.12(1) The parents will be charged and the person responsible for filing the certificate of live birth shall remit to the state registrar the \$20 fee for the standard registration of a certificate of live birth and the \$20 fee for a certified copy of the birth certificate pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13A.

96.12(2) The individual filing a delayed certificate of live birth will be charged and shall remit to the state registrar the \$20 fee for the registration of a delayed certificate of live birth for a registrant 17 years of age or younger pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.13A, 144.15, and 144.18.

96.12(3) The adoptive parents will be charged and shall remit to the state registrar the \$20 fee for the registration of a certificate of foreign birth pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.13A and 144.25A.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.13(144) Fee collection. If a person responsible for the registration of a certificate of live birth under Iowa Code section 144.13 is not the parent, the person shall collect the fees from the parent and remit the fees to the state registrar.

96.13(1) The person collecting the fee on behalf of the state registrar will not charge an administrative fee for collection of the registration and certified copy fees pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13A(3).

96.13(2) A person is discharged from the duty to collect and remit the fees when the person has made a good-faith effort to collect the fees from the parent or has established that the fees are to be waived pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13A(4).

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.14(144) Waivers. The registration fee and certified copy fee are waived if the expenses of the birth are reimbursed under the medical assistance program established by Iowa Code chapter 249A or if the parent is indigent and unable to pay the expenses of the birth and no other means of payment is available to the parent.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.15(144) Fee deposit. Birth registration and certified copy fees collected on behalf of the state registrar and forwarded to the state registrar will be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the appropriate state fund.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.16(144) Responsibilities of institutions. Institutions responsible for filing certificates of live birth shall collect both the registration fee and the certified copy fee from the parent.

96.16(1) The institution shall complete the Summary of Fee Report for Birth Registration and Certified Copy form. The institution shall submit the completed form and the total fee amount by check or money order to the state registrar within seven days of the live birth or as directed by the state registrar. All live births shall be reported and indicate for each birth that:

- a. The fee was collected for the registration and certified copy;
- b. The fee was waived, as applicable, and the reason for waiver; or
- c. No fee was collected after a good-faith effort was made.

96.16(2) If a late birth registration fee is received, it shall be noted on the original Summary of Fee Report for Birth Registration and Certified Copy form.

96.16(3) The institution shall maintain copies of the submitted Summary of Fee Report for Birth Registration and Certified Copy form for three state fiscal years.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.17(144) Responsibility for births occurring in non-institutions and non-birthing institutions.

96.17(1) The state registrar will collect the registration and certified copy fees and complete a Summary of Fee Report for Birth Registration and Certified Copy form.

96.17(2) If a late birth registration fee is received, it will be noted on the original Summary of Fee Report for Birth Registration and Certified Copy form.

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—96.18(144) Delayed birth registration—one year or more after event. All Iowa births registered one year or more after the date of the birth shall be prepared on a Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form. The state registrar will require documentary evidence to prove the facts of the birth pursuant to subrule 96.18(2). The delayed birth record will be registered and maintained solely at the state registrar's office.

96.18(1) Application—certificate form. A completed Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form shall be signed before a notary and filed with the state registrar by the following applicants in the indicated order of priority:

- a. The registrant, if 18 years of age or older, whose birth occurred in Iowa but was not recorded within one year of the birth;
- b. The registrant's parent or current legal court-appointed guardian; or
- c. If no parent or legal guardian exists, a member of the registrant's family who has direct tangible interest and entitlement and who is competent to affirm to the accuracy of the information.

96.18(2) Facts to be established.

- a. The applicant shall submit a notification of record search certified by the state registrar that will indicate that no prior certificate of live birth is on file for the person whose delayed birth record is to be

filed. The notification of record search will be returned to the applicant and will not be exchanged for a certified copy of delayed certificate of live birth.

b. The applicant shall substantiate the following with documentary evidence:

(1) The full name of the registrant at the time of the birth, except that the delayed certificate may reflect the name established by adoption or legitimation when such evidence is submitted;

(2) The date and place of the birth;

(3) The full name of the mother prior to any marriage as it is listed on her birth certificate;

(4) The full name of the mother at the time of the birth; and

(5) The full name of the mother's legal spouse. However, if the mother was not married at the time of conception or birth or at any time during the period between conception and birth, the name of a second parent shall not be entered on the delayed certificate unless the child has been adopted or legitimated or parentage has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

96.18(3) *Documentary evidence.*

a. To be acceptable for purposes of registration, the name of the registrant and the date and place of birth entered on a Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form shall be supported at a minimum by the following documentary evidence:

(1) Two pieces of dated documentary evidence if the Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form is filed within seven years after the registrant's date of birth; or

(2) Three pieces of dated documentary evidence if the Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form is filed seven years or more after the registrant's date of birth.

b. Each piece of documentary evidence must be from an independent source. Facts of parentage shall be supported by at least one of the documents.

c. Documentary evidence shall be in the form of the original record, a certified copy thereof, or a notarized statement from the custodian of the record or document on the custodian's letterhead.

d. All documentary evidence submitted shall consistently support the facts of birth to be established.

e. All documentary evidence shall have been executed at least five years prior to the date of filing or shall have been established prior to the registrant's seventh birthday.

f. Documents not acceptable to establish a delayed certificate of live birth include but are not limited to:

- (1) Baptismal record,
- (2) Confirmation record,
- (3) Family bible entries,
- (4) Hospital commemorative birth certificate,
- (5) Crib card,
- (6) Cradle roll,
- (7) Baby book memento, and
- (8) Personal affidavit.

96.18(4) *Abstraction and certification by the state registrar.* The state registrar will abstract on the Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form a description of each document submitted to support the facts of birth. This description will include:

a. The title or description of the document;

b. The name and address of the custodian who has attested to the fact on the original documents in the custodian's custody;

c. The date of the original filing of the document being abstracted; and

d. The information regarding the registrant's birth and parentage.

96.18(5) *Acceptance of documentary evidence for registration.*

a. The state registrar will by signature certify that:

(1) No prior certificate of live birth is on file for the person whose birth is to be recorded;

(2) The evidence has been reviewed and substantiates the alleged facts of the birth; and

(3) The abstract of the evidence appearing on the Delayed Certificate of Live Birth form accurately reflects the nature and content of the documents.

b. All documents submitted in support of the delayed registration of live birth will be returned to the applicant after review, abstraction, and registration.

96.18(6) *Denial of registration.*

a. When the applicant does not submit substantiating evidence or the state registrar finds reason to question the validity or adequacy of the evidence submitted to establish a delayed certificate of live birth, the state registrar will not register the delayed certificate of live birth. The written notice of refusal from the state registrar will include:

- (1) The rejected form;
- (2) The Delayed Birth Evidence Refusal form; and
- (3) Information related to the applicant's right of appeal to the district court pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.17 and 144.18.

b. The application to establish a delayed certificate of live birth will be dismissed if not actively pursued within six months of the date the notice of refusal was sent to the applicant.

96.18(7) *Duties of the county registrar.* The county registrar may assist the registrant, registrant's parent, or current court-appointed guardian in the completion and notarization of the delayed form, excluding the portion restricted for state use only. The county registrar may forward the form, documents and fees to the state registrar for final review and possible acceptance.

96.18(8) *Fees.* Administrative and certified copy fees will be charged as provided in rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0143D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 144.12, 144.13, 144.13A, 144.14, 144.15, 144.17, 144.18, 233.2(2) "c" and 600.15.

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CHAPTER 97
DEATH REGISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF DEAD HUMAN BODIES

[Prior to 12/12/12, see [641] 98.2, Chs 99, 101]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—97.1(144) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions in 641—Chapter 95 apply.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.2(144) Forms—property of department. All forms, certificates and reports pertaining to the registration of death events are the property of the department and will be surrendered to the state registrar upon demand.

97.2(1) The forms supplied or approved for reporting death events will be used for official purposes as provided for by law, rules and instructions of the state registrar.

97.2(2) No forms, except those furnished or approved by the state registrar, can be used in the reporting of death events or the making of copies of vital records.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.3(144) Standard registration of death—up to one year. Iowa death records submitted for registration within one year from the date of death will be prepared on the standard Certificate of Death form.

97.3(1) The county in which the death occurs or in which the dead human body is found is the county of death.

97.3(2) If the death occurs in a moving conveyance, the county in which the dead human body is first removed from the conveyance is the county of death.

97.3(3) Each person with a duty related to death certificates shall participate in the electronic death record system. A person with a duty related to a death certificate includes but is not limited to a physician as defined in Iowa Code section 135.1, a physician assistant, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a funeral director and a county recorder.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.4(144) Standard registration of fetal death—up to one year. Iowa fetal death records submitted for registration within one year from the date of fetal death shall be prepared on the standard Certificate of Fetal Death form. A fetal death certificate shall not be filed after one year from the date of the event. A fetal death record shall not be entered into the electronic death record system.

97.4(1) When a fetal death occurs in an institution, the person in charge of the institution or the person's designee, the physician in attendance at or after delivery, or a medical examiner may assist in preparation of the Certificate of Fetal Death form as directed by the state registrar.

97.4(2) In cases in which a fetus has reached the gestation period of 20 completed weeks or more or a weight of 350 grams or more, a Certificate of Fetal Death form shall be:

- a. Registered and maintained solely at the state registrar's office; and
- b. Filed within three days after delivery and prior to final disposition of the fetus.

97.4(3) The county in which the dead human fetus is found is the county of death. The certificate of fetal death shall be filed within three days after the fetus is found.

97.4(4) If the fetal death occurs in a moving conveyance, the county in which the fetus is first removed from the conveyance is the county of death.

97.4(5) A blank Certificate of Fetal Death form shall be used only by the state registrar or authorized agents.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.5(144) Preparation of the certificate of death or fetal death.

97.5(1) The funeral director or person other than the funeral director who first assumes custody of a dead human body or fetus for the purposes of disposition shall:

- a. Obtain the personal data from the next of kin or the best-qualified person or source available;

b. Obtain the medical certification of cause of death from the medical certifier; and
c. Within three days after the death and prior to final disposition of the dead human body, file the completed certificate of death using the electronic statewide vital records system or, within three days after delivery and prior to disposition of the fetus, file the completed certificate of fetal death with the state registrar.

97.5(2) The funeral director or person other than the funeral director who first assumes custody of the dead human body for the purposes of disposition shall prepare the certificate of death using the electronic statewide vital records system.

97.5(3) The funeral director or person other than the funeral director who first assumes custody of the dead fetus for the purposes of disposition shall prepare the certificate of fetal death on the official form and paper issued by the state registrar.

97.5(4) Unless otherwise directed by the state registrar, a certificate of fetal death will be accepted for filing and registration only when:

- a. All names are documented in the spaces provided;
- b. All items are completed as required;
- c. No alterations or erasures are apparent;
- d. All signatures are original and genuine and are in dark blue or black ink;
- e. The certificate presented for registration is on the approved form and official paper prescribed by the state registrar;
- f. Data are consistent with the facts of death; and
- g. The form is prepared in conformity with these rules or instructions issued by the state registrar.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.6(144) Medical certification of death. The funeral director shall submit the completed fact of death portion of the certificate of death to the physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or medical examiner for the completion of the medical portion.

97.6(1) For a natural cause of death, the physician, physician assistant or advanced registered nurse practitioner in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition that resulted in death shall complete and sign the medical certification within 72 hours after receipt of the death certificate from the funeral director or individual who initially assumed custody of the body.

97.6(2) If there is a non-natural cause of death, the state medical examiner or county medical examiner shall be notified and shall conduct an investigation.

97.6(3) If the decedent was an infant or child and the cause of death is not known, a medical examiner shall conduct an investigation and an autopsy shall be performed as necessary to exclude a non-natural cause of death.

97.6(4) If upon investigation into a death, the state medical examiner or county medical examiner determines that a preexisting natural disease or condition was the likely cause of death and that the death does not affect the public interest as described in Iowa Code section 331.802(3), the state medical examiner or county medical examiner may elect to defer to the physician, physician assistant or advanced registered nurse practitioner in charge of the patient's preexisting condition the certification of the cause of death.

97.6(5) When an investigation is required by the state medical examiner or county medical examiner, the state medical examiner or county medical examiner shall investigate the cause and manner of death and shall complete and sign the medical certification within 72 hours after determination of the cause and manner of death.

97.6(6) The medical certifier completing the medical certification of cause of death shall attest to the accuracy of the medical certification either by signature or by an electronic process approved by the state registrar.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.7(144) Medical certification of fetal death.

97.7(1) The medical certification for a fetal death shall be completed by the physician in attendance at or after delivery of the fetus within 72 hours after delivery, except when an investigation is required by a medical examiner.

97.7(2) When an investigation by a medical examiner is required, or when a fetal death occurs without medical attendance upon the mother at or after delivery, the medical examiner shall investigate the cause of fetal death and shall complete the medical certification of the fetal death within 72 hours after taking charge of the case.

97.7(3) The physician or medical examiner completing the medical certification of fetal death shall attest to the accuracy either by signature or by an electronic process approved by the state registrar.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.8(144) Medical certifier.

97.8(1) Only an Iowa-licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or medical examiner shall certify to the cause and manner of death.

97.8(2) If the medical certifier is unavailable, an alternate Iowa-licensed medical certifier may complete the cause and manner of death when:

- a. The alternate medical certifier has access to the medical history of the case;
- b. The alternate medical certifier views the deceased at the time of death or after death has occurred; and
- c. The death is from natural causes.

97.8(3) In all other cases in which a medical certifier is unavailable, the medical examiner shall prepare the medical certification of cause of death.

97.8(4) The medical certifier who signs the medical certification on a certificate of death shall be entitled to view the death record through the electronic statewide vital records system for up to one year from the date of death.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.9(144) Report of autopsy findings.

97.9(1) In cases in which an autopsy is to be performed, it shall not be necessary to defer the entry of the cause of death pending a full report of microscopic or toxicological studies.

97.9(2) In any case in which the gross findings of an autopsy are inadequate to determine the cause of death, the medical certifier shall mark the cause of death as “pending investigation” on the certificate and sign the certificate. Immediately after the medical data necessary for determining the cause of death have been made known, the medical certifier shall provide to the state registrar a signed statement that identifies the decedent and the cause of death.

97.9(3) In any case in which the autopsy findings significantly change the medical diagnosis of cause of death, the medical certifier shall make a report of the cause of death and submit it to the state registrar as soon as the findings are available. Such report shall be a signed statement that identifies the decedent and the revised cause of death. Such report shall amend the original certificate, and the report shall be maintained in a sealed file.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.10(144) Extension of time. If the medical certifier is unable to complete the medical certification of cause of death or if the funeral director is unable to obtain the personal information about the deceased within the statutory time period, the funeral director shall file the certificate of death or fetal death with all available information.

97.10(1) Such certificate of death or fetal death shall be considered appropriate authority to issue a burial-transit permit.

97.10(2) As soon as possible, the person responsible for completing the information missing from the original certificate shall report the missing information to the state registrar.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.11(144) Removal of a dead human body or fetus.

97.11(1) A person assuming custody of a dead human body shall:

- a. Contact the attending physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and receive confirmation the death was from natural causes and that the physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner will assume responsibility for certifying the cause of death; or

b. Contact the medical examiner and receive authorization to remove the dead human body if the case is within the jurisdiction of the medical examiner.

97.11(2) A person assuming custody of a dead human fetus shall:

a. Contact the attending physician and receive confirmation the death was from natural causes and that the physician will assume responsibility for certifying to the cause of fetal death; or

b. Contact the medical examiner and receive authorization to remove the dead human fetus if the case is within the jurisdiction of the medical examiner.

97.11(3) A person other than a funeral director, medical examiner, or emergency medical service provider who assumes custody of a dead human body or fetus shall first contact the state registrar for instructions for registering the certificate of death or fetal death. After review and registration of the certificate of death or fetal death, the state registrar will issue a burial-transit permit pursuant to rule 641—97.12(144) prior to removal of the dead human body or fetus from the place of death.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.12(144) Burial-transit permit. If a person other than a funeral director, medical examiner, or emergency medical service assumes custody of a dead human body or fetus, the person is mandated to secure a burial-transit permit pursuant to rule 641—97.11(144) and Iowa Code section 144.32. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 144, an unlicensed employee of the funeral establishment shall be considered an agent of the funeral director.

97.12(1) The burial-transit permit will be issued upon a form prescribed by the state registrar and will state:

- a. The name of the decedent;
- b. The date and place of death;
- c. If the death was from a communicable disease;
- d. The name and location of the cemetery, crematory, or other location where final disposition of the remains is to be made;
- e. The method of disposition;
- f. That a certificate of death or fetal death has been filed; and
- g. That permission is granted to inter, remove or otherwise dispose of the dead human body or fetus.

97.12(2) To be valid, a burial-transit permit will not be issued prior to the presentation of the completed and registered certificate of death or certificate of fetal death. The burial-transit permit must be issued by the county medical examiner, a funeral director, or the state registrar. The burial-transit permit shall be obtained prior to the removal of the dead human body or fetus from the place of death and shall accompany the body or fetus to the place of final disposition. The person responsible for obtaining the burial-transit permit shall provide the permit to the person in charge of the place of final disposition.

97.12(3) The person in charge of the place of final disposition shall ensure that all of the requirements of this chapter relative to the burial-transit permit have been complied with before the final disposition of the remains. Such person shall retain the burial-transit permit for a period of one year from the date of the final disposition.

97.12(4) A burial-transit permit will not be issued to a person other than a licensed funeral director if the death or fetal death was caused by a suspected or known “communicable disease” as defined by Iowa Code section 139A.2.

97.12(5) In cases in which a fetus has reached the gestation period of 20 completed weeks or more, or a weight of 350 grams or more, a burial-transit permit will be obtained prior to the final disposition of the fetus.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.13(144) Transportation and disposition of a dead human body or fetus.

97.13(1) A dead human body or fetus shall be transported only after enclosure in a container for transfer that will control odor and prevent leakage of body fluids unless the body or fetus has been embalmed or is being transported by a licensed funeral director, emergency medical service provider or medical examiner. The transport of a dead human body or fetus shall be in a manner that is respectful of the dead, the feelings of relatives, and the sensibilities of the community.

97.13(2) When a dead human body or fetus is transported from the state for final disposition, the burial-transit permit shall accompany the body or fetus. When a dead human body or fetus is brought into the state for final disposition, a burial-transit permit under the law of the state in which the death occurred shall accompany the body or fetus.

97.13(3) If the final disposition of a dead human body or fetus is cremation at a licensed cremation establishment, scattering of cremated remains shall be subject to the local ordinances of the political subdivision and any and all regulations of the cemetery, if applicable, in which the scattering site is located. However, such local ordinances and cemetery regulations shall not allow the scattering of cremated remains upon public property or upon private property without the property owner's consent. In the absence of an applicable local ordinance or cemetery regulation, the scattering of cremated remains shall not be allowed upon any public property or upon private property without the property owner's consent. Cremation shall be considered final disposition by the department, and no further burial-transit permit shall be needed.

97.13(4) If the final disposition of a dead human body or fetus is burial, interment, or entombment, local ordinances of the political subdivision in which the final disposition site is located and any and all regulations of the cemetery, if applicable, shall apply. In the absence of an applicable local ordinance, the depth of the grave at its shallowest point shall be at least three feet from the top of the burial container.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.14(144) Disinterment permits.

97.14(1) A disinterment permit may be issued as follows:

a. Disinterment of a dead human body or fetus, without a court order, shall be allowed for the purpose of autopsy or reburial only and then only if supervised by a funeral director.

b. Disinterment of cremated remains, without a court order, shall be allowed but only if supervised by a funeral director.

c. The state registrar, without a court order, will not issue a permit without the consent of the person authorized to control the decedent's remains under Iowa Code section 144C.5.

d. Disinterment of a dead body or fetus for the purpose of reburial may be allowed by court order only upon a showing of substantial benefit to the public and then only if supervised by a funeral director.

e. Disinterment of a dead body or fetus for the purpose of autopsy by court order shall be allowed only when reasonable cause is shown that someone is criminally or civilly responsible for such death, after hearing, upon reasonable notice prescribed by the court to the person authorized to control the decedent's remains under Iowa Code section 144C.5 and then only if supervised by a funeral director.

f. Disinterment of a dead body or fetus for the purpose of cremation may be allowed by court order if supervised by a funeral director. Subsequent to the disinterment, cremation of the body will only be allowed upon a determination by the state or county medical examiner that the death was due to natural causes.

97.14(2) A permit for disinterment will be issued by the state registrar according to rules adopted pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A or when ordered by the district court of the county in which such body is buried. A person authorized to control final disposition of a decedent's remains under Iowa Code section 144C.5 is an interested person and shall be entitled to notice prior to the obtaining of a court order.

97.14(3) Disinterment permits are mandated for any relocation above ground or below ground of remains from the original site of interment. Disinterment permits will be valid for 30 days after the date the permit is signed by the state registrar. Disinterment permits are issued on a form as prescribed by the state registrar with copies to be distributed as follows:

a. One copy filed with the sexton or person in charge of the cemetery in which disinterment is to be made;

b. One copy to be used during transportation of the remains;

c. One copy filed with the sexton or person in charge of the cemetery of reburial; and

d. One copy to be returned to the state registrar by the funeral director within ten days after the date of disinterment.

97.14(4) When removed from the vault for final burial, a dead human body or fetus, properly embalmed and placed in a receiving vault, shall not be considered a disinterment.

97.14(5) The following persons who are competent adults may acquire a disinterment permit without a court order pursuant to Iowa Code sections 144.34 and 144C.5 in the following descending order:

- a. A designee, or alternate designee, acting pursuant to the decedent's declaration.
- b. The surviving spouse of the decedent, if not legally separated from the decedent, whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- c. A surviving child of the decedent or, if there is more than one surviving child, a majority of the surviving children whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- d. The surviving parent or parents of the decedent whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- e. A surviving grandchild of the decedent or, if there is more than one surviving grandchild, a majority of the surviving grandchildren whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- f. A surviving sibling of the decedent or, if there is more than one surviving sibling, a majority of the surviving siblings whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- g. A surviving grandparent of the decedent or, if there is more than one surviving grandparent, a majority of the surviving grandparents whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- h. A person in the next degree of kinship to the decedent in the order named by law to inherit the estate of the decedent under the rules of inheritance for intestate succession or, if there is more than one such surviving person, a majority of such surviving persons whose whereabouts are reasonably ascertainable.
- i. A person who knows the identity of the decedent and who signs an affidavit affirming the identity of the decedent and assuming the right to control final disposition of the decedent's remains and the responsibility to pay any expense associated with such final disposition. A person who affirms the identity of the decedent pursuant to this paragraph is liable for all damages that result, directly or indirectly, from that affirmation.
- j. The county medical examiner, if responsible for the decedent's remains.

97.14(6) A funeral director may await a court order before proceeding with disinterment of a decedent's remains if the funeral director is aware of a dispute among:

- a. Persons who are members of the same class of persons described in subrule 97.14(5); or
- b. Persons who are authorized under subrule 97.14(5) and the executor named in the decedent's will or personal representative appointed by the court.

97.14(7) Due consideration under this rule shall be given to the public health, the preferences of a person authorized to control final disposition of a decedent's remains under Iowa Code section 144C.5, and any court order.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.15(144) Delayed death registration—one year or more after event. Iowa deaths registered one year or more after the date of death shall be prepared on a Delayed Certificate of Death form developed by the state registrar. The state registrar will require documentary evidence to prove the facts of the death pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.16. The delayed certificate of death will be registered and maintained solely at the state registrar's office.

97.15(1) Application. Registration of a delayed certificate of death may be requested by the surviving next of kin of the deceased, or the surviving next of kin's legal representative, in the following descending order:

- a. Executor of the decedent's estate;
- b. Spouse, if not legally separated from the decedent;
- c. Child or legal guardian of the child if the child is under the age of majority;
- d. Parent;
- e. Grandchild or legal guardian of the grandchild if the grandchild is under the age of majority;
- f. Sibling;
- g. Grandparent; or
- h. Funeral director responsible for the disposition of the decedent.

97.15(2) Facts to be established.

- a. The applicant shall submit a notification of record search certified by the state registrar that will indicate that no prior certificate of death is on file for the person whose delayed death record is to be filed.

The notification of record search will be returned to the applicant and will not be exchanged for a certified copy of the delayed certificate of death.

b. The applicant shall substantiate the following with documentary evidence:

- (1) The full legal name and sex of the deceased at the time of the death;
- (2) The date and place of birth;
- (3) The date and time of death;
- (4) The place of death, including the type of place and location where the death occurred;
- (5) The method and location of the final disposition;
- (6) The full name and address of the person responsible for the final disposition;
- (7) Cause and manner of death; and
- (8) The full name, address, and relationship to the decedent of the person applying to register the delayed certificate of death.

97.15(3) *Documentary evidence.*

a. The application to register the delayed certificate of death shall be supported by a minimum of the following:

(1) An affidavit of the person filing the certificate attesting to the accuracy of the information on the certificate; and

(2) Three dated documents from independent sources that consistently support the information necessary pursuant to subrule 97.15(2). The documents shall be in the form of the original record, a certified copy thereof, or a notarized statement from the custodian of the record or document on the custodian's letterhead. Personal affidavits are not acceptable.

b. The state registrar may require additional documentary evidence to prove the facts of the death event.

97.15(4) *Abstraction and certification by the state registrar.* The state registrar will abstract on the Delayed Certificate of Death form a description of each document submitted to support the facts of death. This description will include:

a. The title or description of the document;

b. The name and address of the custodian who attested to the facts on the original documents in the custodian's custody;

c. The date of the original filing of the document being abstracted; and

d. The information regarding the death for delayed registration.

97.15(5) *Acceptance of documentary evidence for registration.* All documents submitted in support of the delayed registration will be returned to the applicant after review, abstraction, and registration. The state registrar will by signature certify that:

a. No prior certificate of death is on file for the decedent;

b. The evidence has been reviewed and substantiates the facts of death; and

c. The abstract of the evidence appearing on the delayed certificate of death accurately reflects the nature and content of the documents.

97.15(6) *Denial of registration.* In the absence of adequate substantiating evidence or if the state registrar finds reason to question the validity or adequacy of the evidence necessary to establish a delayed certificate of death, the state registrar will not register the delayed record.

a. The written notice of rejection from the state registrar will include:

(1) The Delayed Certificate of Death form stamped "rejected"; and

(2) The Delayed Evidence Refusal form.

b. Applications for a delayed certificate of death that have not been completed within one year from the date of application may be dismissed at the discretion of the state registrar. Upon dismissal, the state registrar will advise the applicant, and all documents submitted in support of such registration will be returned to the applicant.

97.15(7) *Duties of county registrar.* The county registrar may assist the applicant in the completion and notarization of the Delayed Certificate of Death form, excluding the portion restricted for state use only. The county registrar may forward the partially completed Delayed Certificate of Death form, documents and fees to the state registrar for final review and possible acceptance.

97.15(8) Fees. Administrative and certified copy fees will be charged as provided in rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.16(144) Registration of presumptive death.

97.16(1) A petition shall be filed with the district court in the county where the presumptive death occurred and shall be supported with the completed Affidavit of Personal Knowledge of a Missing Person form. The form shall be completed by the surviving next of kin of the deceased, or the surviving next of kin's legal representative, in the following descending order:

- a. Spouse, if not legally separated from the decedent;
- b. Child or the child's legal guardian if the child is under the age of majority;
- c. Parent;
- d. Grandchild or the grandchild's legal guardian if the grandchild is under the age of majority;
- e. Sibling;
- f. Grandparent;
- g. Aunt or uncle;
- h. Niece or nephew; or
- i. A person in the next degree of kinship to the decedent in the order named by law to inherit the estate of the decedent pursuant to Iowa Code sections 633.210 through 633.226.

97.16(2) In addition to the Affidavit of Personal Knowledge of a Missing Person form or in the absence of the next of kin, the petition may be supported by the following:

- a. Affidavit by Employer for an Employee Who Was Working at Time of Disappearance form;
- b. Affidavit by Government Official for a Government Employee Missing While Involved in Rescue Efforts form; or
- c. Affidavit by Reliable Informant of Missing Person form.

97.16(3) The state registrar will provide the affidavit forms and the certificate of presumptive death. The affidavits and the certificate of presumptive death will be registered and maintained solely at the state registrar's office.

97.16(4) Upon presentation of a certified copy of a court order, the state registrar will file a certificate of presumptive death pursuant to Iowa Code sections 633.517 through 633.520. The order from the district court shall only establish the presumptive death record.

97.16(5) In cases under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner, the certified copy of the court order and the completed supporting affidavits listed in subrules 97.16(1) and 97.16(2) shall be delivered to the medical examiner. The medical examiner will complete the certificate of presumptive death and certify to the cause of death.

97.16(6) The certificate of presumptive death will be registered and maintained solely at the state registrar's office.

97.16(7) The certificate of presumptive death will be recorded based on the date of the court order and shall not be registered as a delayed certificate of death.

97.16(8) If the missing person is located and found to be alive, the certificate of presumptive death will be voided and removed from the vital records system of registration. Any issued certified copies shall be surrendered to the state registrar.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.17(144) Release or final disposition of a dead human body or fetus by an institution.

97.17(1) When a dead human body or fetus is released by an institution, the person in charge of the institution shall maintain a record showing:

- a. Name of the deceased;
- b. Date, time, and place of death;
- c. Name, title, and license number of person who pronounced death;
- d. Name and address of the medical certifier;
- e. Name and address of the person to whom the dead human body or fetus is released; and
- f. Date of removal of the dead human body or fetus from the institution.

97.17(2) When a dead human body or fetus is released or final disposition is completed by an institution, the person in charge of the institution shall keep a record showing the date, place, and manner of release or final disposition.

97.17(3) At the direction of the state registrar, the institution shall provide the information listed in subrule 97.17(1) to the funeral director or person acting as such who assumes custody of the dead human body for purposes of final disposition.

97.17(4) Records maintained under this rule will be retained for a period of not less than ten years and will be made available for inspection by the state registrar upon demand.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—97.18(144) Additional record by funeral director.

97.18(1) In addition to filing any certificate or other form required by Iowa Code chapter 144, a funeral director or other person who removes from the place of death or transports or completes final disposition of a dead human body or fetus shall maintain a record that shall identify the following:

- a. Name of the deceased;
- b. Date, time, and place of death;
- c. Name and address of the person to whom the dead human body or fetus is released;
- d. Name of institution or other place of death releasing the dead human body or fetus;
- e. Date of removal from the place of death; and
- f. Place and method of final disposition of the dead human body or fetus.

97.18(2) Records maintained under this rule shall be retained for a period of not less than ten years at the funeral establishment responsible for disposition and shall be made available for inspection by the state registrar upon demand.

[ARC 0144D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 135.11(7), 144.12, 144.16 through 144.18, 144.26 through 144.29, 144.30 through 144.35, 144.47, 144.49 through 144.51, 144C.5, 331.802(3) and 633.517 through 633.520.

[Filed ARC 0483C (Notice ARC 0376C, IAB 10/3/12), IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]¹

[Filed ARC 2276C (Notice ARC 2156C, IAB 9/30/15), IAB 12/9/15, effective 1/13/16]

[Filed ARC 5199C (Notice ARC 5087C, IAB 7/15/20), IAB 10/7/20, effective 11/11/20]

[Filed ARC 9617C (Notice ARC 9491C, IAB 8/20/25), IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

[Filed ARC 0144D (Notice ARC 9946C, IAB 1/7/26), IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

¹ January 16, 2013, effective date of Chapter 97 [ARC 0483C] delayed until the adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 98
MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

[Prior to 12/12/12, see [641] Ch 96, 99.13]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—98.1(144,595) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions in 641—Chapter 95 apply.
[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.2(144,595) Forms—property of department. All forms, certificates and reports pertaining to the registration of a marriage are the property of the department and shall be surrendered to the state registrar upon demand.

98.2(1) The forms supplied or approved for reporting a marriage will be used for official purposes as provided for by statute, rules and instructions of the state registrar.

98.2(2) No forms, except those furnished or approved by the state registrar, can be used in the reporting of a marriage or the making of copies of vital records.

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.3(144,595) Standard registration of marriage—up to one year. A marriage event that takes place in Iowa shall be prepared on the standard Certificate of Marriage form and submitted for registration within one year from the date of marriage.

98.3(1) Prior to marriage, the applicants shall:

a. Obtain an Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form from the county registrar;

b. Submit to the county registrar the completed application and fee pursuant to Iowa Code section 331.605; and

c. Receive a license to marry in Iowa and a Certificate of Marriage form from the county registrar.

98.3(2) Once the marriage is solemnized, the completed certificate of marriage will be filed with the county registrar where the license to marry was issued. The county registrar will then forward the certificate of marriage to the state registrar for filing.

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.4(144,595) Application for a license to marry in Iowa.

98.4(1) The Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form is available from any county registrar. The applicants are the parties to be married.

98.4(2) The application will not be processed until all items on the form, including the affidavit of a competent and disinterested person, have been completed. The affidavit shall be completed and signed in front of a notary public by an individual of legal age who is acquainted with both applicants who plan to marry. A family member may serve as the competent and disinterested person.

98.4(3) Each applicant shall verify the personal information by notarized signature.

98.4(4) If an applicant is 16 or 17 years of age, the Certificate of Consent of Underage Party to Marry form shall be completed in accordance with Iowa Code section 595.2(4) and shall be approved by a judge in the county's judicial district before the application for a marriage license may be accepted by the county registrar. Persons 15 years of age or younger may not marry in Iowa.

98.4(5) The Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form shall be signed in front of a notary public by both parties to be married and their competent and disinterested person. By signature, the applicants and their competent and disinterested person are attesting that the applicants are:

a. Eighteen years of age or older or, if either or both are 16 or 17 years of age, that they have provided a signed Certificate of Consent of Underage Party to Marry form;

b. Competent to enter into a civil contract pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.1A;

c. Not legally married to each other and that neither is legally married to someone else who is living; and

d. Acknowledging that they have provided accurate information on the application form.

98.4(6) An applicant is not required to be a U.S. citizen.

98.4(7) The Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form shall be submitted to the registrar in the county where the application and marriage certificate are to be filed. The marriage license is valid in any county in Iowa.

98.4(8) A fee is due upon the submittal of a completed Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form pursuant to Iowa Code section 331.605(1) “g.”

98.4(9) At the time of completion of the Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form, the applicants shall indicate the adoption of the legal name to be used after marriage pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.5(1). When the application is filed, the county registrar will enter the legal name on the License to Marry in Iowa form and the original Certificate of Marriage form. Once the application is filed, any changes to the legal name to be adopted shall only be made prior to the marriage by reapplication and repayment of the application fee unless it can be proven that an obvious typographical error was made when the license or the certificate was prepared. An individual shall have only one legal name at any one time pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.5(2).

98.4(10) The original certificate of marriage will not later be modified to reflect a court-ordered legal change of name.

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.5(144,595) License to marry.

98.5(1) Upon receipt and acceptance of a completed Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form, the county registrar may issue the license to marry. When the marriage license valid date is computed, the day of application will be excluded. The license will become valid after the expiration of three calendar days after the date of application to marry.

98.5(2) The three-day waiting period may be waived by a district judge in the county’s judicial district pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.4. An Application for Waiver of 3-Day Waiting Period form is available from the county registrar. If the waiver is granted, the county registrar will collect the \$5 fee for the waiver pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.4.

98.5(3) When a license is issued, the county registrar will provide the applicant the Certificate of Marriage form and provide instructions to ensure the return of a complete and accurate certificate of marriage for filing.

98.5(4) If the license to marry in Iowa is not retrieved from the county registrar within six months from the date of application, the application is void.

98.5(5) The license to marry is proof that proper application to marry in Iowa has been made. The parties to be married shall present the license to the person who will solemnize the marriage pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.10.

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.6(144,595) Certificate of marriage.

98.6(1) At the time the license to marry in Iowa is issued, the county registrar will also prepare the original copy of the Certificate of Marriage form. The person solemnizing the marriage shall complete the blank items pertaining to the marriage ceremony and obtain the required signatures.

98.6(2) All participants in the marriage ceremony shall be present at the same time and location within the geographic boundaries of the state of Iowa, including the parties to be married, two witnesses and the officiant. Marriage ceremonies shall not occur by proxy, telephone, or other electronic means.

98.6(3) After the marriage ceremony:

a. The parties married shall sign, at a minimum, their first and last legal name on the Certificate of Marriage form as indicated on the Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form; and

b. Two witnesses present at the ceremony and the officiant shall sign and print their names on the Certificate of Marriage form in the spaces provided. If there is more than one officiant, the signature and name of only one of the officiants shall be on the Certificate of Marriage form.

98.6(4) Photocopies of the certificate of marriage are prohibited prior to registration of the certificate with the county registrar. The officiant shall not affix any kind of seal to the certificate of marriage.

98.6(5) Within 15 days after the marriage ceremony, the officiant who solemnized the marriage shall file for registration the certificate of marriage with the county registrar that issued the marriage license, except as directed pursuant to Iowa Code section 595.16.

98.6(6) Upon registration of the certificate of marriage, the completed Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form becomes part of the record of marriage, including the granted three-day waiver and accepted consent to marriage of a minor, if applicable.

98.6(7) Original certificates of marriage registered by the county registrar shall be forwarded to the state registrar weekly or as directed by the state registrar.

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.7(144,595) Delayed registration of marriage—one year or more after date of event. All Iowa marriages registered one year or more after the date of the marriage shall be prepared on the Delayed Certificate of Marriage form. The state registrar will require documentary evidence to establish the facts of the marriage pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.16 and subrule 98.7(2). The delayed marriage record will be registered and maintained solely at the state registrar's office.

98.7(1) Application. A completed Delayed Certificate of Marriage form shall be signed before a notary by both parties to the marriage and filed with the state registrar.

98.7(2) Facts to be established.

a. The applicant shall submit a notification of record search certified by the state registrar that shall indicate that no prior certificate of marriage is on file for the persons whose delayed marriage record is to be filed. The notification of record search will be returned to the applicant and will not be exchanged for a certified copy of a delayed certificate of marriage.

b. The applicant shall substantiate the following with documentary evidence:

- (1) The county in Iowa where the license to marry was issued;
- (2) The full name of the registrants before and after the marriage;
- (3) The date and place of the marriage in Iowa;
- (4) The full names of the registrants' parents;
- (5) The full names of the two witnesses present at the marriage ceremony; and
- (6) The full name and address of the officiant who performed the marriage ceremony.

98.7(3) Documentary evidence.

a. To be acceptable for purposes of registration by the state registrar, the delayed certificate of marriage must be supported by:

(1) All of the following:

1. A copy of the issued license to marry in Iowa or the completed Application for a License to Marry in Iowa form secured from the county registrar in the county where the license to marry was issued;
 2. A notarized affidavit from two witnesses to the wedding ceremony attesting to the facts of the marriage; and
 3. A certified copy transcribed from the official records where the marriage was performed, including the date and place of such marriage as attested to by the custodian of such records; or
- (2) An affidavit of the person who performed the ceremony documenting that there was a marriage and the date and place of such marriage.

b. The state registrar may require additional documentary evidence to prove the facts of the marriage event.

98.7(4) Abstraction and certification by the state registrar. The state registrar will abstract on the Delayed Certificate of Marriage form a description of each document submitted to support the facts of the marriage event. This abstract will include:

- a.* The title, description and signatory from each document presented;
- b.* The date of the original filing of the document being abstracted; and
- c.* The facts of the marriage event as established pursuant to paragraph 98.7(2) "b."

98.7(5) Acceptance of documentary evidence for registration. All documents submitted in support of the delayed registration will be returned to the applicant after review, abstraction, and registration. The state registrar will by signature certify that:

- a.* No prior certificate of marriage is on file for the registrants;

- b. The evidence has been reviewed and substantiates the facts of the marriage event; and
- c. The abstract of the evidence appearing on the delayed certificate of marriage accurately reflects the nature and content of the document.

98.7(6) *Denial of registration.* In the absence of adequate substantiating evidence or if the state registrar finds reason to question the validity or adequacy of the evidence required to establish a delayed certificate of marriage, the state registrar will not register the delayed record.

- a. The written notice of rejection from the state registrar will include:
 - (1) The Delayed Certificate of Marriage form stamped “rejected”; and
 - (2) The Delayed Evidence Refusal form.
- b. Applications for delayed certificates that have not been completed within one year from the date of application may be dismissed at the discretion of the state registrar. Upon dismissal, the state registrar will advise the applicant, and all documents submitted in support of such registration will be returned to the applicant. The state registrar will provide information related to the applicant’s right of appeal to the district court.

c. If a request to establish a delayed certificate of marriage is rejected under the provisions of Iowa Code section 144.16, a petition may be filed with the district court for an order to establish a delayed certificate of marriage. The petition shall:

- (1) Be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the state registrar.
- (2) Allege that diligent efforts by the petitioner have failed to obtain the evidence required in accordance with Iowa Code section 144.16.
- (3) Allege that the state registrar has refused to establish the delayed certificate of marriage.
- (4) Include such other allegations as may be required.
- (5) Be accompanied by a statement of the registration official made in accordance with Iowa Code section 144.16 and all documentary evidence that was submitted to the registration official in support of such registration.
- (6) Be verified by the petitioner.

98.7(7) *Duties of county registrar.* The county registrar may assist the applicant in the completion and notarization of the delayed form, excluding the portion restricted for state use only. The county registrar may forward the partially completed delayed form, documents and fees to the state registrar for final review and possible acceptance.

98.7(8) *Fees.* Administrative and certified copy fees shall be charged as provided in rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—98.8(144,595) Dissolution of marriage or annulment.

98.8(1) The completed Report of Dissolution of Marriage or Annulment form shall be filed with the clerk of district court within one month from the date of the dissolution of marriage or annulment and be prepared on the official paper issued by the state registrar by one of the following means:

- a. Use of a typewriter using a dark blue or black ribbon on the standard form of the report;
- b. Use of a computer program that is preapproved by the state registrar;
- c. Use of an electronic form prescribed by the state registrar; or
- d. As directed by the state registrar.

98.8(2) If an attorney or clerk of district court uses a computer software program to generate a Report of Dissolution of Marriage or Annulment form, the form will be reviewed by the state registrar for approval. The state registrar will deny approval if the form does not conform to the standard Report of Dissolution of Marriage or Annulment form as prescribed.

98.8(3) Clerks of district court shall submit reports of dissolution of marriage or annulment to the state registrar weekly or as directed by the state registrar.

[ARC 0145D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 144.12, 144.16, 331.605(1) “f” and “g,” 595.2(4), 595.4, 595.5, 595.10, and 595.16.

[Filed ARC 0483C (Notice ARC 0376C, IAB 10/3/12), IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]¹

[Filed ARC 4398C (Notice ARC 4127C, IAB 11/21/18), IAB 4/10/19, effective 5/15/19]

[Filed ARC 0145D (Notice ARC 9945C, IAB 1/7/26), IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

- ¹ January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 98 and the adoption of new Chapter 98 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 99
VITAL RECORDS MODIFICATIONS

[Prior to 12/12/12, see [641] Chs 100, 102]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—99.1(144) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions in 641—Chapter 95 apply.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.2(144) Forms—property of department. All forms, certificates and reports pertaining to the registration of vital events are the property of the department and shall be surrendered to the state registrar upon demand.

99.2(1) The forms supplied or approved for reporting vital events will be used for official purposes as provided for by law, rules and instructions of the state registrar.

99.2(2) No forms, except those furnished or approved by the state registrar, can be used in the reporting or modification of vital events or the making of copies of vital records.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.3(144) Forms used in the establishment of new records. The standard certificate form for reporting of live birth, death, fetal death, or marriage in use at the time of the event will be used to prepare a new certificate.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.4(144) Corrections of minor errors in vital record—within one year of event.

99.4(1) Corrections of minor errors may be made by the state registrar within one year and prior to the first anniversary of the date of the event upon observation, upon request of the data provider, upon query, or upon request from an entitled person. Minor errors include obvious errors, omissions, or transpositions of letters in words of common knowledge.

99.4(2) For a certificate of live birth, entitled persons include in the following descending order of priority:

- a. Either parent as shown on the child's certificate of live birth; or
- b. The legal guardian or agency having legal custody of the child.

99.4(3) For a certificate of death or fetal death other than the medical certification, entitled persons include in the following descending order of priority:

- a. The surviving spouse as shown on the certificate of death;
- b. A parent as shown on the certificate of death or fetal death;
- c. The informant as shown on the certificate; or
- d. The data provider in the case of a data entry error.

99.4(4) For a certificate of marriage, entitled persons include:

- a. The county registrar that issued the license to marry; or
- b. Either of the parties married.

99.4(5) Entitled persons requesting a correction shall submit to the state registrar:

- a. A notarized statement and a legible copy of current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar; and
- b. Supporting evidence if requested by the state registrar.

(1) The state registrar will determine a priority of best evidence and may, at the state registrar's discretion, require additional documentary evidence to support the requested correction.

(2) The state registrar will evaluate the evidence submitted in support of any correction, and when there is reason to question the validity or adequacy of the evidence, the state registrar may reject the request for correction and will advise the applicant of the reasons for this action.

99.4(6) Only the state registrar will make corrections on a vital record. The source of information and the date of correction will be documented on the record but will not appear on the certified copy.

99.4(7) There are no administrative fees required to correct a certificate pursuant to this rule.

99.4(8) Certificates corrected pursuant to this rule will not be marked "amended."

99.4(9) Any certified copies of the incorrect certificate shall be surrendered to the state registrar for replacement at no cost pursuant to 641—subrule 95.6(3). Additional certified copies of the corrected certificate may be obtained upon receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar and payment of the fee pursuant to 641—paragraph 95.6(1)“a.”

99.4(10) The corrected certificate will be on file at the county registrar’s office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.5(144) Amendment of certificate of live birth to add first or middle given name—within one year of event.

99.5(1) The first or middle given name for a child whose birth was reported without a first or middle given name may be amended to add the first or middle given name within one year and prior to the first anniversary of the date of the live birth based upon a completed and notarized Affidavit to Add Child’s Given Name form as provided by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.38. The affidavit shall be submitted to the state registrar by entitled persons in the following descending order of priority:

- a. The single parent or both parents as shown on the child’s certificate of live birth;
- b. The mother, in the case of the death or incapacity of the second parent;
- c. The second parent if listed on the birth certificate, in the case of the death or incapacity of the mother; or
- d. The legal guardian or agency having legal custody of the child.

99.5(2) A first or middle given name may be added to the certificate of live birth once in this manner. Thereafter, a first or middle given name shall be changed only upon submission of a court order for a legal change of name from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 674.

99.5(3) An administrative fee shall be charged and remitted pursuant to 641—paragraph 95.6(1)“b.”

99.5(4) The original certificate will be marked “amended” and will be endorsed on the certified copy. The date of amendment and a summary description of the evidence submitted in support of the amendment will be made a part of the record.

99.5(5) The certificate will be on file at the county registrar’s office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.5(6) Any certified copies of the incorrect certificate shall be surrendered for replacement at no cost. Additional certified copies of the amended certificate may be obtained upon the state registrar’s receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar, and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.6(144) Amendment of vital record—one year or more after the event.

99.6(1) Amendments of vital records may be made by the state registrar one year or more after the date of the event upon request from an entitled person or by an order to amend the record by a court of competent jurisdiction. Amendments include the correction of obvious errors, omissions, or transposition of letters in words of common knowledge.

99.6(2) For a certificate of live birth, entitled persons include in the following descending order of priority:

- a. The registrant, if the registrant is of legal age, has reached the age of majority or is an emancipated minor;
- b. Either parent as shown on the child’s certificate of live birth; or
- c. The legal guardian or agency having legal custody of the child.

99.6(3) For a certificate of death or fetal death other than the medical certification, entitled persons include:

- a. The surviving spouse as shown on the certificate of death;
- b. A parent as shown on the certificate of death or fetal death; or
- c. The informant as shown on the certificate of death or fetal death.

99.6(4) Amendment of a medical certification of cause of death or fetal death shall be requested solely by the medical certifier listed on the certificate of death or fetal death.

99.6(5) For a certificate of marriage, entitled persons include either of the parties married.

99.6(6) Entitled persons requesting an amendment shall submit the following to the state registrar:

a. A completed and notarized amendment request on the applicable form as follows:

- (1) Amendment to Certificate of Live Birth form.
- (2) Amendment to Certificate of Death or Fetal Death form.
- (3) Amendment to Certificate of Marriage form;

b. A legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar;

c. Certified copies of one or more pieces of documentary evidence supporting the amendment; and

d. The required fees pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

99.6(7) The documentary evidence shall have been established at least five years prior to the date of the application or within seven years of the date of the event.

a. The state registrar will determine a priority of best evidence and may, at the state registrar's discretion, require additional documentary evidence to support the requested amendment.

b. The state registrar will evaluate the evidence submitted in support of any amendment, and when there is reason to question the validity or adequacy of the evidence, the state registrar may reject the amendment and will advise the applicant of the reasons for this action and provide information related to the applicant's right of appeal to the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.38.

c. If a request to amend a certificate of birth is rejected under the provisions of Iowa Code section 144.38, a petition may be filed with the district court for an order amending a vital record. The petition shall:

(1) Be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the state registrar.

(2) Allege that diligent efforts by the petitioner have failed to obtain the evidence required in accordance with Iowa Code section 144.38.

(3) Allege the state registrar has refused to amend the certificate of vital record.

(4) Include such other allegations as may be required.

(5) Be accompanied by a statement of the registration official made in accordance with Iowa Code section 144.38 and all documentary evidence that was submitted to the registration official in support of such registration.

(6) Be verified by the petitioner.

99.6(8) An administrative fee will be charged and remitted pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

99.6(9) The original certificate will be clearly marked "amended," and the date of the amendment will be endorsed on the certified copy. A summary description of the evidence submitted in support of the amendment will be made a part of the record.

99.6(10) The amended certificate will be on file at the county registrar's office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.6(11) Any certified copies of the incorrect certificate shall be surrendered for replacement at no cost. Additional certified copies of the amended certificate may be obtained upon the state registrar's receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.7(144) Method of amendment of vital records.

99.7(1) Records not on the electronic vital records system will be amended by drawing a single line through the incorrect item and inserting the correct or missing data immediately above or to the side of the item or by completing a blank item. In all cases in which a line must be drawn through an original entry, the line must not obliterate the original entry. The following will be endorsed on or made a part of the record:

a. The word "amended" and the date of the amendment action; and

b. A summary of the evidence submitted in support of the amendment.

99.7(2) Records on the electronic vital records system will be amended by correction of the incorrect item. The following will be endorsed on or made a part of the record:

- a. The word “amended” and the date of the amendment action;
- b. A statement identifying the amendment; and
- c. A summary of the evidence submitted in support of the amendment.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.8(144) Correction or amendment of same item more than once. After a correction or an amendment is made on a vital record, that entry will not be corrected again unless:

99.8(1) It can be proven that an error was made in processing the first correction or amendment; or

99.8(2) A court order is received from a court of competent jurisdiction to correct or amend the item. If a court order for a correction or an amendment is received, an administrative fee will be charged and remitted pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.9(144) Other amendments to certificate of live birth.

99.9(1) The parent’s name or both parents’ names as reported by the parent or parents on the birth worksheet used to establish the certificate of live birth shall only be amended if the amendment is supported by a certified copy of a vital record or amended by an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

99.9(2) Certificates of live birth of deceased persons shall only be amended if the amendment is supported by a certified copy of a vital record or amended by an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.10(144) Correction or substitution of medical certification of cause of death.

99.10(1) Corrections or substitutions of the medical certification of cause of death shall be requested solely by the medical certifier listed on the certificate of death or fetal death.

a. In the event the medical certifier listed on the certificate of death or fetal death is no longer licensed to practice in the state of Iowa, an authorized medical certifier may request correction or substitution of the medical certification of cause of death.

b. For the purposes of this rule, “authorized medical certifier” means an Iowa-licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or medical examiner who has knowledge of and access to the medical records associated with the decedent’s care at the time of death.

99.10(2) The medical certifier may correct the medical certification of cause of death within 12 months of the date of death or fetal death. The request shall be submitted to the state registrar with supporting evidence on official letterhead signed and dated by the medical certifier listed on the certificate of death or fetal death or by an authorized medical certifier.

99.10(3) A correction to the medical certification of the cause of death and substitution of a death certificate requested solely by the medical certifier or by an authorized medical certifier after 12 months from the date of death or fetal death shall be made by order of a court of competent jurisdiction and considered an amendment. However, the medical certification of cause of death may be amended at any time upon submission of a report of autopsy or toxicological findings or additional findings by the county or state medical examiner.

99.10(4) No fee will be charged for correction, substitution or amendment made pursuant to this rule.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.11(144) Correction or amendment to a certificate of marriage.

99.11(1) The request to correct a certificate of marriage during the first year may be made by the county registrar who issued the license to marry. The written request shall be submitted to the state registrar with supporting evidence.

99.11(2) The request to correct or amend a certificate of marriage may be made by either of the parties married. The written request shall be submitted to the state registrar with supporting evidence.

99.11(3) An order from a court of competent jurisdiction is required to correct or amend a legal name after marriage.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.12(144) Correction to a report of dissolution of marriage or annulment.

99.12(1) A written notice to correct a report of dissolution of marriage or annulment may be submitted to the state registrar by the clerk of district court maintaining the record from which the original report was prepared. The notice shall state in what manner the report shall be corrected.

99.12(2) Those items appearing on the Report of Dissolution of Marriage or Annulment form that are not a part of the divorce decree may be corrected either by query or upon application of either party to the dissolution of marriage or annulment or the legal representative.

99.12(3) Corrections to the report of dissolution of marriage or annulment will be accepted only within the first year from the date of dissolution of marriage or annulment.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.13(144) Minimum information required to establish a new certificate of live birth.

99.13(1) A request to establish a new certificate of live birth shall be submitted to the state registrar and include, at a minimum, the following information:

- a. The full name of the child as stated on the original certificate of live birth;
- b. The full name of the child to be listed on the new certificate of live birth;
- c. The date and place of birth as stated on the original certificate of live birth;
- d. The full name of the parent or parents as listed on the original certificate of live birth; and
- e. The full name, place of birth, date of birth, and complete residential address of the parent or parents to be listed on the new certificate of live birth.

99.13(2) The new certificate of live birth will contain the same state file number and registration file date as were assigned to the original certificate of live birth.

99.13(3) The clerk of the court shall, within 30 days of issuance, deliver one certified copy of any adoption decree, any contact preference form or medical history form associated with the certified copy of any adoption decree for the purposes of Iowa Code section 144.24A, and the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144) to the state registrar of vital statistics to prepare a certificate of birth as prescribed in Iowa Code section 144.19.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.14(144) Establishment of new certificate of live birth following adoption.

99.14(1) Upon receipt of a completed Certificate of Adoption Report form or a certified copy of the decree of adoption from a court of competent jurisdiction and the information required pursuant to rule 641—99.13(144), the state registrar will establish a new certificate of live birth for a person who was born in Iowa and has been adopted.

99.14(2) The new certificate of live birth will not be marked “amended.”

99.14(3) When a new certificate of live birth is established, the actual date and place of birth will be shown on the certificate.

99.14(4) The county registrar and state registrar will seal the original certificate of live birth. The state registrar will place the original certificate of live birth and all related adoption information in a sealed file, and the file shall not be opened and inspected except by the state registrar for administrative purposes or upon an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24 or as provided in Iowa Code section 144.24A.

99.14(5) In accordance with Iowa Code section 144.23A, an adopted person may apply to the state registrar to have the adopted person’s original certificate of birth prior to adoption reestablished to include the name of an omitted biological parent.

99.14(6) The new certificate of live birth after adoption shall not be on file at the county registrar’s office.

99.14(7) The state registrar will reveal the date of the adoption and the name and address of the court that issued the adoption decree upon the receipt of a completed, notarized Revelation of County

of Adoption form from an adult adopted person, a biological parent, an adoptive parent, or the legal representative of the adult adopted person, the biological parent, or the adoptive parent pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24.

99.14(8) Administrative and certified copy fees will be charged and remitted pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.15(144) Establishment of new certificate of live birth following a birth by gestational surrogate arrangement.

99.15(1) All live births shall be considered the product of the woman who delivered the live infant and shall be filed in the standard manner, with that woman named as the birth mother on the original record submitted for registration.

99.15(2) For the purpose of filing for registration the record of a live birth by a gestational surrogate, the institution's or non-institution's person responsible for filing the certificate of live birth shall:

- a. Notify the state registrar of the birth of a child pursuant to a gestational surrogate arrangement;
- b. Follow directives for completion of the official birth worksheet;
- c. Submit the birth record for registration based on the birth mother's information; and
- d. Notify the state registrar when the birth record has been submitted for registration.

99.15(3) In addition, the institution's or non-institution's person responsible for filing the record for registration shall:

- a. Provide the prenatal and medical data on the medical portion of the birth worksheet pertinent to the pregnancy and the birth mother's prenatal care;
- b. Waive all birth registration and copy fees as collected on behalf of the state registrar;
- c. Indicate on the registration that the birth mother does not have custody of the infant;
- d. Assist in advising the intended parents of the procedures required to file the original birth record for registration and to reestablish the record to reflect the intended parents' information; and
- e. Advise the birth mother to complete the mother's portion of the birth worksheet and to mark "no" for the social security card for the child.

99.15(4) Two intended parents—both intended parents are biological parents to the child. If the intended mother is the egg donor and the intended father is the sperm donor to the child being carried by the gestational surrogate:

- a. After the birth of the child, the intended parents shall petition a court of competent jurisdiction to establish legal paternity and maternity of the child.
- b. The court shall enter an order requiring the state registrar to reestablish the certificate of live birth naming the intended mother and father as the legal mother and father and requiring the state registrar to seal the original birth certificate and all related documentation.

c. The court order shall:

- (1) Identify the child's full name as stated on the original certificate of live birth;
- (2) State the child's date of birth and place of birth;
- (3) Identify the full names of the birth mother and her legal spouse, if married;
- (4) Disestablish the birth mother and her legal spouse, if married, as the legal parents of the child; and
- (5) Identify the intended parents' full names prior to any marriage, full current legal names, dates of birth, birthplaces, social security numbers, and full current residential address, including county.

d. The intended parents or their legal representative shall:

- (1) Submit a certified copy of the court order to the state registrar;
- (2) Remit administrative and certified copy fees pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144); and
- (3) Include a notarized written request with mailing instructions for the certified copy of the certificate of live birth.

99.15(5) Two intended parents—intended mother is biological mother to the child; her legal spouse is not a biological parent. If the intended mother is the egg donor but her legal spouse is not the sperm donor, the intended mother shall petition a court of competent jurisdiction after the birth of the child to establish legal maternity.

a. The court shall enter an order requiring the state registrar to reestablish the certificate of live birth naming the intended mother as the legal mother and shall require the state registrar to seal the original certificate of live birth and all related documents.

b. The court order establishing legal maternity shall:

- (1) Identify the child's full name as stated on the original certificate of live birth;
- (2) State the child's date of birth and place of birth;
- (3) Identify the full names of the birth mother and her legal spouse, if married;
- (4) Disestablish the birth mother and her legal spouse, if married, as the legal parents of the child; and
- (5) Identify the intended mother's full name prior to any marriage, full current name, date of birth, birthplace, social security number, and full current residential address, including county.

c. The intended mother or her legal representative shall:

- (1) Submit a certified copy of the court order to the state registrar;
- (2) Remit administrative and certified copy fees pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144); and
- (3) Include a notarized written request with mailing instructions for the certified copy of the certificate of live birth.

99.15(6) Two intended parents—intended father is biological father to the child; his legal spouse is not a biological parent.

a. If the surrogate birth mother is unmarried and the intended father is the sperm donor, the unmarried surrogate birth mother and the intended father may complete a Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form after the child's birth to place the intended father's name and information on the certificate of live birth.

b. If the surrogate birth mother is married and the intended father is the sperm donor, the married surrogate birth mother and the intended father shall by court order disestablish the surrogate birth mother's legal spouse as the legal parent and may complete a Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13.

c. The court order that disestablishes the married surrogate birth mother's legal spouse and the completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form shall be submitted to the state registrar.

d. If a certified copy of the certificate of live birth is requested, a notarized written request shall also be submitted to the state registrar with the certified copy fee and mailing instructions.

e. There is no administrative fee to process the completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form.

f. Adoption laws shall be followed to reestablish the certificate of live birth by establishing the nonbiological parent on the certificate of live birth pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 600.

99.15(7) Two intended parents—neither biological parent to the child. If the intended parents are neither the egg donor nor sperm donor, adoption laws shall be followed to reestablish the certificate of live birth by disestablishing the birth mother and her legal spouse, if any, and establishing the nonbiological parents on the certificate of live birth pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 600.

99.15(8) One female intended parent—biological mother to the child. If the intended mother is the egg donor to the child being carried by the gestational surrogate:

a. After the birth of the child, the intended mother shall petition a court of competent jurisdiction to establish legal maternity of the child.

b. The court shall enter an order requiring the state registrar to reestablish the certificate of live birth naming the intended mother as the legal mother and requiring the state registrar to seal the original certificate of live birth and all related documentation.

c. The court order shall:

- (1) Identify the child's full name as stated on the original certificate of live birth;
- (2) State the child's date of birth and place of birth;
- (3) Identify the full names of the birth mother and her legal spouse, if married;
- (4) Disestablish the birth mother and her legal spouse, if married, as the legal parents of the child; and
- (5) Identify the intended parent's full name prior to any marriage, full current legal name, date of birth, birthplace, social security number, and full current residential address, including county.

d. The intended parent or her legal representative shall:

- (1) Submit a certified copy of the court order to the state registrar;

- (2) Remit administrative and certified copy fees pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144); and
- (3) Include a notarized written request with mailing instructions for the certified copy of the certificate of live birth.

99.15(9) One male intended parent—biological father to the child.

a. If the surrogate birth mother is unmarried and the intended father is the sperm donor, the unmarried surrogate birth mother and the intended father may complete a Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form after the child's birth to place the intended father's name and information on the certificate of live birth.

b. If the surrogate birth mother is married and the intended father is the sperm donor, the married surrogate birth mother and the intended father shall by court order disestablish the surrogate birth mother's legal spouse as the legal parent and may complete a Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13.

c. The court order that disestablishes the married surrogate birth mother's legal spouse and the completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form shall be submitted to the state registrar.

d. If a certified copy of the certificate of live birth is requested, a notarized written request shall also be submitted to the state registrar with the certified copy fee and mailing instructions.

e. There is no administrative fee to process the completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form.

f. If the intended father has been established as the legal father pursuant to paragraph 99.15(9) "a" or "b" and the surrogate birth mother and the intended father wish to remove the surrogate birth mother as the legal mother from the certificate of live birth, the parties shall seek a court order. The court order disestablishing legal maternity shall:

- (1) Identify the child's full name as stated on the original certificate of live birth;
- (2) State the child's date of birth and place of birth;
- (3) Identify the full name of the birth mother; and
- (4) Disestablish the birth mother as the legal parent of the child.

g. The intended parent or his legal representative shall:

- (1) Submit a certified copy of the court order to the state registrar;
- (2) Remit administrative and certified copy fees pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144); and
- (3) Include a notarized written request with mailing instructions for the certified copy of the certificate of live birth.

99.15(10) One intended parent—not biological parent to the child. If the intended parent is neither the egg donor nor sperm donor, adoption laws shall be followed to reestablish the certificate of live birth by disestablishing the birth mother and her legal spouse, if any, and establishing the nonbiological parent on the certificate of live birth pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 600.

99.15(11) The state registrar will seal the original certificate of live birth. The state registrar will place the original certificate of live birth and all related documents in a sealed file, and the file shall not be opened and inspected except by the state registrar for administrative purposes or upon an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24.

99.15(12) The new certificate of live birth will not be marked "amended."

99.15(13) The new certificate of live birth will not be on file at the county registrar's office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.15(14) A certified copy fee and an administrative fee to replace a parent's information on a certificate of live birth will be charged and remitted pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.16(144) Certificate of live birth following voluntary paternity affidavit.

99.16(1) If the birth mother was legally married at the time of conception or birth or at any time during the period between conception and birth, the name of her spouse shall be entered on the certificate of live birth as a parent pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13.

99.16(2) If the birth mother was not legally married at the time of conception or birth or at any time during the period between conception and birth, the birth mother and the alleged biological father may:

- a.* Complete a Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form after the birth of the child; and
- b.* Submit the completed form to the state registrar.

99.16(3) If the birth mother was legally married at the time of conception or birth or at any time during the period between conception and birth, and her legal spouse is not the biological father, the birth mother and the alleged biological father may:

- a. Complete a Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form after the birth of the child;
- b. Obtain a court order that disestablishes her legal spouse as a parent; and
- c. Submit the completed form and a certified copy of the court order to the state registrar.

99.16(4) If the birth mother and the biological father of an Iowa-born child subsequently marry each other after a voluntary affidavit of paternity has been processed, the parents may submit a second completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form with a certified copy of the parents' certificate of marriage to establish a new certificate changing the child's last name to that of the father.

99.16(5) If another man is shown as the father on the original certificate of live birth, a new certificate of live birth may be established only when a determination of paternity is made by a court of competent jurisdiction.

99.16(6) There is no age limitation and no fee for filing a completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form.

99.16(7) The county registrar and the state registrar will seal the original certificate of live birth. The state registrar will place the original certificate of live birth and all related documents in a sealed file, and the file will not be opened and inspected except by the state registrar for administrative purposes or upon an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24.

99.16(8) A copy of the completed and processed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form may be acquired by either parent or either parent's legal representative upon notarized application and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144). The notarized application shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. The child's full name;
- b. The child's date and place of birth;
- c. The mother's full name prior to any marriage; and
- d. The full name and mailing address of the applicant.

99.16(9) The new certificate of live birth will not be marked "amended."

99.16(10) The new certificate of live birth will be on file at the county registrar's office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.16(11) The birth mother and the biological father shall surrender any incorrect certified copies of the child's certificate of live birth for replacement at no cost. Additional certified copies of the new certificate of live birth shall be acquired upon receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.17(144) Certificate of live birth following court determination of paternity.

99.17(1) If the birth mother was married at the time of conception or birth or at any time during the period between conception and birth, the name of her spouse will be entered on the certificate of live birth as a parent unless paternity has been determined otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.13.

99.17(2) Upon receipt of a certified copy of the court determination of paternity order from a court of competent jurisdiction or the completed Abstract from Court Determination of Paternity form, the state registrar will establish a new certificate of live birth to be filed in place of the original certificate of live birth.

99.17(3) The new certificate of live birth will list the name of the child as stated in the court determination of paternity order.

99.17(4) Child support services may not change the child's name.

99.17(5) After a court determination of paternity has been completed, the parents as listed on the court order may submit a completed Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form to change the child's last name to that of the established father.

99.17(6) The county registrar and the state registrar will seal the original certificate of live birth. The state registrar will place the original certificate of live birth and all related documents in a sealed file, and the file will not be opened and inspected except by the state registrar for administrative purposes or upon an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24.

99.17(7) The new certificate of live birth will not be marked “amended.”

99.17(8) The new certificate of live birth will be on file at the county registrar’s office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.17(9) There are no administrative fees required to establish a new certificate of live birth following a court determination of paternity.

99.17(10) Any incorrect certified copy of the child’s certificate of live birth shall be surrendered for replacement at no cost. Additional certified copies of the new certificate of live birth shall be acquired upon receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.18(144) Certificate of live birth following rescission of paternity affidavit or disestablishment of paternity.

99.18(1) An application to rescind a voluntary paternity affidavit shall be made on the Rescission of Paternity Affidavit form by either the birth mother or the putative father who originally completed and signed the Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form pursuant to Iowa Code section 252A.3A.

a. The completed Rescission of Paternity Affidavit form shall be notarized and received by the state registrar within the earlier of either 60 days from the latest notarized parental signature on the original Voluntary Paternity Affidavit form or entry of a court order regarding the child by child support services pursuant to Iowa Code section 252A.3A.

b. Acceptance of the completed Rescission of Paternity Affidavit form shall remove the alleged biological father’s information from the certificate of live birth and rescind the voluntary paternity affidavit.

c. The child’s last name shall revert to the last name as it was listed on the certificate of live birth prior to the voluntary paternity affidavit.

d. The state registrar will send a written notice of the rescission to the last-known address of the signatory of the voluntary paternity affidavit who did not sign the Rescission of Paternity Affidavit form.

e. After the completed Rescission of Paternity Affidavit form has been accepted and processed, the state registrar will not accept any subsequent Voluntary Paternity Affidavit forms signed by the same mother and putative father relating to the same child pursuant to Iowa Code section 252A.3A.

99.18(2) Upon receipt of a court-ordered disestablishment of paternity, which shall include court-ordered language directing the state registrar to add or remove the father from the certificate of live birth, the father’s information will be removed from the certificate of live birth. The child’s last name shall revert to the last name as it was listed on the certificate of live birth prior to the establishment of paternity.

99.18(3) An administrative fee will be charged and remitted pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

99.18(4) The county registrar and the state registrar will seal the original certificate of live birth. The state registrar will place the rescission of paternity information in the same sealed file as the original certificate of live birth and all previous related documents. The file will not be opened and inspected except by the state registrar for administrative purposes or upon an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24.

99.18(5) The new certificate of live birth will not be marked “amended.”

99.18(6) The new certificate of live birth will be on file at the county registrar’s office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.18(7) Any incorrect certified copies of the child’s certificate of live birth shall be surrendered for replacement at no cost. Additional certified copies of the new certificate of live birth shall be acquired upon receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.19(144) Certificate of live birth following court-ordered change of name.

99.19(1) For a court-ordered name change, a certified copy of an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 674 or an Abstract to Change Registrant's Legal Name form completed by the clerk of district court changing the name shall be submitted to the state registrar.

99.19(2) Only the person named on the record, parent or parents if the registrant is a minor child, legal guardian, or legal representative may request a court-ordered change of name.

99.19(3) The court order or abstract shall contain:

- a. The registrant's full name as it appears on the original certificate of live birth;
- b. The registrant's date and place of birth;
- c. The mother's full maiden name and father's full name as it appears on the original certificate of live birth;
- d. The registrant's full new name; and
- e. The certification of the clerk of district court.

99.19(4) The certified copy of a certificate of live birth after a legal change of name will be clearly marked "legal change of name" and note the following:

- a. The registrant's full name as shown on the original certificate;
- b. Any previous legal name changes;
- c. The registrant's full new name according to the court order;
- d. The date the legal change of name order was granted; and
- e. The name of the court that ordered the name change pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 674.

99.19(5) A parent cannot be added to the certificate of live birth with a court-ordered change of name.

99.19(6) The county registrar and the state registrar will seal the original certificate of live birth. The state registrar will place the original certificate of live birth and all related documents in a sealed file, and the file will not be opened and inspected except by the state registrar for administrative purposes or upon an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.24.

99.19(7) After the court-ordered change of name, the certificate of live birth will not be on file at the county registrar's office pursuant to rule 641—95.7(144).

99.19(8) An administrative fee will be charged and remitted pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

99.19(9) Any incorrect certified copies of the certificate of live birth shall be surrendered for replacement at no cost. Additional certified copies of the new certificate shall be acquired upon receipt of a notarized application, legible copy of a current government-issued photo identification or other identification documents acceptable to the state registrar and payment of the fee pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144).

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—99.20(144) Disestablishment of parentage.

99.20(1) To disestablish parentage of a mother, father, or both on a certificate of live birth, the court will submit an abstract from court determination to disestablish parentage to the state registrar.

99.20(2) Upon receipt of a court-ordered abstract from court determination to disestablish parentage, which shall include court-ordered language directing the state registrar to remove the parent or parents from the certificate of live birth, the parent's or parents' information will be removed from the certificate of live birth.

99.20(3) The state registrar will prepare a new certificate of live birth to be filed in place of the original birth certificate.

99.20(4) The new birth certificate will bear the name of the child after the judgment and disestablish the parent's or parents' information as determined by the court.

[ARC 0146D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 144.19 through 144.21, 144.23, 144.24, 144.25A, 144.38 through 144.41, 252A.3A, 600.15, 600.16A, 674.2, 674.7 and 674.9.

[Filed ARC 0483C (Notice ARC 0376C, IAB 10/3/12), IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]¹

[Filed ARC 1075C (Notice ARC 0925C, IAB 8/7/13), IAB 10/2/13, effective 11/6/13]

[Filed ARC 4398C (Notice ARC 4127C, IAB 11/21/18), IAB 4/10/19, effective 5/15/19]
[Filed ARC 6108C (Notice ARC 5926C, IAB 9/22/21), IAB 12/29/21, effective 2/2/22]
[Filed ARC 8043C (Notice ARC 7507C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]
[Filed ARC 9175C (Notice ARC 8563C, IAB 12/25/24), IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]
[Filed ARC 9617C (Notice ARC 9491C, IAB 8/20/25), IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]
[Filed ARC 0146D (Notice ARC 9944C, IAB 1/7/26), IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

¹ January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 99 and the adoption of new Chapter 99 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 100
VITAL RECORDS REGISTRIES AND REPORTS

[Prior to 12/12/12, see [641] Chs 105 to 107]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—100.1(144) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the definitions in 641—Chapter 95 shall apply. In addition, the following definitions shall apply solely to this chapter:

“*Abortion*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Adult*,” when used in reference to the mutual consent voluntary adoption registry, means an individual who has reached the age of 18 years at the time application is made.

“*Aggregate form*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A.

“*Attempt to perform an abortion*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Child*,” when used in reference to the declaration of paternity registry, means a person under 18 years of age for whom paternity has not been established.

“*Court*” means the juvenile court when used in reference to the declaration of paternity registry.

“*Father*” means the male, biological parent of a child when used in reference to the declaration of paternity registry.

“*Fertilization*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Health care provider*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A.

“*Inducing a termination of pregnancy*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A.

“Inducing a termination of pregnancy” includes abortion.

“*Major bodily function*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Medical emergency*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Medical facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Perform*,” “*performed*,” or “*performing*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Physician*” means a person licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“*Postfertilization age*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Probable postfertilization age*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

“*Registry*” means the declaration of paternity registry or the mutual consent voluntary adoption registry.

“*Sibling*” means one of two or more persons who are born of the same parents or, sometimes, who have at least one parent in common. “*Sibling*” also means brother or sister when used in reference to the mutual consent voluntary adoption registry.

“*Spontaneous termination of pregnancy*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 144.29A.

“*Unborn child*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 146B.1.

[ARC 0147D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—100.2(144) Forms—property of department. All forms, certificates and reports pertaining to the registration of vital events are the property of the department and shall be surrendered to the state registrar upon demand.

100.2(1) The forms supplied or approved for reporting vital events will be used for official purposes as provided for by law, rules and instructions of the state registrar.

100.2(2) No forms, except those furnished or approved by the state registrar, will be used in the reporting of vital events or the making of copies of vital records.

[ARC 0147D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—100.3(144) Declaration of paternity registry established. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.12A, there is established in the department a registry for the declaration of paternity of a putative father who wishes to register prior to the birth of a child and no later than the date of the filing of the petition for termination of parental rights.

100.3(1) The putative father who files a Declaration of Paternity Registry form with the state registrar shall provide the following:

a. Registrant's name, current address, social security number, and notarized signature and date signed;

b. The name, last-known address, and social security number, if known, of the mother of the child; and

c. The name of the child, if known, and the date and location of the birth of the child, if known.

100.3(2) The putative father who files the Declaration of Paternity Registry form shall be responsible to notify the state registrar in writing of any change in address.

100.3(3) The state registrar will forward a copy of the declaration of paternity to the mother as notification the person has registered, if the mother's name and address have been provided.

100.3(4) There will be no fee required to file the declaration of paternity.

100.3(5) A fee as established pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144) will be charged and remitted for conducting a search of the registry. The fee will be retained for the search.

100.3(6) Upon written request and remittance of the required fee, the department will conduct a search of the registry. Written requests may be submitted by only:

a. The biological mother of the child;

b. A court;

c. Child support services for an action to establish paternity or support; or

d. The attorney of any party to an adoption, termination of parental rights, or establishment of paternity or support action.

100.3(7) If a declaration of paternity is on file, the department will provide the name, address, and social security number of a registrant to the following:

a. The biological mother of the child;

b. A court;

c. Child support services for an action to establish paternity or support; or

d. The attorney of any party to an adoption, termination of parental rights, or establishment of paternity or support action.

100.3(8) If no declaration of paternity is on file, a written statement to that effect will be provided to the person making the inquiry.

100.3(9) Information from the declaration of paternity registry will not be released to any person other than those listed in subrule 100.3(6) and will be considered a confidential record as to any other person, except upon order of the court.

100.3(10) Information provided to the registry may be revoked by the registrant by the submission of a written statement, signed and acknowledged by the registrant before a notary public.

a. The statement shall include a declaration that to the best of the registrant's knowledge:

(1) The registrant is not the father of the named child; or

(2) The paternity of the true father has been established.

b. Revocation will nullify the registration, and the information provided by the registrant will be expunged.

c. Revocation is effective only following the birth of the child.

100.3(11) The Declaration of Paternity Registry form is available from the state registrar of vital records or the county registrar.

100.3(12) The declaration of paternity registry does not constitute an affidavit of paternity filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 252A.3A. Declarations filed will be maintained in a registry separate and distinct from the affidavit of paternity registry.

100.3(13) A declaration of paternity filed with the registry may be used as evidence of paternity in an action to establish paternity or to determine a support obligation with respect to the putative father.

100.3(14) Failure or refusal to file a declaration of paternity shall not be used as evidence to avoid a legally established obligation of financial support for a child.

[ARC 0147D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—100.4(144) Mutual consent voluntary adoption registry established. There is established in the department a mutual consent voluntary adoption registry. Adult adopted children, adult siblings, and the

biological parents of adult adoptees may register with the mutual consent voluntary adoption registry to obtain identifying birth information.

100.4(1) All identifying information maintained in the registry is confidential.

100.4(2) All requests shall be completed on the Mutual Consent Voluntary Adoption Registry Application form available from the state registrar of vital records or the county registrar.

100.4(3) Pursuant to rule 641—95.6(144), a fee will be charged and remitted for the filing of a completed application for the registry, and a fee will be charged and remitted for updating applicant information maintained in the registry.

100.4(4) The state registrar will reveal the identity of the biological parent to the adult adopted child or reveal the identity of the adult adopted child to the biological parent if the conditions of Iowa Code section 144.43A(2) are met.

100.4(5) The state registrar will reveal the identity of the adult adopted child to an adult sibling or will reveal the identity of an adult sibling to the adult adopted child if the conditions of Iowa Code section 144.43A(4) are met.

100.4(6) A person who has filed a request or provided consent may withdraw the consent at any time prior to the release of any information by submitting a written withdrawal of consent statement with the state registrar.

100.4(7) The adult adoptee, adult sibling, and biological parent completing an application shall be responsible for updating the contact information.

100.4(8) The state registrar will verify the address information and provide written notice to the parties.

[ARC 0147D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—100.5(144) Statistical report of termination of pregnancy report. A health care provider who initially identifies and diagnoses a spontaneous termination of pregnancy or who induces a termination of pregnancy shall file with the department a Statistical Report of Termination of Pregnancy form for each termination.

100.5(1) The health care provider shall make a good-faith effort to obtain all the information outlined in Iowa Code section 144.29A(1) that is available with respect to each termination, as well as whether the termination was spontaneous or induced.

100.5(2) In addition, a physician who performs or attempts to perform an abortion shall report to the department all of the following:

a. If a determination of probable postfertilization age of the unborn child was made, the probable postfertilization age determined and the method and basis of the determination.

b. If a determination of probable postfertilization age of the unborn child was not made, the basis of the determination that a medical emergency existed.

c. If the probable postfertilization age of the unborn child was determined to be 20 or more weeks:

(1) The basis of the determination of a medical emergency, or

(2) The basis of the determination that the abortion was necessary to preserve the life of an unborn child.

d. The method used for the abortion.

(1) In the case of an abortion performed when the probable postfertilization age was determined to be 20 or more weeks, whether the method of abortion used was one that, in the physician's reasonable medical judgment, provided the best opportunity for an unborn child to survive, or

(2) If such a method was not used, the basis of the determination that termination of the human pregnancy in that manner would pose a greater risk than would any other available method of the death of the pregnant woman or of the substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function.

100.5(3) The health care provider who identifies a spontaneous termination or performs an induced termination shall prepare the report on the standard form and forward to the state registrar on or before the tenth day of each calendar month all records for the preceding month. Reports may be sent by mail to the state registrar. Termination reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the date of the occurrence.

100.5(4) The department will provide the forms, or the provider may use the master copy of the form provided by the department to make copies for reporting.

100.5(5) The information will be collected, reproduced, released, and disclosed in a manner that meets the requirements of Iowa Code section 144.29A(2).

100.5(6) The department may share information with federal public health officials as outlined in Iowa Code section 144.29A(2).

100.5(7) By June 30, annually, the department will publish a demographic summary of the statistics for the previous calendar year pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.29A(2).

The department will establish and use a methodology to provide a statistically verifiable basis for any determination of the aggregate form at which information may be released pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.29A(2) "c." The methodology will consider both the counts of the events for each item of information and the population that could be represented.

100.5(8) A health care provider shall assign a report tracking number pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.29A(5). The report tracking number shall be maintained by the provider for a period of six months after the end of the calendar year.

100.5(9) For reporting of spontaneous terminations of pregnancy, a health care provider who practices within a hospital, clinic, or other health facility may file the required reporting forms with the department or may authorize one staff person to fulfill the reporting requirements. For reporting of induced terminations of pregnancy, the physician performing the termination shall file the required reporting forms with the department.

100.5(10) Reporting penalties.

a. A physician who fails to submit a report in accordance with Iowa Code section 146B.2 and these rules by the end of 30 days following the due date shall be subject to a late fee of \$500 for each additional 30-day period or portion of a 30-day period the report is overdue. The fee will be collected by the department.

b. A physician required to report in accordance with Iowa Code section 146B.2 who has not submitted a report or who has submitted only an incomplete report more than one year following the due date may, in an action brought by the board of medicine in the manner in which actions are brought to enforce Iowa Code chapter 148, be directed by a court of competent jurisdiction to submit a complete report within a time period stated by court order or be subject to contempt of court.

c. A physician who intentionally or recklessly falsifies a report required under Iowa Code section 146B.2 is subject to a civil penalty of \$100. The civil penalty will be collected by the department pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A.

100.5(11) Any person who knowingly violates a provision of these rules is guilty of a serious misdemeanor pursuant to Iowa Code section 144.52.

[ARC 0147D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 144.29A, 144.43A, 144.52, 146B.2 and 252A.3A.

[Filed ARC 0483C (Notice ARC 0376C, IAB 10/3/12), IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]¹

[Filed ARC 3394C (Notice ARC 3211C, IAB 7/19/17), IAB 10/11/17, effective 11/15/17]

[Filed ARC 0147D (Notice ARC 9943C, IAB 1/7/26), IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

¹ January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 100 and the adoption of new Chapter 100 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 101
DEATH CERTIFICATION, AUTOPSY AND DISINTERMENT

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 101]

Rescinded **ARC 0483C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13

January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 101 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 102
CORRECTION AND AMENDMENT OF VITAL RECORDS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 102]

Rescinded **ARC 0483C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13

January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 102 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 103
CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 103]

Rescinded **ARC 0483C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13

January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 103 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 104
COPIES OF VITAL RECORDS

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 104]

Rescinded **ARC 0483C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13

January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 104 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 105
DECLARATION OF PATERNITY REGISTRY

Rescinded **ARC 0483C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13

January 16, 2013, effective date of the rescission of Chapter 105 [ARC 0483C] delayed until adjournment of the 2013 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 8, 2013; delay lifted at the meeting held March 8, 2013.

CHAPTER 106
STATE-FUNDED FAMILY MEDICINE OBSTETRICS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 9/11/29

641—106.1(135) Definitions.

“Rural area” means all nonmetropolitan (metro) counties and all metro census tracts with rural-urban commuting area (RUCA) codes 4 through 10. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA’s) Economic Research Service (ERS) creates RUCA codes using U.S. Census data.

“Underserved area” means an area, population group, or facility designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as a health professional shortage area for primary care.

[ARC 8193C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 9/11/24]

641—106.2(135) Fellowship cost reimbursement to participating teaching hospital.

106.2(1) A teaching hospital may apply to the department of health and human services through a request for proposal (RFP) process if the teaching hospital intends to administer an obstetrics (OB) fellowship program and request reimbursement for expenses from the family medicine OB fellowship program fund. After the first RFP, RFPs will be posted as needed based on expressed interest from additional teaching hospitals.

106.2(2) A participating teaching hospital that has been accepted into the family medicine OB fellowship program through the RFP process may submit a reimbursement claim to the department for a fellow who has completed the requirements in Iowa Code section 135.193. A copy of the program agreement between the teaching hospital and the fellow must be submitted to the department for verification that the fellow has committed to serve the required five years of service in a rural or underserved area as defined in rule 641—106.1(135).

106.2(3) Subject to availability, funds from the family medicine OB fellowship program fund shall be used in accordance with Iowa Code section 135.193, and reimbursement will be no greater than the lesser of the amount of funds expended by the teaching hospital on the OB fellow or \$140,000 per fellow.

106.2(4) If the department receives more claims than funds available, the department will maintain a wait list of eligible fellows and will manage reimbursements to a participating teaching hospital for eligible fellows’ claims on a first-come, first-served basis. The department will reimburse a participating teaching hospital for eligible fellows who are on the wait list if additional funds become available.

106.2(5) The fellow shall enter into a recoupment agreement with the department prior to commencing any training with a participating hospital. The program agreement between a participating hospital and a fellow shall include notification of this requirement.

[ARC 8193C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 9/11/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.193.

[Filed ARC 8193C (Notice ARC 7508C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 8/7/24, effective 9/11/24]

CHAPTER 107
BOARD-CERTIFIED BEHAVIOR ANALYST AND BOARD-CERTIFIED ASSISTANT
BEHAVIOR ANALYST (BCBA/BCaBA) GRANTS PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 3/1/31

641—107.1(135) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions will apply:

“Board-certified assistant behavior analyst” or “BCaBA” means a person who has a bachelor’s degree from an accredited university, has completed approved coursework as defined by the international Behavior Analyst Certification Board, has completed a defined period of supervised practical experience, and has passed the BCaBA examination.

“Board-certified behavior analyst” or “BCBA” means a person who has an acceptable graduate degree from an accredited university as defined by the international Behavior Analyst Certification Board, has completed acceptable graduate coursework in behavior analysis, has completed a defined period of supervised practical experience, and has passed the BCBA examination.

“Full-time enrollment” means the applicant is enrolled in a program to be eligible for board certification as a behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst with the appropriate number of semester credit hours as defined by the educational institution.

“Nonresident” means a person who is not a resident.

“Part-time enrollment” means the applicant is enrolled in a program to be eligible for board certification as a behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst with the appropriate number of semester credit hours as defined by the educational institution.

“Resident” means a natural person who physically resides in Iowa as the person’s principal and primary residence and who establishes evidence of such residency by providing the department with one of the following:

1. A valid Iowa driver’s license,
2. A valid Iowa nonoperator’s identification card,
3. A valid Iowa voter registration card,
4. A current Iowa vehicle registration certificate,
5. A utility bill,
6. A statement from a financial institution,
7. A residential lease agreement,
8. A check or pay stub from an employer,
9. A child’s school or child care enrollment documents,
10. Valid documentation establishing a filing for homestead or military tax exemption on property located in Iowa, or
11. Other valid documentation as deemed acceptable by the department to establish residency.

[ARC 9957C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—107.2(135) Eligibility criteria. To be eligible for a grant, the applicant shall:

107.2(1) Be an Iowa resident or nonresident.

107.2(2) Be accepted for admission to or be attending a university, a community college, or an accredited private institution, within or outside the state of Iowa; be enrolled in a program, offered at a physical location or online, that is accredited and meets coursework requirements to prepare the applicant to be eligible for board certification as a behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst; and demonstrate financial need.

107.2(3) Have on file with the college student aid commission a current Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and Iowa Financial Aid Application or similar financial aid documentation from another state and submit documentation of financial need as described in the department’s request for proposal process.

107.2(4) Agree to practice in the state of Iowa for a period of time, not to exceed four years, as specified in the contract entered into between the applicant and the department at the time the grant is awarded.

107.2(5) Agree, as specified in the contract between the applicant and the department at the time the grant is awarded, that during the contract period, the applicant will assist in supervising an individual working toward board certification as a behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst or to consult with schools and service providers that provide services and supports to individuals with autism.

[ARC 9957C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—107.3(135) Priority in grant awards. Priority in the awarding of a grant will be given to resident applicants.

[ARC 9957C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—107.4(135) Amount of a grant. The department will award funds based upon the amount set aside in the special fund as identified in Iowa Code section 135.181. Moneys appropriated to, and all other moneys specified for deposit in, the fund will be dedicated to the BCBA/BCaBA grants program as established in Iowa Code section 135.181. These rules will be implemented only to the extent that funding is available. The amount of funding awarded to each applicant will be based on the applicant's enrollment status (full-time enrollment or part-time enrollment), the number of applicants, and the total amount of available funds. The total amount of funds awarded to an individual applicant will not exceed 50 percent of the total costs attributable to program tuition and fees, annually. Awarded grant funds will be payable to the student and prorated on the number of semesters or other terms of study to complete the program.

[ARC 9957C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—107.5(135) Use of funds. Funds awarded may be used to offset the costs attributable to tuition and fees for the accredited behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst program.

[ARC 9957C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—107.6(135) Review process.

107.6(1) An applicant shall complete and submit an application to the program in the manner specified by the department. An applicant, if awarded a grant, shall enter into a contract with the department. The department will follow the requirements for competitive bid appeals contained in Division II of 441—Chapter 7.

107.6(2) The department will establish an application process for applicants eligible to receive funding. The application review process and review criteria for preference in awarding the grants will be described in a request for proposals.

107.6(3) An applicant may appeal the denial of a properly submitted grant application. Appeals will be governed by the provisions set forth in Division II of 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9957C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.181.

[Filed ARC 2765C (Notice ARC 2460C, IAB 3/16/16; Amended Notice ARC 2621C, IAB 7/20/16),
IAB 10/12/16, effective 11/16/16]

[Filed ARC 3105C (Notice ARC 2970C, IAB 3/15/17), IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17]

[Filed ARC 9957C (Notice ARC 9665C, IAB 11/12/25), IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

CHAPTER 108
MEDICAL RESIDENCY TRAINING STATE MATCHING GRANTS PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—108.1(135) Scope and purpose. The medical residency training state matching grants program is established to provide greater access to health care by increasing the number of practicing physicians in Iowa through the expansion of residency positions in Iowa. The department shall provide funding to sponsors of accredited graduate medical education residency programs for the establishment, expansion, or support of medical residency training programs that will increase the number of residents trained. For the period beginning July 1, 2021, and ending June 30, 2026, the department shall provide funding to sponsors of accredited medical education residency programs for the support of medical residency training program liability costs. Funding for the program may be provided through the health care workforce shortage fund, medical residency training account, and is specifically dedicated to the medical residency training state matching grants program as established in Iowa Code section 135.176. These rules shall be implemented only to the extent funding is available.

[ARC 1480C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 6165C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

641—108.2(135) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“Accredited medical residency training program” means a graduate medical education program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) or by the American Osteopathic Association (AOA).

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Director” means the director of the Iowa department of public health.

“Health professional shortage areas” means federal designations that are based on general health professional shortage area (HPSA) designation criteria, plus additional criteria and guidelines specific to each of the three types of designations from the Health Resources and Services Administration Federal Office of Shortage Designations. The three types of designations include primary care, dental and mental health.

“In excess of the federal residency cap” means a residency position for which no federal Medicare funding is available because the residency position is a position beyond the cap for residency positions established by the federal Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Pub. L. No. 105-33.

“New or alternative campus accredited medical residency training program” means a program that is accredited by a recognized entity approved for such purpose by the ACGME or the AOA with the exception that a new medical residency training program that, by reason of an insufficient period of operation is not eligible for accreditation on or before the date of submission of an application for a grant, may be deemed accredited if the ACGME or the AOA finds, after consultation with the appropriate accreditation entity, that there is reasonable assurance that the program will meet the accreditation standards of the entity prior to the date of graduation of the initial class in the program.

“Primary care” means care that shall include psychiatry, obstetrics, gynecology, family medicine, internal medicine, and emergency medicine.

“Sponsor” means a hospital, school, or consortium located in Iowa that sponsors and maintains primary organizational and financial responsibility for a graduate medical education residency program in Iowa and is accountable to the accrediting body.

[ARC 1480C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 5334C, IAB 12/16/20, effective 1/20/21]

641—108.3(135) Eligibility criteria—establishment or expansion. To be eligible for a matching grant for the establishment or expansion of medical residency training programs, a sponsor shall satisfy the following requirements and qualifications:

108.3(1) A sponsor shall be financially and organizationally responsible for a residency training program that is accredited by the ACGME or by the AOA.

108.3(2) A sponsor shall demonstrate through documented financial information that funds have been budgeted and will be expended by the sponsor in the amount required to provide matching funds for each

residency proposed in the request for state matching funds. A sponsor shall document this requirement by providing with its request a line-item budget showing sponsor funding amounts and state matching funds requested.

108.3(3) A sponsor shall demonstrate a need for such residency program in the state by providing with its request for state matching funds objective evidence of such need including:

- a. Workforce data, including state and federal workforce data and data from tracking databases;
- b. Population data, including community health needs assessments;
- c. Supply and demand data, including health professional shortage area designations; and
- d. Other related research including unique community- or state-level factors which establish a need for such residency program.

108.3(4) A sponsor shall submit with its request for state matching funds a recruitment and retention plan to encourage residents to enter practice in Iowa with a preference for health professional shortage areas and to demonstrate over time the impact on Iowa's workforce.

108.3(5) A sponsor shall offer persons to whom a primary care residency position is awarded the opportunity to participate in a rural rotation to expose the resident to the rural areas of the state.

[ARC 1480C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 2179C, IAB 9/30/15, effective 1/13/16; ARC 4830C, IAB 12/18/19, effective 1/22/20; ARC 5334C, IAB 12/16/20, effective 1/20/21; ARC 6165C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

641—108.4(135) Eligibility criteria—support. To be eligible for a matching grant for the support of medical residency training program liability costs, a sponsor shall satisfy the following requirements and qualifications:

108.4(1) A sponsor shall be financially and organizationally responsible for a residency training program that is accredited by the ACGME or by the AOA.

108.4(2) A sponsor shall not be subject to Iowa Code chapter 669.

108.4(3) A sponsor shall demonstrate through documented financial information that funds have been budgeted and will be expended by the sponsor in the amount required to provide dollar-for-dollar matching funds for the cost of the medical residency program liability.

108.4(4) A sponsor shall demonstrate that the funding of the medical residency program liability costs falls within the period of July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2026.

[ARC 6165C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

641—108.5(135) Amount of grant.

108.5(1) The department shall award funds based upon the funds budgeted as demonstrated in the request, as identified in subrule 108.3(2) or 108.4(3).

108.5(2) Grant award per activity.

a. The total amount of a grant awarded to a sponsor proposing the establishment of a new or alternative campus accredited medical residency training program shall be limited to no more than 100 percent of the amount of funds the sponsor has budgeted as demonstrated through a line-item budget for each residency sponsored for the purpose of the residency program.

b. The total amount of a grant awarded to a sponsor proposing the provision of a new residency position within an existing accredited medical residency or fellowship training program, or a sponsor funding residency positions which are in excess of the federal residency cap, shall be limited to no more than 25 percent of the amount of funds the sponsor has budgeted as demonstrated through a line-item budget for each residency position sponsored for the purpose of the residency program.

c. The total amount of a grant awarded to a sponsor proposing to fund medical residency program liability costs shall be limited to no more than 50 percent of the total cost the sponsor has budgeted as demonstrated through a line-item budget for the medical residency program liability costs.

108.5(3) A sponsor shall receive funds based on budgeted expenses that include but are not limited to:

- a. Stipends and fringe benefits for residents and fellows;
- b. The portion of teaching physician salaries and fringe benefits associated with teaching and supervision of residents and fellows;
- c. Other direct costs that can be attributed to medical education (e.g., clerical salaries, telephone, office supplies).

108.5(4) An individual sponsor that establishes a new or alternative campus accredited medical residency training program shall not receive more than 50 percent of the state matching funds available each year to support the program. An individual sponsor proposing the provision of a new residency position within an existing accredited medical residency or fellowship training program, a sponsor funding residency positions which are in excess of the federal residency cap, or the funding of the payment by the sponsor of medical residency program liability costs subject to provision by the sponsor of dollar-for-dollar matching funds used for payment of such costs shall not receive more than 25 percent of the state matching funds available each year to support the program.

[ARC 1480C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 2179C, IAB 9/30/15, effective 1/13/16; ARC 4830C, IAB 12/18/19, effective 1/22/20; ARC 6165C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

641—108.6(135) Application and review process.

108.6(1) The department shall follow requirements for competitive selection contained in 641—Chapter 176 in awarding these funds.

108.6(2) The department shall establish a request for proposal process for sponsors eligible to receive funding. The request for proposal and review process and review criteria for preference in awarding the grants shall be described in the request for proposal, including preference in the residency specialty and preference for candidates who are residents of Iowa, attended and earned an undergraduate degree from an Iowa college or university, or attended and earned a medical degree from a medical school in Iowa. The residency specialty preference may be reflective of a subspecialty where particular demands for services have been demonstrated, of geographic areas of preference, or of other particular preferences that advance the objectives of the program.

108.6(3) Each request for proposal issued by the department will identify one or more of the following purposes for use of the funding:

- a. The establishment of new or alternative campus accredited medical residency training programs;
- b. The provision of new residency positions within existing accredited medical residency or fellowship training programs;
- c. The funding of residency positions which are in excess of the federal residency cap; or
- d. The funding of the payment by the sponsor of medical residency program liability costs subject to provision by the sponsor of dollar-for-dollar matching funds used for the payment of such costs for the period beginning July 1, 2021, and ending June 30, 2026. The funding shall not apply to medical residency programs to which Iowa Code chapter 669 applies.

108.6(4) An applicant may appeal the denial of a properly submitted request for proposal. Appeals shall be governed by rule 641—176.8(135,17A).

[ARC 1480C, IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14; ARC 4830C, IAB 12/18/19, effective 1/22/20; ARC 6165C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.176.

[Filed ARC 1480C (Notice ARC 1392C, IAB 4/2/14), IAB 6/11/14, effective 7/16/14]

[Filed ARC 2179C (Notice ARC 2066C, IAB 7/22/15), IAB 9/30/15, effective 1/13/16]

[Filed ARC 4830C (Notice ARC 4671C, IAB 9/25/19), IAB 12/18/19, effective 1/22/20]

[Filed ARC 5334C (Notice ARC 5196C, IAB 9/23/20), IAB 12/16/20, effective 1/20/21]

[Filed ARC 6165C (Notice ARC 5927C, IAB 9/22/21), IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

CHAPTER 109
PRESCRIPTION DRUG DONATION REPOSITORY PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/31

641—109.1(135M) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“*Centralized repository*” means an entity approved by the contractor and licensed pursuant to applicable regulations of the board of pharmacy that accepts donated drugs, conducts a safety inspection of the drugs, and ships the donated drugs to a local repository to be dispensed in compliance with this chapter and federal and state laws, rules and regulations.

“*Contractor*” means the third party approved by the department to implement and administer the prescription drug donation repository program.

“*Controlled substance*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 124.101.

“*Indigent*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135M.2.

“*Local repository*” means a pharmacy or medical facility that elects to accept and dispense donated drugs and that meets the eligibility requirements of rule 641—109.2(135M).

“*Medical facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135M.2.

“*NDC #*” means the unique national drug code number that identifies a specific approved drug.

“*Nurse practitioner*” means an advanced registered nurse practitioner as defined in 481—Chapter 621.

“*Pharmacist*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 155A.3.

“*Pharmacy*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 155A.3.

“*Physician*” means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“*Physician assistant*” means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“*Prescription drug*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 155A.3 and includes cancer drugs and antirejection drugs but does not include controlled substances.

“*Supplies*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 135M.2.

“*USP*” means United States Pharmacopoeia.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.2(135M) Eligibility criteria for program participation by medical facilities and pharmacies.

109.2(1) To be eligible for participation in the prescription drug donation repository program, a medical facility or pharmacy shall be in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, including laws applicable to the storage and distribution of drugs and the appropriate licensure standards, and shall hold active, nonrestricted, state-issued licenses or registrations in good standing.

109.2(2) Participation in the prescription drug donation repository program is voluntary.

109.2(3) A pharmacy or medical facility may elect to participate in the prescription drug donation repository program by providing, on a form prescribed by the department and available on the department’s website, written notification to the centralized repository of all of the following:

a. The name, street address, and telephone number of the pharmacy or medical facility and any state-issued license or registration number issued to the pharmacy or medical facility, including the name of the issuing agency.

b. The name and telephone number of the responsible pharmacist, physician, physician assistant or nurse practitioner who is employed by or under contract with the pharmacy or medical facility.

c. A statement, signed and dated by the responsible pharmacist, physician, physician assistant or nurse practitioner, indicating that the pharmacy or medical facility meets the eligibility requirements under this rule and shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

109.2(4) A pharmacy or medical facility may withdraw from participation in the prescription drug donation repository program at any time by providing written notice to the centralized repository on a form prescribed by the department and available on the department’s website.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.3(135M) Standards and procedures for accepting donated prescription drugs and supplies.

109.3(1) Any individual who is 18 years of age or older may donate legally obtained prescription drugs or supplies to the centralized repository or a local repository if the drugs or supplies meet the requirements of this rule as determined by a pharmacist who is employed by or under contract with a drug repository.

109.3(2) No drugs that need storage temperatures other than normal room temperature as specified by the manufacturer or USP shall be donated or accepted as part of the prescription drug donation repository program. Drugs that need storage temperatures other than normal room temperature as specified by the manufacturer or USP shall not be donated or accepted because of the increased potential for these drugs to become adulterated. Excluded from this restriction are drugs donated directly from a drug manufacturer.

109.3(3) Controlled substances shall not be donated or accepted. Pursuant to federal and state laws, a controlled substance cannot be returned or reused once the drug has been dispensed to a patient.

109.3(4) The centralized repository or a local repository may accept a prescription drug only if all of the following requirements are met:

a. The drug is in its original sealed and tamper-evident packaging. However, a drug in a single-unit dose or blister pack with the outside packaging opened may be accepted if the single-unit-dose packaging is undisturbed;

b. The drug has been stored according to manufacturer or USP storage requirements;

c. The packaging contains the lot number and expiration date of the drug. If the lot number is not retrievable, all specified medications will be destroyed in the event of a recall, pursuant to board of pharmacy rules;

d. The drug has an expiration date that is more than six months after the date that the drug was donated. However, a donated prescription drug bearing an expiration date that is six months or less after the date the prescription drug was donated may be accepted and distributed if the drug is in high demand and can be dispensed for use prior to the drug's expiration date;

e. The drug does not have any physical signs of tampering or adulteration, and there is no reason to believe that the drug is adulterated;

f. The packaging does not have any physical signs of tampering, misbranding, deterioration, compromised integrity or adulteration; and

g. All drugs shall be inventoried at the centralized repository or a local repository. The inventory shall include the name of the drug, strength of the drug, quantity of the drug, and the date of donation if the drug has been continually under the control of a health care professional. If the drug has not been continually under the control of a health care professional, the repository shall collect a donation form provided by the prescription drug donation repository program that is signed by the person making the donation or that person's authorized representative.

109.3(5) A repository may accept supplies necessary to administer the prescription drugs donated only if all of the following requirements are met:

a. The supplies are in their original, unopened, sealed packaging;

b. The supplies are not adulterated or misbranded; and

c. The supplies are inventoried at the centralized repository or a local repository. The inventory shall include a description of the supplies and the date donated. Such inventory shall be recorded on a form provided by the department.

109.3(6) Drugs and supplies may be donated on the premises of a participating centralized repository or a local repository to a person designated by the repository. A drop box will not be used to deliver or accept donations.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.4(135M) Standards and procedures for inspecting and storing donated prescription drugs and supplies.

109.4(1) A licensed pharmacist employed by or under contract with the centralized repository or a local repository shall inspect donated prescription drugs and supplies to determine, to the extent reasonably possible in the judgment of the pharmacist, that the drugs and supplies are not adulterated or misbranded, are safe and suitable for dispensing, and are not ineligible drugs or supplies. The pharmacist who inspects

the drugs shall sign an inspection record stating the above and attach it to the copy of the inventory or donor record provided with the drugs. If a local repository receives drugs and supplies from the centralized repository, the local repository does not need to reinspect the drugs and supplies.

109.4(2) The centralized repository and local repositories shall store donated drugs and supplies in a secure storage area under environmental conditions appropriate for the drugs or supplies being stored. Donated drugs and supplies will not be stored with nondonated inventory. When donated drugs are not inspected immediately upon receipt, a repository shall quarantine the donated drugs separately from all dispensing stock until the donated drugs have been inspected and approved for dispensing under the program.

109.4(3) Repositories shall destroy donated noncontrolled substances that are not suitable for dispensing and make a record of such destruction according to rules of the board of pharmacy. The destruction record shall be made in the same manner as prescribed for the record of return or destruction of a controlled substance in subrule 109.4(4).

109.4(4) Controlled substances shall not be accepted for donation.

a. Controlled substances submitted for donation shall be documented and returned immediately to the donor or the donor's representative that provided the drugs.

b. In the event controlled substances enter the centralized repository or a local repository and it is not possible or practicable to return the controlled substances to the donor or the donor's representative due to inability to identify the donor or the donor's representative or due to refusal by the donor or the donor's representative to receive them, abandoned controlled substances shall be documented and destroyed beyond reclamation pursuant to rules of the board of pharmacy. Such destruction shall be performed by a pharmacist or other person who has authority to dispense controlled substances and shall be witnessed by another responsible adult employee of the repository.

109.4(5) If a repository receives a recall notification, the repository shall perform a uniform destruction of all of the recalled prescription drugs in the repository and complete the destruction information form for all donated drugs destroyed. If a recalled drug has been dispensed, the repository shall immediately notify the recipient of the recalled drug pursuant to established drug recall procedures.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.5(135M) Standards and procedures for dispensing donated prescription drugs and supplies.

109.5(1) Donated drugs and supplies may be dispensed only if the drugs or supplies are prescribed by a health care practitioner for use by an eligible individual and are dispensed by a licensed pharmacist, physician, physician assistant or nurse practitioner.

109.5(2) A repository shall prioritize dispensing to an individual requesting drugs through the program as follows:

- a.* First, to an indigent individual;
- b.* Second, to an individual who has no active third-party prescription drug reimbursement coverage for the drug prescribed; and
- c.* Third, to any other individual if an indigent or uninsured individual is unavailable.

109.5(3) A repository shall dispense donated prescription drugs in compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations for dispensing prescription drugs, including all requirements relating to packaging, labeling, recordkeeping, drug utilization review, and patient counseling.

109.5(4) The centralized repository and a local repository shall remove the original donor's identification and the name of the dispensing pharmacy from the package prior to dispensing the drugs or supplies.

109.5(5) The centralized repository and a local repository shall be responsible for drug recalls and shall have an established mechanism to notify recipients in the event of a drug recall.

109.5(6) Prescription drugs or supplies donated under this program shall not be resold.

109.5(7) The participating centralized repository and local repositories may distribute drugs and supplies donated under this program to other participating repositories for use pursuant to the program. The repository distributing the drugs or supplies shall complete a transfer form.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.6(135M) Eligibility criteria for individuals to receive donated prescription drugs and supplies.

109.6(1) An individual who requests drugs from the prescription drug donation repository program shall certify to the repository that the individual is a resident of Iowa and meets one or both of the following criteria:

- a. Is indigent; and
- b. Has no active third-party prescription drug reimbursement coverage for the drug prescribed.

109.6(2) The local repository shall collect from each individual recipient a signed intake collection form provided by the department or its contractor.

- a. The intake collection form shall attest that:

- (1) The individual is a resident of the state of Iowa;
- (2) The individual's income does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL);
- (3) The individual is uninsured and has no prescription coverage or is underinsured and has no prescription coverage;
- (4) The individual acknowledges that the drugs may have been donated; and
- (5) The individual consents to a waiver of the requirement for child resistant packaging of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act (as amended to August 1, 2025).

- b. The intake collection form will include an identification card to be given to the recipient for continued use for one year.

109.6(3) The identification card is valid for one year or until the new federal poverty guidelines have been published for all prescriptions and supplies.

109.6(4) A summary of data taken from the intake collection form is to be sent via regular mail, email or facsimile to the centralized repository for data collection.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.7(135M) Forms and recordkeeping.

109.7(1) The following forms developed for the administration of this program shall be utilized by participants of the program and are available on the department's website:

- a. Prescription drug donation repository program notice of participation or withdrawal.
- b. Prescription drug donation repository program donation, transfer, inventory or destruction record.
- c. A record of medications dispensed.

109.7(2) The prescription drug donation repository program recipient data collection form and identification card are given to the recipient by the local repository, and the completed data collection form is collected from the recipient by the local repository.

109.7(3) Recordkeeping requirements.

- a. All records required to be maintained as a part of the prescription drug donation repository program shall be maintained for a minimum of five years by participating pharmacies and medical facilities.

- b. Records required as part of this program shall be maintained pursuant to all current applicable practice acts.

- c. Data collected by the prescription drug donation repository program from all participating repositories shall be submitted quarterly or upon request to the centralized repository.

- d. The centralized repository and the contractor shall submit reports to the department as required by the contract or upon request of the department.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.8(135M) Handling fee. A repository may charge the recipient of a donated drug a handling fee, not to exceed a maximum of 200 percent of the Medicaid professional dispensing fee as established by rule. A prescription drug dispensed through the prescription drug donation repository program shall not be eligible for reimbursement under the medical assistance program.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.9(135M) List of drugs and supplies program will accept. All prescription drugs, excluding controlled substances, that have been approved for medical use in the United States, that are listed in the USP or National Formulary (USP/NF), and that meet the criteria for donation established by these rules may be accepted for donation under the prescription drug donation repository program.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

641—109.10(135M) Prescription drug donation repository in disaster emergencies. The following are the requirements for the department to receive and distribute prescription drugs and supplies in preparation for a disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor or in preparation for a public health disaster.

109.10(1) The department may receive prescription drugs and supplies directly from the prescription drug donation repository contractor and dispense prescription drugs and supplies through licensed personnel during or in preparation for a disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 or during or in preparation for a public health disaster as defined in Iowa Code section 135.140(5).

109.10(2) The department may receive and distribute prescription drugs and supplies as outlined in Iowa Code section 135.142 to any Iowan who has been a victim of a disaster emergency proclaimed by the governor.

[ARC 9765C, IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 135M.

[Filed 1/10/07, Notice 11/22/06—published 1/31/07, effective 3/7/07]

[Filed 7/10/08, Notice 5/21/08—published 7/30/08, effective 9/3/08]

[Filed ARC 8983B (Notice ARC 8765B, IAB 5/19/10), IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

[Filed ARC 6166C (Notice ARC 6053C, IAB 11/17/21), IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

[Filed ARC 6847C (Notice ARC 6645C, IAB 11/16/22), IAB 2/8/23, effective 3/15/23]

[Filed ARC 9765C (Notice ARC 9580C, IAB 10/1/25), IAB 11/26/25, effective 1/1/26]

CHAPTER 110
CENTER FOR RURAL HEALTH
AND PRIMARY CARE

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—110.1(135) Purpose and scope. The following rules developed by the department of public health govern the organization of the center for rural health and primary care within the department of public health.

[ARC 4076C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

641—110.2(135,135B) Definitions.

“Center for rural health and primary care” means the department of public health administrative entity that is responsible for provision of technical planning assistance to rural communities and counties, administration of a comprehensive primary care provider recruitment and retention endeavor, coordination of services to provide research of rural occupational health injuries and hazards, and coordination with the following: the center for agricultural health and safety, the center for health effects of environmental contamination, and the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

“Community health services assessment and developmental plan” means a comprehensive health services assessment and plan which has been developed through a communitywide collaborative effort of public and private entities, including citizens at large, located in rural communities.

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Director” means the director of the department of public health.

“Health care workforce and community support grant program” means a program that provides assistance in the form of a forgivable loan, grant, or other nonfinancial assistance to communities to support the effort of a community and that is part of the community’s long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan.

“Primary care health professional” means an individual who is providing primary health services and is licensed to practice in the state of Iowa.

“Primary care provider loan repayment program” means a loan repayment for qualifying loans to eligible health professionals who choose to establish practices in designated health professional shortage areas of the state.

“Primary care provider recruitment and retention endeavor” or *“PRIMECARRE”* means a comprehensive primary health care initiative which promotes and assists local efforts in developing health care provider recruitment and retention programs and which includes a health care workforce and community support grant program and a primary care provider loan repayment program.

“Primary health services” means health services regarding family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, dentistry, or mental health that are provided by physicians or other health professionals.

[ARC 4076C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

641—110.3(135) Responsibilities of the center.

110.3(1) The center for rural health and primary care shall provide technical planning assistance to rural communities and counties exploring innovative means of delivering rural health services through community health services assessment, planning, and implementation, including but not limited to hospital conversions, cooperative agreements among hospitals, physician and health practitioner support, recruitment and retention of primary health care providers, public health services, emergency medical services, medical assistance facilities, rural health care clinics, and alternative means which may be included in the long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan.

110.3(2) The center for rural health and primary care shall encourage collaborative efforts of the local boards of health, hospital governing boards, and other public and private entities located in rural communities to adopt a long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan.

110.3(3) The center for rural health and primary care shall provide technical assistance to assist rural communities in improving Medicare reimbursements or establishing additional sources of funding through initiatives such as rural health clinics, distinct part skilled nursing facility beds, and the swing-bed program.

110.3(4) The center for rural health and primary care shall coordinate services to provide research for the following:

- a.* Examination of the prevalence of rural occupational health injuries in the state.
- b.* Assessment of training and continuing education available through local hospitals and others relating to diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with rural occupational health hazards.
- c.* Determination of continuing education support necessary for rural health practitioners to diagnose and treat illnesses caused by exposure to rural occupational health hazards.
- d.* Determination of the types of actions that can help prevent agricultural accidents, surveillance and reporting of disabilities suffered by persons engaged in agricultural-related injuries and diseases in the state.
- e.* Identifying causal factors associated with agricultural-related injuries and diseases and indicating the effectiveness of intervention programs designed to reduce injuries and diseases.

110.3(5) The center for rural health and primary care shall cooperate with the center for agricultural health and safety, the center for health effects of environmental contamination and the department of agriculture and land stewardship to coordinate programs to the extent practicable.

110.3(6) The center for rural health and primary care shall administer grants for farm safety education efforts directed to rural families for the purpose of preventing farm-related injuries to children.

110.3(7) The center for rural health and primary care shall administer the PRIMECARRE.

- a.* PRIMECARRE shall include the following:
 - (1) A health care workforce and community support grant program.
 - (2) A primary care provider loan repayment program.
- b.* PRIMECARRE shall promote and accommodate local creativity in efforts to recruit and retain health care professionals to provide services in the locality. The focus shall be on developing health care provider recruitment and retention programs.
- c.* The center for rural health and primary care may enter into an agreement with the college student aid commission for the administration of the center's grant and loan repayment program.

[ARC 4076C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18]

641—110.4(135) Advisory committee to the center for rural health and primary care. Rescinded ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19.

641—110.5(135) Organization. Rescinded ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19.

641—110.6(135) Meetings. Rescinded ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19.

641—110.7 to 110.10 Reserved.

PRIMECARRE HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAM

641—110.11(135) Purpose. The purpose of the PRIMECARRE health care workforce and community support grant program is to support community efforts which are part of the community's long-term community health services assessment and developmental plan. The application process is based upon the department's strategic plan. A community or region applying for assistance must complete a community health services assessment and adopt a long-term developmental plan. The community may request assistance with the assessment from the department. The community's or region's plan shall include, to the extent possible, a clear commitment to informing high school students of the health care opportunities which may be available to such students. The grant assistance may be in the form of a forgivable loan, grant, or other nonfinancial assistance as deemed appropriate by the center for rural health and primary care. Grants or other assistance provided by the center are intended to promote and accommodate local creativity in efforts to recruit and retain health care professionals to provide services in the locality.

Notice of the availability of these public funds shall be published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin in accordance with 641—Chapter 176.

110.11(1) *Eligibility.* The following requirements must be met in order to be eligible for the program:

- a. The community or region must have illustrated efforts to meet the health care provider needs of the locality and surrounding area.
- b. The community or region must have completed a community health services assessment and adopted a long-term developmental plan as established herein.
- c. Participation in a community health services assessment process shall be documented by the community or region.

110.11(2) *Funding.* Grants awarded under the program shall be awarded to rural, underserved areas or special populations as identified by the department's strategic plan or evidence-based documentation.

110.11(3) *Use of funds.* Funds may be used for the following:

- a. The procurement of clinical equipment, clinical facilities, and telecommunications facilities.
- b. Support for locum tenens arrangements and primary care provider mentor programs.
- c. Other capacity-building activities as they relate to recruitment and retention of primary health care providers.

110.11(4) *Matching funds.* Applications submitted may contain a commitment of matching funds for the grant assistance.

110.11(5) *Application process.* Applicants for grant funds must complete application forms provided by the department. Application materials shall be made available by the department at least 45 days prior to the application due date. Grant applications will be issued in accordance with 641—Chapter 176.

110.11(6) *Selection criteria and review process.* Selection criteria will be based on illustrated efforts to meet the health care provider needs of the locality and surrounding area. Selection criteria and the process for evaluation of applications shall be described in the application materials provided by the department. A competitive grant application review committee shall be appointed by the administrative head of the center for rural health and primary care. Grants will be awarded according to review criteria developed by the center, in accordance with 641—Chapter 176.

110.11(7) *Notice of grant award.* The department shall notify all applicants of the decision of grant awards.

110.11(8) *Appeals.* Applicants with a denied request for funding may appeal the decision of grant awards. The appeal shall be made in writing to the director, Iowa department of public health, within 10 days of the notification date of the grant awards decision. The appeal shall be mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service. The decision of the director of public health becomes the department's final action and shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service within 14 days of the receipt of the appeal.

110.11(9) *Grantee oversight.* The department shall monitor the use of funds granted to communities to ensure accountability and conformance with legislative intent. Oversight processes shall be described in the application materials provided by the department.

[ARC 4076C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18]

641—110.12 to 110.15 Reserved.

PRIMECARRE PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

641—110.16(135) Purpose. A primary care provider loan repayment program is established to increase the number of health professionals practicing primary care in federally designated health professional shortage areas of the state. If sufficient state funds are available, applications will be considered for loan repayment for primary care providers practicing in communities not located in federally designated shortage areas. Under the program, loan repayment may be made to a recipient for educational loans incurred while completing an accredited health education program directly related to obtaining credentials necessary to practice the recipient's health profession. Notice of the availability of these public funds shall be published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin in accordance with 641—Chapter 176.

110.16(1) *Health care professional eligibility.* The following requirements must be met by health care professionals in order to be eligible for the program:

a. The status of the health care professional's citizenship must meet requirements of the National Health Service Corps loan repayment program.

b. The health care professional must be licensed or certified to practice in the state of Iowa as a primary care health professional as defined in 641—110.2(135) and approved by the state for purposes of program priorities and requirements. Physicians must have completed a primary care residency and be board-eligible or board-certified.

c. The health care provider must possess evidence of a contractual agreement to practice full time at a site in a designated shortage area within the state and approved by the state for the minimum number of years required by federal programs providing support for the program.

d. The health care provider shall provide one year of obligated service in exchange for each year of loan repayment, unless federal requirements otherwise require.

e. The health care provider must agree to comply with all contract provisions and the rules and regulations as promulgated by the department.

f. The health care provider must possess a license that is not restricted by a medical regulatory authority of any jurisdiction of the United States, other nations, or territories.

g. The health care professional must be eligible under Section 338B of the Public Health Service Act as amended November 16, 1990, by Public Law 101-597.

h. The health care provider must agree to provide full-time primary health care services at a clinical site in a designated health professional shortage area.

i. The health care provider must agree not to discriminate on the basis of the ability of the individual to pay for such care or on the basis that payment for such care will be made pursuant to the program established in Title XVIII (Medicare) of the Social Security Act, or pursuant to the program established in Title XIX (Medicaid) of such Act.

j. The health care provider must agree to accept assignment under Section 1842(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act for all services for which payment may be made under Part B of Title XVIII and to enter into an appropriate agreement with the state agency that administers the state plan for medical assistance under Title XIX of such Act to provide service to individuals entitled to medical assistance under the plan.

k. The health care provider must complete an application form provided by the Iowa department of public health.

110.16(2) *Site eligibility.* The following requirements must be met in order to be eligible for placement of a health professional qualified under the PRIMECARRE loan repayment program:

a. The site must be located in a designated health professional shortage area in the state.

b. The site must agree to accept Medicare/Medicaid assignment.

c. The site must have a sliding fee schedule in place that is based upon the ability to pay.

d. The site must have completed a community health services assessment and adopted a long-term developmental plan.

e. The site must be part of a system of care. For the purpose of receiving federal assistance, a system of care is defined as a service continuum that includes comprehensive primary care for all regardless of ability to pay, and appropriate arrangements for secondary and tertiary care, including a referral system and arrangements for call coverage.

f. The site must complete an application form provided by the department.

g. The site must agree to report to the department those individuals unable to fulfill the contract.

110.16(3) *Federal grant requirements.* Use of federal grant dollars for loan repayment contracts requires that eligibility be determined as authorized by federal grant requirements.

110.16(4) *Funding limitations.* Loan repayment contracts provided under this program shall be determined annually, based upon the legislative appropriation for the PRIMECARRE initiative and other sources of funds.

110.16(5) *Other sources of funds.* The department of public health shall seek participation in federal programs supporting repayment of loans of health care providers and acceptance of gifts, grants, and other

aid or amounts from any person, association, foundation, trust, corporation, governmental agency, or other entity for the purposes of the program.

110.16(6) *Review process.* The department of public health shall establish a review committee which will review all applications and make recommendations for loan repayment contracts. The department shall provide the review committee with a methodology for prioritization of federal shortage areas and eligible nonfederal shortage areas to be utilized in the application review process. The department shall provide the review committee with the criteria and scoring methodology to be used in reviewing the applications, in accordance with 641—Chapter 176. Evaluation criteria will include the applicant's outstanding educational loans and professional credentials.

110.16(7) *Contract oversight and administration.* The department of public health shall establish and enforce the terms of the contract, including implementation of any methods, e.g., legal action, that may be necessary to recoup loan repayment funds in the event of failure on the part of a program recipient to fulfill the terms and conditions of the contract. The department shall take into consideration mitigating circumstances which may prohibit a recipient from fulfilling the recipient's contractual obligation or for whom fulfilling the obligation would cause undue hardship. The department of public health shall also provide for cancellation of contracts for reasonable cause to be determined by the department, unless federal requirements otherwise require.

110.16(8) *Appeals.* Applicants with a denied request for loan repayment funding may appeal the decision of loan repayment awards. The appeal shall be made in writing to the director, Iowa department of public health, within 10 days of the notification date of the loan repayment awards decision. The appeal shall be mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service. The decision of the director of public health becomes the department's final action and shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service within 14 days of the receipt of the appeal.

[ARC 4076C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 135.107 and 135B.33.

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[Filed ARC 4076C (Notice ARC 3815C, IAB 6/6/18), IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18]

[Filed ARC 4703C (Notice ARC 4539C, IAB 7/17/19), IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

CHAPTER 111
IOWA NEEDS NURSES NOW INFRASTRUCTURE ACCOUNT

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

641—111.1(135) Scope and purpose. The Iowa needs nurses now infrastructure account is established to award grants for clinical simulators, laboratory facilities, health information technology and other infrastructure to improve the education of nurses and nurse educators in the state and to enhance the clinical experience for nurses. Moneys in the account shall consist of moneys appropriated or allocated for deposit in or received by the fund or the account and specifically dedicated to the Iowa needs nurses now infrastructure account for the purposes of the account. Grants from the account may not be used for the construction of buildings. Grants awarded shall authorize the use of a reasonable portion of the grant moneys for training in the use of the infrastructure purchased with the grant moneys. These rules shall be implemented only to the extent funding is available.

[ARC 9247B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

641—111.2(135) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*Iowa Needs Nurses Now Coalition*” means the coalition of nurse, health, education and business leaders who understand that nurses are important to families and communities.

[ARC 9247B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

641—111.3(135) Eligibility and criteria. To be eligible for an Iowa needs nurses now infrastructure grant, an organization shall:

111.3(1) Be an educational institution with prelicensure nursing education programs approved by the Iowa board of nursing.

111.3(2) Address the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure project to be funded through the grant.

[ARC 9247B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

641—111.4(135) Review process.

111.4(1) The department shall follow requirements for competitive selection contained in 641—Chapter 176 in awarding grants pursuant to this chapter.

111.4(2) The department shall establish a request for proposal and application process for organizations eligible to receive funding. The review process and review criteria shall be described in the request for proposal.

111.4(3) The department shall establish a committee to review proposals and make recommendations to the department. The committee membership may include representation from the following:

- a. Iowa board of nursing;
- b. Iowa Nurses Association;
- c. Iowa Needs Nurses Now Coalition; and
- d. Iowa department of education.

111.4(4) The department shall consider financial need of the applying entity as a criterion in determining grant awards.

111.4(5) The department shall consider geographic areas where there is limited access to clinical facilities due to geographic location or limited patient census to support eligible students as a criterion in determining grant awards.

111.4(6) The department shall consider collaboration between education programs and clinical facilities as a criterion in determining grant awards.

[ARC 9247B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

641—111.5(135) Performance standards. A grantee shall provide clinical experiences for nurses and nurse educators that:

1. Expand the capacity of its nursing program in terms of opportunities for increased learning by the students completing the program.
2. Offer educational opportunities in geographic areas where there is limited access to clinical facilities due to geographic location or limited patient census to support eligible students.
3. Enhance learning opportunities for the students in the nursing program.

[ARC 9247B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

641—111.6(135) Appeals. An applicant may appeal the denial of a properly submitted grant application. Appeals shall be governed by rule 641—176.8(135,17A).

[ARC 9247B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

These rules are intended to implement 2009 Iowa Code Supplement section 135.175(5) as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2384, section 5.

[Filed ARC 9247B (Notice ARC 9096B, IAB 9/22/10), IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

CHAPTER 112
BIOLOGICAL AGENT RISK ASSESSMENT
Rescinded **ARC 3395C**, IAB 10/11/17, effective 11/15/17

CHAPTER 113 PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE TEAMS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/1/30

641—113.1(135) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“Defend” means that the office of the Iowa attorney general shall provide a public health response team member with legal representation at no cost to the public health response team member.

“Disaster medical assistance team” or *“DMAT”* means a public health response team that is sponsored and approved by the department to provide medical assistance in the event of a disaster or threatened disaster or other incident as defined in Iowa Code section 135.143.

“Environmental health response team” or *“EHRT”* means a public health response team that is sponsored and approved by the department to provide environmental health expertise and assistance in the event of a disaster or threatened disaster or other incident defined in Iowa Code section 135.143.

“Indemnify” means the state of Iowa will pay all sums that a public health response team member is legally obligated to pay as damages because of any claim made against the public health response team member that arises out of the provision of direct medical care or other support services rendered or that should have been rendered during a disaster, threatened disaster, or other incident defined in Iowa Code section 135.143, or arising out of a training exercise to prepare for a disaster or other incident defined in Iowa Code section 135.143.

“Iowa mortuary operational response team” or *“IMORT”* means a public health response team that is sponsored and approved by the department to provide decedent care in the event of a mass fatality disaster or threatened disaster or other incident defined in Iowa Code section 135.143.

“Logistical support response team” or *“LSRT”* means a public health response team that is sponsored and approved by the department to provide logistical support and assistance in the event of a disaster or threatened disaster or other incident defined in Iowa Code section 135.143.

“Public health response team” or *“PHRT”* means a team of professionals, including licensed health care providers, nonmedical professionals skilled and trained in disaster or emergency response, and public health practitioners, that is sponsored and approved by the department to provide assistance in the event of a disaster or threatened disaster or other incident defined in Iowa Code section 135.143. “Public health response team” includes a disaster medical assistance team, an environmental health response team, a logistical support response team, the Iowa mortuary operational response team, and other teams established and approved upon written order of the director to supplement and support disrupted or overburdened local medical and public health personnel, hospitals, and resources.

“Public health response team member” or *“PHRT member”* means an individual who has registered with the department and has received approval from the department to serve on a public health response team.

[ARC 9323C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—113.2(135) Public health response team members.

113.2(1) Registration and approval. An individual may apply to the department to be a public health response team member. The applicant shall apply on the Iowa statewide registry of volunteers (iSERV) website or on a form approved by the department and shall provide all requested information. The department will register and approve an individual to serve as a PHRT member when the department is satisfied that the individual satisfies the requirements of this chapter and will perform on a PHRT in compliance with Iowa Code section 135.143 and this chapter. Upon registration and approval of an individual, the department will provide the individual with written notification that the individual is registered with the department and has been approved to serve on a PHRT. The written notification will also include the effective date of the approval and the terms and conditions of approval.

113.2(2) Denial and revocation. The department may deny approval to an individual or may revoke an individual’s approval if the department determines the individual has violated or failed to comply with Iowa Code section 135.143 or this chapter, any term or condition contained in the written approval notification from the department, any operational procedure, or state or federal law or has exposed or

may expose the state to undue risk. The department will notify the individual of the department's decision in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested. In the event an individual is dissatisfied with the department's decision, the individual may submit a request for reconsideration to the department. Such request shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 20 days of the date of the denial or revocation notification, to the department. The department will review the matter and issue a written decision within 20 days of receipt of the request. The department's decision shall be final agency action. This appeal process does not constitute a contested case proceeding as defined in Iowa Code chapter 17A.

113.2(3) *Effect of revocation.* If the department revokes a public health response team member's approval, the action may preclude future eligibility but shall not negate defense and indemnification coverage or other protection for covered acts or omissions that occurred during the effective date of approval.

[ARC 9323C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—113.3(135) Public health response team.

113.3(1) *General requirements.*

- a. An individual may make application to be a member of a PHRT pursuant to subrule 113.2(1).
- b. The department established the Iowa Volunteer Public Health Response Team Operational Procedures Manual as amended to August 1, 2024. The operational procedures will be in writing and will be provided to each PHRT member. All PHRT members shall follow the PHRT operational procedures as established by the department. The Iowa Volunteer Public Health Response Team Operational Procedures Manual, as amended to August 1, 2024, is available from the department.
- c. If the department notifies a PHRT member of a violation of Iowa Code section 135.143, this chapter, or an operational procedure, the PHRT member shall correct the deficiency or violation identified by the department within a time frame determined by the department. If a PHRT member fails to correct a deficiency or violation within the time frame identified by the department, or if the deficiency or violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health, safety, or welfare, the department may initiate action to revoke approval pursuant to subrule 113.2(2).

113.3(2) *Team composition.*

- a. A PHRT shall be comprised of health care professionals and administrative personnel as identified in the Iowa Volunteer Public Health Response Team Operational Procedures Manual.
- b. The department is responsible for maintaining adequate staffing.

113.3(3) *Licensure and educational requirements.*

- a. Each PHRT member shall hold and maintain an active unrestricted license, registration, or certification to practice in Iowa (if applicable) in the member's respective medical or health care profession.
- b. Each PHRT member shall complete required training as listed in the Iowa Volunteer Public Health Response Team Operational Procedures Manual, as amended to August 1, 2024, including training specified in respective team annexes.
- c. The department may provide specific position training to PHRT members as determined to be necessary.
- d. The department will develop and implement training exercises to test the team's notification process, deployment readiness, and response capabilities.
- e. The department is responsible for documenting each PHRT member's completion of required training.

113.3(4) *Deployment and standdown.*

- a. PHRTs shall prepare to deploy within two to four hours of notification by the department. PHRTs shall not self-deploy and shall not be covered by the provisions of Iowa Code section 135.143 and this chapter if the PHRTs self-deploy or are deployed by another agency or entity.
- b. Deployment and standdown procedures are outlined in the Iowa Volunteer Public Health Response Team Operational Procedures Manual, as amended to August 1, 2024, and shall be followed by all PHRT members.

[ARC 9323C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—113.4(135) Legal and other protections. A PHRT member acting pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.143 and this chapter shall be considered an employee of the state under Iowa Code section 29C.21 and chapter 669; shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under Iowa Code section 669.21 whom the state shall defend and indemnify; and shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation, disability, and death benefits, provided that the member has done all of the following:

1. Registered with and received approval from the department pursuant to subrule 113.2(1) to serve on a PHRT.
2. Provided direct medical care or other support services during a disaster, threatened disaster, or other incident described in Iowa Code section 135.143(1); or participated in a training exercise to prepare for a disaster or other incident described in Iowa Code section 135.143(1).

[ARC 9323C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

641—113.5(135) Reporting requirements and duties.

113.5(1) Upon obtaining knowledge or becoming aware of any injury allegedly arising out of the negligent rendering of, or the negligent failure to render, medical or other services as a PHRT member, the member shall provide written notice to the department, as soon as practicable, containing to the extent obtainable the circumstance of the alleged injury, the name and address of the injured, and any other relevant information.

113.5(2) Upon obtaining knowledge or becoming aware of any injury as described in subrule 113.5(1), a PHRT member shall promptly take all reasonable steps to prevent further or additional injury from the same or similar circumstances, situations, or conditions.

113.5(3) A PHRT member shall immediately notify the office of the Iowa attorney general of service or receipt of an original petition, suit, or claim seeking damage from the PHRT member related to participation on a PHRT.

113.5(4) Each PHRT member shall fully cooperate with the state in the defense of any claim or suit related to participation on a PHRT, including attending hearings, depositions, and trials and assisting in securing and giving evidence, responding to discovery, and ensuring the attendance of witnesses.

113.5(5) Each PHRT member shall accept financial responsibility for personal expenses and costs incurred in the defense of any claim or suit related to participation on a PHRT, including travel, meals, and compensation for time and lost practice.

[ARC 9323C, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.143.

[Filed 1/10/07, Notice 11/22/06—published 1/31/07, effective 3/7/07]

[Filed ARC 0578C (Notice ARC 0474C, IAB 11/28/12), IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13]

[Filed ARC 2476C (Notice ARC 2367C, IAB 1/20/16), IAB 3/30/16, effective 5/5/16]

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CHAPTER 114
PREPAREDNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Rescinded **ARC 9176C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTERS 115 to 120
Reserved

CHAPTER 121
STANDARD FOR IMPACT RESISTANCE AND METHOD OF TESTING
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 121]
Rescinded IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09

CHAPTER 122
ANATOMICAL GIFT PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRANSPLANTATION FUND
Rescinded **ARC 9324C**, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25

CHAPTER 123
Reserved

CHAPTER 124
INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL
FOR THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINER
Rescinded **ARC 8974C**, IAB 2/19/25, effective 4/1/25

CHAPTER 125
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINER
Rescinded **ARC 4705C**, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19

CHAPTER 126
STATE MEDICAL EXAMINER
[Prior to 4/20/88, see Medical Examiner, State[566] Ch 1]
[Prior to 6/30/99, see Public Safety Department[661] Ch 21]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/31

641—126.1(144,331,691) Definitions.

“Autopsy” means the external and internal postmortem examination of a deceased person.

“County of appointment” means the county that requests a medical examiner to conduct an investigation, perform or order an autopsy, or prepare a report or reports in a death investigation case. The request may be authorized by the county attorney or the county medical examiner. The county of appointment shall be the county in which the death occurred.

[ARC 0148D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—126.2(691) Fees for autopsies and related services and reimbursement for related expenses.

Autopsies performed by the state medical examiner are provided on a fee-for-service basis. Costs of autopsies and related services and expenses are the responsibility of the county of appointment. The county of residence of the deceased shall reimburse the county of appointment.

126.2(1) Fee schedule. The following fees apply as specified in this subrule.

a. The following fees apply to autopsies conducted by the state medical examiner:

Autopsy.	\$2,100*
	*Pursuant to 126.2(1) “a”(2), this amount will increase annually by 2 percent beginning July 1, 2027.
Copies of reports.	\$20

(1) EXCEPTIONS: A copy of the autopsy report is automatically sent to the county medical examiner and to the county attorney without fee. A single copy of an autopsy report may be provided to the immediate next of kin of the deceased without fee. Copies of autopsy reports may be provided to public officials and physicians of record for official purposes without fee.

(2) Beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 2027, the amount of the autopsy fee will increase annually by 2 percent each July 1.

b. The following fee is for time spent reviewing case materials, preparing for deposition or court, testifying in deposition or court, and travel time.

State, deputy, or associate medical examiner(s) time for all court cases	\$450 per hour with a one-hour minimum

c. A cremation permit fee of \$75 will be assessed for each permit investigated and authorized by the state medical examiner’s office.

126.2(2) Expense reimbursement. Other laboratory services associated with an autopsy, which include but are not limited to photography, toxicology, radiology, microbiology, and morgue fees, will be billed by the department to the county of appointment. Moneys collected pursuant to this subrule will be paid by the department to the laboratory or other entity providing the service.

126.2(3) State medical examiner acting as county medical examiner. When the state medical examiner acts in the capacity of county medical examiner, the state medical examiner receives from the county of appointment a fee of \$100 per hour, with a one-hour minimum, for each report prepared plus the state medical examiner’s actual expenses. Counties should not depend on the state medical examiner for full-time coverage.

[ARC 0148D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

641—126.3(691) Fees for tissue recovery. When the tissue recovery room located within the office of the state medical examiner is utilized by an authorized tissue recovery agency, a fee of \$400 per case will be

assessed. The tissue recovery agency is responsible for this fee, payable to the office of the state medical examiner.

[ARC 0148D, IAB 3/18/26, effective 7/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 691.6.

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CHAPTER 127
COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINERS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department [470] Ch 127]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 4/1/31

641—127.1(144,331,691) Definitions.

“Autopsy” means the external and internal postmortem examination of a deceased person.

“Cause of death” means the disease or injury that sets in motion the chain of events that eventually results in the death of a person. The physician shall consider “but for” this injury or disease the person would still be living.

“County medical examiner” or *“CME”* means a medical or osteopathic physician or surgeon licensed in the state of Iowa and appointed by the board of supervisors to serve in this capacity.

“County medical examiner investigator” or *“CME-I”* means an individual appointed by a county medical examiner, with approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner, to serve under the supervision of a county medical examiner to assist in death investigations.

“County of appointment” means the county that requests a medical examiner to conduct an investigation, perform or order an autopsy, or prepare a report(s) in a death investigation case. The request may be authorized by the county attorney or the county medical examiner. The county of appointment shall be the county in which the death occurred.

“Cremation” means the technical process, using heat and flame, that reduces human remains to bone fragments.

“Cremation permit” means an electronic cremation permit approved by the medical examiner.

“Day” means calendar day.

“Death” means the condition as described in Iowa Code section 702.8.

“Death affecting the public interest” means any death of a human being in which the circumstances are sudden, unexpected, violent, suspicious, or unattended, including but not limited to those deaths listed in Iowa Code sections 331.802(3) and 144.29.

“Deputy county medical examiner” or *“DCME”* means an individual appointed by a county medical examiner, with approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner, to assist the county medical examiner in the performance of the county medical examiner’s duties.

“EMER” means the electronic medical examiner report.

“External examination” means a close inspection of the exterior of a deceased human body for the purpose of locating, describing, and delineating any and all injuries or other abnormalities. External examination of a body does not constitute an autopsy, even if toxicology samples are obtained.

“Fee” means an amount to be paid to a county medical examiner’s office as determined by the board of supervisors of the county of appointment for completion of an investigation, autopsy, or report(s). Fees for services provided by the state medical examiner’s office are established in rule 641—126.3(691).

“Manner of death” means the circumstances under which the cause of death occurred and may be specified as follows: natural, accident, suicide, homicide, undetermined, or pending.

“Medical care provider” means an individual licensed or certified in any medical profession, including but not limited to a physician, physician assistant, nurse, emergency medical care provider, certified nurse’s aide, pharmacist, physical therapist, and medical technologist.

“Medical examiner” means the state medical examiner, deputy state medical examiner, county medical examiner, or deputy county medical examiner.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.2(331,691) Duties of medical examiners—jurisdiction over deaths that affect the public interest.

127.2(1) Jurisdiction. Upon receiving notification of a death that affects the public interest, a medical examiner shall notify any appropriate law enforcement agency not otherwise notified and take charge of the body of the decedent. The body shall not be disturbed or removed from the position in which it was found without authorization from the medical examiner except for the purpose of preserving the body from loss

or destruction or permitting the passage of traffic on a highway, railroad, or airport, or unless the failure to remove the body might endanger life, safety, or health.

127.2(2) *Investigation.* A county medical examiner shall conduct a preliminary investigation of the cause and manner of death and utilize the investigative protocol outlined in the County Medical Examiner's Handbook as amended to August 1, 2025, available from the state medical examiner's office. A medical examiner may perform or authorize performance of any scientific study to assist in identifying the cause, circumstances, and manner of death. A medical examiner shall cooperate with other investigating officials and agencies involved and share reports, information, and conclusions with these officials and agencies.

127.2(3) *Reports required.*

a. EMER.

(1) Preparation and filing. A county medical examiner shall electronically enter the examiner's findings in the Preliminary Medical Examiner Report in the EMER system. A county medical examiner must complete and submit the EMER within 14 days of the date of death and file a copy of the EMER with the county attorney within 14 days of the date of the death and retain a copy for the county medical examiner's records.

(2) Content. The EMER shall be completed as fully as possible in light of all available information and may be signed by either a county medical examiner or a county medical examiner investigator acting under the supervision of a county medical examiner. If the cause or manner of death, identity of the decedent, or other information is unknown or pending at the time of filing, "unknown" or "pending" may be written in the appropriate area of the form. If additional information becomes available, this information shall be forwarded to the state medical examiner in written form at such time as it becomes available to be added as a supplement to the file.

b. Jurisdiction declined or terminated. An EMER with designated, abbreviated, or minimal information shall be completed and submitted in accordance with subparagraphs 127.2(3)"a"(1) and "a"(2) in cases reported to the county medical examiner where jurisdiction is terminated or declined.

127.2(4) *Disposition of body.* After an investigation, including an autopsy if one was performed, the body of the decedent shall be made available to the funeral home designated by a relative or friend of the decedent for burial or appropriate disposition. A medical examiner cannot use influence in favor of a particular funeral director or funeral home. If no one claims a body, it shall be disposed of as provided in Iowa Code chapter 142.

127.2(5) *Coverage.*

a. When an individual is required to report a death to a medical examiner and the county medical examiner cannot be located or is not available, the individual must contact a county medical examiner from any adjacent Iowa county to perform those duties outlined in this chapter. The responding medical examiner has full authority to conduct any procedures necessary to the investigation of the cause and manner of death. If an adjacent county medical examiner is not available, the state medical examiner shall be contacted and may act in the capacity of a county medical examiner.

b. The responding county medical examiner will be reimbursed by the county for which the service is provided for all fees and expenses at the rate that is customarily paid by the county for which the service is provided or at a rate agreed upon by the medical examiner and the board of supervisors of the county for which the service is provided.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.3(331,691) Autopsies.

127.3(1) *Autopsy required.* A county medical examiner shall order that an autopsy be performed in the following cases:

a. All cases of homicide or suspected homicide, irrespective of the period of survival following injury.

b. All cases in which the manner of death is undetermined.

c. All cases involving unidentified bodies.

d. All deaths of children under the age of two when there is not a clear cause of death, including suspected cases of unexpected or unexplained death.

e. All work- and farm-related deaths unless there is an obvious natural cause of death.

- f.* All drowning deaths.
- g.* All deaths of commercial vehicle drivers that occur during the performance of their job duties.
- h.* Deaths due to poisoning.
- i.* Deaths of airplane pilots who die as a result of an airplane crash. The National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Aviation Administration should be contacted prior to the autopsy to request specimen kit(s).
- j.* Deaths due to a natural disaster, including tornadoes and floods.
- k.* Deaths in a prison, jail or correctional institution or under police custody, where there is not a natural disease process that accounts for the death.

127.3(2) *Autopsy recommended.* It is recommended that a county medical examiner should perform an autopsy or order that an autopsy be performed in the following cases:

- a.* Deaths of adolescents less than 18 years of age when there is not a natural cause of death.
- b.* All cases that involve a motor vehicle crash.
- c.* Deaths from suicide.
- d.* All pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, snowmobile, boating, watercraft, three- or four-wheeler or all-terrain vehicle fatalities.
- e.* Deaths due to failure of a consumer product.
- f.* Deaths due to a possible public health hazard.
- g.* Deaths due to drug or alcohol abuse or overdose.
- h.* Electrical- and lightning-related deaths.
- i.* Deaths from burns or smoke or soot inhalation.
- j.* All deaths related to exposure, such as hypothermia and hyperthermia.
- k.* All sport-related deaths, including but not limited to deaths from auto racing and deaths resulting from injuries sustained in football, basketball, baseball, softball, soccer, or other games or sports.

127.3(3) *Other deaths.* For those deaths not listed in subrule 127.3(1) or 127.3(2), a county medical examiner will determine whether the public interest requires an autopsy and order that an autopsy be performed. A county medical examiner may consult with the state medical examiner to assist in determining the need for an autopsy.

127.3(4) *Performance of autopsy.*

a. Who may authorize. Autopsies may be authorized by the state medical examiner, the county medical examiner for the county in which the death occurred or the county where any injury contributing to or causing the death was sustained, or the county attorney who would have jurisdiction in any criminal proceeding related to the death.

b. Who may perform. An autopsy must be performed by a pathologist trained or with experience in forensic pathology, licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in the state of Iowa and board-certified by the American Board of Pathology, or under the direct supervision of a physician with these qualifications. The following types of deaths shall be transported to the office of the state medical examiner for autopsy unless otherwise approved by the state medical examiner:

- (1) Deaths of adolescents through 18 years of age when there is not a known or preexisting natural cause of death.
 - (2) All cases of homicide or suspected homicide, irrespective of the period of survival following injury.
 - (3) Deaths of children under the age of two years if death results from an unknown cause or is unexpected.
 - (4) All suspicious suicides.
 - (5) All high-profile deaths, including but not limited to deaths of elected officials in municipal, state or federal government.
 - (6) All deaths of inmates occurring in any institutions under the department of corrections as outlined in Iowa Code section 904.102, excluding those deaths that result from a pre-existing medical condition.
- c. Permit required—EMER.* A medical examiner must complete the EMER. All reasonable efforts must be made to complete the EMER prior to the performance of an autopsy.

127.3(5) Autopsy report. A complete record of the findings of the autopsy shall be submitted to the state medical examiner's office, the county attorney of the county where the death occurred and the county attorney of the county where the injury contributing to or causing the death was sustained within 90 days following the date of death unless unusual circumstances requiring further investigation or testing exist. The report filed shall include transcriptions of the autopsy observations and opinions and toxicology reports.

127.3(6) Out-of-state autopsy. The body of a decedent may be sent out of state for an autopsy or postmortem examination only if the county medical examiner certifies in writing that the out-of-state autopsy or examination is necessary for any of the following reasons:

- a. A forensic pathologist practicing in the state of Iowa is unavailable;
- b. Requiring an in-state autopsy would cause financial hardship; or
- c. Requiring an in-state autopsy would delay the funeral or burial more than three days.

127.3(7) Retention and disposal of tissues, organs, and bodily fluids. The office of the state medical examiner will retain tissues, organs, and bodily fluids as necessary to determine the cause and manner of death or as deemed advisable by the state medical examiner for medical or public health investigation, teaching, or research. Tissues, organs, and bodily fluids will be retained at a minimum for the time periods established by the National Association of Medical Examiners and may be retained for a longer time period at the discretion of the state medical examiner. Tissues, organs, and bodily fluids retained under this subrule will be disposed of without the specific consent or notification of the legal next of kin and in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations, including but not limited to OSHA-recommended biohazard and blood-borne pathogen standards. The anatomical material must be removed from the laboratory premises through use of a contracted, licensed, and bonded medical waste removal service to a medical waste processing center for final disposition.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.4(331,691) Fees.

127.4(1) Payment of fee and expenses.

a. A medical examiner receives from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent's residence a fee for each preliminary investigation and report submitted in a case in which a death affects the public interest. A county medical examiner shall also receive from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent's residence the examiner's actual expenses. The fee and expenses are submitted by the county medical examiner to the county of appointment, which may immediately pay the invoice or forward the invoice to the county of the decedent's residence for payment to the county medical examiner. If the county medical examiner does not receive payment from the county of the decedent's residence within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the county of appointment shall pay the invoice.

b. A pathologist or other physician who performs an autopsy under medical examiner authorization shall be paid for the services by the county of appointment.

c. Invoices produced for services performed by a county medical examiner, deputy county medical examiner or county medical examiner investigator must be submitted as a joint invoice to the county of appointment when services were rendered in a case by multiple county medical examiner staff.

127.4(2) Reimbursement.

a. *County of residence different from county of appointment—Iowa resident.* The county of the decedent's residence shall reimburse the county of appointment for the fee and expenses paid by the county of appointment.

b. *Death caused by criminal defendant.* If the person's death is caused by a criminal defendant who has been convicted and sentenced for murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, or homicide by vehicle, the county of the person's residence may recover from the defendant the fee and expenses.

c. *Out-of-state resident—law enforcement involvement.* The fee and expenses of a county medical examiner who performs an investigation or autopsy of a person who dies after being brought into the state for emergency medical treatment by or at the direction of an out-of-state law enforcement officer or public authority will be paid by the state. A claim for payment shall be filed with the state appeal board.

d. *Out-of-state resident—no law enforcement involvement.* The fee and expenses of a county medical examiner who performs an investigation or autopsy of an out-of-state resident shall be paid by the county of appointment.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.5(144,331,691) Death certificates—deaths affecting the public interest.

127.5(1) Completion. The funeral director to whom the body is released shall complete the personal data on the death certificate. The medical examiner must complete the manner of death and cause of death sections of the death certificate within 72 hours after determination of the cause and manner of death. If an autopsy is performed by the state medical examiner, the death certificate medical certifier sections will be completed by the state medical examiner's office.

127.5(2) Filing. The funeral director shall file the certificate with the county registrar in the county in which the death occurred. A death certificate shall be filed prior to the issuance of a burial transit permit and prior to disposal of the body.

127.5(3) Extension of time. If a medical examiner is unable to complete the manner of death and cause of death sections of the death certificate within the 24-hour time period, the funeral director must file a death certificate form completed with all available information. Such certificate is authority for the issuance of a burial transit permit. Within 15 days, a supplemental report shall be filed with the local registrar that provides the information missing from the original certificate.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.6(331,691) Cremation.

127.6(1) Permit obtained prior to cremation—cremation permit. A permit for cremation must be obtained from a county medical examiner or state medical examiner prior to cremation of a body of a decedent. Cremation permits must be completed in the electronic death registry system. For the purposes of this requirement, a hard copy or facsimile of a hard copy shall only be utilized if the electronic death registry system is off-line for four or more hours.

127.6(2) Requirements for issuance of permit. A county medical examiner shall direct an inquiry into the cause and manner of death and determine whether the death is one that affects the public interest prior to issuing a cremation permit.

a. *Death that affects the public interest.* If the death occurred in a manner specified in Iowa Code section 331.802(3) or if reasonable suspicion that the death occurred in such a manner exists, a medical examiner shall view the body, make a personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, and complete or cause to be completed all necessary autopsy or postmortem examinations prior to issuing a cremation permit.

b. *Death that does not affect the public interest.* If, following an inquiry into the cause and manner of death, the county medical examiner determines that the death did not occur in a manner specified in Iowa Code section 331.802(3), a medical examiner is not required to view the body prior to issuing a cremation permit. A county medical examiner must certify on the Cremation Permit in the electronic death registry system that the medical examiner's inquiry into the cause and manner of death did not disclose evidence that the death occurred in a manner specified in Iowa Code section 331.802(3).

127.6(3) Fee. A fee for the Cremation Permit by Medical Examiner shall be paid by the family, next of kin, guardian of the decedent, or other person authorized to act on behalf of the decedent.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.7(331,691) County medical examiner investigators.

127.7(1) Appointment. A county medical examiner may appoint one or more county medical examiner investigators upon approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner.

127.7(2) Qualifications.

a. Prior to appointment, a CME-I should possess a minimum of two years of experience as a licensed or certified nurse or medical care provider. A certified peace officer may be appointed to the position of CME-I if a nurse or medical care provider is not available.

b. A CME-I shall satisfy the following criteria:

(1) Prior to or within two years of appointment, attend the St. Louis University School of Medicine Basic Medicolegal Death Investigation Course or its state medical examiner-approved equivalent; and

(2) Prior to or within five years of appointment, obtain certification at the registry level as a death investigator by the American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators.

c. A CME-I is not required to meet the requirements of paragraph 127.7(2)“a” or “b” if the individual has functioned in the capacity of a CME-I for a period of five years.

d. If a CME is unable to appoint a CME-I who possesses the qualifications required by paragraph 127.7(2)“a,” “b,” or “c,” the CME may request a waiver. Waiver requests must be submitted in writing to the state medical examiner and include the efforts undertaken by the CME to locate a CME-I who meets the above qualifications; the qualifications of the individual willing to serve in the capacity of a CME-I; and the period of time for which the waiver is requested, not to exceed two years. The state medical examiner has sole discretion to waive the requirements of this rule and may withdraw or modify a waiver request upon a finding that the CME-I has failed to adequately perform the duties of the position or for other good cause.

e. If a CME-I is unable to meet the eligibility requirements for obtaining registry certification due to the small number of cases requiring investigation in the county of appointment, then a waiver must be obtained from the state medical examiner in order for the investigator to continue the investigator’s duties. The county medical examiner must submit a request for a waiver in writing with documentation of the number of deaths occurring in the county of appointment that require death investigation. The waiver must be renewed every five years if the required number of investigations has still not been achieved.

127.7(3) Duties. A CME-I shall assist in death investigations. A CME-I acting under the supervision of a county medical examiner may sign the EMER. A CME-I cannot sign a certificate of death or a cremation permit.

127.7(4) Supervision. A CME-I shall serve under the supervision of a county medical examiner. A CME-I provides services under the direction of a county medical examiner or state medical examiner’s office. A CME-I can perform services in a manner that is consistent with the protocol outlined in this chapter.

127.7(5) Fees. Fees for the services provided by a CME-I shall be paid by the county of appointment or by the county of the decedent’s residence. A CME-I shall receive from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent’s residence reimbursement for actual expenses. The fee and expenses must be submitted by the CME-I to the county of appointment, which may immediately pay the invoice or forward the invoice to the county of the decedent’s residence for payment to the CME-I. If the CME-I does not receive payment from the county of the decedent’s residence within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the county of appointment shall pay the invoice.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.8(331,691) Deputy county medical examiners.

127.8(1) Appointment. A county medical examiner may appoint one or more DCMEs upon approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner.

127.8(2) Qualifications. A DCME must be licensed in the state of Iowa as a medical or osteopathic physician or surgeon.

127.8(3) Duties. A DCME serves at the direction of the county medical examiner and may perform any duty of a county medical examiner that is delegated by the county medical examiner to the DCME.

127.8(4) Fees. Fees for the services provided by a DCME are paid by the county of appointment or by the county of the decedent’s residence. A DCME receives from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent’s residence reimbursement for actual expenses. The fee and expenses will be submitted by the DCME to the county of appointment, which may immediately pay the invoice or forward the invoice to the county of the decedent’s residence for payment to the DCME. If the DCME does not receive payment from the county of the decedent’s residence within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the county of appointment pays the invoice.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.9(331,691) Failure to comply with rules. If a county medical examiner, deputy county medical examiner, county medical examiner investigator, pathologist, or other physician fails to comply with these rules, the state medical examiner may provide written notice of the failure to comply to that individual, the appropriate county medical examiner, and the appropriate county board of supervisors. Within 30 days of the date of the notice, the individual to whom the notice was provided shall submit a written response to the state medical examiner, outlining a proposed corrective action plan. If no response is received within the 30 days or if the proposed corrective action plan is unacceptable, the state medical examiner will forward copies of the notice and all pertinent correspondence and information to the board of supervisors for the county that appointed the individual, notifying the board of the individual's failure to comply with these rules.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.10(331,691,22) Confidentiality. Records and reports of a medical examiner may be confidential records pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(2), 22.7(5), and 22.7(41) and other provisions of Iowa law. Prior to releasing a medical examiner record or report to a member of the public, a county medical examiner may inform the appropriate law enforcement agency, the county attorney, and the state medical examiner to determine whether release is authorized under Iowa law.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.11(331,691,670) Indemnification. A board of supervisors shall defend, hold harmless, and indemnify a county medical examiner and any properly appointed staff members to the extent provided in Iowa Code chapter 670.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 331 and 691.

[Filed May 10, 1966]

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[Filed ARC 2841C (Notice ARC 2733C, IAB 9/28/16), IAB 12/7/16, effective 1/11/17]

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CHAPTER 128
DOGS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
Rescinded IAB 7/30/08, effective 9/3/08.

CHAPTER 129
Reserved

CHAPTER 130
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
Rescinded **ARC 9325C**, IAB 5/28/25, effective 8/1/25

CHAPTER 131
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES—PROVIDERS—INITIAL
CERTIFICATION—RENEWAL AND REACTIVATION—AUTHORITY—COMPLAINTS
AND INVESTIGATIONS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—131.1(147A,147D,272C) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Advanced emergency medical technician” or *“AEMT”* means an individual who has successfully completed a course of study based on the U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards (December 2021), has passed the Department or NREMT testing requirements for the AEMT, and is currently certified by the department as an AEMT.

“CAPCE” means the Commission on Accreditation for Prehospital Continuing Education, the accrediting body charged with the review and accreditation of EMS continuing education.

“CEH” means continuing education hour, which is based upon a minimum of 50 minutes of training per hour.

“Certification” or *“certificate”* means a document issued by the department authorizing a person to practice as an emergency medical care provider in Iowa.

“Certification period” means the length of time an emergency medical care provider certificate is valid. The certification period is two years from initial issuance or from renewal unless otherwise specified on the certificate or unless sooner suspended or revoked.

“Certification status” means the status of an individual EMS certificate holder.

1. *“Active”* means the holder of the certification has the authority to function as an emergency medical care provider at the level certified in accordance with subrule 131.4(1).

2. *“Probation,”* which is an active certification, means the holder of the certification has the authority to function as an emergency medical care provider at the level certified in accordance with subrule 131.4(1) and under the conditions of probation.

3. *“Denied”* means the certificate is inactive and the holder of the certification has no authority to function as an emergency medical care provider.

4. *“Inactive”* means the certificate is inactive and the holder of the certification has no authority to function as an emergency medical care provider.

5. *“Revoked”* means the certification is inactive and the holder of the certification has no authority to function as an emergency medical care provider.

6. *“Surrendered”* means the certification is inactive and the holder of the certification has no authority to function as an emergency medical care provider.

7. *“Suspended”* means the certification is inactive and the holder of the certification has no authority to function as an emergency medical care provider.

“Certified” means being officially recognized as meeting department-approved testing and training standards and being issued a certificate by the department in accordance with Iowa Code chapters 272C and 147A to practice as an emergency medical care provider in the state of Iowa.

“Compact” means the emergency medical services personnel licensure interstate compact according to Iowa Code chapter 147D.

“Complete criminal record” includes the complaint and judgment of conviction for each offense of which the applicant has been convicted, regardless of whether the offense is classified as a felony or a misdemeanor, and regardless of the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred.

“Conviction” means a finding, plea, or verdict of guilt made or returned in a criminal proceeding, even if the adjudication of guilt is deferred, withheld, or not entered. *“Conviction”* includes Alford pleas and pleas of nolo contendere.

“Core continuing education” means education obtained during a certification period to renew certification. Core continuing education will have an assigned sponsor number from CAPCE, an authorized EMS training program, the board of nursing, the board of medicine or the department.

“Critical care paramedic” or *“CCP”* means a currently certified paramedic who has successfully completed a critical care course of instruction approved by the department and has received endorsement from the department as a critical care paramedic.

“Disqualifying offense” means a conviction directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the profession. A conviction is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the profession if either (1) the actions taken in furtherance of an offense are actions customarily performed within the scope of practice of a certified profession, or (2) the circumstances under which an offense was committed are circumstances customary to a certified profession.

“Emergency medical care” means any medical procedure authorized by Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

“Emergency medical care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Emergency medical care student” means an individual registered with the department and enrolled in an EMS training program with an active EMS student registration.

“Emergency medical responder” or *“EMR”* means an individual who has successfully completed a course of study based on the U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards (December 2021), has passed the department or NREMT testing requirements for the EMR, and is currently certified by the department as an EMR.

“Emergency medical services” or *“EMS”* means an integrated medical care delivery system to provide emergency and nonemergency medical care at the scene or during out-of-hospital patient transportation in an ambulance.

“Emergency medical technician” or *“EMT”* means an individual who has successfully completed a course of study based on the U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards (December 2021), has passed the department or NREMT testing requirements for the EMT, and is currently certified by the department as an EMT.

“Emergency medical technician-defibrillation” or *“EMT-D”* means an individual who has successfully completed an approved program and is currently certified by the department as an EMT-D.

“EMS clinical guidelines” or *“minimum EMS clinical guidelines”* means a minimum clinical standard approved by the department upon which a service program’s medical director will base service program protocols.

“EMS instructor” or *“EMS-I”* means an individual who has successfully completed an EMS instructor curriculum approved by the department and is currently endorsed by the department as an EMS-I.

“Endorsement” or *“endorsed”* means an approval granted by the department authorizing an individual to serve as an EMS-I or CCP.

“Fees” means those fees received pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 147A and 147D.

“First responder” or *“FR”* means an individual who has successfully completed an approved program and is currently certified by the department as an FR.

“First responder-defibrillation” or *“FR-D”* means an individual who has successfully completed an approved program and is currently certified by the department as an FR-D.

“NREMT” means the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians. The NREMT provides a valid, uniform process to assess the knowledge and skills required for competent practice by EMS professionals.

“Paramedic” or *“PM”* means an individual who has successfully completed a course of study based on the U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards (December 2021), has passed the department or NREMT testing requirements for the paramedic, and is currently certified by the department as a paramedic.

“Patient” means an individual who is sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated and has been evaluated or provided treatment by an emergency medical care provider.

“Patient abandonment” means a termination of the provider/patient relationship at a time when a continuous level of care is needed. Patient abandonment does not occur when a scene is unsecured, deteriorates or becomes too dangerous for the emergency medical care provider to safely function. Patient abandonment does not occur when patient care is transferred to another emergency medical care provider following assessment or triage.

“Physician” means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” or *“PA”* means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Protocols” means written directions and orders approved by a service program’s medical director utilizing the EMS clinical guidelines.

“Registered nurse” or *“RN”* means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“Service program” or *“service”* means any transport service or nontransport service, inclusive of associated satellites and service program affiliates, that has received full or conditional authorization from the department.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.2(147A,272C) Initial certification.

131.2(1) An individual who has successfully completed the training program requirements at the EMR, EMT, AEMT or paramedic level and has a valid certification with NREMT shall submit the following to the department for initial Iowa emergency medical care provider certification:

- a. A completed EMS certification application.
- b. An NREMT active certification number.
- c. Payment of the initial application fee.
- d. Two completed fingerprint cards for background checks.
- e. Payment of the background check fee.

131.2(2) The individual seeking an Iowa emergency medical provider care certification shall submit all application materials within two years from the Iowa training program course completion date.

131.2(3) If the individual is unable to complete the requirements within two years due to medical reasons or military obligation, an extension may be granted upon submission of a signed statement from an appropriate medical or military authority and approval by the department.

131.2(4) Fees may be waived in accordance with provisions in Iowa Code chapter 272C.

131.2(5) Use of criminal convictions in eligibility determinations and initial licensing decisions.

a. *License application.* Unless an applicant for licensure petitions the department for an eligibility determination pursuant to paragraph 131.2(7) “b,” the applicant’s convictions will be reviewed when the department receives a completed license application.

(1) An applicant must disclose all convictions on a license application. Failure to disclose all convictions is grounds for license denial or disciplinary action following license issuance.

(2) An applicant with one or more convictions shall submit the complete criminal record for each conviction and a personal statement regarding whether each conviction directly relates to the practice of the profession in order for the license application to be considered complete.

(3) An applicant must submit as a part of the license application all evidence of rehabilitation that the applicant wishes to be considered by the department.

(4) The board may deny a license if the applicant has a disqualifying offense unless the applicant demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant is rehabilitated pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.15.

(5) An applicant with one or more disqualifying offenses who has been found rehabilitated must still satisfy all other requirements for licensure.

(6) Any application fees paid will not be refunded if the license is denied.

b. *Eligibility determination.* An individual who has not yet submitted a completed license application may petition the department for a determination of whether one or more of the individual’s convictions are disqualifying offenses that would render the individual ineligible for licensure. An individual with a conviction is not required to petition the department for an eligibility determination prior to applying for licensure. To petition the department for an eligibility determination of whether one or more of the petitioner’s convictions are disqualifying offenses, a petitioner shall submit all of the following:

- (1) A completed petition for eligibility determination form;
- (2) The complete criminal record for each of the petitioner’s convictions;
- (3) A personal statement regarding whether each conviction directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of the profession and why the department should find the petitioner rehabilitated;
- (4) All evidence of rehabilitation that the petitioner wishes to be considered by the department; and

(5) Payment of a nonrefundable fee of \$25.

c. *Appeal.* A petitioner deemed ineligible or an applicant denied a license because of a disqualifying offense may appeal the decision in accordance with 441—Chapter 7.

d. *Future petitions or applications.* If a final order determines a petitioner is ineligible, the petitioner may not submit a subsequent petition for eligibility determination or a license application prior to the date specified in the final order. If a final order denies a license application, the applicant may not submit a subsequent license application or a petition for eligibility determination prior to the date specified in the final order.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.3(147A) Background check results. All criminal history records are confidential and will only be used in accordance with this policy to determine eligibility. All background check records will be stored in a secure location. Background check records will not be redisseminated by the department.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.4(147A) Authority.

131.4(1) *Authority of emergency medical care provider.* An emergency medical care provider who holds an active Iowa certification issued by the department or has permission to practice in Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147D may:

a. As a member of a responding authorized service program, render emergency medical care and perform emergency medical care without contacting medical direction if written protocols have been approved by the service program medical director.

b. Function in any hospital or any other entity in which health care is ordinarily provided only when:

(1) Employed by or assigned to a hospital or other entity in which health care is ordinarily provided when under the direct supervision of a physician as a member of an authorized service program, or in an individual capacity, by rendering lifesaving services in the facility in which employed or assigned pursuant to the emergency medical care provider's certification and under direct supervision of a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse. An emergency medical care provider shall not routinely function without the direct supervision of a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse. However, when the physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse cannot directly assume emergency care of the patient, the emergency medical care provider may perform, without direct supervision, emergency medical care procedures for which certified, if the life of the patient is in immediate danger and such care is required to preserve the patient's life;

(2) Employed by or assigned to a hospital or other entity in which health care is ordinarily provided when under the direct supervision of a physician, as a member of an authorized service program, or in an individual capacity, to perform nonlifesaving procedures for which certified and designated in a written job description. Such procedures may be performed after the patient is observed by and when the emergency medical care provider is under the supervision of the physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse and where the procedure may be immediately abandoned without risk to the patient.

131.4(2) *Scope of practice.*

a. Emergency medical care providers shall perform only those skills and procedures that are authorized within the scope of practice for which an emergency medical care provider is certified.

b. The Iowa Emergency Medical Care Provider Scope of Practice (September 2019) is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference for emergency medical care providers. For any differences that may occur between the scope of practice adopted by reference and these rules, the rules prevail.

c. The Iowa Emergency Medical Care Provider Scope of Practice (September 2019) is available on the department's website.

d. The department may grant a waiver for changes to the scope of practice that have not yet been adopted by reference in these rules pursuant to 441—Chapter 6.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.5(147A) Renewal standards, reactivation procedures, fees, and continuing education.

131.5(1) *Renewal of certification.*

a. An emergency medical care provider shall submit an application for renewal of an active Iowa EMS certification within 90 days prior to the certification expiration date.

b. The renewal application and process are completed online via an individual Iowa EMS provider account. The electronic portal to access individual accounts may be accessed through the department's website.

c. Renewal notifications will be sent to Iowa emergency medical care providers who have an active certification set to expire in 90 days. The notification will be sent by email to the address on file in the emergency medical care provider's electronic profile.

d. It is the emergency medical care provider's responsibility to ensure the electronic profile information, including the email address, is updated and correct within 30 days of any change.

e. A renewal certificate is valid for two years from the current expiration date unless sooner surrendered, suspended or revoked.

f. A lower-level certificate may be renewed if the individual voluntarily chooses to move from a higher level to a lower level by completing all applicable continuing education requirements for the lower level during the certification period and submitting a change of status request, available from the department upon request.

g. A certification status becomes inactive if the certificate has not been renewed by the certification expiration date unless the emergency medical care provider is granted an extension as described in subrule 131.5(3).

h. An emergency medical care provider may request an inactive status. The request must be made by submitting a change of status request, available from the department upon request. A request for inactive status, when accepted in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding, has the same effect as an order of revocation.

131.5(2) *Late renewal of certification.*

a. An emergency medical care provider who has completed the required continuing education during the certification period but fails to submit the EMS renewal of certification application and applicable fees prior to the certification expiration date is eligible for late renewal of the inactive certification.

b. The emergency medical care provider shall complete the EMS renewal of certification application, submit a late fee in addition to the applicable renewal fee and submit an audit report form provided by the department. The fee and audit report form shall be submitted before the last day of the month following the certification expiration date. If the late renewal submission is not completed by the last day of the month following the certification expiration date, the certification remains inactive.

c. An emergency medical care provider who has not completed the required continuing education during the certification period is not eligible for late renewal. The certification is inactive.

131.5(3) *Extension of certification.*

a. An emergency medical care provider who is unable to attain all continuing education requirements within the certification period may request a 45-day extension. To complete the extension process, the provider shall:

(1) Submit a request for extension application, available from the department upon request, at least 7 days prior to the certification expiration date, but no more than 90 days prior to the certification expiration date, and payment of the extension fee.

(2) Complete the continuing education requirements.

(3) Complete and submit the EMS affirmative renewal of certification application, with all applicable renewal fees, to the department prior to the extended expiration date.

(4) Submit an audit report form provided by the department.

b. If an emergency medical care provider fails to submit any of the items required in subparagraphs 131.5(3)"a"(2) and (3) by the 45th day of the extended certification period, the certification will be inactive.

c. The emergency medical care provider may not use continuing education completed during the extension period in the subsequent renewal period.

131.5(4) *Reactivation of an inactive certification.*

a. Certification inactive up to 24 months. An emergency medical care provider may apply to reactivate an inactive certification up to 24 months after the certification became inactive.

(1) An individual will submit to the department an EMS certification reactivation application, which is available from the department upon request.

(2) If the department approves the application, the individual must submit an audit report form with 36 core continuing education hours prorated per lapsed year by core topic area and the reactivation fee.

(3) Upon receipt and approval of the items required in subparagraphs 131.5(4)“a”(1) and (2), the department may issue a new certification.

(4) An emergency medical care provider who fails to complete the reactivation process within 12 months from the date of application approval must reapply for reactivation of the inactive certification.

b. Certification inactive from 25 months to 48 months. An emergency medical care provider may apply to reactivate an inactive certification that has been inactive for 25 months but no more than 48 months.

(1) An individual will submit to the department an EMS certification reactivation application, which is available from the department upon request.

(2) If the department approves the application, the individual must submit documentation of successful completion of an approved EMS refresher course that includes successful completion of department or NREMT testing requirements. In addition, the individual must:

1. Complete fingerprint requirements.

2. Submit reactivation and background check fees.

(3) Upon receipt and approval of the items required in subparagraphs 131.5(4)“b”(1) and (2), the department may issue a new certification.

(4) An emergency medical care provider who fails to complete the reactivation process within 12 months from the date of application approval must reapply for reactivation of the inactive certification.

c. Certification inactive for more than 48 months. An emergency medical care provider may not apply to reactivate a certification that has been inactive for more than 48 months.

131.5(5) *Reactivation of revoked or suspended certification.*

a. Any person whose certification to practice has been revoked or suspended may apply to the department for reactivation in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order of revocation or suspension, unless the order of revocation provides that the certification is permanently revoked.

b. If the order of revocation or suspension did not establish terms and conditions upon which reactivation might occur or if the certification was voluntarily surrendered, an initial application for reactivation may not be made until one year has elapsed from the date of the order or the date of the voluntary surrender.

c. All proceedings for reactivation shall be initiated by the person whose certification has been revoked or suspended in accordance with subrule 131.5(4). An application for reactivation shall allege facts that, if established, will be sufficient to enable the department to determine that the basis for the revocation or suspension of the person’s certification no longer exists and that it will be in the public interest for the certification to be reinstated. The burden of proof to establish such facts is on the person whose certification has been suspended or revoked.

d. An order denying or granting reactivation shall be based upon a decision that incorporates findings of facts and conclusions of law.

131.5(6) *Fees.* The nonrefundable fees are as follows:

a. Application for initial Iowa certification at all certification levels: \$30.

b. Reactivation of a certification to practice: \$30.

c. Renewal of a certification to practice as a first responder, EMR: no fee.

d. Renewal of a certification to practice as an EMT: no fee.

e. Renewal of a certification to practice as an AEMT: \$10.

f. Renewal of a certification to practice as a paramedic: \$25.

g. Late renewal of a certification to practice: \$30.

h. Returned payment due to insufficient funds: \$15.

i. Extension of certification: \$50.

131.5(7) Continuing education renewal.

a. The table below illustrates the minimum number of core continuing education hours (CEHs) by topic area for each level of emergency medical care provider to renew an Iowa EMS certification.

Core Topics	EMR/FR	EMT/EMT-D	AEMT	PM
Airway, Respirations, Ventilations	1	1	2	3
Cardiology	2	6	7	9
Trauma	1	2	3	3
Medical	3	6	8	9
Operations	1	5	5	6
Totals	8	20	25	30

b. All core continuing education hours used to renew an Iowa EMS certification must have a sponsor number by an authorized Iowa training program, the department, the board of nursing, the board of medicine, or CAPCE before the emergency medical care provider attends the offering.

c. An emergency medical care provider who is registered with the NREMT may renew the provider's Iowa EMS certification by meeting the NREMT's requirements. The emergency medical care provider must submit the Iowa affirmative renewal of certification application and all appropriate fees.

d. An emergency medical care provider is deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements during periods in which the provider serves honorably on active duty in the military services or for periods in which the provider is a government employee working as an emergency medical care provider and assigned to duty outside the United States. The emergency medical care provider must submit the Iowa affirmative renewal of certification application, all appropriate fees and documentation of assignment.

e. The emergency medical care provider must maintain a file containing documentation of CEHs accrued during each certification period for four years from the end of each certification period.

f. A group of emergency medical care providers will be audited for each certification period. Emergency medical care providers to be audited will be chosen in a random manner or at the discretion of the department. Falsifying reports or failure to comply with the audit request may result in formal disciplinary action. Those audited must submit a department-provided audit report form within 45 days of the request. If audited, the emergency medical care provider must provide the following information:

- (1) Date of program.
- (2) Program sponsor number.
- (3) Title of program.
- (4) Number of approved hours.

131.5(8) Continuing education approval. The following standards apply for approval of continuing education:

a. CEHs will have an assigned sponsor number from CAPCE, an authorized EMS training program, the board of nursing, the board of medicine or the department.

b. Human health-related college courses may be approved in advance by the department at one quarter credit equal to 10 CEHs, one semester credit equal to 15 CEHs.

131.5(9) Out-of-state continuing education. Out-of-state continuing education courses will be accepted for CEHs if all criteria in subrule 131.5(7) are met and if the courses have been approved for emergency medical care personnel in the state in which the courses were held. A copy of course completion certificates (or other verifying documentation) shall, upon request, be submitted to the department.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.6(147A,272C) Discipline—denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension, or revocation of certificates or renewal.

131.6(1) This rule is not subject to waiver pursuant to 441—Chapter 6 or any other provision of law.

131.6(2) Prohibited grounds for discipline. The department will not suspend or revoke the certification of a person who is in default or is delinquent on repayment or a service obligation under

federal or state postsecondary educational loans or public or private services-conditional postsecondary tuition assistance solely on the basis of such default or delinquency.

131.6(3) Methods of discipline.

a. The department has the authority to impose the following disciplinary sanctions against an emergency medical care provider:

- (1) Issue a citation and warning.
- (2) Impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000.
- (3) Require reexamination.
- (4) Require additional education or training.
- (5) Impose a period of probation under specific conditions.
- (6) Prohibit permanently, until further order of the department, or for a specific period, a provider's ability to engage in specific procedures, methods, acts or activities incident to the practice of the profession.
- (7) Suspend a certificate until further order of the department or for a specific period.
- (8) Deny an application for certification.
- (9) Revoke a certification.
- (10) Impose such other sanctions as allowed by law and as may be appropriate.

b. A request for inactive status in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding has the same effect as an order of revocation.

c. A citation and warning, denial, probation, restriction, suspension, revocation, or civil penalty imposed upon an individual certificate holder by the department will be considered applicable to all certificates and endorsements issued to that individual by the department.

d. An emergency medical care provider who has knowledge of an emergency medical care provider, service program or training program that has violated Iowa Code chapter 147A or these rules shall report such information to the department within 30 days.

131.6(4) The department may deny an application for issuance or renewal of an emergency medical care provider certificate, including endorsement, or may impose any of the disciplinary sanctions provided in subrule 131.6(3) when it finds that the individual or certificate holder has committed any of the following acts or offenses:

- a. Negligence in performing emergency medical care.
- b. Failure to follow the directions of supervising physicians or their designees.
- c. Rendering treatment not authorized under Iowa Code chapter 147A.
- d. Patient abandonment.
- e. Fraud in procuring certification or renewal, including but not limited to:
 - (1) An intentional perversion of the truth in making application for a certification to practice in this state;
 - (2) False representations of a material fact, whether by word or by conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed when making application for a certification in this state; or
 - (3) Attempting to file or filing with the department or training program any false or forged diploma or certificate or affidavit or identification or qualification in making an application for a certification in this state.
- f. Professional incompetency. Professional incompetency includes but is not limited to:
 - (1) A substantial lack of knowledge or ability to discharge professional obligations within the scope of practice.
 - (2) A substantial deviation from the standards of learning or skill ordinarily possessed and applied by other emergency medical care providers in the state of Iowa acting in the same or similar circumstances.
 - (3) A failure to exercise the degree of care that is ordinarily exercised by the average emergency medical care provider acting in the same or similar circumstances.
 - (4) Failure to conform to the minimal standard of acceptable and prevailing practice of certified emergency medical care providers in this state.

(5) A substantial lack of knowledge or ability to discharge professional obligations within the minimum clinical standards approved by the department.

g. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of the profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established. Acts that may constitute unethical conduct include but are not limited to:

(1) Verbally or physically abusing a patient, coworker or any other individual encountered while a certified emergency medical care provider.

(2) Improper sexual contact with or making suggestive, lewd, lascivious or improper remarks or advances to a patient, coworker or any other individual encountered while certified as an emergency medical care provider in the state of Iowa.

(3) Betrayal of a professional confidence.

(4) Engaging in a professional conflict of interest.

(5) Falsification of medical records, official documents or other writings or records.

h. Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

i. Failure to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with an investigation of the department.

j. Failure to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.

k. Failure to report another emergency medical care provider to the department for any violations listed in these rules pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147A.

l. Knowingly aiding, assisting or advising a person to unlawfully practice EMS.

m. Representing oneself as an emergency medical care provider when one's certification has been suspended or revoked or when one's certification is lapsed or has been placed on inactive status.

n. Permitting the use of a certification by a noncertified person for any purpose.

o. Mental or physical inability reasonably related to and adversely affecting the emergency medical care provider's ability to practice in a safe and competent manner as determined by an evaluation from a licensed evaluator of the provider's mental or physical status.

p. Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.

q. Sexual harassment of a patient, student, coworker or any other individual encountered while certified as an emergency medical care provider in the state of Iowa. Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, sexual solicitation, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature communicated in person, in writing, via a third person or through electronic communication.

r. Habitual intoxication or addiction to drugs.

(1) The inability of an emergency medical care provider to practice with reasonable skill and safety by reason of the excessive use of alcohol on a continuing basis.

(2) The excessive use of drugs that may impair an emergency medical care provider's ability to practice with reasonable skill or safety.

(3) Obtaining, possessing, attempting to obtain or possess, or administering controlled substances without lawful authority.

s. Fraud in representation as to skill, ability or certification.

t. Willful or repeated violations of Iowa Code chapter 147A or these rules.

u. Conviction of a disqualifying offense. A copy of the guilty plea or order of conviction constitutes conclusive evidence of conviction.

v. Having certification to practice emergency medical care suspended or revoked or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing or certifying authority of this state or another state, territory or country. A copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.

w. Falsifying certification renewal reports or failure to comply with the renewal audit request.

x. Acceptance of any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

y. Repeated failure to comply with standard precautions for preventing transmission of infectious diseases as issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

z. Violating privacy and confidentiality. An emergency medical care provider shall not disclose or be compelled to disclose patient information unless disclosure is required or authorized by law.

aa. Discrimination. An emergency medical care provider shall not practice, condone, or facilitate discrimination against a patient, student, or any other individual encountered while acting as certified as an emergency medical care provider in the state of Iowa on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, political belief, religion, mental or physical disability, diagnosis, or social or economic status.

ab. Practicing emergency medical services or using a designation of certification or otherwise holding oneself out as practicing emergency medical services at a certain level of certification when the emergency medical care provider is not certified at such level.

ac. Failure to respond within 30 days of receipt, unless otherwise specified, to communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.7(147A) Certification denial. An individual who has been denied certification by the department may appeal the denial and request a hearing on the issues related to the licensure denial pursuant to 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.8(147A) Emergency adjudicative proceedings. To the extent necessary to prevent or avoid immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare and consistent with the Constitution and other provisions of law, the department may issue a written order in compliance with Iowa Code section 17A.18 to suspend a certificate in whole or in part, order the cessation of any continuing activity, order affirmative action, or take other action within the jurisdiction of the department by emergency adjudicative order.

131.8(1) Before issuing an emergency adjudicative order, the department will consider factors, including but not limited to the following:

a. Whether there has been a sufficient factual investigation to ensure that the department is proceeding on the basis of reliable information;

b. Whether the specific circumstances that pose immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare have been identified and determined to be continuing;

c. Whether the individual required to comply with the emergency adjudicative order may continue to engage in other activities without posing immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare;

d. Whether imposition of monitoring requirements or other interim safeguards would be sufficient to protect the public health, safety or welfare; and

e. Whether the specific action contemplated by the department is necessary to avoid the immediate danger.

131.8(2) Issuance of order.

a. An emergency adjudicative order will contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, and policy reasons to justify the determination of an immediate danger in the department's decision to take immediate action. The order is a public record.

b. The written emergency adjudicative order will be immediately delivered to the individual who is required to comply with the order. Delivery will be made by one or more of the following procedures:

(1) Personal delivery.

(2) Certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last address on file with the department.

(3) Fax. Fax may be used as the sole method of delivery if the individual required to comply with the order has filed a written request that agency orders be sent by fax and has provided a fax number for that purpose.

c. To the degree practicable, the department will select the procedure for providing written notice that best ensures prompt, reliable delivery.

d. Unless the written emergency adjudicative order is provided by personal delivery on the same day that the order issues, the department will make reasonable immediate efforts to contact by telephone the individual who is required to comply with the order.

e. After the issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, the department will proceed as quickly as feasible to complete any proceedings that would be required if the matter did not involve an immediate danger.

f. Issuance of a written emergency adjudicative order will include notification of the date on which department proceedings are scheduled for completion. After issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, continuance of further department proceedings to a later date will be granted only in compelling circumstances upon application in writing unless the individual who is required to comply with the order is the party requesting the continuance.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—131.9(147A) Complaints, investigations and appeals.

131.9(1) This rule is not subject to waiver pursuant to 441—Chapter 6 or any other provision of law.

131.9(2) All complaints regarding emergency medical care personnel, training programs or continuing education providers, or those purporting to be or operating as the same shall be reported to the department in writing.

131.9(3) An emergency medical care provider who has knowledge of an emergency medical care provider or service program that has violated Iowa Code chapter 147A, 641—Chapter 132 or these rules shall report such information to the department.

131.9(4) Complaint investigations may result in the department's issuance of a notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation.

131.9(5) A determination of mental incompetence by a court of competent jurisdiction automatically suspends a certificate for the duration of the certificate unless the department orders otherwise.

131.9(6) Notice of denial, issuance of a citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation shall be effected in accordance with the requirements of 441—Chapter 16 and may be appealed pursuant to 441—Chapter 7.

131.9(7) Final decisions of the department relating to disciplinary proceedings may be transmitted to the appropriate professional associations, the news media or employer.

[ARC 9123C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 147A and 147D and section 272C.4.

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CHAPTER 132
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES—SERVICE PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION

[Joint Rules pursuant to 147A.4]
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 132]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/21/30

641—132.1(147A) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Advanced emergency medical technician level service” or “AEMT level service” means a service program that provides emergency medical care that does not exceed the scope of practice of a certified AEMT provider as outlined in 641—subrule 131.5(2).

“Advanced registered nurse practitioner” or “ARNP” means a nurse licensed pursuant to 655—7.1(152) with current licensure as a registered nurse in Iowa who is registered in Iowa to practice in an advanced role.

“Ambulance” means any privately or publicly owned ground, fixed-wing or rotor-wing vehicle equipped with life-support systems and specifically designed to transport the sick or injured who require emergency medical care.

“Applicant” means an owner of a transport or nontransport program or service program that is applying to the department for authorization as a service program or renewal of current authorization as a service program.

“Biomedical hazardous waste” means waste product that may be contaminated with a biological material that is an infectious disease transmission risk.

“Communication system” means but is not limited to a telecommunication system, radio communication system, or mobile data communication system.

“Conditional service level authorization” means an enhanced service program authorization under which a service program may provide an advanced level of service from that routinely provided under the service program’s full authorization level, on an intermittent basis with department and medical director approval.

“Continuous quality improvement” or “CQI” means a program that is an ongoing process to monitor standards at all EMS operational levels.

“Credentialing” means a clinical determination that is the responsibility of a physician medical director. It is the employer or affiliating organization’s responsibility to act on the clinical credentialing status of EMS personnel in making employment or deployment decisions.

“Critical care transport” or “CCT” means a paramedic level service program that has received an endorsement from the department to provide specialty care patient transportation and that is staffed by one or more paramedics with a critical care paramedic endorsement from the department or that is staffed by other health care professionals in an appropriate specialty area.

“Deficiency” means noncompliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A or these administrative rules.

“Emergency medical care” means any medical procedure authorized by Iowa Code chapter 147A and 641—Chapter 131.

“Emergency medical care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Emergency medical responder level service” or “EMR level service” means a nontransport service program that provides emergency medical care that does not exceed the scope of practice of a certified EMR provider as outlined in 641—subrule 131.5(2).

“Emergency medical services” or “EMS” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Emergency medical technician” or “EMT” means the same as defined in 641—Chapter 131.

“Emergency medical technician level service” or “EMT level service” means a service program that provides emergency medical care that does not exceed the scope of practice of a certified EMT provider as outlined in 641—subrule 131.5(2).

“Emergency medical transportation” means transportation of a patient by an ambulance.

“Emergency vehicle driver” or “driver” means a currently licensed driver rostered with the service program or other emergency response personnel with emergency vehicle driving training.

“EMS clinical guidelines” or *“minimum EMS clinical guidelines”* means a minimum clinical standard approved by the department upon which a service program’s medical director will base service program protocols.

“Endorsement” means an approval granted by the department authorizing a paramedic level service program to provide critical care transport (CCT).

“FAA” means Federal Aviation Administration.

“Fixed-wing ambulance” means any privately or publicly owned fixed-wing aircraft specifically designed, modified, constructed, equipped, staffed and used regularly to transport the sick, injured or otherwise incapacitated who are in need of out-of-hospital emergency medical care or whose condition requires treatment or continuous observation while being transported.

“First response vehicle” means any privately or publicly owned vehicle that is not an ambulance and that is used solely for the transportation of personnel and equipment to and from the scene of an emergency.

“Full authorization” means a service program authorization under which a service is authorized to provide and routinely provides a specific level of emergency medical care for initial 911 or emergency calls 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

“Hospital” means any hospital licensed under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 135B.

“Medical direction” means direction, advice, or orders provided by a medical director, supervising physician, PA, or ARNP to emergency medical care personnel.

“Medical director” means a physician designated by the service program and responsible for providing medical direction and overall supervision of the medical aspects of the service program.

“Nontransport service” means any privately or publicly owned service program that does not provide patient transportation and provides emergency medical care at the scene of an emergency.

“Paramedic” or *“PM”* means the same as defined in 641—Chapter 131.

“Paramedic level service” or *“PM level service”* means a service program that provides emergency medical care that does not exceed the scope of practice of a certified paramedic provider as outlined in 641—subrule 131.4(2).

“Patient” means any individual who is sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated.

“Patient care report” or *“PCR”* means a report that documents the assessment and management of the patient by the emergency care provider.

“Physician” means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” or *“PA”* means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Primary response ambulance” means any ambulance utilized by a service program and dispatched as the initial ambulance response to a 911 or emergency call.

“Protocols” means written directions and orders approved by a service program’s medical director utilizing the EMS clinical guidelines.

“Registered nurse” or *“RN”* means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“Rotorcraft ambulance” means any privately or publicly owned rotorcraft specifically designed, modified, constructed, equipped, staffed and used regularly to transport the sick, injured or otherwise incapacitated who are in need of out-of-hospital emergency medical care or whose condition requires treatment or continuous observation while being transported.

“Service director” means an individual designated by the service program who is responsible for the operation and administration of a service program.

“Service program” or *“service”* means any ground or air medical transport service or nontransport service, inclusive of associated satellites, that has received full or conditional authorization from the department.

“Service program affiliate” or *“affiliate”* means an independently owned service program affiliated with one or more service programs or a separate management entity.

“Service program affiliate agreement” or *“affiliate agreement”* means a written agreement executed between one or more service programs or one or more management entities and filed with the department that clearly defines the responsibilities of each service program to ensure compliance with these rules.

“Service program base of operation” means the physical location from which a service program responds and at which the service program houses emergency medical care personnel and equipment.

“Service program ownership” means the legal owner of the service program responsible for providing emergency medical care and compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

“Service program satellite” or *“satellite”* means one or more additional service program locations owned by the same service program.

“Student” means any individual enrolled in a training program and participating in the didactic, clinical, or field experience portions.

“Tiered response” means a rendezvous between service programs to allow the transfer, continuation, or enhancement of patient care.

“Transport agreement” means a written agreement executed between two or more service programs and filed with the department that ensures response and transportation for initial 911 or emergency calls. A transport agreement may be a component of an affiliate agreement.

“Transport service” means any privately or publicly owned service program that utilizes ambulances in order to provide patient transportation.

[ARC 9124C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25]

641—132.2(147A) Service program—authorization and renewal procedures and inspections.

132.2(1) Requirements for initial service program authorization.

a. An entity that desires to provide emergency medical care services in the out-of-hospital setting in this state shall apply to the department for service program full authorization.

b. Information for initial authorization can be found on the department’s website or upon request.

c. Transport service—full authorization. An entity seeking authorization as a transport service program shall apply for full authorization at a minimum of the EMT level or the level of care that will be provided by the service program or through a transport agreement for initial 911 or emergency calls 24 hours per day, seven days per week at the following EMS service levels:

- (1) EMT.
- (2) AEMT.
- (3) Paramedic.

d. Transport service—conditional service level authorization. An entity seeking authorization as a transport service that is capable of providing emergency medical care beyond the full authorization level on an intermittent basis may apply for conditional service level authorization at one or more of the following conditional service levels:

- (1) AEMT.
- (2) Paramedic.

e. Nontransport service—full authorization. An entity seeking authorization as a nontransport service program shall apply for full authorization at a minimum of the EMR level or at the level of care that will be provided for initial 911 or emergency calls 24 hours per day, seven days per week at the following EMS service levels:

- (1) EMR.
- (2) EMT.
- (3) AEMT.
- (4) Paramedic.

The nontransport service program shall have an executed written transport agreement ensuring simultaneous dispatch with an authorized transport service program for all 911 or emergency calls.

f. Nontransport service—conditional service level authorization. An entity seeking authorization as a nontransport service program that has an executed written transport agreement ensuring simultaneous dispatch with an authorized transport service program for all 911 or emergency calls and is capable of providing emergency medical care beyond the full authorization level on an intermittent basis may apply for conditional service level authorization at one or more of the following conditional service levels:

- (1) EMT.
- (2) AEMT.
- (3) Paramedic.

g. Conditional service level authorization requirements.

(1) A service program that has been granted conditional service level authorization shall only advertise or otherwise hold itself out to the public as an authorized service program at the level of full authorization.

(2) A service program authorized to operate at a conditional service level shall operate at such level only when an emergency medical care provider certified at the advanced certification level is listed on the service roster, physically present and directly responsible for patient care.

h. Initial service program authorization is valid for a period of one year from its effective date unless otherwise specified on the certificate of authorization or unless sooner suspended or revoked or surrendered.

i. An applicant shall provide evidence of liability insurance coverage for the service program and emergency medical care provider staff. Any change in insurance status must be reported to the department no later than 30 days from the change.

j. An applicant seeking endorsement must submit a department-approved application.

132.2(2) *Requirements for renewal of service program authorization.*

a. A service program seeking renewal of current authorization shall submit all required documentation to the department at least 90 days prior to the current authorization expiration date.

b. Transport service—full authorization. An entity seeking renewal authorization as a transport service program shall apply for full authorization at a minimum of the EMT level or the level of care that will be provided by the service program or through a transport agreement for initial 911 or emergency calls 24 hours per day, seven days per week at the following EMS service levels:

- (1) EMT.
- (2) AEMT.
- (3) Paramedic.

c. Transport service—conditional service level authorization. An entity seeking renewal authorization as a transport service that is capable of providing emergency medical care beyond the full authorization level on an intermittent basis may apply for conditional service level authorization at one or more of the following conditional service levels:

- (1) AEMT.
- (2) Paramedic.

d. Nontransport service—full authorization. An entity seeking renewal authorization as a nontransport service program shall apply for full authorization at a minimum of the EMR level or at the level of care that will be provided for initial 911 or emergency calls 24 hours per day, seven days per week at the following EMS service levels:

- (1) EMR.
- (2) EMT.
- (3) AEMT.
- (4) Paramedic.

e. Nontransport service—conditional service level authorization. An entity seeking renewal authorization as a nontransport service program that is capable of providing emergency medical care beyond the full authorization level on an intermittent basis may apply for conditional service level authorization at one or more of the following conditional service levels:

- (1) EMT.
- (2) AEMT.
- (3) Paramedic.

f. Air medical requirements.

(1) Staff fixed-wing ambulances, at a minimum on each flight request, with the following staff while a patient is being transported:

1. One health care clinician who is certified or licensed in the state from which the aircraft launches and is certified as an EMT or higher level; and
2. One FAA-certified commercial pilot who is appropriately rated in the aircraft being used for the transport.

(2) Staff rotorcraft ambulances, at a minimum on each flight request, with the following staff while a patient is being transported:

1. Two health care clinicians who are certified or licensed in the state from which the aircraft launches, one of whom must at a minimum be certified as a paramedic; and
2. One FAA-certified commercial pilot who is appropriately rated in the aircraft being used for the transport.

(3) Medical crew members trained in the following areas:

1. Patient care limitations in flight.
2. Altitude physiology.
3. Appropriate utilization of air medical services.
4. Air medical communication systems.
5. Aircraft operations and safety.
6. Emergency safety and survival.
7. Prehospital scene response and safety.
8. Crew resource management.
9. Program flight risk assessment procedures.
- g. Conditional service level authorization requirements.

(1) A service program that has been granted conditional service level authorization shall only advertise or otherwise hold itself out to the public as an authorized service program at the level of full authorization.

(2) A service program authorized to operate at a conditional service level shall operate at such level only when an emergency medical care provider certified at the advanced certification level is listed on the service roster, physically present and directly responsible for patient care.

h. A service program that has submitted to the department fewer than 100 data reports per year for each of the previous two consecutive calendar years shall only be eligible for renewal of current authorization as an affiliate. The department will provide technical assistance in developing affiliations.

i. A service program shall be fully operational upon the effective date specified on the certificate of authorization and shall ensure compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

j. A service program renewal authorization is valid for a period not to exceed three years from its effective date unless otherwise specified on the certificate of authorization or unless sooner revoked or suspended or surrendered.

132.2(3) *Reinstatement of service program authorization.*

a. A service program whose full authorization or conditional service level authorization has been revoked or suspended or surrendered may apply to the department for reinstatement in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order of revocation or suspension, unless the order of revocation provides that the authorization is permanently revoked.

b. If the authorization was voluntarily surrendered, an initial application for reinstatement may not be made until one year has elapsed from the date of the order or the date of the voluntary surrender.

132.2(4) *Out-of-state service programs.*

a. An emergency medical service program authorized and based in another state shall provide the department with verification of current state authorization upon request and may provide emergency medical care to patients in Iowa.

b. A service program authorized and based in another state shall meet all requirements of Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules and must be authorized by the department to respond to 911 requests in Iowa to transport patients in Iowa to locations within Iowa.

132.2(5) *Service program inspections.*

a. The department, at a minimum, will complete an inspection of each base of operations, all associated satellites, and all affiliate locations prior to initial authorization or renewal of current full authorization or conditional service level to ensure compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

b. The department without prior notification may make additional inspections at times, at places and under such circumstances as it deems necessary to ensure compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

c. Service program inspection forms are available on the department's website.

d. A service program shall correct deficiencies identified during a service program inspection within the time period specified by the department on the inspection form. Failure to correct identified deficiencies within the specified time period may result in disciplinary action.

e. The department may request additional information from or may inspect the records of any service program or associated satellite or associated affiliate that is currently authorized or that is seeking authorization to ensure continued compliance or to verify the validity of any information presented on the application for initial service program authorization or renewal of current authorization.

f. The department may inspect the patient care records of a service program to verify compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

g. No person shall interfere with the inspection activities of the department or its agents pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.36.

h. Interference with or failure to allow an inspection by the department or its agents may be cause for disciplinary action.

[ARC 9124C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25]

641—132.3(147A) Service program operations.

132.3(1) Ownership.

a. Each service program will have a unique authorization number assigned by the department.

b. A service program with satellites will have a single authorization number assigned by the department for all locations.

c. A service program owner shall ensure compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

d. A service program shall report any change in ownership to the department at least seven days prior to the change.

e. A service program changing ownership shall apply to the department at least seven days prior to the change in ownership for initial authorization in accordance with 132.2(1).

132.3(2) Medical director.

a. Each service program shall have a designated medical director at all times.

b. A medical director shall:

(1) Be accessible for medical direction 24 hours per day, seven days per week or ensure accessibility to alternate medical direction.

(2) Ensure that all duties and responsibilities of the medical director are not relinquished before a new or temporary replacement is functioning in that capacity.

(3) Complete a department-sponsored medical director training within one year of assuming duties as a medical director and at a minimum once every three years thereafter.

(4) Develop, approve, and update service program protocols that meet or exceed the minimum EMS clinical guidelines approved by the department.

(5) Ensure that the emergency medical care providers rostered with the service program are credentialed in the emergency medical skills to be provided and the duties of the emergency medical care provider do not exceed the provider's scope of practice as referenced in 641—subrule 131.4(2) and the service program's EMS service level of authorization.

(6) Be available for individual evaluation and consultation with service program personnel.

(7) Have authority to restrict a service program's authorized functional EMS service level.

(8) Have the authority to permanently or temporarily restrict a service program member to function within a lower level scope of practice or prohibit a service program member from providing patient care.

(9) Approve the service program's CQI program.

(10) Perform or complete, or appoint a designee to perform or complete, the medical audits in the service program's established CQI policy.

(11) Randomly audit (on at least a quarterly basis) documentation of calls where emergency medical care was provided.

(12) Randomly review audits performed by the qualified appointee.

c. A medical director may:

(1) Make additions to the department-approved EMS clinical guidelines when developing service protocols, provided the additions are within the service program's level of authorization, the EMS provider's scope of practice, and acceptable medical practice.

(2) Request that service program providers provide additional emergency medical care skills on a limited pilot project basis. The pilot project applications are available from the department upon request.

(3) Approve the physician, PA and RN exception form identifying the level of EMS provider equivalency not to exceed the service program's EMS service level authorization for each physician, PA and RN who will be providing emergency medical care as part of the service program.

d. A medical director who receives no compensation for the performance of the director's volunteer duties under this chapter is considered a state volunteer as provided in Iowa Code section 669.24 while performing volunteer duties as an emergency medical services medical director. Compensation does not include payments for reimbursement of expenses.

e. A medical director, supervising physician, PA, or ARNP who gives orders to an emergency medical care provider is not subject to criminal liability by reason of having issued the orders and is not liable for civil damages for acts or omissions relating to the issuance of the orders unless the acts or omissions constitute recklessness.

f. Nothing in these rules requires or obligates a medical director, supervising physician, PA, or ARNP to approve requests for orders received from an emergency medical care provider.

g. A service program medical director who fails to comply with Iowa Code chapter 147A or these rules may be referred to the Iowa board of medicine.

132.3(3) Service director.

a. Each service program shall have a designated service director at all times.

b. A service director shall:

(1) Be accessible 24 hours per day, seven days per week or ensure accessibility to a service director designee.

(2) Be responsible for providing direction and overall supervision of the administrative and operational aspects of the service program.

(3) Ensure that all duties and responsibilities of the service director are not relinquished before a new or temporary replacement is functioning in that capacity.

(4) Complete a department-sponsored training within one year of assuming duties as a service director and at a minimum once every three years thereafter.

(5) Ensure the service program is in compliance with service program policy, Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

(6) Ensure that duties of the service program's emergency medical care providers do not exceed the providers' scope of practice as referenced in 641—subrule 131.4(2) or the service program's EMS service level of authorization.

132.3(4) Service program requirements.

a. A service program shall:

(1) Not advertise or otherwise imply or hold itself out to the public as a service program unless currently authorized by the department.

(2) Only advertise at or otherwise hold itself out as having the level of full authorization.

(3) Select a new or temporary medical director if the current medical director cannot or no longer wishes to serve in that capacity. Selection shall be made before the current medical director relinquishes the duties and responsibilities of that position.

(4) Notify the department in writing within seven days prior to any change in medical director or any reduction or discontinuance of operations.

(5) Select a new or temporary service director if the current service director cannot or no longer wishes to serve in that capacity. Selection shall be made before the current service director relinquishes the duties and responsibilities of that position.

(6) Notify the department in writing within seven days prior to any change in service director or any reduction or discontinuance of operations.

(7) Notify the department within seven days prior to any change in location of a service program base of operations, administrative office, satellite, or affiliate.

(8) Notify the department within seven days when entering into agreements with one or more service programs or a management entity to form multiservice systems for shared service program management, administration, data submission, or other services to ensure compliance with these rules.

(9) Report the termination or resignation in lieu of termination of an emergency medical care provider due to negligence, professional incompetency, unethical conduct, substance use, or violation of any of these rules to the department in writing within seven days.

(10) Report theft of drugs to the department in writing within 48 hours following the occurrence of the incident.

(11) Develop a notification process for service members in the event of a motor vehicle collision involving a first response vehicle, ambulance, rescue vehicle or personal vehicle when used by a service program member responding as a member of the service program.

(12) Notify the department in writing within 48 hours of a motor vehicle collision resulting in personal injury or death.

(13) Ensure a response to an initial 911 or emergency call request to the service program, 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

(14) Utilize protocols developed and approved by the service program medical director that meet or exceed the minimum EMS clinical guidelines approved by the department.

(15) Ensure alterations to the minimum EMS clinical guidelines by the service program's medical director are approved by and filed with the department.

(16) Maintain a communication system at a minimum between medical direction, receiving facility, and other emergency responders.

(17) Maintain a current personnel roster utilizing a department-approved registry system. Ensure all rostered personnel are currently certified as active EMS providers in the state of Iowa.

(18) Maintain files with the medical director and department-approved physician, PA and RN exception forms for appropriate personnel. Physician, PA and RN forms are available on the department's website.

(19) Ensure all service program members who operate motorized emergency response vehicles, ambulances, and rescue vehicles when used by a service member responding as a member of the service have a valid driver's license and attend driver training prior to driving an emergency vehicle.

(20) Develop, maintain and follow a written driver training policy that includes a review of Iowa laws regarding emergency vehicle operations (Iowa Code section 321.231), frequency of service required driver training, a review of service program policies and criteria for response with lights or sirens or both, speed limits, procedure for approaching intersections, and use of the service program communications equipment.

(21) Ensure the emergency medical care provider with the highest level of certification attends the patient unless otherwise indicated by patient assessment and approved by the service program's guidelines.

b. A ground transport service program shall:

(1) Provide as a minimum, on initial 911 or emergency calls, the following staff on each primary response ambulance:

1. One currently certified emergency medical care provider certified at the service program full level of authorization.

2. One driver.

(2) Provide as a minimum on each subsequent call or nonemergency call, when responding, the following staff:

1. One currently certified EMT.

2. One driver.

(3) Establish a transport decision policy that requires a complete assessment of a patient in order to determine transport needs. The service transport decision policy shall include:

1. The Out-of-Hospital Trauma and Triage Destination Decision Guideline, as amended to August 1, 2024, and described in 641—Chapter 135.

2. Time critical condition considerations for transport to facilities that specialize in conditions such as cardiac conditions or stroke.

3. A process for a service program provider to determine transportation to a hospital, medical clinic, extended care facility, or other facilities where health care is routinely provided.

4. A process for patient refusal or nontransport if emergency transport is not warranted. The service program provider will obtain a signed transport/treatment refusal document or liability release if transport is not required.

5. A process by which a service program provider may make arrangements for alternate transport if emergency transport is not needed and remain with the patient until alternate transport arrives unless the provider is called to respond to another emergency.

c. Air transport service programs.

(1) An air transport service program operating fixed wing ambulances shall, at a minimum on each flight request, staff fixed wing ambulances with the following staff while a patient is being transported:

1. One health care clinician who is certified or licensed in the state from which the aircraft launches and is certified as an EMT or higher level; and

2. One FAA-certified commercial pilot who is appropriately rated in the aircraft being used for the transport.

(2) An air transport service program operating rotorcraft ambulances shall, at a minimum on each flight request, staff rotorcraft ambulances with the following staff while a patient is being transported:

1. Two health care clinicians who are certified or licensed in the state from which the aircraft launches, one of whom must at minimum be certified as a paramedic; and

2. One FAA-certified commercial pilot who is appropriately rated in the aircraft being used for the transport.

d. Nontransport service programs.

(1) Nontransporting service programs, when responding to 911 or emergency calls, shall provide as a minimum one currently certified emergency medical care provider certified at the service program full level of authorization.

(2) Nontransport service programs shall have an executed written transport agreement ensuring simultaneous dispatch with an authorized transport service program for all 911 or emergency calls.

(3) Nontransport service programs may transport patients in an ambulance only in an emergency situation when lack of transporting resources would cause an unnecessary delay in patient care.

e. Service programs electing to diagnose or treat police service dogs. A service program that elects to have rostered emergency medical care providers diagnose or treat severely injured police service dogs shall develop, maintain, and follow policies and procedures for diagnosing or treating police service dogs. The policies and procedures shall be developed in consultation with a veterinarian holding an active license to practice veterinary medicine in Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 169.

132.3(5) Data reporting.

a. A service program shall report data electronically to the department.

b. A service program shall submit data in a format approved by the department.

c. A service program shall submit reportable data to the department no later than the last day of the month following the month services were provided.

d. The data collected by the EMS data registry and furnished to the department pursuant to this rule are confidential records of the condition, diagnosis, care, or treatment of patients or former patients, including outpatients, pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7. The compilations prepared for release or dissemination from the data collected are not confidential under Iowa Code section 22.7(2). However, information that individually identifies patients shall not be disclosed, and state and federal law regarding patient confidentiality shall apply.

e. The department may approve requests for reportable patient data for special studies and analysis provided:

(1) The request has been reviewed and approved by the department with respect to the scientific merit and confidentiality safeguards.

(2) The department has given administrative approval for the proposal.

(3) The confidentiality of patients is protected pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7 and chapter 147A.

(4) The department may require those requesting the data to pay any or all of the reasonable costs associated with furnishing the reportable data.

f. For the purpose of ensuring the completeness and quality of reportable data, the department or authorized representative may examine all or part of the data record as necessary to verify or clarify all reportable data submitted by a service program.

g. To the extent possible, activities under this subrule shall be coordinated with other health data collection methods.

h. A service program will develop, maintain and follow a written data submission policy.

132.3(6) Patient care reporting.

a. Each service program, satellite, and affiliate shall complete and maintain a patient care report documenting the care provided to each patient.

b. The patient care report is a confidential document and is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(2) and shall not be accessible to the general public. Information contained in these reports, however, may be utilized by any of the indicated distribution recipients and may appear in any document or public health record in a manner that prevents the identification of any patient or person named in these reports.

c. To facilitate the continuum of care, transport service programs shall provide at a minimum, upon delivery of a patient to a receiving facility, a verbal patient care report that contains details of the assessment and care provided.

d. Transport service programs shall provide a final patient care report within 24 hours to the receiving facility. Transport services and receiving facilities must work together to initiate reasonable and realistic mechanisms (including but not limited to paper, secure email, secure links, secure electronic system retrieval, and access to printers at the receiving facility) to ensure the delivery of the patient care report.

e. A service program will develop, maintain, and follow a written patient care report policy.

132.3(7) Continuous quality improvement (CQI).

a. A service program shall develop, maintain, and follow a CQI program that follows a written CQI policy.

b. The CQI program shall include medical audits that review patient care provided.

c. The CQI program shall be utilized to identify deficiencies or potential deficiencies regarding medical knowledge or skill or procedure performance.

d. The CQI program shall review at a minimum 911 response and scene times.

e. The CQI program shall develop a written plan that monitors, identifies and documents at a minimum continuing education, credentialing of skills and procedures, and personnel performance for the service program's emergency medical care providers, drivers, physicians, PA and RN exceptions.

f. The CQI program shall establish measurable outcomes that reflect the goals and standards of the service program.

g. The CQI program shall ensure completion of loop closure/resolution of identified areas of concern.

132.3(8) Medications in service programs.

a. A service program shall have written pharmacy agreements in accordance with the Iowa board of pharmacy's 657—Chapter 11.

b. A service program shall maintain all medications in accordance with the rules of the Iowa board of pharmacy's 657—Chapters 10 and 11.

c. A service program shall develop, maintain, and follow a written pharmacy policy.

132.3(9) Vehicle standards, supplies, equipment and maintenance.

a. All service programs, regardless of their designation as governmentally owned, not-for-profit, or privately operated, shall, at a minimum, annually systematically inspect, repair, and maintain, or cause to be systematically inspected, repaired, and maintained, all ambulances operated by the service program.

b. Ground transport and nontransport service programs shall utilize a vehicle inspection report approved by the department to record the results of an ambulance safety inspection. Safety inspection forms that comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 396 as amended to August 1, 2024, shall be approved

by the department. A sample vehicle inspection form that complies with the reporting requirements of 49 CFR 396 as amended to August 1, 2024, can be found on the department's website.

c. All service programs shall ensure individuals performing safety inspections are qualified and capable of performing an inspection by reason of experience, training, or both.

d. All service programs shall not use an ambulance that fails to meet or maintain the requirements of this subrule to transport patients.

e. Ground transport and nontransport service programs shall house primary response ambulances in a garage or other enclosed facility that is maintained in a clean, safe condition, free of debris or other hazards; is temperature controlled; and has an unobstructed exit to the street.

f. All service programs shall secure all equipment stored in the ambulance patient compartment so the patient and service program personnel are not injured by moving equipment.

g. For ground transport and nontransport service programs, new ambulances manufactured and placed into service shall meet at a minimum either the Commission on Accreditation of Ambulance Services (CAAS) Ground Vehicle Standard for Ambulances, as amended to August 1, 2024, or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard for Automotive Ambulances (NFPA 1917) as amended to August 1, 2024.

h. All service programs shall maintain first response and rescue vehicles in safe operating condition and provide regular maintenance. Vehicles shall have the exterior clean and the interior clean and disinfected.

i. All service programs shall ensure medical and patient care supplies are monitored for expiration dates, cleaned, laundered or disinfected. All medical supplies shall be stored in clean environments.

j. All service programs shall ensure personal protection equipment and supplies are available to ensure emergency medical care responder safety during every response.

k. All service programs shall ensure supplies to properly dispose of biomedical hazardous waste are available in all response vehicles, and all waste shall be disposed of according to accepted biomedical waste practices.

l. All service programs shall ensure medical equipment is maintained per manufacturer requirements for safe emergency medical care provider and patient use.

m. All service programs will develop, maintain, and follow vehicle standards, supplies, and equipment maintenance policies.

[ARC 9124C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25; ARC 9958C, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26]

641—132.4(147A) Waivers. If during a period of authorization, a service program is unable to maintain compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules, the department may grant a waiver.

132.4(1) The department may grant waivers of these rules to a currently authorized service program.

132.4(2) Requests for waivers shall apply only to the service program requesting the waiver and shall apply only to those requirements and standards for which the department is responsible.

132.4(3) A service program shall apply for a waiver in accordance with 441—Chapter 6.

[ARC 9124C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25]

641—132.5(147A) Complaints and investigations—denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation of service program authorization or renewal.

132.5(1) All complaints regarding the operation of authorized emergency medical care service programs, or those purporting to be or operating as the same, shall be reported to the department.

132.5(2) Complaints and the investigative process will be treated as confidential in accordance with Iowa Code section 22.7 and chapter 272C. An emergency medical care provider who has knowledge of an emergency medical care provider, service program or training program that has violated Iowa Code chapter 147A or these rules shall report such information to the department within 30 days following knowledge of the violation.

132.5(3) Service program authorization may be denied, issued a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000, issued a citation and warning, placed on probation, suspended, revoked, or otherwise disciplined by the department in accordance with Iowa Code section 147A.5(3) for any of the following reasons:

a. Knowingly allowing the falsifying of a patient care report (PCR).

- b.* Failure to submit required reports and documents.
- c.* Delegating professional responsibility to a person when the service program knows that the person is not qualified by training, education, experience or certification to perform the required duties.
- d.* Practicing, condoning, or facilitating discrimination against a patient, student or employee based on race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, political belief, religion, mental or physical disability diagnosis, or social or economic status.
- e.* Knowingly allowing sexual harassment of a patient, student or employee. Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, sexual solicitations, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.
- f.* Failure or repeated failure of the applicant or alleged violator to meet the requirements or standards established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147A or the rules adopted pursuant to that chapter.
- g.* Obtaining or attempting to obtain or renew or retain service program authorization by fraudulent means or misrepresentation or by submitting false information.
- h.* Engaging in conduct detrimental to the well-being or safety of the patients receiving or who may be receiving emergency medical care.
- i.* Failure to correct a deficiency within the time frame required by the department.
- j.* Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.
- k.* Failure to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with an investigation of the department.
- l.* Failure to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.
- m.* Knowingly aiding, assisting or advising a person to unlawfully practice EMS.
- n.* Acceptance of any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.
- o.* Repeated failure to comply with standard precautions for preventing transmission of infectious diseases as issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.
- p.* Violating privacy and confidentiality. A service program shall not disclose or be compelled to disclose patient information unless disclosure is required or authorized by law.
- q.* Practicing emergency medical services or using a designation of certification or otherwise holding itself out as practicing emergency medical services at a certain level of authorization when the service program is not authorized at such level.
- r.* Failure to respond within 30 days of receipt, unless otherwise specified, of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.

132.5(4) The department will notify the applicant of the granting or denial of authorization or renewal, or will notify the alleged violator of action to issue a citation and warning, place on probation or suspend or revoke authorization or renewal pursuant to Iowa Code sections 17A.12 and 17A.18.

132.5(5) Appeal rights. Notice of the right to appeal the denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation of service program authorization or renewal will be given in accordance with 441—Chapter 16 and may be appealed pursuant to 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9124C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 147A and 2024 Iowa Acts, House File 2507.

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¹ See IAB, Inspections and Appeals Department.

- ² Rescission of paragraph 132.14(2) “*f*” inadvertently omitted from 2/2/05 Supplement.

CHAPTER 133
WHITE FLASHING LIGHT AUTHORIZATION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—133.1(321) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“Ambulance” means the same as defined in rule 641—132.1(147A).

“Authorization certificate” means a permit issued to an emergency medical care provider that authorizes the use of a white flashing light.

“Authorized vehicles” means any vehicles owned by members of the service program that are authorized by the department to use white flashing lights.

“Emergency medical care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“First response vehicle” means the same as defined in rule 641—132.1(147A).

“Medical director” means the same as defined in rule 641—132.1(147A).

“Member” means any individual utilized by an ambulance or nontransport service to provide emergency medical care.

“Nontransport service” means the same as defined in rule 641—132.1(147A).

“Rescue vehicle” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.

“Service director” means the same as defined in rule 641—132.1(147A).

“Service program” or *“service”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“White light” means a white or clear rotating, flashing, or strobe lighting device utilized for identification purposes only. Any such lighting device shall not display a constant white or clear light to the rear of the vehicle.

[ARC 9075C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—133.2(321) Purpose.

133.2(1) White flashing lights may be used on emergency vehicles or other authorized vehicles utilized by emergency medical care providers and service programs for identification purposes only.

133.2(2) White flashing lights shall be used only on an authorized vehicle and shall not be used except in any of the following circumstances:

- a. When responding to an emergency in the line of duty requiring the services of the member.
- b. When at the scene of an emergency.
- c. When transporting a patient during a disaster situation.

133.2(3) Owners and operators of authorized vehicles are responsible for ensuring that the lighting devices are utilized in a safe manner. This includes but is not limited to ensuring that lighting devices do not:

- a. Obstruct the view of the vehicle operator.
- b. Overburden the electrical system of the vehicle.
- c. Interfere with the vision of the vehicle operator, passengers, or drivers of other vehicles.

133.2(4) Operators of authorized vehicles shall ensure that the authorization certificate is carried in the vehicle.

[ARC 9075C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—133.3(321) Application.

133.3(1) Authorization certificates will be issued by the service director for service vehicles and vehicles owned by emergency medical care providers who are members in good standing with the service. Authorization certificates are available from the department upon request. Vehicle authorization is limited to:

- a. Vehicles owned or exclusively operated by the ambulance or nontransport service.
- b. Vehicles owned or operated by emergency medical care provider members of the ambulance or nontransport service.
- c. Vehicles owned or operated by the service program’s medical director.
- d. One authorization certificate per vehicle.

133.3(2) Nothing in these rules prevents the use of white flashing lights on vehicles that are authorized to use red or blue flashing lights.

133.3(3) The service director shall provide, upon request of the department or its agents, issued authorization certificates.

133.3(4) The authorization expires five years from the date issued unless sooner suspended or revoked.

133.3(5) The department may issue authorization certificates for vehicles used by employees of the department when responding to emergencies or disasters.

[ARC 9075C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—133.4(321) Approval, denial, probation, suspension and revocation of authorization.

133.4(1) The service director or the department may approve or deny an application and the department may place on probation, suspend or revoke an authorization certificate if the service director or the department finds reason to believe that the applicant or certificate holder:

- a. Has failed to meet all applicable requirements of these rules.
- b. Has been convicted of a moving violation while using white flashing lights.
- c. Has utilized a white flashing light without obtaining an authorization certificate.
- d. Does not have a valid driver's license.
- e. Does not have a current vehicle registration.

133.4(2) The authorization certificate shall be surrendered upon the request of the department or its agents.

133.4(3) An emergency medical care provider or service director who has knowledge of any emergency medical care provider or service program that has violated Iowa Code chapter 147A, 641—Chapter 132 or these rules shall, within 30 days, report that information to the department.

133.4(4) A denial, probation, suspension or revocation ordered by the department shall be effected in accordance with 441—Chapter 16 and may be appealed according to the provisions set forth in 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9075C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.423.

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CHAPTER 134
TRAUMA CARE FACILITY CATEGORIZATION AND VERIFICATION

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—134.1(147A) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“*ACS-COT*” means the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma.

“*Categorization*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

“*Certificate of verification*” means a document awarded by the department that identifies a hospital or emergency care facility’s level and term of verification as a trauma care facility.

“*Criteria deficiency*” or “*deficiency*” means a failure to meet criteria requirements as outlined in subrule 134.2(3).

“*Emergency care facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

“*Emergency medical care provider*” means emergency medical care provider as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“*Final report*” means the verification report issued by the department following a verification review conducted by trauma survey team members and department staff.

“*Governing body*” means a group of individuals responsible for the governance of a hospital, including but not limited to a board of directors or board of trustees.

“*Hospital*” means any hospital licensed under Iowa Code chapter 135B.

“*On-site verification survey*” means an on-site survey conducted by the department or survey team members to assess a hospital or emergency care facility’s ability to meet the level of categorization requested.

“*Persistently occurring deficiencies*” means deficiencies identified in two sequential verification reviews.

“*Trauma*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

“*Trauma care facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

“*Trauma survey team*” means a group of health care providers contracted by the department to assist in verifying trauma care facilities’ compliance with trauma criteria adopted in subrule 134.2(3).

“*Type I criteria*” or “*type I criteria deficiency*” indicates criteria requirements that may significantly impact a trauma care facility’s ability to provide optimal care for trauma patients.

“*Type II criteria*” or “*type III criteria deficiency*” indicates criteria that are required but have a less critical impact on the trauma care facility’s ability to provide optimal care for trauma patients than type I criteria.

“*Verification*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

[ARC 9125C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—134.2(147A) Trauma care facility categorization and verification. Categorization and verification of trauma care facilities will be made by the department in accordance with Iowa Code section 147A.23.

134.2(1) Categorization applications shall be submitted by all hospitals. New hospitals and emergency care facilities shall submit a categorization application no later than 90 days after licensing by the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing.

134.2(2) Categorization levels for trauma care facilities shall be identified as:

- a. Level I.
- b. Level II.
- c. Level III.
- d. Level IV.

134.2(3) Adoption by reference. Criteria specific to level I, II, and III trauma care facilities identified in the “Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient” 2022 Standards published by the American College of Surgeons (ACS) is incorporated and adopted by reference for level I, II, and III hospital and emergency care facility categorization criteria. Criteria specific to level IV trauma care facilities identified in the “Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014” published by the ACS is incorporated and adopted by reference for level IV hospital and emergency care categorization criteria.

For any differences that may occur between the adopted references and these administrative rules, the administrative rules shall prevail.

134.2(4) Categorization shall not be construed to imply any guarantee on the part of the department as to the level of trauma care services available at a trauma care facility.

134.2(5) A verified trauma care facility may apply to the department for a change in level of categorization through submission of a self-assessment categorization application.

134.2(6) Verification of a trauma care facility will be determined by the department upon successful completion of the categorization application and completion of a verification survey. All categorized hospitals and emergency care facilities shall be verified. Each hospital location operating on a single hospital license must provide the same level of trauma care or be verified separately to the level of trauma care services at that location.

a. Level I and II trauma care facilities shall be verified by the ACS-COT.

b. Trauma care facilities verified by the ACS-COT will be accepted by the department as equivalent for categorization and verification as a trauma care facility in Iowa provided that all policy, reporting, and administrative rules have been met. The department may issue a certification of verification provided that the trauma care facility has been verified by the ACS-COT. The facility shall provide the department documentation including but not limited to a current copy of the ACS-COT verification.

c. A level I or II trauma care facility that fails to attain ACS-COT verification shall submit an application to the department to be verified as a level III or IV trauma care facility to ensure compliance with Iowa Code section 147A.23(2)“a.”

d. Level III and IV trauma care facilities will be verified by the department in consultation with the trauma survey team.

134.2(7) The department will conduct a verification survey for categorized hospitals or emergency care facilities.

a. Type I and II criteria deficiencies identified during the verification process shall be resolved in accordance with the trauma care facility’s final report. Failure to rectify deficiencies in accordance with the trauma care facility’s final report may result in disciplinary action.

b. The department may conduct electronic review or on-site verification that criteria deficiencies have been resolved as outlined in final reports or disciplinary actions.

c. The department will notify the applicant in writing as to the approval or denial of verification as a trauma care facility within 90 days after the completion of a verification survey.

d. Verification cannot be construed to imply any guarantee on the part of the department as to the level of trauma care services available at a hospital or emergency care facility.

e. Trauma care facility verification is valid for a period of three years from the effective date unless otherwise specified on the certificate of verification or unless sooner suspended or revoked.

f. Trauma care facilities shall be fully operational at their verified level upon the effective date specified on the certificate of verification.

g. Trauma care facilities that are unable to maintain their categorization or verification, or both, must notify the department within 48 hours.

h. The director, pursuant to 441—Chapter 7, may grant a waiver from the requirements of rules adopted under this chapter for any trauma care facility.

i. Proceedings, records, and reports developed pursuant to this chapter constitute peer review records under Iowa Code section 147.135 and are not subject to discovery by subpoena or admissible as evidence. All information and documents received from a hospital, emergency care facility, or trauma care facility under Iowa Code chapter 147A are confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.6(4).

[ARC 9125C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—134.3(147A) Complaints, investigations and appeals.

134.3(1) The department may deny verification as a trauma care facility or may give a citation and warning, place on probation, suspend, or revoke existing verification if the department finds reason to believe that the facility has not been operating or will not be operated in compliance with Iowa Code section 147A.23 and these administrative rules or that there is insufficient assurance of adequate protection for the public.

134.3(2) All complaints regarding the operation of a trauma care facility, or those purporting to be or operating as the same, shall be reported to the department.

134.3(3) Complaints and the investigative process shall be treated as confidential to the extent that they are protected by Iowa Code section 22.7 and chapter 272C.

134.3(4) Complaint investigations may result in the department's issuance of a notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation.

134.3(5) Notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation shall be effected in accordance with the requirements of 441—Chapter 16 and appealed pursuant to 441—Chapter 7.

134.3(6) Final decisions of the department relating to disciplinary proceedings may be transmitted to the appropriate professional associations, news media or employer.

[ARC 9125C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 147A.23.

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CHAPTER 135
TRAUMA TRIAGE AND TRANSFER PROTOCOLS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—135.1(147A) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“*Out-of-Hospital Trauma Triage Destination Decision Protocols*” means written directives to assist in trauma and triage decision-making, established and approved by the department, to be followed by the service program.

“*Service program*” or “*service*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“*Transfer*” means the process of a patient being transferred from the scene of an injury to a trauma care facility or from one trauma care facility to another.

“*Trauma care facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

“*Trauma triage and transfer*” means to determine the trauma care facility destination.

[ARC 9076C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—135.2(147A) Trauma triage and transfer protocols. Trauma triage and transfer protocols approved by the department assist personnel from each service program and trauma care facility. These protocols do not preclude service programs or trauma care facilities from making emergency revisions of the approved triage and transfer protocols when an incident overburdens medical care resources, causing an unnecessary delay in patient care.

135.2(1) Adoption by reference. The 2021 National Guideline for the Field Triage of Injured Patients, as amended to August 1, 2024, is incorporated by reference and adopted as the Out-of-Hospital Trauma Triage Destination Decision Protocol for the state of Iowa.

135.2(2) Revisions and modifications to the protocols adopted by reference in subrule 135.2(1) may be made upon recommendation to and approval of the department.

[ARC 9076C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—135.3(147A) Offenses and penalties. The department may deny verification as a trauma care facility or deny authorization as a service program or may give a citation and warning, place on probation, suspend, or revoke existing trauma care facility verification or service program authorization if the department finds reason to believe that the facility or service program has not been or will not be operated in compliance with Iowa Code section 147A.27 and these administrative rules. The denial, citation and warning, period of probation, suspension, or revocation shall be effected in accordance with 441—Chapter 16 and may be appealed in accordance with the requirements of 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9076C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 147A.23.

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CHAPTER 136 TRAUMA REGISTRY

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—136.1(147A) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Health care providers” for the purpose of this chapter includes licensed physicians, advanced registered nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and registered nurses.

“Inclusion criteria” means criteria determined by the department and adopted by reference to determine which trauma patients are to be included in the trauma registry.

“Reportable patient data” means data and definitions determined by the department to be reported to the trauma registry on trauma patients meeting the inclusion criteria.

“Trauma care facility” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.21.

“Trauma patient” means a victim of an external cause of injury that results in major or minor tissue damage or destruction caused by intentional or unintentional exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical or chemical energy, or by the absence of heat or oxygen.

“Trauma registry” means the data repository approved by the department to collect and analyze reportable patient data on the incidence, severity, and causes of trauma, and that serves as the central registry for brain and spinal cord injuries described in rule 641—21.1(135) and farm-related injuries.

“Trauma survey team” means a group of health care providers contracted by the department to assist in verifying trauma care facilities’ compliance with trauma criteria adopted by reference in 641—subrule 134.2(3).

[ARC 9077C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—136.2(147A) Trauma registry.

136.2(1) Trauma care facilities shall submit reportable patient data electronically to the department. Data shall be submitted in the trauma registry format approved by the department. The department may require those requesting the data to pay any or all of the reasonable costs associated with furnishing the reportable patient data.

136.2(2) Quality assurance of reported data.

a. For the purpose of ensuring the completeness and quality of reportable patient data, the department or its designated trauma survey team may examine medical records to validate the accuracy of data submitted by a trauma care facility.

b. Review of medical records by the department or its designated trauma survey team may be scheduled in advance with the trauma care facility.

[ARC 9077C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—136.3(147A) Offenses and penalties. All complaints, offenses and penalties will be addressed pursuant to rule 641—134.3(147A).

[ARC 9077C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 147A.26.

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CHAPTER 137
TRAUMA EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—137.1(147A) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“*Advanced registered nurse practitioner*” or “*ARNP*” means a nurse as defined in rule 655—7.1(152).

“*Formal education*” means education in standardized educational settings with a curriculum.

“*Licensed practical nurse*” or “*LPN*” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“*Physician*” means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“*Physician assistant*” or “*PA*” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“*Practitioner*” means a person who practices medicine or one of the associated health care professions.

“*Registered nurse*” or “*RN*” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“*Trauma*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 147A.

“*Trauma care facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 147A.

“*Trauma patient*” means a victim of an external cause of injury that results in major or minor tissue damage or destruction caused by intentional or unintentional exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical or chemical energy, or by the absence of heat or oxygen.

“*Verification*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code chapter 147A.

[ARC 9078C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—137.2(147A) Initial trauma education requirements.

137.2(1) Trauma education is required of physicians, physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners, registered nurses, and licensed practical nurses who are identified or defined as trauma team members by a trauma care facility and who participate directly in the initial resuscitation of the trauma patient.

137.2(2) Requirements for initial trauma education. Specific requirements for initial trauma education for each provider category are as follows:

a. Physicians, PAs and ARNPs shall comply with education criteria specific to the level for which the trauma care facility is verified. Physicians, PAs and ARNPs at verified level I, II, and III trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of Injured Patients 2022 Standards” published by the American College of Surgeons. Physicians, PAs and ARNPs at verified level IV trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014” published by the American College of Surgeons.

b. RNs and LPNs shall comply with education criteria specific to the level for which the trauma care facility is verified. RNs and LPNs at verified level I, II, and III trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of Injured Patients 2022 Standards” published by the American College of Surgeons. RNs and LPNs at verified level IV trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014” published by the American College of Surgeons.

[ARC 9078C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—137.3(147A) Continuing trauma education requirements. Specific requirements for continuing trauma education for each provider category are as follows:

137.3(1) Physicians, PAs and ARNPs shall comply with education criteria specific to the level for which the trauma care facility is verified. Physicians, PAs and ARNPs at verified level I, II, and III trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of Injured Patients 2022 Standards” published by the American College of Surgeons. Physicians, PAs and ARNPs at verified level IV trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014” published by the American College of Surgeons.

137.3(2) RNs and LPNs shall comply with education criteria specific to the level for which the trauma care facility is verified. RNs and LPNs at verified level I, II, and III trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of Injured Patients 2022 Standards”

published by the American College of Surgeons. RNs and LPNs at verified level IV trauma care facilities shall comply with criteria according to the “Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014” published by the American College of Surgeons.

[ARC 9078C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

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CHAPTER 138
TRAUMA SYSTEM ADVISORY COUNCIL
Rescinded **ARC 9177C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTER 139
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES—TRAINING
PROGRAMS—STUDENTS—COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—139.1(147A) Definitions.

“Advanced emergency medical technician” or *“AEMT”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“CAAHEP” means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“CAPCE” means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“CEH” means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Certification” or *“certificate”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Certified” means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“CoAEMSP” means Committee on Accreditation for the EMS Professions.

“Core continuing education” means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Course completion date” means the date of the final classroom session of an emergency medical care provider course.

“Course coordinator” means an individual who has been assigned by the training program to coordinate the activities of an emergency medical care provider course.

“Critical care paramedic” or *“CCP”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Emergency medical care” means any medical procedure authorized by Iowa Code chapter 147A and 641—Chapter 131.

“Emergency medical care provider” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Emergency medical care student” or *“student”* means any individual enrolled in an EMS training program.

“Emergency medical responder” or *“EMR”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Emergency medical services” or *“EMS”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Emergency medical technician” or *“EMT”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“EMS evaluator” or *“EMS-E”* means an individual who has successfully completed an EMS evaluator curriculum approved by the department and is currently endorsed by the department as an EMS-E.

“EMS instructor” or *“EMS-I”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“EMS training program” or *“training program”* means a program offered by an Iowa college approved by the Higher Learning Commission, an Iowa hospital, or a service program that has received authorization from the department to conduct emergency medical care training.

“Endorsement” or *“endorsed”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Higher Learning Commission” means the independent corporation that accredits degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the north central region of the United States.

“NREMT” means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Out-of-state student” means any individual participating in clinical or field experience as a student in an approved out-of-state training program.

“Out-of-state training program” means an EMS training program located outside the state of Iowa that is approved by the authorizing agency of the program’s home state to conduct initial EMS training for EMR, EMT, AEMT, paramedic or other levels certified by the department.

“Outreach course coordinator” means an individual assigned by the training program to coordinate the activities of an emergency medical care provider course held outside the training program facilities.

“Paramedic” or *“PM”* means the same as defined in rule 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“Physician” means an individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” or *“PA”* means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“*Preceptor*” means an individual assigned by the training program, clinical facility or service program to supervise EMS students while the students are completing their clinical or field experience. A preceptor shall be an emergency medical care provider certified at the level at which the preceptor is providing supervision or at a higher level or be licensed as a physician, physician assistant or registered nurse.

“*Primary instructor*” means an individual who is responsible for teaching the majority of an emergency medical care provider course.

“*Registered nurse*” or “*RN*” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“*Service program*” or “*service*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“*Training program director*” means a health care professional (full-time educator or practitioner of emergency or critical care) assigned by the training program to direct the operation of the training program.

“*Training program medical director*” means a physician licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148 who is responsible for providing medical oversight to an EMS training program.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.2(147A) Initial application, renewal application, inspection and approval.

139.2(1) *Initial application, inspection and approval.*

a. An applicant seeking initial authorization as an EMS training program shall complete and submit to the department an Iowa EMS training program self-assessment application. The application is available from the department upon request.

b. The department will perform an on-site inspection of the applicant’s facilities and clinical resources. The purpose of the inspection is to examine educational objectives, patient care practices, facilities and administrative practices.

c. A training program’s initial authorization is for one year.

d. No person shall interfere with the inspection activities of the department or its agents. Interference with or failure to allow an inspection may be cause for denial of authorization.

139.2(2) *Renewal application, inspection and approval.*

a. A training program seeking renewal as an EMS training program shall complete and submit to the department the Iowa EMS training program self-assessment renewal application. The application is available from the department upon request.

b. EMS training program renewal applications will be submitted at least 90 days before the end of the current authorization period.

c. The department will complete an on-site inspection and review the self-assessment prior to the end of the current authorization period.

d. Following the on-site inspection, the department will provide the training program a renewal application report detailing the status of the application.

e. The department will authorize the training program or determine timelines for the correction of deficiencies in the renewal application.

f. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the time period established by the department, the training program is subject to disciplinary action as described in rule 641—139.8(147A).

g. A training program’s approved renewal authorization will not exceed four years.

h. No person shall interfere with the inspection activities of the department or its agents. Interference with or failure to allow an inspection may be cause for denial of authorization.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.3(147A) Training program standards, student requirements and waivers.

139.3(1) *Education standards.* A training program shall:

a. Have a sponsoring institution that has received authorization from the department to conduct emergency medical care services training.

b. Use the U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards (December 2021) for any courses leading to Iowa certification.

c. Use the Iowa CCP curriculum (January 2024) for courses leading to the CCP endorsement.

d. Be accredited by CAAHEP or have a letter of review from CoAEMSP if graduating students at the paramedic certification level.

e. Document equivalent training and what portions of any course have been waived for equivalency. A training program may waive portions of the required emergency medical care provider training for students currently certified as emergency medical care providers or licensed in other health care professions, including but not limited to physician, nursing, physician assistant, respiratory therapist, dentistry, and military.

139.3(2) *Clinical or field experience resources.* Training programs shall:

- a. Have a mechanism to clearly identify students in the clinical or field setting, or both.
- b. Ensure that clinical experiences available are consistent with the needs of the curriculum and adequate for the number of students enrolled.
- c. Ensure that clinical affiliations that are outside of the sponsoring training program are established and confirmed in written agreements with institutions or agencies that provide clinical experience under appropriate medical direction and clinical supervision.
- d. Only allow students to perform skills and procedures in the clinical or field setting for which the students have received training with direct supervision by a preceptor designated and approved by the training program.

139.3(3) *Staff.* Training programs shall:

- a. Have a training program director who is a health care professional (full-time educator or practitioner of emergency or critical care) assigned by the training program to direct the operation of the training program.
- b. Have a training program medical director who shall, at a minimum, review the educational content of each training program curriculum, evaluate the quality of medical instruction, and supervise delivery of the curriculum by the faculty members.
- c. Have qualified faculty through academic preparation, training, and experience to teach and evaluate the courses or topics to which they are assigned. At a minimum, each course coordinator, outreach course coordinator, and primary instructor utilized by the training program shall be endorsed as an Iowa EMS instructor.

139.3(4) *Student eligibility.* Training programs shall ensure that emergency medical care students meet the following requirements:

- a. Be at least 17 years of age on the date of enrollment.
- b. Have a high school diploma or its equivalent if enrolling in an AEMT or paramedic course.
- c. Be able to speak, write and read English.
- d. Be able to meet the minimum requirements for the department- or NREMT-approved testing requirements with reasonable and appropriate accommodations for those persons with documented disabilities, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as amended to August 1, 2024.
- e. Be currently certified, at a minimum, as an EMT if enrolling in an AEMT or paramedic course.
- f. Be a current emergency medical care provider, RN, PA, or physician when applying for the EMS instructor endorsement.

139.3(5) *Students.* Training programs shall:

- a. Have defined processes for review of academic history, criminal history, and health-related issues for the admission of students.
- b. Have a process to evaluate students on a recurring basis and with sufficient frequency to provide both the student and training program faculty with valid and timely indicators of the student's progress and achievement of the competencies and objectives stated within the program's curriculum.
- c. Have student guidance procedures that include documentation of regular and timely discussions with qualified faculty or counselors.
- d. Maintain student records for each student enrolled in each program.
- e. Notify the NREMT of each student's successful completion of a training course to ensure NREMT cognitive examination eligibility.
- f. Verify that a student completes all training program requirements before being eligible to attempt the department- or NREMT-approved testing requirements.
- g. Ensure that students only perform skills or procedures learned in the training program until an Iowa emergency medical care provider certification is obtained.

h. Ensure that a student is not substituted for the regular personnel of any affiliated medical facility or service program but may be employed while enrolled in the training program.

139.3(6) *Financing and administration.* Training programs shall:

a. Have sufficient equipment and supplies to be used in the provision of instruction. The equipment and supplies shall be available and consistent with the needs of the curriculum and adequate for the number of students enrolled.

b. Have sufficient classrooms, laboratories, and administrative offices and facility design to accommodate the number of students in the program and the supporting faculty.

c. Notify the department, in writing, of any change in ownership or control of the training program.

d. Have liability insurance or offer liability insurance to enrolled students.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.4(147A) Out-of-state training programs.

139.4(1) *Application, inspection and approval.*

a. An out-of-state training program shall complete and submit to the department for review and approval the out-of-state training program self-assessment application. The application is available from the department upon request.

b. An out-of-state training program's approval by the department shall not exceed four years.

c. An out-of-state training program seeking initial or renewal approval must be accredited by CAAHEP or have a letter of review from CoAEMSP if graduating students at the paramedic certification level.

d. An out-of-state training program shall be limited to utilization of clinical sites or field sites, or both, within Iowa.

e. An authorized out-of-state training program shall provide the department with a current roster of students who will be participating in the clinical or field experience within the state of Iowa and, for each program, the sites where the students will be participating. This roster will be provided prior to commencement of any clinical or field experience.

f. An out-of-state training program shall provide documentation of liability insurance for each student participating in the clinical or field setting within the state of Iowa.

g. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to disciplinary action or denial of utilization of clinical or field sites in Iowa.

h. The department may perform an on-site inspection of the out-of-state training program's facilities and clinical and field resources as part of the initial or renewal review process.

i. The department, without prior notification, may make inspections at times, at places and under such circumstances as it deems necessary to ensure compliance with Iowa Code chapter 147A and these rules.

j. No person shall interfere with the inspection activities of the department or its agents. Interference with or failure to allow an inspection may be cause for disciplinary action regarding training program approval.

k. Representatives of the training program may be required to meet with the department at the time the application and inspection report are discussed.

l. A written report of department action and the department inspection report will be sent to the training program.

m. A training program shall notify the department, in writing, of any change in ownership or control within 30 days.

139.4(2) Reserved.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.5(147A) Failure to comply with rules. Failure of a training program to comply with these rules may result in disciplinary action according to rule 641—139.8(147A).

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.6(147A) Temporary waivers. If during a period of authorization there is some occurrence that temporarily causes a training program to be in noncompliance with these rules, the department may grant a temporary waiver.

139.6(1) Waivers of these rules may be granted by the department to a currently authorized training program.

139.6(2) Requests for waivers apply only to the training program requesting the waiver and apply only to those requirements and standards for which the department is responsible.

139.6(3) A training program can apply for a waiver in accordance with 441—Chapter 6.
[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.7(147A) Continuing education providers—approval, recordkeeping and inspection.

139.7(1) A training program may conduct or authorize other entities to provide continuing education courses.

139.7(2) Each training program shall assign a sponsor number to each core continuing education course using an assignment system approved by the department.

139.7(3) Course approval shall be completed prior to the course being offered.

139.7(4) Each training program shall maintain a participant record that includes, at a minimum, each participant's:

- a. Name.
- b. Address.
- c. Certification number.
- d. Course sponsor number.
- e. Course instructor.
- f. Date of course.
- g. CEHs awarded.

139.7(5) The department may request additional information or inspect the records of any continuing education provider who is currently approved or who is seeking approval.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.8(147A) Discipline—denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension, or revocation of training program approval or renewal.

139.8(1) This rule is not subject to waiver pursuant to 441—Chapter 6 or any other provision of law.

139.8(2) Method of discipline. The department has the authority to impose the following disciplinary sanctions against a training program:

- a. Issue a citation and warning.
- b. Impose a period of probation under specific conditions.
- c. Prohibit permanently, until further order of the department, or for a specific period, a program's ability to engage in specific procedures, methods, acts or activities incident to the practice of the profession.
- d. Suspend an authorization until further order of the department or for a specific period.
- e. Deny an application for authorization.
- f. Revoke an authorization.
- g. Impose such other sanctions as allowed by law and as may be appropriate.

139.8(3) The department may impose any of the disciplinary sanctions provided in subrule 139.8(2) when it finds that the training program or applicant has failed to meet the applicable provisions of these rules or has committed any of the following acts or offenses:

- a. Fraud in procuring approval or renewal.
- b. Falsification of training or continuing education records or failure to document training or continuing education.
- c. Suspension or revocation of approval to provide emergency medical care training or other disciplinary action taken pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147A. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.
- d. Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

- e.* Failure to respond within 30 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.
- f.* Failure to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with an investigation of the department.
- g.* Failure to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.
- h.* Submission of a false report of continuing education.
- i.* Knowingly aiding, assisting or advising a person to unlawfully practice EMS.
- j.* Representing itself as an approved training program or continuing education provider when approval has been suspended or revoked or when approval has lapsed or has been placed on inactive status.
- k.* Using an unqualified individual as an instructor or evaluator.
- l.* Allowing verbal or physical abuse of a student or staff.
- m.* Failing to verify registration of a student with the department within the timeline established by the department or allowing an unregistered student to function in a clinical environment.
- n.* Sexually harassing a patient, student or coworker. Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, sexual solicitation, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature communicated in person, in writing, via a third person or through electronic communication.
- o.* Betrayal of a professional confidence.
- p.* Engaging in a professional conflict of interest.
- q.* Discrimination. A training program or continuing education provider shall not practice, condone, or facilitate discrimination against a patient, student, or supervisee on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, political belief, religion, mental or physical disability, diagnosis, or social or economic status.
- r.* Failure to comply with the 2015 Standards and Guidelines for the Accreditation of Educational Programs in the Emergency Medical Services Professions published by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—139.9(147A) Complaints, investigations and appeals.

139.9(1) All complaints regarding an emergency medical care student, training programs or continuing education providers or those purporting to be or operating as the same shall be reported to the department in writing.

139.9(2) Any emergency medical care provider, emergency medical care student, training program or continuing education provider who has knowledge of an emergency medical care provider or service program that has violated Iowa Code chapter 147A, 641—Chapter 132 or these rules shall report such information to the department.

139.9(3) Complaint investigations may result in the department's issuance of a notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation.

139.9(4) A determination of mental incompetence by a court of competent jurisdiction automatically suspends a certificate for the duration of the certificate unless the department orders otherwise.

139.9(5) Notice of denial, issuance of a citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation shall be effected in accordance with the requirements of 441—Chapter 16 and can be appealed pursuant to 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 9079C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 147A.

[Filed ARC 5143C (Notice ARC 4857C, IAB 1/15/20), IAB 8/12/20, effective 9/16/20]

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/18/20]

[Filed ARC 5528C (Notice ARC 5271C, IAB 11/18/20), IAB 3/24/21, effective 4/28/21]

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[Filed ARC 9079C (Notice ARC 8538C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

CHAPTER 140
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FUND

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—140.1(135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“*Ambulance service*” means the same as defined in 641—132.1(147A).

“*CEHs*” means the same as defined in 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“*Continuing education*” means the same as defined in 641—131.1(147A,147D,272C).

“*County EMS association*” means a countywide group of EMS providers and various agency and organization representatives and consumers who provide leadership for the local EMS system on needs and objectives. The county EMS association should also include representatives of services located in a neighboring county if service is provided on a regular basis to residents of the county receiving funding.

“*Emergency medical care provider*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“*Emergency medical services*” or “*EMS*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“*EMS course*” means a course for emergency medical care personnel pursuant to Iowa Code section 147A.4(2).

“*Infrastructure*” means those elements that make up an EMS system.

“*Nontransport service*” means nontransport service as defined in 641—132.1(147A).

“*Regional EMS council*” means a multicounty nonprofit corporation whose purpose is to facilitate EMS development on a regional basis.

“*Service program*” means service program as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“*Strategic plan*” means a document produced via a multiagency effort to evaluate and define needs and goals to improve the local EMS system.

“*Training*” means EMS-related courses designed and intended for EMS providers and includes any item used in training, including but not limited to slides, films, mannequins, emergency care devices, books and other items pertinent and necessary for training purposes.

[ARC 9080C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—140.2(135) County EMS associations. Each county will have a county EMS association, council or board to develop and maintain the countywide EMS system strategic plan and to provide leadership on related EMS system development funding needs and objectives.

[ARC 9080C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—140.3(135) County EMS system development grants. Grants for EMS system development proposals at the regional, county, and local level are available through a grant process from the department to county boards of supervisors or local boards of health for equipment, training, and support of infrastructure needs as identified in the countywide EMS strategic plan and the department system standards. County boards of supervisors or local boards of health shall not take any administrative fee from these funds to support their work under this rule. County recipients of funds may subcontract work under this agreement to a county EMS association. Funds for training will be used to train members of a service program that provides service on a regular basis to residents of the county being funded. Funds for equipment require a \$1 match of regional, county, or local funds for each \$1 of EMS system development grant funds.

140.3(1) Eligible costs. Costs eligible for EMS system development grant expenditures as defined in the request for proposal (RFP) include:

a. Training.

(1) Reimbursement for initial training tuition, fees and materials up to an amount that is the lowest fee charged by the training entity following successful completion of an EMS course. Practical and written examination fees may also be included.

(2) Payment of continuing education tuition, fees and materials. Education provided by an EMS program for the general public is an allowable expense.

(3) Payment for EMS training aids.

- b.* Other equipment as defined by the RFP.
- c.* Infrastructure support.
- (1) Development and enhancement of EMS systems.
- (2) Office equipment and supplies necessary to coordinate a countywide EMS system.
- (3) Personnel services for staffing to provide countywide continuous quality improvement and medical direction.

The title to any EMS equipment purchased with these funds does not lie with the department but will be determined by the county.

140.3(2) *Ineligible costs.* Costs not eligible for funding include:

- a.* Certification/recertification fees.
- b.* Building and construction costs.
- c.* Debt amortization.
- d.* Land.
- e.* Rent.
- f.* Utilities.
- g.* Vehicles including ambulances, fire apparatus, boats, rescue/first-response vehicles, snowmobiles and vehicle parts.

[ARC 9080C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.25.

[Filed 2/26/98, Notice 9/10/97—published 3/25/98, effective 4/29/98]

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CHAPTER 141
LOVE OUR KIDS GRANT
Rescinded **ARC 9959C**, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26

CHAPTER 142
OUT-OF-HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDERS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—142.1(144A) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older.

“Attending physician” means a physician selected by, or assigned to, the patient who has primary responsibility for the treatment and care of the patient.

“Attending physician assistant” means the physician assistant selected by, or assigned to, the patient who has primary responsibility for the treatment and care of the patient.

“Comfort care” means care within the scope of the health care provider’s training and certification to alleviate pain and suffering but does not include resuscitative measures.

“Emergency medical care” means such medical procedures as:

1. Administration of intravenous solutions.
2. Intubation.
3. Performance of cardiac defibrillation and synchronized cardioversion.
4. Administration of emergency drugs as provided by rule by the department.
5. Any other medical procedure approved by the department, by rule, as appropriate to be performed by emergency medical care providers who have been certified in that procedure.

“EMS provider” means an emergency medical care provider as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1.

“Health care provider” means a person, including an emergency medical care provider, who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by the law of this state to administer health care in the ordinary course of business or in the practice of a profession.

“Hospital” means any hospital licensed under the provisions of Iowa Code section 135B.1.

“Life-sustaining procedure” means any medical procedure, treatment, or intervention, including resuscitation, which utilizes mechanical or artificial means to sustain, restore or supplant a spontaneous vital function, and when applied to a patient in a terminal condition, would serve only to prolong the dying process. “Life-sustaining procedure” does not include the provision of nutrition or hydration except when required to be provided parenterally or through intubation or the administration of medication or performance of any medical procedure deemed necessary to provide comfort care or to alleviate pain.

“Medical direction” means direction, advice, or orders provided by a medical director or supervising physician.

“Medical director” means any physician licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148 who is responsible for overall medical direction of the service program and who has completed a medical director workshop, sponsored by the department, within one year of assuming duties.

“Online medical direction” means immediate medical direction provided directly to service program emergency medical care providers, in accordance with written parameters and protocols, by the medical director or supervising physician, either on scene or by any telecommunications system.

“Out-of-hospital do-not-resuscitate identifier” or *“OOH DNR identifier”* means a durable yet easily removable unique identification approved by the department and worn by a patient who has an out-of-hospital do-not-resuscitate order.

“Out-of-hospital do-not-resuscitate order” or *“OOH DNR order”* means a written order on a form approved by the department, signed by an attending physician, executed in accordance with the requirements of Iowa Code section 144A.7A and issued consistent with Iowa Code section 144A.2, that directs the withholding or withdrawal of resuscitation when an adult patient in a terminal condition is outside the hospital.

“Out-of-hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol” or *“OOH DNR protocol”* means the statewide protocol approved by the department and intended to avoid unwarranted resuscitation by emergency medical care providers when a valid out-of-hospital do-not-resuscitate order or identifier is encountered.

“Patient” means any individual who is sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated.

“Physician” means any individual licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Physician assistant” or “PA” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C.

“Qualified patient” means any patient who is an adult as defined in Iowa Code section 144A.2.

“Registered nurse” or “RN” means an individual licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152.

“Resuscitation” means any medical intervention that utilizes mechanical or artificial means to sustain, restore, or supplant a spontaneous vital function, including but not limited to chest compression, defibrillation, intubation, and emergency drugs intended to alter cardiac function or otherwise to sustain life.

“Service program” or “service” means any medical care ambulance service or nontransport service that has received authorization by the department.

“Supervising physician” means any physician licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Terminal condition” means an incurable or irreversible condition that, without the administration of life-sustaining procedures, will, in the opinion of the attending physician, result in death within a relatively short period of time or a state of permanent unconsciousness from which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, there can be no recovery.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.2(144A,147A) Responsibilities of the department.

142.2(1) OOH DNR physician or physician assistant order. The department designates the OOH DNR order form contained in Appendix A as the uniform OOH DNR order form to be used statewide. If an attending physician or attending physician assistant issues an OOH DNR order for a qualified patient, the physician or physician assistant must use the form contained in Appendix A.

142.2(2) OOH DNR personal identifier. The department designates the identifier supplied by MedAlert® as the uniform personal identifier to be used for mobile qualified patients statewide. Instructions for obtaining a uniform personal identifier are contained in Appendix A.

142.2(3) OOH DNR protocol. The department designates the OOH DNR protocol contained in Appendix B as the uniform protocol to be used by EMS providers in implementing an OOH DNR order.

142.2(4) Appendix A and Appendix B forms. Forms referenced in subrules 142.3(1) through 142.3(3) are available through the department’s website or by request.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.3(144A,147A) EMS providers.

142.3(1) Uniform protocol. EMS providers shall act in accordance with the department’s OOH DNR protocol when implementing an OOH DNR order. EMS service programs shall incorporate the OOH DNR protocol as part of their service protocols and, using educational materials consistent with the curriculum developed and approved by the department, shall inform and educate EMS providers on the protocol’s requirements as well as the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 144A and these rules.

142.3(2) Responsibility of the EMS provider. The EMS provider responding outside a hospital as a member of a service program shall:

- a. Evaluate the patient’s status and needs through an assessment consistent with the provider’s training and certification.
- b. Determine the existence of an OOH DNR order or that the patient is wearing an OOH DNR identifier.
- c. Honor the OOH DNR order or OOH DNR identifier worn by the patient.
- d. Discontinue resuscitation if the OOH DNR order or OOH DNR identifier worn by the patient is discovered after resuscitation has begun.
- e. Follow the OOH DNR protocol.
- f. Provide comfort care to the patient at all times.
- g. Contact on-line medical direction for further instructions as necessary to provide appropriate patient care.
- h. If uncertainty exists regarding the validity or applicability of the OOH DNR order or identifier, the EMS provider shall provide the necessary and appropriate resuscitation.

i. Document compliance or noncompliance with the OOH DNR order and the reasons for not complying with the order, including evidence that the order was revoked or uncertainty regarding the validity or applicability of the order.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.4(144A) Guidelines for non-EMS health care providers, patients, and organizations. In order to encourage understanding and implementation of OOH DNR orders and protocols throughout Iowa and honor a qualified patient's wishes and intent regarding the provision of life-sustaining procedures in an out-of-hospital setting consistent with the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 144A, the following guidelines should be considered.

142.4(1) Attending physicians or attending physician assistants who issue OOH DNR orders. The attending physician or attending physician assistant should ensure that the following are accomplished:

- a. Establish that the patient is qualified because the patient:
 - (1) Is an adult; and
 - (2) Has a terminal condition.
- b. Explain to the patient or the individual legally authorized to act on the patient's behalf the implications of an OOH DNR order.
- c. If the qualified patient or individual legally authorized to act on the patient's behalf decides that the patient should not be resuscitated, the attending physician or attending physician assistant may issue the OOH DNR order on the prescribed uniform order form. The order will direct health care providers to withhold or withdraw resuscitation.
- d. Explain to the qualified patient or the individual legally authorized to act on the patient's behalf how the OOH DNR order is revoked.
- e. Include a copy of the order in the qualified patient's medical record.
- f. Provide a copy of the order to the qualified patient or the individual legally authorized to act on the patient's behalf.

142.4(2) Qualified patients or legally authorized persons. A qualified patient or a person legally authorized to act on a qualified patient's behalf should:

- a. Make an informed decision concerning resuscitation in the face of a terminal condition.
- b. Ensure that the qualified patient's family members are aware of this decision and inform them of the location of the OOH DNR order and the purpose of an OOH DNR identifier.
- c. Understand the process for revocation as described in rule 641—142.5(144A).

142.4(3) Non-EMS health care providers. A non-EMS health care provider contemplating resuscitation for a patient should:

- a. Evaluate the patient's status and needs through an assessment consistent with the provider's training, certification and licensure.
- b. Determine that the presenting condition is within the scope of the patient's terminal condition and is not the result of a motor vehicle collision, fire, mass casualty or other cause of a sudden accident or injury.
- c. Determine the existence of an OOH DNR order or that the patient is wearing an OOH DNR identifier.
- d. Honor the OOH DNR order or OOH DNR identifier worn by the patient.
- e. Discontinue resuscitation if the OOH DNR order or OOH DNR identifier worn by the patient is discovered after resuscitation has begun.
- f. Provide comfort care to the patient at all times.
- g. If uncertainty exists regarding the validity or applicability of the OOH DNR order or identifier, the health care provider shall provide the necessary and appropriate resuscitation.
- h. Document compliance or noncompliance with the OOH DNR order and the reasons for not complying with the order, including evidence that the order was revoked or uncertainty regarding the validity or applicability of the order or OOH DNR identifier.

142.4(4) Hospitals. A hospital:

- a. Is not precluded from honoring an OOH DNR order entered in accordance with this chapter and in compliance with established hospital policies and protocols.

b. Should, to avail itself of the immunities provided within Iowa Code chapter 142, establish such policies and protocols to address an OOH DNR order or identifier encountered on a person who presents to the emergency department or in any other area within the facility if the person presents as a patient or visitor.

c. Should integrate policies and procedures with the OOH DNR protocol for hospital-based ambulance service programs, if present.

142.4(5) *Other health care organizations.* A nursing home, home health care agency, hospice, or other health care organization should establish policies and protocols consistent with these rules to address admitted patients who have OOH DNR orders.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.5(144A) Revocation of the out-of-hospital do-not-resuscitate order. An OOH DNR order is deemed revoked at any time that a patient, or an individual authorized to act on the patient's behalf as designated on the OOH DNR order, is able to communicate in any manner the intent that the order be revoked, without regard to the mental or physical condition of the patient. A revocation is only effective as to the health care provider upon communication to that provider by the patient, an individual authorized to act on the patient's behalf as designated in the OOH DNR order, or by another person to whom the revocation is communicated by the patient.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.6(144A) Personal wishes of family members or other individuals who are not authorized to act on the patient's behalf. The personal wishes of family members or other individuals who are not authorized in the order to act on the patient's behalf cannot supersede a valid OOH DNR order.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.7(144A) Transfer of patients.

142.7(1) An attending physician or attending physician assistant who is unwilling to comply with an OOH DNR order or who is unwilling to comply with the provisions of Iowa Code section 144A.7A shall take all reasonable steps to effect the transfer of the patient to another physician or physician assistant.

142.7(2) If the policies of a hospital, nursing home, home health care agency, hospice or other health care organization preclude compliance with the OOH DNR order of a qualified patient, the provider shall take all reasonable steps to effect the transfer of the patient to an organization in which the provisions of Iowa Code section 144A.7A can be carried out.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—142.8(144A) Application to existing orders.

142.8(1) An OOH DNR order or similar order executed prior to September 10, 2003, is valid and shall be honored in accordance with the then-applicable provisions of the law.

142.8(2) Health care providers may honor an OOH DNR order or identifier from another state if it can be validated and applied in a manner consistent with the OOH DNR order or identifier prescribed in these rules. In cases where there is uncertainty, clarification should be sought through on-line medical direction or resuscitation efforts should be initiated.

[ARC 9081C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 144A.7A and 147A.4.

APPENDIX A

**Iowa Department of Health and Human Services
OUT-OF-HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDER**

(Please type or print)

Date of Order: ____/____/____

Patient Information:

Name: (Last)____(First)____(Middle)____

Address:____(City)____(Zip)____

Date of Birth: ____/____/____ Sex (Circle): M or F

Name of Hospice or Care Facility (if applicable): _____

Attending Physician or Physician Assistant Order

As the attending physician or attending physician assistant for the above-named patient, I certify that this individual is over 18 years of age and has a terminal diagnosis. After consultation with this patient (or the patient's legal representative), I hereby direct any and all health care providers, including qualified emergency medical services (EMS) personnel, to withhold or withdraw the following life-sustaining procedures in accordance with Iowa law (Iowa Code chapter 142A):

- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation/Cardiac Compression (Chest Compressions).
- Endotracheal Intubation/Artificial or Mechanical Ventilation (Advance Airway Management).
- Defibrillation and Related Procedures.
- Use of Resuscitation Drugs.

This directive does NOT apply to other medical interventions for comfort care.

**Signature of Attending Physician (MD, DO) or
Attending Physician Assistant**

_____/_____/_____
Date

**Printed Name of Attending Physician or Attending
Physician Assistant**

(____)____-_____
**Physician's or Physician Assistant's
Telephone (Emergency)**

To the extent that it is possible, a person designated by the patient may revoke this order on the patient's behalf. If the patient wishes to authorize any other person(s) to revoke this order, the patient MUST list those persons' names below:

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

Patients, please note: Directions for obtaining a uniform identifier are listed on the back of this form. The uniform identifier is the key way the health care provider and/or EMS personnel can quickly recognize that you have an Out-of-Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate order. If you are not wearing an identifier, the health care provider and/or EMS personnel may not realize that you do not want to be resuscitated.

Physicians or physician assistants, please note: Information regarding the completion of an Out-of-Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate order is on the back of this form.

APPENDIX A

Directions for obtaining a uniform identifier:

The uniform identifier may be obtained through MedicAlert®¹, which requires:

1. A completed MedicAlert® application, which is available in physician or physician assistant offices or through MedicAlert® by phoning (800)432-5378 or the website www.medicalert.org, and fee.
2. A copy of this completed OOH DNR order, which must accompany the MedicAlert® application or be sent to MedicAlert® prior to the identifier's being mailed.

¹*MedicAlert® is a nonprofit 501C membership organization.*

Suggested guidelines for physicians or physician assistants:

1. Please review the Iowa Out-of-Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate order and related protocol with the patient/patient's legal representative(s). The following points may be helpful:

- Patient/patient's legal representative(s) listed on this order must understand the significance of this order, that in the event the patient's heart or breathing stops or malfunctions, the anticipated result of this order is death.
- Patient/patient's legal representative(s) listed on this order may revoke this directive at any time. However, the desire to revoke must be communicated to the EMS or other health care professionals at the scene.
- It is important to emphasize that this order does not apply to medical interventions to make the patient more comfortable.
- The importance of wearing the uniform identifier for those qualified patients who would benefit from the mobility this offers should be stressed. It is also helpful to walk patients through the process they must follow to acquire the identifier.

2. Provide a copy of this order to the patient/patient's legal representative(s) listed on this order and place the original in the patient's medical records.

The OOH DNR Order form is available through the department's website.

[ARC 7550B, IAB 2/11/09, effective 3/18/09; ARC 9617C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

APPENDIX B

EMS OUT-OF-HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE PROTOCOL

Purpose: This protocol is intended to avoid unwarranted resuscitation by emergency care providers in the out-of-hospital setting for a *qualified patient*.¹ There must be a valid Out-of-Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate (OOH DNR) order signed by the qualified patient's attending physician or physician assistant or the presence of the OOH DNR identifier indicating the existence of a valid OOH DNR order.

No resuscitation: Means withholding any medical intervention that utilizes mechanical or artificial means to sustain, restore, or supplant a spontaneous vital function, including but not limited to:

1. Chest compressions,
2. Defibrillation,
3. Esophageal/tracheal/double-lumen airway; endotracheal intubation, or
4. Emergency drugs to alter cardiac or respiratory function or otherwise sustain life.

Patient criteria: The following patients are recognized as qualified patients to receive no resuscitation:

1. The presence of the uniform OOH DNR order or uniform OOH DNR identifier, or
2. The presence of the attending physician or attending physician assistant to provide direct verbal orders for care of the patient.

The presence of a signed physician or physician assistant order on a form other than the uniform OOH DNR order form approved by the department may be honored if approved by the service program EMS medical director. However, the immunities provided by law apply only in the presence of the uniform OOH DNR order or uniform OOH DNR identifier. When the uniform OOH DNR order or uniform OOH DNR identifier is not present, contact must be made with on-line medical control and on-line medical control must concur that no resuscitation is appropriate.

Revocation: An OOH DNR order is deemed revoked at any time that a patient, or an individual authorized to act on the patient's behalf as listed on the OOH DNR order, is able to communicate in any manner the intent that the order be revoked. The personal wishes of family members or other individuals who are not authorized in the order to act on the patient's behalf shall not supersede a valid OOH DNR order.

Comfort Care (♥): When a patient has met the criteria for no resuscitation under the foregoing information, the emergency care provider should continue to provide that care which is intended to make the patient comfortable (a.k.a. ♥Comfort Care). Whether other types of care are indicated will depend upon individual circumstances for which medical control may be contacted by or through the responding ambulance service personnel.

♥Comfort Care may include but is not limited to:

1. Pain medication.
2. Fluid therapy.
3. Respiratory assistance (oxygen and suctioning).

¹*Qualified patient* means an adult patient determined by an attending physician or attending physician assistant to be in a terminal condition for which the attending physician or attending physician assistant has issued an Out-of-Hospital DNR order in accordance with the law. (Rule 641—142.1(144A), definitions)

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CHAPTER 143
AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR MAINTENANCE

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—143.1(613) Definition. For the purposes of these rules, the following definition applies:

“*Automated external defibrillator*” or “*AED*” means an external semiautomatic device that determines whether defibrillation is required.

[ARC 9082C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—143.2(613) AED maintenance. The person or entity maintaining the AED shall:

143.2(1) Ensure that the AED is maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidelines.

143.2(2) Ensure that the AED is programmed to conform to nationally accepted guidelines for treatment of cardiac arrest patients.

[ARC 9082C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 613.17.

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CHAPTER 144
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES—AIR MEDICAL SERVICE
PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION
Rescinded **ARC 9083C**, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25

CHAPTER 145
IOWA PHYSICIAN ORDERS FOR SCOPE OF TREATMENT
Rescinded **ARC 9960C**, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26

CHAPTER 146 STROKE CARE REPORTING

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 6/1/30

641—146.1(135) Definitions.

“Comprehensive stroke center” means a hospital certified as a comprehensive stroke center by a nationally recognized certifying body with certification criteria consistent with the most current nationally recognized, evidence-based stroke guidelines related to reducing the occurrence of and disabilities and death associated with stroke.

“Primary stroke center” means a hospital certified as a primary stroke center by a nationally recognized certifying body with certification criteria consistent with the most current nationally recognized, evidence-based stroke guidelines related to reducing the occurrence of and disabilities and death associated with stroke.

“Stroke” means a clinical diagnosis of acute stroke or principal International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) discharge code of “stroke,” or “transient ischemic attack,” or “cerebral infarction,” or “cerebral hemorrhage.”

“Stroke care” means care provided to individuals with confirmed cases of stroke.

[ARC 9084C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—146.2(135) Stroke care reporting.

146.2(1) *Iowa statewide stroke database.* The department designates the Get with the Guidelines stroke module of the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association as the Iowa stroke database established in Iowa Code section 135.191.

146.2(2) *Who is required to report.* All nationally certified comprehensive stroke centers and all nationally certified primary stroke centers operating in the state of Iowa are required to report stroke data. Nationally certified acute stroke-ready hospitals and emergency medical services operating in the state of Iowa are encouraged to report stroke care data.

146.2(3) *What is to be reported.* Reportable data are those data identified by a clinical diagnosis of acute stroke or by the following ICD-10 coding:

ICD-10-CM Code	Short Description
I60.00 - I60.9	Nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
I61.0 - I61.9	Nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
I63.00 - I63.9	Cerebral infarction (occlusion and stenosis of cerebral and precerebral arteries, resulting in cerebral infarction)
G45.0 - G45.2	TIA and related syndromes
G45.8 - G45.9	TIA and related syndromes
O99.411 - O99.43	Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium
G97.31 - G97.32	Intraoperative hemorrhage and hematoma of a nervous system organ or structure complicating a procedure
G97.51 - G97.52	Postprocedural hemorrhage and hematoma of a nervous system organ or structure following a procedure
I97.810 - I97.821	Intraoperative and postoperative cerebrovascular infarction

[ARC 9084C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—146.3(135) Method and frequency of reporting.

146.3(1) Stroke centers shall report the required stroke care information for any reportable stroke case no later than 120 days after the patient was discharged, transferred to another hospital, or pronounced dead.

146.3(2) Reports shall meet the data quality, format, and timeliness standards prescribed by the Iowa statewide stroke database.

[ARC 9084C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—146.4(135) Confidentiality. The Iowa statewide stroke database will comply with federal and state law and other health information and data collection, storage, and sharing requirements of the department.
[ARC 9084C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

641—146.5(135) Penalties and enforcement. If a stroke center reporting under this chapter does not comply with the reporting requirements, the department may request a review of the certification of the comprehensive or primary stroke center by the certifying entity.

[ARC 9084C, IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.191.

[Filed ARC 3748C (Notice ARC 3575C, IAB 1/17/18), IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18]

[Filed ARC 9084C (Notice ARC 8465C, IAB 12/25/24), IAB 4/2/25, effective 6/1/25]

CHAPTERS 147 to 149
Reserved

CHAPTER 150
IOWA REGIONALIZED SYSTEM OF PERINATAL HEALTH CARE

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—150.1(135) Participation and designation. Hospitals within the state must determine whether to participate in Iowa's regionalized system of perinatal health care and will select the hospital's level of participation in the regionalized system. A hospital having determined to participate in the regionalized system must comply with the rules appropriate to the levels of participation for maternal care and neonatal care selected by the hospital. Maternal levels of designation and neonatal levels of designation are evaluated separately, and a hospital may have a level of designation for maternal care that is different from the level of designation for neonatal care; however, a pregnant woman should be cared for at the hospital that best meets both her and her newborn infant's needs.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.2(135) Definitions.

"Categorization" means a preliminary determination by the department that a hospital is capable of providing maternal care and neonatal care at Level I, Level II, Level III, or Level IV.

"Certificate of verification" means a document awarded by the department that identifies a hospital's level of maternal care and neonatal care at Level I, Level II, Level III, or Level IV and the term of verification at that level.

"Hospital" means a facility licensed under Iowa Code chapter 135B.

"Late preterm" means that a newborn infant is born between 34 0/7 and 36 6/7 weeks' gestation.

"Levels-of-care assessment tool" or *"tool"* means a tool to assess the maternal and neonatal risk-appropriate care, using the minimum information necessary to identify a hospital's maternal level of care based on criteria by the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists/Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine and a hospital's neonatal level of care based on criteria by the American Academy of Pediatrics. The tool will be chosen by the department in consultation with the perinatal guidelines advisory committee.

"Neonate" means a newborn infant, up to 28 days of life.

"On-site verification survey" means an on-site survey conducted by the department's statewide perinatal care team based at the University of Iowa health care medical center or by a survey team of members (medical experts) contracted to assess a hospital's ability to meet the level of designation selected by the hospital.

"Perinatal" means the five months before and one month after birth.

"Perinatal center" means a medical facility capable of providing complex obstetric, fetal and neonatal care.

"Prenatal" means during pregnancy.

"Readily available" means on site or at a closely related institution by prearranged consultative agreement.

"Regionalized system of perinatal health care" means the department's program for designating regional perinatal health care services at a verified level of care, based on a hospital's functional capabilities. Levels of care designations are stratified in an increasing order of intensity and complexity for both maternal health care and neonatal health care.

"Regionalized system of perinatal health care coordinator" means the department's program manager for the regionalized system of perinatal health care.

"Respiratory distress" means tachypnea (respiratory rate of 60 or more per minute), grunting, tugging, retracting, nasal flaring, or cyanosis. Any or all of these may constitute respiratory distress in a neonate.

"Reverification" means the process of periodic review, conducted at least every three years, to certify that a hospital has maintained its designated level of care in accordance with criteria established under these rules for hospitals that are participating in the regionalized system of perinatal health care.

"Statewide perinatal care program" means a program consisting of the regionalized system of perinatal health care coordinator, the statewide perinatal care team contracted by the department, and the regionalized system of perinatal health care as defined in these rules.

“Statewide perinatal care team” means the educational team based at the University of Iowa health care medical center and contracted by the department to support the regionalized system of perinatal health care and to provide services to decrease perinatal morbidity and mortality.

“Verification” means a process by which the department certifies a hospital’s capacity to provide perinatal care in accordance with criteria established under these rules for hospitals that are participating in the regionalized system of perinatal health care.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.3(135) Duties of statewide perinatal care team. The team will:

1. Promote evidence-based and evidence-informed care of pregnant women and newborns.
2. Provide education and consultation to regional and primary providers of perinatal care.
3. Provide chart review to assess quality of care provided and additional education required.
4. Promote change in practice when needed through sharing best practice ideas, policies and procedures.
5. Promote maternal-fetal transfer if delivery of an at-risk infant or mother is anticipated and a higher level of care is anticipated.
6. Provide on-site verification to determine a hospital’s ability to meet its level-of-care designation.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.4(135) Duties of the department. The department will:

1. Certify a hospital’s capacity to provide perinatal health care in accordance with criteria established under these rules.
2. Provide technical assistance to the hospitals that choose to participate.
3. Review the submitted levels-of-care assessment tool from all participating hospitals.
4. Conduct or coordinate the on-site verification of determined levels of care for maternal and neonatal care hospitals designated as Level I, Level II, Level III and Level IV.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.5(135) Maternal and neonatal levels of care—categorization and verification. Categorization and verification of hospitals participating in Iowa’s regionalized system of perinatal health care will be made by the department based on national recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

150.5(1) Application for initial verification.

- a. An application for initial verification may be submitted when:
 - (1) A new hospital with a perinatal service is opened;
 - (2) A hospital is reopening after a previously inactive obstetrical unit; or
 - (3) A hospital requests a change to a higher-level designation in maternal care or neonatal care.
- b. A hospital requesting an initial verification may obtain application materials from the department.
- c. Upon receipt of an application from a hospital that is requesting to change to a higher level of maternal or neonatal care, the department will request and review copies of the results of the last site visit to the hospital by the statewide perinatal team or request a site visit. The results of the site visit along with the application will be shared with the statewide perinatal team and any clinical experts appointed by the department to determine if all requirements are met. The recommendations will be sent to the department, which will notify the hospital if its application is approved or denied. If the application is denied, the applicant will be informed of the applicant’s right to appeal the department’s decision.

150.5(2) Application for a hospital that has previously participated in the regionalized system of perinatal health care.

- a. If a hospital chooses to continue its participation, the hospital must select the levels for maternal care and neonatal care appropriate for the hospital’s capacity to provide perinatal health care in accordance with the criteria outlined in these rules.
- b. To maintain continuous participation in the regionalized system of perinatal health care, a hospital must complete the levels-of-care assessment tool and an attestation statement. These can be obtained from the department.

c. The department will set dates when each hospital's certification of verification will expire based on the statewide perinatal health care team's site visit schedule and the level of care selected.

150.5(3) *Reverification of level designation.* The levels-of-care assessment tool will be used for all reverifications. The process of reverification of a hospital participating in the regionalized system of perinatal health care will take place once every six years as follows:

a. Reverification of a Level I, Level II or Level III maternal care or neonatal care hospital will be completed through use of the levels-of-care assessment tool and an on-site reverification visit. A hospital must complete and return the levels-of-care assessment tool to the department at least 120 days before the hospital's certification is due to expire. The department will ensure that arrangements are made for the on-site reverification visit. Level II and Level III hospitals may utilize one of two on-site reverification visit options:

(1) A review conducted by the statewide perinatal care team, or

(2) A review by an independent out-of-state team identified by the hospital, approved by the department and paid for by the hospital.

b. Reverification of a Level IV maternal care and neonatal care hospital will be completed through the same process as that for a Level I, Level II or Level III maternal care or neonatal care hospital except that the on-site reverification team will consist of an out-of-state team identified by the hospital and approved by the department. The team will include, at a minimum, a maternal-fetal specialist, a neonatologist, an obstetrical nurse and a neonatal nurse. The Level IV hospital will pay the expense of the review team. All department staff and staff contracted by the department involved in the on-site reverification process will sign a confidentiality statement that will be kept on file at the department.

c. Reverification shall not be construed to imply any guarantee on the part of the department as to the level of perinatal health care services available at a hospital.

d. Hospital reverification of the level of care is valid for a period of six years from the effective date unless otherwise specified on the certificate of verification or unless sooner suspended or revoked.

e. As part of the reverification and renewal process, the department or a designated survey team may conduct periodic on-site reviews of the services of the maternal care and neonatal care hospitals, including chart reviews.

150.5(4) *Level designation maintenance, waiver and confidential records.*

a. A hospital that is unable to maintain its designated level of care will notify the department, in writing, within 60 days of the change in capacity to meet the designated level of care.

b. The director may grant a waiver from the requirements of rules adopted under this chapter for any hospital participating in the regionalized system of perinatal health care.

c. Proceedings, records, and reports developed pursuant to this chapter are confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.11(22) and constitute peer review records under Iowa Code section 147.135, and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release to a person other than the affected hospital, and are not admissible in evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding other than a proceeding involving verification of the participating hospital.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.6(135) Levels of maternal care. The levels of maternal care include basic obstetrical care Level I, specialty care Level II, subspecialty care Level III and regional perinatal health care Level IV. The levels reflect the overall evidence for risk-appropriate care in a hospital through the availability of appropriate personnel, physical space, equipment, technology, and organization. Each level reflects the minimal capabilities, provider type and functional criteria required.

150.6(1) *Level I maternal care hospital.*

a. *Provider of basic obstetrical care.* A Level I maternal care hospital provides care to women who are low risk and are expected to have an uncomplicated birth.

b. *Capabilities.* A Level I maternal care hospital has the following capabilities:

(1) To perform routine intrapartum and postpartum care that is anticipated to be uncomplicated. Care of uncomplicated pregnancies includes the ability to detect, stabilize and initiate management of unanticipated maternal, fetal or neonatal problems that occur during the antepartum, intrapartum, or postpartum period until the patient can be transferred to a facility that provides specialty maternal care.

(2) To begin an emergency cesarean delivery within a time interval that best incorporates maternal and fetal risks and benefits with the provision of emergency care.

c. Types of health care providers. A Level I maternal care hospital will have:

(1) Maternity care providers, including certified nurse-midwives, family practice physicians, or obstetrician-gynecologists, available to attend all births.

(2) Every birth attended by at least two professionals, including the primary maternal care provider and a person competent to provide neonatal resuscitation and postnatal care to stabilize the infant.

(3) Adequate numbers of registered nurses available who have completed orientation and demonstrated competence in the care of obstetric patients, including women and fetuses, consistent with Level I care criteria and who are able to stabilize and transfer high-risk women and newborns.

(4) Nursing leadership with expertise in perinatal nursing care.

(5) A provider with privileges to perform an emergency cesarean delivery, available to attend all deliveries. The provider may be a general surgeon, an obstetrician-gynecologist, or a family practice physician with certification.

(6) A provider of anesthesia services available to provide labor analgesia and surgical anesthesia.

d. Functional criteria of support services. Support services include but are not limited to access to obstetric ultrasonography, laboratory testing, and blood bank supplies at all times. A Level I maternal care hospital will:

(1) Have protocols and capabilities in place for:

1. Massive transfusion,
2. Emergency release of blood products (before full compatibility testing is complete),
3. Management of multiple component therapy.

(2) Ensure optimal care of all pregnant women by having formal transfer plans established in partnership with a higher-level receiving hospital. These plans will include:

1. Risk identification,
2. Determination of conditions necessitating consultation,
3. Referral and transfer, and
4. A reliable, accurate, and comprehensive communication system between the participating hospital and the transport team.

(3) Have education and quality improvement programs to maximize patient safety, provide such programs through collaboration with facilities with higher levels of care that receive transfers, or both.

(4) Have data collection, storage and retrieval to support quality improvement.

150.6(2) Level II maternal care hospital.

a. Provider of specialty care. In addition to meeting the criteria of a Level I maternal care hospital, a Level II maternal care hospital provides care of appropriate high-risk pregnant women, both those directly admitted to the hospital and those transferred from another hospital.

b. Capabilities. In addition to having the capabilities of a Level I maternal care hospital, a Level II maternal care hospital has the following capabilities:

(1) The infrastructure for continuous availability of adequate numbers of registered nurses who have demonstrated competence in the care of obstetric patients (women and fetuses).

(2) Orientation and demonstrated competence consistent with Level II care criteria and the capability to stabilize and transfer high-risk women and newborns who exceed Level II care criteria.

c. Types of health care providers. In addition to meeting the health care provider requirements of a Level I maternal care hospital, a Level II maternal care hospital will have:

(1) Health care providers, including certified nurse-midwives or family physicians.

(2) Nursing leaders and staff with formal training and experience in the provision of perinatal nursing care who can coordinate with respective neonatal care services.

(3) An attending obstetrician-gynecologist available at all times.

(4) A board-certified or board-eligible obstetrician-gynecologist with special interest and experience in obstetric care as the director of obstetric services.

(5) Access to a maternal-fetal medicine subspecialist for consultation, available on site, by telephone, or by telemedicine as needed.

(6) A provider of anesthesia services available at all times to provide labor analgesia and surgical anesthesia.

(7) A board-certified or board-eligible anesthesiologist with special training or experience in obstetric anesthesia, available for consultation.

(8) Medical and surgical consultants available to stabilize obstetric patients who have been directly admitted to the facility or transferred from other hospitals.

d. Functional criteria of support services. In addition to meeting the support services requirements of a Level I maternal care hospital, a Level II maternal care hospital will have:

(1) Computed tomography scan and, ideally, magnetic resonance imaging with interpretation available.

(2) Basic ultrasonographic imaging services for maternal and fetal assessment at all times, either in house or on call.

(3) Special equipment needed to accommodate the care and services needed for obese women. In addition, based on the patient's BMI and other risk factors, a consultation with an obstetrician-gynecologist or a maternal fetal medicine specialist should be considered.

(4) The ability to provide high-risk obstetrical care, but efforts should be made to transfer women whose newborns are likely to need a higher level of care than a Level II maternal care hospital can provide, or when the pregnancy has risk factors that require the consultation or care of a maternal-fetal medicine specialist.

150.6(3) Level III maternal care hospital.

a. Provider of subspecialty care. A Level III maternal care hospital provides care to women that includes all Level I and Level II services and has subspecialists available on site, by telephone, or by telemedicine to assist in providing care for more complex maternal and fetal conditions.

b. Capabilities. A Level III maternal care hospital functions as the regional perinatal health care center for some areas of Iowa if there are no Level IV maternal care hospitals available. In these areas, a Level III maternal care hospital will be responsible for the leadership; facilitation of transport and referral; educational outreach; and data collection, storage and retrieval to support quality improvement. Designation of Level III maternal care hospital should be based on the demonstrated experience and capability of the facility to provide comprehensive management of severe maternal and fetal complications.

c. Types of health care providers. In addition to meeting the health care provider requirements of a Level II maternal care hospital, a Level III maternal care hospital will have:

(1) An obstetrician-gynecologist with inpatient privileges, available on site at all times.

(2) A maternal-fetal medicine subspecialist with inpatient privileges, available at all times, either on site, by telephone, or by telemedicine.

(3) A director of the maternal-fetal medicine service who is a board-certified or board-eligible maternal-fetal medicine subspecialist.

(4) A board-certified or board-eligible obstetrician-gynecologist with special interest and experience in obstetric care directing obstetric services.

(5) A provider of anesthesia services available at all times on site.

(6) A board-certified or board-eligible anesthesiologist with special training or experience in obstetric anesthesia who is in charge of obstetric anesthesia services.

(7) A full complement of subspecialists, available for inpatient consultations, including subspecialists in:

1. Critical care,
2. General surgery,
3. Infectious disease,
4. Hematology,
5. Cardiology,
6. Nephrology,
7. Neurology, and
8. Neonatology.

(8) Nursing leaders and adequate numbers of registered nurses who have completed orientation and demonstrated competence in the care of obstetric patients (women and fetuses) consistent with Level III care criteria, including the transfer of high-risk women who exceed Level III care criteria, and who have special training and experience in the management of women with complex maternal illnesses and obstetric complications. Nursing personnel will be continuously available.

d. Functional criteria of support services. In addition to meeting the support services requirements of a Level II maternal care hospital, a Level III maternal care hospital will have:

- (1) An on-site intensive care unit to accept pregnant women.
- (2) Critical care providers on site to actively collaborate with maternal-fetal specialists at all times.
- (3) Equipment and personnel with expertise available on site to ventilate and monitor women in the labor and delivery unit until they can be safely transferred to the intensive care unit.
- (4) The ability to provide the following imaging services, with interpretation available at all times:
 1. Basic interventional radiology,
 2. Maternal echocardiography,
 3. Computed tomography,
 4. Magnetic resonance imaging, and
 5. Nuclear medicine imaging.
- (5) The ability to perform detailed obstetric ultrasonography and fetal assessment, including Doppler studies.

150.6(4) Level IV maternal care hospital.

a. Provider of services as a regional perinatal health care center. In addition to meeting the requirements for a Level III maternal care hospital, a Level IV maternal care hospital provides care to women with additional requirements and has considerable experience in the care of the most complex and critically ill pregnant women throughout antepartum, intrapartum, and postpartum care. The particular specialty of fetal surgery, advanced neurosurgery, transplant, and advanced cardiovascular capabilities may not all be available at an individual Level IV maternal care hospital. In some cases, specific advanced care will require care coordination to the Level IV maternal care hospital by availability of specific expertise, including but not limited to fetal surgery, advanced neurosurgery, transplant, and advanced cardiovascular capabilities. Each hospital will have a clear understanding of the categories of perinatal patients who can be managed appropriately in the local hospital and those who must be transferred.

b. Capabilities. Although Level III and Level IV maternal care hospitals may seem to overlap, a Level IV maternal care hospital is distinct from a Level III maternal care hospital in the approach to the care of pregnant women and women in the postpartum period with complex and critical illnesses. In addition to having an intensive care unit on site for obstetric patients, a Level IV maternal care hospital must have evidence of a maternal-fetal medicine care team that has the expertise to assume responsibility for pregnant women and women in the postpartum period who are in critical condition or have complex medical conditions. The maternal-fetal medicine team collaborates actively in the co-management of all obstetric patients who require critical care and intensive care unit services, including co-management of intensive care unit-admitted obstetric patients.

c. Types of health care providers. In addition to meeting the health care provider requirements of a Level III maternal care hospital, a Level IV maternal care hospital will have:

- (1) A maternal-fetal medicine team member with full privileges, available at all times for on-site consultation and management.
- (2) A board-certified maternal-fetal medicine subspecialist with expertise in critical care obstetrics to lead the team.
- (3) A maternal-fetal medicine team with expertise in critical care at the physician level, nursing level, and ancillary services level.
- (4) Institutional support for the routine involvement of a maternal-fetal medicine care team with the critical care units and specialists. A key principle of caring for critically ill pregnant and peripartum women is the hospital's recognition of the need for seamless communication between maternal-fetal medicine subspecialists and other subspecialists in the planning and facilitation of care for women with the most high-risk complications of pregnancy.

(5) A commitment to having physician and nursing leaders with expertise in maternal intensive and critical care, as well as adequate numbers of available registered nurses in a Level IV maternal care hospital who have experience in the care of women with complex medical illnesses and obstetric complications; this experience includes completed orientation and demonstrated competence in the care of obstetric patients (women and fetuses) consistent with Level IV maternal care criteria.

(6) A director of obstetric services who is a board-certified maternal-fetal medicine subspecialist or a board-certified obstetrician-gynecologist with expertise in critical care obstetrics.

(7) A provider of anesthesia services available on site at all times.

(8) A board-certified anesthesiologist with special training or experience in obstetric anesthesia who is in charge of obstetric anesthesia services.

(9) Adult medical and surgical specialty and subspecialty consultants, a minimum of those listed for a Level III maternal care hospital, available on site at all times to collaborate with the maternal-fetal medicine care team.

d. Functional criteria of support services. In addition to meeting the support services requirements of a Level III maternal care hospital, a Level IV maternal care hospital will have:

(1) The capability for on-site medical and surgical care of complex maternal conditions (e.g., congenital maternal cardiac lesions, vascular injuries, neurosurgical emergencies, and transplants) with the availability of critical (or intensive) care unit beds.

(2) Perinatal system leadership, including facilitation of maternal referral and transport, outreach education for facilities and health care providers in the region and analysis and evaluation of regional data, including perinatal complications, outcomes and quality improvement.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.7(135) Maternal-fetal transport—all levels. Maternal-fetal transport is an essential component of perinatal care. A hospital participating in the regionalized system of perinatal health care must be familiar with its own resources and capabilities in dealing with obstetrical and neonatal complications. In most instances, maternal-fetal transport is preferable to neonatal transport. Each hospital, when transporting or accepting a transport, needs a system in place to facilitate a smooth transition of care in the most expeditious manner possible. The majority of maternal-fetal transports can be carried out by ground transportation. It is important for ambulance services to be equipped for maternal-fetal transport and have appropriately trained staff.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.8(135) Levels of neonatal care. The levels of neonatal care include basic neonatal care Level I, specialty care Level II, and subspecialty intensive care Level III and Level IV. The levels reflect the overall evidence for risk-appropriate care through the availability of appropriate functional criteria, physical facilities, medical and nursing personnel, outreach education, allied health personnel and services, infection control, newborn or neonatal safety, neonatal transport and quality improvement.

150.8(1) Level I neonatal care hospital.

a. Provider of basic neonatal care. A Level I neonatal care hospital provides a basic level of care to neonates without complications. A Level I neonatal care hospital has the following capabilities:

(1) To provide neonatal resuscitation at every delivery.

(2) To evaluate and provide postnatal care to stable term newborn infants.

(3) To stabilize and provide care for infants born at 35 to 37 weeks' gestation who remain physiologically stable.

(4) To stabilize newborn infants who are ill and those born at less than 35 weeks' gestation until transfer to a higher level of care.

(5) To provide leadership in early risk identification before and after birth.

(6) To seek consultation or referral for high-risk neonates.

(7) To provide public and professional education.

b. Functions. A Level I neonatal care hospital has a family-centered philosophy. Parents have reasonable access to their newborns 24 hours a day within all functional units and are encouraged to participate in the care of their newborns. Generally, a newborn can be with its parents in the mother's room.

c. *Physical facilities.* A Level I neonatal care hospital will maintain a nursery for normal-term or late preterm neonates.

d. *Medical personnel.* At a Level I neonatal care hospital, neonatal care is under the supervision of one of the following:

- (1) A board-eligible or board-certified neonatologist,
- (2) A pediatrician,
- (3) A family medicine physician,
- (4) A board-eligible or board-certified advanced registered nurse practitioner, or
- (5) A physician assistant.

e. *Nursing personnel.* At a Level I neonatal care hospital, a registered nurse assigned to the neonatal service has nursing orientation to and demonstrates competency in the care of a neonate.

f. *Outreach education.* A Level I neonatal care hospital will assume an active role in the development and coordination of wellness and preventive programs concerning neonatal and child health at the community level, including parenting, breastfeeding, and cessation of smoking.

g. *Allied health personnel and services.* A Level I neonatal care hospital will have available, at a minimum, the following allied health personnel and services:

- (1) Dietitian with knowledge of maternal and neonatal nutrition management,
- (2) Social worker,
- (3) Bioengineer-safety and environmental control,
- (4) Pharmacy,
- (5) Radiology,
- (6) Laboratory,
- (7) Pathology, and
- (8) Chaplain, spiritual support.

h. *Infection control.*

(1) Each Level I neonatal care hospital will establish written policies and procedures for assessing the health of personnel assigned to the perinatal care services and of those who have significant contact with the newborn. The policies and procedures will include restricting contact with patients when necessary and screening per department recommendations for health care providers. Routine culturing of specimens obtained from personnel is not useful, although selective culturing may be of value when a pattern of infection is suspected.

(2) No special or separate isolation facility is required for neonates born at home or in transit to the hospital. Detailed descriptions of the isolation categories and requirements will be available in each hospital's infection control manual.

i. *Newborn safety.* At a Level I neonatal care hospital, the protection of newborns is the responsibility of all personnel in the neonatal care hospital. Newborns will always be within the sight and supervision of hospital staff, the mother, or other family members or friends designated by the mother. Each neonatal care hospital has a policy established that addresses strategies to promote newborn safety.

150.8(2) Level II neonatal care hospital.

a. *Provider of specialty care.* In addition to meeting the requirements for care and services as a Level I neonatal care hospital, a Level II neonatal care hospital will:

- (1) Provide management of certain high-risk neonates with selected complications.
- (2) Have a board-certified or board-eligible neonatologist(s) or a board-certified or board-eligible pediatrician(s) on staff, one of whom directs the special care nursery.

b. *Functions.* In addition to performing the functions of a Level I neonatal care hospital, a Level II neonatal care hospital will have the capability to:

(1) At a minimum, manage neonates of greater than or equal to 32 weeks' gestation and weighing greater than or equal to 1,500 grams who have physiological immaturity or who are moderately ill with problems that are expected to resolve rapidly and are not anticipated to need subspecialty services on an urgent basis and, for neonates of 32 weeks' gestation and weighing less than 1,500 grams, recommend consultation with a higher-level facility by prearranged consultative agreement.

- (2) Provide mechanical ventilation for a brief duration (less than 24 hours).

- (3) Provide continuous positive airway pressure as needed (less than 24 hours).
- (4) Stabilize infants born before 32 weeks and weighing less than 1,500 grams until transfer to a Level III or Level IV neonatal care hospital.
- (5) Provide care for infants convalescing after intensive care.
- c. *Physical facilities.* In addition to having the physical facilities of a Level I neonatal care hospital, a Level II neonatal care hospital will have:
 - (1) A special care nursery (a special area designated for the care of sick neonates),
 - (2) A mechanical ventilator,
 - (3) A portable X-ray machine,
 - (4) A laboratory with a blood gas analyzer,
 - (5) Physiologic monitoring equipment, and
 - (6) A pharmacy.
- d. *Medical personnel.* In addition to having the medical personnel of a Level I neonatal care hospital, a Level II neonatal care hospital will:
 - (1) Be under the co-direction/supervision of a board-eligible or board-certified neonatologist or pediatrician.
 - (2) Have a neonatologist or pediatrician on staff. Other provider types that may be utilized include a pediatric hospitalist, a neonatal nurse practitioner or pediatric nurse practitioner or a physician assistant with appropriate training.
 - (3) Have allied medical specialists in various disciplines on staff, including specialists in internal medicine, radiology, and pathology.
- e. *Nursing personnel.* In addition to having the nursing personnel of a Level I neonatal care hospital, a Level II neonatal care hospital has nursing orientation to and demonstrates competency in the care of sick neonates.
- f. *Outreach education.* A Level II neonatal care hospital has the same responsibility for outreach education as that of a Level I neonatal care hospital.
- g. *Allied health personnel and services.* In addition to having the allied health personnel and services of a Level I neonatal care hospital, a Level II neonatal care hospital has:
 - (1) Respiratory therapists,
 - (2) Certified laboratory technicians/blood gas technicians, and
 - (3) X-ray technologists and ultrasound technicians with neonatal/perinatal experience.
- h. *Infection control.* A Level II neonatal care hospital has the same infection control guidelines as those for a Level I neonatal care hospital.
- i. *Neonatal safety.* A Level II neonatal care hospital has the same requirements for newborn safety as those for a Level I neonatal care hospital.
- j. *Neonatal transport.* In addition to having the Level I neonatal care hospital capabilities for neonatal transport, a Level II neonatal care hospital is expected to accept patient referrals when appropriate. A critical function of providers at a Level II neonatal care hospital is to communicate with the providers at a Level I neonatal care hospital in deciding whether a particular patient should be transported to the Level II neonatal care hospital. Careful assessment of the hospital's capabilities for perinatal management will be critical in these decisions. This information will need to be disseminated among the hospital staff. Providers of obstetric care need to know the critical gestational age limitations for their particular nursery. Below this gestational age, maternal-fetal transport should be utilized if delivery is anticipated and the circumstances permit.
- k. *Perinatal care committee.*
 - (1) A Level II neonatal care hospital must maintain a perinatal care committee. Members of this committee will represent, at a minimum, the fields of:
 1. Obstetrics,
 2. Pediatrics,
 3. Family practice,
 4. Nursing,
 5. Administration,

6. Laboratory,
7. Respiratory therapy,
8. Anesthesia, and
9. Social services.

(2) Responsibilities of the perinatal care committee include the following:

1. To develop policies for the unit, including provisions to ensure adequate patient care by qualified providers.

2. To conduct a meeting, at least semiannually, to resolve problems related to the unit.

3. To review educational activities conducted by the unit.

4. To serve as a general liaison between the various groups represented on the committee.

150.8(3) Level III neonatal care hospital.

a. Provider of subspecialty intensive care. In addition to providing the care and services of a Level II neonatal care hospital, a Level III neonatal care hospital will manage high-risk neonates, including infants born at less than 32 weeks or weighing less than 1,500 grams. High-risk neonates requiring surgical intervention or pediatric subspecialty should go to a Level IV neonatal care hospital.

b. Functions. In addition to performing the functions of a Level II neonatal care hospital, a Level III neonatal care hospital will have the capability to:

(1) Provide sustained life support.

(2) Provide comprehensive care for infants born at less than 32 weeks and weighing less than 1,500 grams and infants born at all gestations and birth weights who have critical illness.

(3) Provide an organized program for monitoring treatment and follow-up of retinopathy of prematurity.

(4) Maintain a prearranged consultative agreement with a higher-level hospital within the Level III neonatal care hospital's referral area.

(5) Transfer a surgical patient within approximately two hours from the time the referral call is made until arrival at the referral hospital.

(6) Provide follow-up care for high-risk newborns.

c. Physical facilities. In addition to having the physical facilities of a Level II neonatal care hospital, a Level III neonatal care hospital:

(1) Has a neonatal intensive care unit with continuously available personnel, including a neonatologist, neonatal nurses and respiratory therapists to provide life support for as long as necessary.

(2) Provides a full range of respiratory support that includes invasive mechanical ventilation and may include high-frequency ventilation or inhaled nitric oxide or both.

(3) Performs advanced imaging, with interpretation on an urgent basis, including computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and echocardiography.

(4) Maintains a neonatal transport team for the regional area served.

d. Medical personnel. In addition to having the medical personnel of a Level II neonatal care hospital, a Level III neonatal care hospital will:

(1) Have a medical director of the neonatal intensive care unit who is a full-time, board-eligible or board-certified neonatologist.

(2) Provide prompt and readily available access to the following, either on site or by prearranged consultative agreement. Using telemedicine technology or telephone consultation, a prearranged consultation can be performed from a distant location by:

1. Pediatric medical subspecialists,

2. A pediatric surgical specialist,

3. A pediatric anesthesiologist, and

4. A pediatric ophthalmologist.

(3) Have a neonatologist on the premises when an unstable critically ill infant is in the Level III neonatal care hospital.

e. Nursing personnel. A Level III neonatal care hospital has the same requirements for nursing personnel as those of a Level II neonatal care hospital.

f. Outreach education. Outreach education is provided to each hospital in the referral area at least once per year. This outreach education can be achieved by one or more of the following:

- (1) Sponsoring an annual conference.
- (2) Visiting a Level I neonatal care hospital and a Level II neonatal care hospital.
- (3) Providing educational programs and materials for the staff members of the Level I and Level II neonatal care hospitals.

g. Allied health personnel and services. In addition to having the allied health personnel and services of a Level II neonatal care hospital, a Level III neonatal care hospital has:

- (1) X-ray technologists and ultrasound technicians with neonatal/perinatal experience, available on a 24-hour basis.
- (2) Social work services with social workers assigned specifically to the neonatal units.

h. Infection control. A Level III neonatal care hospital has the same infection control guidelines as those of a Level I neonatal care hospital.

i. Neonatal safety. A Level III neonatal care hospital has the same requirements for newborn safety as those for a Level I neonatal care hospital.

j. Neonatal transport. In addition to having the Level II neonatal care hospital transport capabilities, a Level III neonatal care hospital is capable of providing neonatal transport with crews who have demonstrated competence in neonatal resuscitation and stabilization. Important decisions to be made jointly will include:

- (1) The appropriateness of transport.
- (2) The best mode of transportation.
- (3) The need for additional personnel accompanying the transport.
- (4) The appropriate medical management to initiate prior to transport.

k. Perinatal care committee. A Level III neonatal care hospital shall maintain a perinatal care committee that meets the same criteria as those for a Level II neonatal care hospital.

150.8(4) Level IV neonatal care hospital.

a. Provider of subspecialty intensive care. In addition to providing the level-of-care services of a Level III neonatal care hospital, a Level IV neonatal care hospital manages higher-risk neonates. The differentiating factor between a Level III neonatal care hospital and a Level IV neonatal care hospital is primarily one of having additional professional staff with considerable experience in the care of the most complex and critically ill infants and having the ability to provide surgical repair of complex congenital or acquired conditions.

b. Physical facilities. In addition to having the physical facilities of a Level III neonatal care hospital, a Level IV neonatal care hospital has more equipment, more extensive physical facilities and will serve a more complicated patient population.

c. Medical personnel. In addition to having the medical personnel of a Level III neonatal care hospital, a Level IV neonatal care hospital will:

- (1) Have a medical director of the neonatal intensive care unit who is a full-time, board-certified neonatologist.
- (2) Have anesthesia providers on staff with special training or experience in pediatric anesthesia.
- (3) Maintain a full range of pediatric medical subspecialists and pediatric surgical subspecialists at the site.
- (4) Have the subspecialist physicians immediately available to the Level IV neonatal care hospital.
- (5) Have a neonatologist on the premises when an unstable critically ill infant is in the Level IV neonatal care hospital.

d. Nursing personnel. A Level IV neonatal care hospital has the same requirements for nursing personnel as those for a Level II neonatal care hospital.

e. Outreach education. A Level IV neonatal care hospital has the same responsibilities for outreach education as those for a Level III neonatal care hospital.

f. Allied health personnel and services. A Level IV neonatal care hospital has the same level of allied health personnel and services as that of a Level III neonatal care hospital.

g. Infection control. A Level IV neonatal care hospital has the same infection control guidelines as those for a Level I neonatal care hospital.

h. Neonatal safety. A Level IV neonatal care hospital has the same requirements for neonatal safety as those for a Level I neonatal care hospital.

i. Neonatal transport. In addition to meeting the neonatal transport requirements of a Level III neonatal care hospital, a Level IV neonatal care hospital is capable of providing ground and air transportation with crews who have demonstrated competencies in neonatal resuscitation and stabilization.

j. Perinatal care committee. In addition to maintaining a perinatal care committee that meets the same criteria as those for a Level II neonatal care hospital, a Level IV neonatal care hospital maintains a perinatal care committee that has additional representation by surgical specialties. The Level IV neonatal care hospital's perinatal care committee will maintain and analyze data on long-term outcomes to evaluate the effectiveness of the delivery of perinatal health care services.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.9(135) Grant or denial of certificate of verification; and offenses and penalties.

150.9(1) Upon receipt of the levels-of-care assessment tool and the on-site survey results, if required, the department will within 90 days issue its decision to grant or deny the hospital a certificate of verification. The department may deny verification or may give a citation and warning, place on probation, suspend, or revoke existing verification if the department finds reason to believe the hospital's perinatal care program has not been or will not be operated in compliance with these rules. The denial, citation and warning, period of probation, suspension or revocation will be effected and may be appealed in accordance with the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.12.

150.9(2) All complaints regarding the operation of a participating hospital's perinatal care program shall be reported to the department and to the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing.

150.9(3) Complaints and the investigative process will be treated as confidential to the extent they are protected by Iowa Code sections 22.7 and 135.11(27).

150.9(4) Complaint investigations may result in the department's issuance of a notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation.

150.9(5) Notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation will be effected in accordance with the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.12. Notice to the hospital of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation will be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

150.9(6) Any request for a hearing concerning the denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation must be submitted by the aggrieved party in writing to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 20 days of the receipt of the department's notice to take action. If the request is made within the 20-day time period, the notice to take action will be deemed to be suspended pending the hearing. Prior to or at the hearing, the department may rescind the notice upon satisfaction that the reason for the denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation has been or will be removed. If no request for a hearing is received within the 20-day time period, the department's notice of denial, citation and warning, probation, suspension or revocation will become the department's final agency action.

150.9(7) Upon receipt of a request for hearing, the request will be forwarded within five working days to the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing pursuant to the rules adopted by that agency regarding the transmission of contested cases. The information upon which the adverse action is based and any additional information, which may be provided by the aggrieved party, shall also be provided to the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing.

150.9(8) The hearing shall be conducted according to the procedural rules of the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing found in 481—Chapter 10.

150.9(9) When the administrative law judge makes a proposed decision and order, it will be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service. That proposed decision and order then becomes the department's final agency action without further proceedings ten days after it is received by the aggrieved party unless an appeal to the director is taken.

150.9(10) Any appeal to the director for review of the proposed decision and order of the administrative law judge must be filed in writing and mailed to the director by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service within ten days after the receipt of the administrative law judge's proposed decision and order by the aggrieved party. A copy of the appeal will also be mailed to the administrative law judge. Any request for an appeal must state the reason for appeal.

150.9(11) Upon receipt of an appeal request, the administrative law judge will prepare the record of the hearing for submission to the director. The record shall include the following:

- a. All pleadings, motions, and rules.
- b. All evidence received or considered and all other submissions by recording or transcript.
- c. A statement of all matters officially noticed.
- d. All questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings on them.
- e. All proposed findings and exceptions.
- f. The proposed decision and order of the administrative law judge.

150.9(12) The decision and order of the director becomes the department's final agency action upon receipt by the aggrieved party and will be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

150.9(13) It is not necessary to file an application for a rehearing to exhaust administrative remedies when appealing to the director or the district court as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.19. The aggrieved party to the final agency action of the department who has exhausted all administrative remedies may petition for judicial review of that action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A.

150.9(14) Any petition for judicial review of a decision and order must be filed in the district court within 30 days after the decision and order becomes final. A copy of the notice of appeal will be sent to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

150.9(15) The party that appeals a final agency action to the district court must pay the cost of the preparation of a transcript of the contested case hearing for the district court.

150.9(16) Final decisions of the department relating to disciplinary proceedings may be transmitted to the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing and to the appropriate professional associations or news media.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.10(135) Prohibited acts. A hospital that imparts or conveys, or causes to be imparted or conveyed, that it is a participating hospital in Iowa's regionalized system of perinatal health care, or that uses any other term, such as a designated level of care, to indicate or imply that the hospital is a participating hospital in the regionalized system of perinatal health care without having obtained a certificate of verification from the department is subject to licensure disciplinary action by the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing, as well as to the application by the director to the district court for a writ of injunction to restrain the use of the term or terms "Level I maternal care or neonatal care hospital," "Level II maternal care or neonatal care hospital," "Level III maternal care or neonatal care hospital" and "Level IV maternal care or neonatal care hospital" in relation to the provision of perinatal health care services.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—150.11(135) Construction of rules. Nothing in these administrative rules shall be construed to restrict a hospital from providing any services for which it is duly authorized.

[ARC 9178C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11.

[Filed 1/21/99, Notice 11/18/98—published 2/10/99, effective 3/17/99]

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[Filed ARC 5528C (Notice ARC 5271C, IAB 11/18/20), IAB 3/24/21, effective 4/28/21]

[Filed ARC 9178C (Notice ARC 8532C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

CHAPTER 151
TOBACCO USE PREVENTION AND CONTROL
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE
Rescinded **ARC 9706C**, IAB 11/12/25, effective 1/1/26

CHAPTER 152
TOBACCO USE PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUNDING PROCESS
Rescinded **ARC 9961C**, IAB 1/7/26, effective 3/1/26

CHAPTER 153
SMOKEFREE AIR

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—153.1(142D) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, definitions found in Iowa Code section 142D.2 and the following definitions apply:

“Ashtray” means any receptacle, including a can, bottle, bowl, tray, or other vessel that is used for extinguishing or disposing of any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other tobacco product in any manner or form including ash, cigarette butts or filters, or cigar stubs. However, “ashtray” shall not include any receptacle located outdoors and on the perimeter of any public place, the perimeter of the grounds of any public building, the perimeter of school grounds, or the perimeter of any other outdoor space subject to the prohibition in Iowa Code chapter 142D.

“Entrance” means any doorway to an enclosed area used by the public or employees for ingress to any public place or place of employment, but does not include any doorway designated for use as an exit in an emergency only. “Entrance” also includes the commonly understood points of entry to an outdoor area, subject to the prohibitions of this chapter, such as a driveway, sidewalk, pathway, access road, gate, or dedicated point of entry, but not including a street, road, highway, or sidewalk in the public right-of-way.

“Grounds of any public building” means an outdoor area of a public building that is used in connection with the building, including but not limited to a sidewalk or driveway immediately adjacent to the building, but not including a sidewalk in the public right-of-way; a sitting or standing area immediately adjacent to the building; a patio; a deck; a curtilage or courtyard; a swimming or wading pool; a beach; or any other outdoor area as designated by the person having custody or control of the public building. A person having custody or control of a public building may exclude from the designated grounds of any public building the following: a parking lot, the course of play at a golf course, a hiking trail, locations of an individual campsite or campfire, or a lake, river, or other body of water. Nothing in this definition prohibits any owner, operator, manager, or other person having custody or control of an area that is exempt from the prohibitions of Iowa Code chapter 142D from declaring the entire area or property a nonsmoking place.

“Public building” means an enclosed area owned, leased, or operated by or under the control of the state government or its political subdivisions.

“Solid wall” means any physical barrier, whether temporary or permanent, covering more than 75 percent of the combined surface area of the vertical planes constituting the perimeter of the area. Solid walls also include the floor and ceiling of the enclosed area.

[ARC 8756C, IAB 1/8/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—153.2(142D) Duties of employers, owners, operators, managers, and persons having custody or control of a public place, place of employment, area declared nonsmoking pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D or outdoor areas where smoking is prohibited.

153.2(1) The employer, owner, operator, manager, or person having custody or control of a place where smoking is prohibited under Iowa Code chapter 142D shall:

a. Not permit smoking in a public place, place of employment, outdoor area where smoking is prohibited, or area declared nonsmoking pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D.

b. Inform all current employees and all prospective employees upon application for employment of the prohibitions of Iowa Code chapter 142D.

c. Not retaliate against any employee, applicant for employment, or customer who exercises any rights, registers a complaint, or attempts to prosecute a violation pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D.

d. Post signs in and at every entrance to the public place, place of employment, area declared nonsmoking, and outdoor area where smoking is prohibited that inform persons that they are entering a “no smoking” facility or area.

(1) The signs shall be clear and conspicuous in or at the entrance where posted.

(2) The signs shall be at least 24 square inches in size (for example, 4 inches by 6 inches) and shall be in legible font type.

(3) The signs shall contain the words “No Smoking” or the international “no smoking” symbol; the telephone number for reporting complaints, 1.888.944.2247; and the department website, hhs.iowa.gov/smokefreeair.

e. Place “no smoking” signs in every vehicle that constitutes a public place, place of employment, or area declared nonsmoking pursuant to Iowa Code section 142D.5.

(1) Such signs shall be clear and conspicuous from the exterior of the vehicle.

(2) The signs shall be at least 9 square inches (for example, 3 inches by 3 inches) and shall be in legible font type.

(3) The signs shall contain the words “No Smoking” or the international “no smoking” symbol; the telephone number for reporting complaints, 1.888.944.2247; and the department’s website, hhs.iowa.gov/smokefreeair.

(4) Nothing in this rule requires the placement of a sign in any vehicle that the director of the department of administrative services or the director of transportation orders to receive a regular registration plate pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.19.

f. Remove all ashtrays from areas where smoking is prohibited.

153.2(2) The owner or operator of a building or facility that contains more than one public place, place of employment, or area declared nonsmoking pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D that is controlled by other employers, owners, or operators shall comply with the provisions of these rules for the area of the building or facility under the owner’s or operator’s control.

153.2(3) An employer, owner, or operator of a public place, place of employment or area declared nonsmoking pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D that is within a public place that is owned or operated by another person shall comply with the provisions of these rules for the area under the control of the employer, owner, or operator within that public place.

153.2(4) An employer, owner, operator, manager, or person having custody or control of a place where smoking is prohibited under Iowa Code chapter 142D shall inform any individual smoking in a place where smoking is prohibited that the individual is violating the smokefree air Act and shall request that the individual stop smoking immediately.

a. If the individual refuses to stop smoking, the employer, owner, operator, manager, or person having custody or control of the place where smoking is prohibited may discontinue service to that individual.

b. If the individual refuses to stop smoking, the employer, owner, operator, manager, or person having custody or control of the place where smoking is prohibited may request that the individual leave the area where smoking is prohibited.

c. If the individual refuses to leave the area where smoking is prohibited, the employer, owner, operator, manager, or person having custody or control of the place where smoking is prohibited may notify the state or local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the area where smoking is prohibited.

[ARC 8756C, IAB 1/8/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—153.3(142D) Leases. Any lease entered into by the state or its political subdivisions shall require that all areas where smoking is prohibited pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D comply with the provisions of these rules and Iowa Code chapter 142D.

[ARC 8756C, IAB 1/8/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—153.4(142D) Complaints and enforcement.

153.4(1) Duties of department. The department will maintain a system for receiving and investigating complaints against persons who own, operate, manage, or otherwise have custody or control of a place where smoking is prohibited and who fail to comply with the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 142D.

a. The department may designate one or more public agencies through a 28E agreement or other written contract to assist with enforcement.

b. The department may refer complaints regarding a violation to the law enforcement authorities of the state or of the political subdivision of the state in which the alleged violation occurred.

153.4(2) Enforcement against a person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D, the department designates the law enforcement authorities of the state and of

each political subdivision of the state to assist with enforcement. A peace officer may issue a citation in lieu of arrest pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 805 against a person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D, and such person shall pay a civil penalty pursuant to Iowa Code section 805.8C(3) for each violation.

153.4(3) *Enforcement against a person who owns, operates, manages, or otherwise has control of a place where smoking is prohibited.* Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D, the department designates the law enforcement authorities of the state and of each political subdivision of the state to assist with enforcement. The department or its designee may initiate a civil action against an owner, operator, manager, or person who otherwise has custody or control of a place where smoking is prohibited pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D, and such person shall pay the applicable civil penalty pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D.

153.4(4) *Manner of filing a complaint.* Any person may register a complaint with the department by calling the toll-free number, 1.888.944.2247, or on the department's website, hhs.iowa.gov/smokefreeair.

153.4(5) *Contents of the complaint.* A complaint filed with the department shall include:

a. The name or location of the public place, place of employment, area declared a nonsmoking place pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D, or outdoor area where smoking is prohibited that is the subject of the complaint;

b. A description of the occurrence that prompted the complaint; and

c. Any other information relevant to the occurrence.

153.4(6) *Review of complaint by department.* Upon receipt of a complaint, the department or its designee may contact the individual making the complaint to confirm the details of the complaint and obtain any additional information.

153.4(7) *Information from inspections.* Information received by the department of one or more violations of Iowa Code chapter 142D as a result of an inspection of a public place by the state or political subdivision of the state shall be considered a credible complaint under this rule.

153.4(8) *Notice of potential violation.* If the department determines that a complaint against a public place, place of employment, area declared nonsmoking pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 142D, or outdoor areas where smoking is prohibited is credible:

a. For the first complaint, the department shall:

(1) Issue a written notice of potential violation to the owner, operator or person having custody or control including the details of the complaint.

(2) Include in the notice educational materials about how to comply with Iowa Code chapter 142D, and information on whom to contact for further information and assistance for compliance.

b. For the second and subsequent complaints within one year, the department:

(1) Shall issue a subsequent notice of potential violation to the owner, operator, or person having custody or control.

(2) May authorize one or more public agencies to conduct a compliance check of the location.

(3) May pursue any remedy authorized by Iowa Code chapter 142D, including the enforcement of civil penalties.

[ARC 8756C, IAB 1/8/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—153.5(142D) Limitation of rules. Nothing in these rules is intended to limit any other state administrative rule or federal regulation that prohibits smoking.

[ARC 8756C, IAB 1/8/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 142D.

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CHAPTER 154
MEDICAL CANNABIDIOL PROGRAM

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/14/29

641—154.1(124E) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Acceptance criteria*” means the specified limits placed on characteristics of an item or method that are used to determine data quality.

“*Action level*” means the threshold value that provides the criterion for determining whether a sample passes or fails a test performed pursuant to these rules.

“*Advertisement*” means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or that are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of medical cannabidiol.

“*Analyte*” means a chemical, compound, element, bacteria, yeast, fungus, or toxin to be identified or measured.

“*Analytical batch*” means a group of samples that are prepared together for the same analysis and analyzed sequentially using the same instrument calibration curve and common analytical quality control checks.

“*Analytical method*” means a technique used qualitatively or quantitatively to determine the composition of a sample or a microbial contamination of a sample.

“*Audit*” means a review by authorized personnel that includes select scope engagement or other methods of review that analyze operational or compliance issues.

“*Background investigation*” means a thorough review of an entity, an owner, investors, and employees conducted by the department of public safety, including but not limited to state and national criminal history records, credit records, and internal revenue service records.

“*Batch*” means a specifically identified quantity of dried flower and other cannabis plant matter that is uniform in strain or cultivar, harvested at the same time, and cultivated using the same pesticides and other crop inputs.

“*Biosecurity*” means a set of preventative measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of:

1. Infectious diseases in crops;
2. Quarantined pests;
3. Invasive alien species;
4. Living modified organisms.

“*Cannabinoid*” means a chemical compound that is unique to and derived from cannabis.

“*Cannabis*” means seeds, plants, cuttings, or plant waste material from *Cannabis sativa* L. or *Cannabis indica* used in the manufacture of medical cannabidiol.

“*CBD*” means cannabidiol, Chemical Abstracts Service number 13956-29-1.

“*CBD A*” means cannabidiolic acid, Chemical Abstracts Service number 1244-58-2.

“*Certificate of analysis*” means the report prepared for the requester about the analytical testing performed and the results obtained by a laboratory.

“*Certified*” means that a laboratory demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department its ability to consistently produce valid data within the acceptance limits as specified in the department’s requirements for certification and meets the minimum requirements of this chapter and all applicable regulatory requirements.

“*Certified reference material*” means a reference material prepared by a certifying body.

“*Combusted*” means the addition of a flame to medical cannabidiol or raw flower cannabis for the purposes of burning for inhalation, or smoking cannabis.

“*Consumable hemp product*” means a hemp product that includes a substance that is metabolized or is otherwise subject to a biotransformative process when introduced into the human body.

1. A consumable hemp product may be introduced into the human body by ingestion or absorption by any device including but not limited to an electronic device.
2. A consumable hemp product may exist in a solid or liquid state.

3. A hemp product is deemed to be a consumable hemp product if it is any of the following:
 - Designed by the processor, including the manufacturer, to be introduced into the human body.
 - Advertised as an item to be introduced into the human body.
 - Distributed, exported, or imported for sale or distribution to be introduced into the human body.

“Consumable hemp product” includes but is not limited to any of the following:

1. A noncombustible form of hemp that may be digested, such as food; internally absorbed, such as chew or snuff; or absorbed through the skin, such as a topical application.

2. Hemp processed or otherwise manufactured, marketed, sold, or distributed as food, a food additive, a dietary supplement, or a drug.

“Consumable hemp product” does not include a hemp product if the intended use of the hemp product is introduced into the human body by any method of inhalation, as prohibited under Iowa Code section 204.14A.

“*Crop input*” means any substance applied to or used in the cultivation and growth of a cannabis plant. “Crop input” includes but is not limited to pesticides, fungicides, fertilizers, and other soil or medium amendments.

“*Date of expiration*” means one year from the date of issuance of the medical cannabidiol registration card by the department of transportation.

“*Date of issuance*” means the date of issuance of the medical cannabidiol registration card by the department.

“*Debilitating medical condition*” means any of the following:

1. Cancer, if the underlying condition or treatment produces one or more of the following:
 - Severe or chronic pain.
 - Nausea or severe vomiting.
 - Cachexia or severe wasting.
2. Multiple sclerosis with severe and persistent muscle spasms.
3. Seizures, including those characteristic of epilepsy.
4. AIDS or HIV as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.
5. Crohn’s disease.
6. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
7. Any terminal illness with a probable life expectancy of under one year, if the illness or its treatment produces one or more of the following:
 - Severe or chronic pain.
 - Nausea or severe vomiting.
 - Cachexia or severe wasting.
8. Parkinson’s disease.
9. Chronic pain.
10. Severe, intractable autism with self-injurious or aggressive behaviors.
11. Post-traumatic stress disorder.
12. Corticobasal degeneration.
13. Ulcerative colitis.
14. Any medical condition that is recommended by the medical cannabidiol board and adopted by the board of medicine by rule pursuant to Iowa Code section 124E.5 and that is listed in 653—subrule 13.15(1).

“*Dispensary*” means an individual or entity licensed by the department to dispense medical cannabidiol to patients and primary caregivers pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E and these rules. “Dispensary” includes the employees and agents of the dispensary.

“*Dispensary facility*” means any secured building, space, grounds, and physical structure of a dispensary licensed by the department to dispense medical cannabidiol and where the dispensing of medical cannabidiol is authorized.

“*Dispense*” or “*dispensing*” means to supply medical cannabidiol to patients pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E and these rules.

“*Disqualifying felony offense*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 124E.2.

“Edible medical cannabidiol products” means food items containing medical cannabidiol. “Edible medical cannabidiol products” does not include pills, tinctures, oils, or other forms of medical cannabidiol that may be consumed orally or through the nasal cavity that do not contain food or food additives; provided that food or food additives used as carriers, excipients, or processing aids shall not be considered food or food additives.

“Field duplicate sample” means a sample that is taken in the identical manner and from the same batch, process lot, or lot being sampled as the primary sample. A field duplicate sample is analyzed separately from the primary sample and is used for quality control only.

“Health care practitioner” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 124E.2.

“Inspection” means an on-site evaluation by the department; the department of public safety; or a department-approved independent consultant of facilities, records, personnel, equipment, methodology, and quality assurance practices for compliance with these rules.

“Investor” means a person making a cash investment of at least 5 percent interest in an applicant or licensed manufacturer or dispensary with the expectation of receiving financial returns.

“Laboratory” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 124E.2.

“Limit of detection” or *“LOD”* means the lowest quantity of a substance or analyte that can be distinguished from the absence of that substance within a stated confidence limit.

“Limit of quantitation” or *“LOQ”* means the minimum concentration of an analyte in a specific matrix that can be reliably quantified while also meeting predefined goals for bias and imprecision.

“Lot” means a specific quantity of medical cannabidiol that is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition, and that is manufactured, packaged, and labeled during a specified time period according to a single manufacturing, packaging, and labeling record.

“Lot number” means a unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier assigned to a lot by a manufacturer when medical cannabidiol is produced. The lot number shall contain the manufacturer’s number and a sequence to allow for inventory, traceability, and identification of the plant batches used in the production of a lot of medical cannabidiol.

“Manufacture” or *“manufacturing”* means the process of converting harvested cannabis plant material into medical cannabidiol.

“Manufacturer” means an individual or entity licensed by the department to produce medical cannabidiol and distribute it to dispensaries pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E and these rules. “Manufacturer” includes the employees and agents of the manufacturer.

“Manufacturing facility” means any secured building, space, grounds, and physical structure of a manufacturer for the cultivation, harvesting, packaging, processing, storage, and distribution of cannabis or medical cannabidiol and where access is restricted to designated employees of a manufacturer and escorted visitors.

“Matrix” means the component or substrate that contains the analyte of interest.

“Matrix spike duplicate” means a duplicate sample prepared by adding a known quantity of a target analyte to a field sample matrix or other matrix that is as closely representative of the matrix under analysis as possible.

“Matrix spike sample” means a sample prepared by adding a known quantity of the target analyte to a field sample matrix or to a matrix that is as closely representative of the matrix under analysis as possible.

“Medical assistance program” means IA Health Link, Medicaid Fee-for-Service, or hawki, as administered by the Iowa Medicaid enterprise of the department.

“Medical cannabidiol” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 124E.2.

“Medical cannabidiol waste” means medical cannabidiol that is unused, unwanted, damaged, defective, expired, or contaminated and that is returned to a dispensary or manufacturer for disposal.

“Medical cannabis goods” means medical cannabidiol process lots, medical cannabidiol products, and cannabis plant material, including dried tissue.

“Method blank” means an analyte-free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volumes or proportions as are used in sample preparation.

“National criminal history background check” means fingerprint processing through the department of public safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and review of records on file with national organizations, courts, and law enforcement agencies to the extent allowed by law.

“Owner” means a person with a 5 percent or greater ownership interest in an applicant or licensed manufacturer or dispensary.

“Patient” means a person who is a permanent resident of the state of Iowa who suffers from a debilitating medical condition that qualifies for the use of medical cannabidiol pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E and these rules.

“Patient registration number” means the unique identification number issued to a patient by the department upon approval of a patient’s application by the department as described in these rules.

“Percent recovery” means the percentage of a measured concentration relative to the added (spiked) concentration in a reference material, matrix spike sample, or matrix spike duplicate.

“Plant material” means any plant of *Cannabis sativa* L. or *Cannabis indica*, or any part thereof, including flowers, leaves, trichomes, and tissue.

“Plant material waste” means plant material that is not used in the production of medical cannabidiol in a form allowable under these rules.

“Primary caregiver” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 124E.2.

“Primary care provider” means any health care practitioner involved in the diagnosis and treatment of a patient’s debilitating medical condition.

“Primary sample” means a portion of a batch, process lot, or lot that is used for testing for identity, strength, purity, and composition.

“Process lot” means any amount of cannabinoid concentrate or extract that is uniform, produced from one or more batches, and used for testing for identity, strength, purity, and composition prior to being packaged.

“Product expiration date” means the date after which a medical cannabidiol product shall not be sold by a manufacturer or a dispensary.

“Production” or *“produce”* means:

1. Cultivating or harvesting plant material;
2. Processing or manufacturing; or
3. Packaging of medical cannabidiol.

“Proficiency test” means an evaluation of a laboratory’s performance against preestablished criteria by means of interlaboratory comparisons of test measurements.

“Qualitative analysis” means identification of an analyte in a substance or mixture.

“Quality assurance” means a set of operating principles to produce data of known accuracy and precision. “Quality assurance” encompasses employee training, equipment preventative maintenance procedures, calibration procedures, and quality control testing, among other things.

“Quality control” means a set of measures implemented within an analytical procedure to ensure that the measurement system is operating in a state of statistical control in which errors have been reduced to acceptable levels.

“Quality control samples” means samples produced and used for the purpose of ensuring quality control. Quality control samples include but are not limited to blank samples, spike samples, duplicate samples, and reference material samples.

“Reagent” means a compound or mixture added to a system to cause a chemical reaction or to test if a reaction occurs. A reagent may be used to tell whether or not a specific chemical substance is present by causing a reaction to occur with the chemical substance.

“Recall” means the return of medical cannabidiol from patients and dispensaries to a manufacturer because of the potential for serious health consequences from the use of the medical cannabidiol.

“Reference material” means a material containing a known concentration of an analyte of interest that is in solution or in a homogeneous matrix. Reference material is used to document the bias of the analytical process.

“Relative percent difference” or *“RPD”* means a comparative statistic used to calculate precision or random error. RPD is calculated using the following equation: $RPD = \text{absolute value (primary sample)}$

measurement - duplicate sample measurement) / ([primary sample measurement + duplicate sample measurement] / 2) × 100.

“Requester” means a person who submits a request to a licensed testing laboratory for state-mandated testing of medical cannabis goods. The requester may be a licensed manufacturer or the department.

“Residual solvents and processing chemicals” means volatile organic chemicals that are used or produced in the manufacture or production of medical cannabidiol.

“Restricted access area” means a building, room, or other contiguous area on the premises where plant material is grown, cultivated, harvested, stored, packaged, or processed for sale under control of the manufacturer, and where no person under the age of 18 is permitted.

“Sample” means a representative part of or a single item from a larger whole or group.

“Sanitize” means to sterilize, disinfect, or make hygienic.

“Security alarm system” means the same as defined in rule 661—277.2(100C).

“Semiquantitative analysis” means less than quantitative precision and does not involve a full calibration. Analyte identification is based on a single-point reference or high-probability library match. The determination of amount uses the ratio of the unknown chemical analyte to that of a known analyte added to the sample before analysis. Uncertainty for semiquantitative results is higher than for quantitative results.

“Significant figures” means the number of digits used to express a measurement.

“Stability study” or *“studies”* means the process of determining the shelf-life or expiration date of a medical cannabidiol product. After storage of an unopened package of medical cannabidiol at a licensed manufacturing facility or dispensary facility, the contents shall not vary in concentrations of THC and CBD by more than an amount determined by the department and listed in the laboratory testing requirements and acceptance criteria document described in 641—Chapter 154.

“Standard operating procedure” means a written document that provides detailed instructions for the performance of all aspects of an analysis, operation, or action.

“Synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoid” means a cannabinoid extracted from a cannabis plant, a cannabis flower, a hemp plant, or hemp plant parts with a chemical makeup that is changed after extraction to create a different cannabinoid or other chemical compound by applying a catalyst other than heat or light. “Synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoid” includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol created from cannabidiol.

“Tamper-evident” means that one or more one-time-use seals are affixed to the opening of a package, allowing a person to recognize whether or not the package has been opened.

“Testing laboratory record” means information relating to the testing laboratory and the analyses it performs that is prepared, owned, used, or retained by the laboratory and includes electronic files and video footage.

“THC” or *“delta-9 THC”* means tetrahydrocannabinol, Chemical Abstracts Service number 1972-08-3.

“THCA” means tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, Chemical Abstracts Service number 23978-85-0.

“Total tetrahydrocannabinol” means 87.7 percent of the amount of tetrahydrocannabinolic acid plus the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol.

“Tracking number” means the sales identification number assigned by a dispensary to a transaction at the time of the sale of a medical cannabidiol product.

“Trade name” means the name that manufacturers give to a product or range of products.

“Validation” means the confirmation by examination and objective evidence that the particular requirements for a specific intended use are fulfilled.

“Valid photo identification” means any of the following for a patient or primary caregiver: (1) a valid Iowa driver’s license, (2) a valid Iowa nonoperator’s identification card, or (3) an alternative form of valid photo identification. An individual who possesses or is eligible for a driver’s license or a nonoperator’s identification card shall present such document as valid photo identification. An individual who is ineligible to obtain a driver’s license or a nonoperator’s identification card may apply for an exemption and request submission of an alternative form of valid photo identification. An individual who applies for an exemption is subject to verification of the primary caregiver’s identity through a process

established by the department to ensure the genuineness, regularity, and legality of the alternative form of valid photo identification.

“Vaporization” means the heating of a medical cannabidiol concentrate or extract to a specific temperature using a device. For the purposes of these rules, vaporization does not include raw or dried cannabis flower.

“Written certification” means a document signed by a health care practitioner, with whom the patient has established a patient-provider relationship, that states that the patient has a debilitating medical condition and identifies that condition and provides any other relevant information.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

REGISTRATION CARDS

641—154.2(124E) Health care practitioner certification—duties and prohibitions.

154.2(1) Prior to a patient’s submission of an application for a medical cannabidiol registration card pursuant to this rule, a health care practitioner shall follow all provisions of Iowa Code section 124E.3, this chapter and requests from the department for more information.

a. The written documentation required by Iowa Code section 124E.3(1) “*a*” shall be submitted on the application form at the department’s website.

b. Explanatory information pursuant to Iowa Code section 124E.3(1) “*b*” is located at the department’s website.

154.2(2) A health care practitioner may make a written request to the department to rescind a written certification the practitioner previously provided, based on reasons deemed appropriate by the health care practitioner.

154.2(3) Health care practitioner prohibitions. A health care practitioner shall not:

a. Accept, solicit, or offer any form of remuneration from or to any individual, including but not limited to a patient, a primary caregiver, or an employee, investor, or owner of a manufacturer or dispensary for the purposes of:

(1) Certifying a patient’s condition, other than accepting a fee for a patient consultation to determine if the patient should be issued a certification under Iowa Code chapter 124E.

(2) Certifying an individual as a primary caregiver, other than accepting a fee for a consultation to determine if the individual is a necessary caretaker taking responsibility for managing the well-being of the patient with respect to the use of medical cannabidiol.

b. Advertise the certification of patients as one of the health care practitioner’s services.

c. Certify a qualifying debilitating medical condition for a patient who is the health care practitioner or a family or household member of the health care practitioner.

d. Be designated to act as a primary caregiver for a patient for whom the health care practitioner has certified a qualifying debilitating medical condition.

e. Receive or provide medical cannabidiol product samples.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.3(124E) Medical cannabidiol registration card—application and issuance to patient.

154.3(1) The department may issue a registration card to a patient who meets the criteria listed at Iowa Code section 124E.4(1). The application form is available on the department’s website. The department shall not approve an application that does not include the information requested on the application form.

154.3(2) Upon the completion, verification, and approval of the patient’s application and the receipt of the required fee, the department shall issue a registration card to the patient.

154.3(3) A registration card issued to a patient shall contain all of the following:

a. The patient’s full legal name, Iowa residence address, date of birth, and sex, as shown on the patient’s valid photo identification. If the patient’s information has changed since the issuance of the patient’s valid photo identification, the patient shall first update the patient’s valid identification to reflect the patient’s current information.

b. The date of issuance and the date of expiration, which shall be one year from the date of issuance.

- c. A distinguishing registration number that is not the patient's social security number.
- d. A statement that the registration card is not valid for identification purposes.

154.3(4) Every patient 18 years of age or older must obtain a valid registration card to use medical cannabidiol in Iowa.

154.3(5) An authorization to use medical cannabidiol or cannabis for medicinal purposes issued by another state, territory, or jurisdiction does not satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 124E and is not a valid registration card for purposes of purchasing medical cannabidiol at dispensaries in Iowa.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24; ARC 9617C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—154.4(124E) Medical cannabidiol registration card—reciprocity. A medical cannabidiol registration card shall hold reciprocity with other states pursuant to Iowa Code section 124E.18.

154.4(1) A patient with a valid registration card from another state or jurisdiction shall maintain the affirmative defense for possession of medical cannabidiol, provided the form of cannabis product in the patient's possession is allowable in Iowa.

154.4(2) A patient with a valid registration card under the laws of another state or jurisdiction has no affirmative defense for medical cannabidiol if the cannabis product in the patient's possession is prohibited in Iowa. Prohibited forms of medical cannabidiol include:

- a. Raw cannabis flower that may be combusted or smoked;
- b. Edible products with a total THC concentration greater than 0.3 percent that is not a consumable hemp product.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.5(124E) Medical cannabidiol registration card—application and issuance to primary caregiver.

154.5(1) For a patient in a primary caregiver's care, the department may issue a registration card to a primary caregiver who meets the criteria listed at Iowa Code section 124E.4(3). The application form is available on the department's website. The department shall not approve an application that does not include the information requested on the application form.

154.5(2) Upon the completion, verification, and approval of the primary caregiver's application, the department shall issue a registration card to the primary caregiver.

154.5(3) A registration card issued to a primary caregiver shall contain all of the following:

- a. The primary caregiver's full legal name, current residence address, date of birth, and sex, as shown on the primary caregiver's valid photo identification. If the primary caregiver's information has changed since issuance of the primary caregiver's valid photo identification, the primary caregiver shall first update the primary caregiver's valid photo identification to reflect the primary caregiver's current information.
- b. The date of issuance and the date of expiration, which shall be one year from the date of issuance.
- c. A distinguishing registration number that is not the primary caregiver's social security number.
- d. The registration number for each patient in the primary caregiver's care. This number shall not be the primary caregiver's or patient's social security number. If the patient in the primary caregiver's care is under the age of 18, the full name of the patient's parent or legal guardian shall be printed on the primary caregiver's registration card in lieu of the patient's registration number.
- e. A statement that the registration card is not valid for identification purposes.
- f. A statement distinguishing the registration cardholder as a primary caregiver.

154.5(4) An authorization to use, or to act as a primary caregiver for a patient authorized to use, medical cannabidiol or cannabis for medicinal purposes issued by another state, territory, or jurisdiction does not satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 124E and is not a valid registration card for purposes of purchasing medical cannabidiol at dispensaries in Iowa.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24; ARC 9617C, IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

641—154.6(124E) Denial and cancellation. The department may deny an application for a registration card, or may cancel a registration card, for any of the following reasons:

1. Information contained in the application is illegible, incomplete, falsified, misleading, deceptive, or untrue.

2. The department is unable to verify the identity of the applicant from the photo identification or other documentation presented during application.
 3. The department has reasonable belief, or proof, that the patient is engaged in diversion of medical cannabidiol.
 4. The applicant violates or fails to satisfy any of the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 124E or these rules.
 5. A patient, the patient's legal guardian, or other person with durable power of attorney requests in writing that the department cancel the patient's registration card. The department shall notify a primary caregiver in writing when the registration card of the primary caregiver's patient has been canceled.
 6. A primary caregiver requests in writing that the department cancel the primary caregiver's registration card. The department shall notify a patient in writing when the registration card of the patient's primary caregiver has been canceled.
 7. The department becomes aware of the death of a patient or primary caregiver.
 8. A health care practitioner requests in writing that the department rescind the written certification the practitioner provided to a patient or caregiver.
 9. A patient requests in writing that the department cancel the patient's primary caregiver's registration card.
- [ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.7(124E) Appeal.

154.7(1) *Written notice of denial or cancellation.* If the department denies an application for or cancels a registration card, the department shall inform the applicant or cardholder of the denial or cancellation, state the reasons for the denial or cancellation in writing, and state the effective date of the denial or cancellation. If the department cancels a card upon request from a patient or primary caregiver, or the department becomes aware of the death of a patient or primary caregiver, the cancellation is effective immediately upon issuance of the written notice of cancellation. If the department cancels a card upon any other ground listed, the cancellation shall become effective 30 days following issuance of the written notice of cancellation.

154.7(2) *Effect of written notice of cancellation on use and possession of medical cannabidiol.* A cardholder is authorized to purchase, possess, and use medical cannabidiol up to and including the effective date of the cancellation. For purposes of the affirmative defenses in Iowa Code section 124E.12, a patient or primary caregiver shall be deemed to be in possession of a valid registration card up to and including the effective date of the cancellation.

154.7(3) *Request for appeal.* A request for appeal concerning the denial or cancellation of a registration card shall be submitted pursuant to the provisions of 441—Chapter 7. In the event of a timely appeal, cancellation of the card shall be deemed to be suspended pending the outcome of the contested case proceeding. If the cancellation is affirmed following the contested case proceeding, the card cancellation shall become effective 30 days following issuance of the department's final agency action.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.8(124E) Duplicate card.

154.8(1) *Lost, stolen, or destroyed card.* To replace a registration card that is lost, stolen, or destroyed, a cardholder shall present to the department the cardholder's valid photo identification that was provided at the time of application.

154.8(2) *Change in card information and voluntary replacement.*

a. To replace a registration card that is damaged, the cardholder shall surrender the card to be replaced to the department and present the cardholder's valid photo identification that was provided at the time of application.

b. A patient or primary caregiver to whom a registration card is issued shall notify the department of a change in information listed on the card, within ten calendar days of the change. To replace a registration card to change the patient or primary caregiver's information, the cardholder shall surrender the card to be replaced to the department and present the patient or primary caregiver's updated valid photo identification.

c. To replace a registration card held by a primary caregiver to change, add, or remove a patient's registration number or the name of a patient's parent or legal guardian listed on the primary caregiver's card, the primary caregiver shall submit a new application to the department pursuant to rule 641—154.5(124E). A registration card issued pursuant to this paragraph shall not be considered a duplicate card.

154.8(3) Expiration date. A duplicate registration card shall have the same expiration date as the registration card being replaced, changed, or amended.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.9(124E) Renewal. A registration card shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance, unless canceled. Renewal of a registration card will follow the application and issuance rules of this chapter.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.10(124E) Confidentiality. The department will follow the confidentiality provisions in Iowa Code section 124E.11(1).

154.10(1) Personally identifiable information of patients and primary caregivers will be maintained as confidential and is not accessible to the public. The department will release aggregate and statistical information regarding the registration card program in a manner that prevents the identification of any patient or primary caregiver.

154.10(2) Personally identifiable information of patients and primary caregivers may be disclosed only pursuant to Iowa Code section 124E.11(1)“b” and to a patient, primary caregiver, or health care practitioner, upon written authorization of the patient or primary caregiver.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.11(124E) Fees. All fees are nonrefundable. Application fees are established in Iowa Code section 124E.4.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.12(124E) Consumption of medical cannabidiol. In accordance with Iowa Code section 124E.12, patients and caregivers are entitled to a complete and affirmative defense for unlawful possession of marijuana. Medical cannabidiol is intended to be consumed privately, and patients are subject to all applicable laws regarding public impairment and operating a vehicle, including but not limited to Iowa Code section 123.46 and chapter 321J. Medical cannabidiol products shall not be consumed in the following places:

a. In places open to the public, except for within a health care facility if pursuant to the standard operating procedures of the health care facility.

b. On the property of a school, unless pursuant to the standard operating procedure of the school.

c. On the property of a medical cannabidiol dispensary or manufacturer.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.13(124E) Allowable forms of medical cannabidiol.

154.13(1) Modification of allowable forms. Allowable forms of medical cannabidiol may be modified by approval of a recommendation by the medical cannabidiol board, subsequent approval of the board of medicine, and adoption of the recommendations by the department.

154.13(2) Allowable forms.

a. A manufacturer may only manufacture medical cannabidiol in the following forms:

(1) Oral forms, including but not limited to:

1. Tablet.

2. Capsule.

3. Liquid.

4. Tincture.

5. Sublingual.

(2) Topical forms, including but not limited to:

1. Gel.
2. Ointment, cream or lotion.
3. Transdermal patch.
- (3) Inhaled forms, limited to:
 1. Nebulizable.
 2. Vaporizable.
- (4) Rectal/vaginal forms, including but not limited to suppository.
- b. A manufacturer shall not produce medical cannabidiol in any form that may be smoked.
- c. A manufacturer shall not produce edible medical cannabidiol products.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

MANUFACTURER AND DISPENSARY LICENSING

641—154.14(124E) Notice to law enforcement. The department shall notify local law enforcement agencies and the department of public safety of the locations of manufactures and dispensaries. If the department has sufficient cause to believe that there is a threat to public safety, the department shall notify local law enforcement agencies and the department of public safety.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.15(124E) Manufacturer and dispensary licensure.

154.15(1) To be eligible for licensure, an applicant manufacturer or dispensary shall complete a background investigation pursuant to Iowa Code section 124E.19. Applicants must provide information on forms and in a manner required by the department of public safety.

154.15(2) The license shall be renewed annually unless a manufacturer or dispensary relinquishes the license, there is a change in state law prohibiting the department from renewing the license, or the license is revoked pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E or these rules.

154.15(3) A license to manufacture or dispense medical cannabidiol issued by the department is not assignable or transferable unless for the purpose of intra-organization restructure, subject to review and approval by the department.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.16(124E) Collection of fees in competitive licensing. Except as provided in this rule, all fees are nonrefundable, shall be retained by the department, and shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in Iowa Code section 8.2.

154.16(1) *Fees to the department for manufacturers and dispensaries.*

a. Fees for manufacturing applicants are established by Iowa Code section 124E.6(4). Fees for dispensary applicants are established by Iowa Code section 124E.8(4).

b. Licensed manufacturers and dispensaries shall pay an annual fee to the department to cover costs associated with regulating and inspecting, and for other expenses necessary for the administration of the medical cannabidiol program. The department shall assess the fee with the notice of approval of license, payable to the department no later than December 1. Annual fees assessed by the department shall not exceed \$100,000 for a manufacturing license and shall not exceed \$50,000 for a dispensary license.

154.16(2) *Fees to the department of public safety.*

a. An applicant manufacturer or dispensary shall reimburse the department of public safety the full cost of conducting background investigations related to an application for licensure. The department of public safety retains the right to bill a licensee for additional background investigations, as needed.

b. Each manufacturer or dispensary awarded a license shall, at the time of award to license, submit to the department of public safety a deposit of \$10,000 for each business owner subject to a background investigation and a national criminal history background check. Background investigation costs shall be deducted from the funds deposited. If the background investigation fees exceed the funds deposited, the applicant shall submit additional funds as required by the department of public safety. If the background investigation fees are less than the funds deposited, the department of public safety may refund or retain the fees as mutually agreed with the manufacturer or dispensary.

c. A licensed manufacturer or dispensary shall pay a deposit of \$200 per employee to the department of public safety for a background investigation and a national criminal history background check on any person being considered for hire as an employee of the manufacturer or dispensary. Background investigation costs shall be deducted from the funds deposited. If the background investigation fees exceed the funds deposited, the manufacturer or dispensary shall submit additional funds as required by the department of public safety. If the background investigation fees are less than the funds deposited, the department of public safety may refund or retain the fees as mutually agreed with the manufacturer or dispensary. The department shall retain the right to preclude a potential employee from hire based upon the results of the background investigation and national criminal history background check.

154.16(3) *Criminal background checks.*

a. A manufacturer or the owner of a dispensary shall not have been convicted of a disqualifying felony offense and shall be subject to a background investigation conducted by the department of public safety, including but not limited to a national criminal history record check.

b. An employee of a manufacturer or a dispensary shall not have been convicted of a disqualifying felony offense and shall be subject to a background investigation conducted by the department of public safety, including but not limited to a national criminal history background check.

c. An applicant or licensed manufacturer or dispensary shall respond within 30 days to a request from the department or the department of public safety for more information to complete a background investigation and national criminal history background check on an owner, investor, or employee.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.17(124E) Licensure renewal.

154.17(1) A licensed manufacturer or dispensary shall apply to renew its license with the department at least six months before the license expires. The application shall be submitted on a form on the department's website.

154.17(2) The department shall notify a manufacturer or dispensary of the decision to approve or deny the manufacturer or dispensary's license by August 1 of the year in which the renewal application is submitted.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.18(124E) Suspension or revocation of a manufacturing or dispensary license.

154.18(1) The department may suspend or revoke a manufacturer or dispensary license upon any of the following grounds:

a. Submission of false, inaccurate, misleading, or fraudulent information to the department in the application or inspection processes.

b. Failure to submit required reports and documents.

c. Violation of Iowa Code chapter 124E or these rules, or violation of state or local law related to operation of the licensee.

d. Conduct or practices detrimental to the safety, health, or welfare of a patient, primary caregiver, or the public.

e. Criminal, civil, or administration action taken against a license or registration in this or another state or country related to manufacturing or dispensing medical cannabidiol.

f. False, misleading, or deceptive representations to the department, another state or federal agency, or a law enforcement agency.

g. Discontinuance of operation for more than 30 days, unless the department approves an extension of such period for good cause shown.

h. Failure to maintain effective controls against diversion, theft, or loss of medical cannabidiol.

i. Failure to correct a deficiency within the time frame required by the department.

j. Failure of a manufacturer or dispensary's business owner or investors to have a satisfactory result in a background investigation or national criminal history background check as determined by the department.

154.18(2) The department shall notify the manufacturer or dispensary of the proposed action pursuant to Iowa Code sections 17A.12 and 17A.18. Notice of issuance of a suspension or revocation shall be served by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

154.18(3) A request for appeal concerning the suspension or revocation of a license shall be submitted pursuant to the provisions of 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.19(124E) Assessment of penalties. The department shall assess to a manufacturer a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation of Iowa Code chapter 124E or these rules in addition to other applicable penalties.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.20(124E) Closure of operations.

154.20(1) A manufacturer or dispensary shall notify the department at least six months before the closure of the manufacturing facility.

154.20(2) If a manufacturer or dispensary ceases operation, the manufacturer or dispensary shall work with the department to verify the remaining inventory of the manufacturer or dispensary and ensure that any plant material, plant material waste, medical cannabidiol products, or combination thereof are destroyed at a waste facility or returned to a manufacturer.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.21(124E) Manufacturer and dispensary security requirements.

154.21(1) *Restricted access.* A manufacturer or dispensary shall limit entrance to all restricted areas by completing all of the following:

a. Mark restricted access areas with signs that state: “Do Not Enter—Restricted Access Areas Access Limited to Authorized Personnel Only”.

b. Use a controlled access system that:

- (1) Limits access to authorized individuals;
- (2) Maintains a log of individuals with approved access, including dates of approvals and revocations;
- (3) Tracks times of personnel entry to and exit from the facility;
- (4) Stores data for retrieval for a minimum of one year; and
- (5) Limits access to authorized individuals in the event of a power failure.

c. If the controlled access system cannot electronically record visitors, visitors to restricted access areas sign manifests with name, date, and times of entry and exit. These manifests shall be kept and stored for a minimum of one year.

d. Visitors wear badges that are visible at all times and identify them as visitors.

e. If requested by the department, submit stored controlled access system data to the department within five business days.

154.21(2) *Perimeter intrusion detection system.*

a. *Computer-controlled video surveillance system.* A manufacturer or dispensary shall operate and maintain a computer-controlled, closed-circuit television surveillance system on its premises that operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and visually records:

- (1) All phases of medical cannabidiol production, if applicable;
- (2) All areas that might contain plant material, medical cannabidiol, or both;
- (3) All points of entry and exit;
- (4) The entrance to the video surveillance control room; and
- (5) Parking areas, which shall have appropriate lighting for the normal conditions of the area under surveillance.

b. *Camera specifications.* Cameras shall:

(1) Capture clear and certain identification of any person entering or exiting a manufacturer or dispensary or its parking areas;

(2) Produce a clear, color still photograph live or from a recording;

- (3) Have an embedded date-and-time stamp that is synchronized to the recording and does not obscure the picture; and
- (4) Continue to operate during a power outage.
- c. Video recording specifications.* Video recording equipment shall:
 - (1) Export still images in an industry standard image format, such as .jpg, .bmp, or .gif;
 - (2) Archive exported video in a format that ensures authentication and guarantees that the recorded image has not been altered; and
 - (3) Save exported video in an industry standard file format that can be played on a standard computer operating system.
- d. Location.* A dispensary shall maintain all security system equipment and recordings in a secure location to prevent theft, loss, destruction, corruption, and alterations.
- e. Retention.* A manufacturer or dispensary shall ensure that recordings from all video cameras are:
 - (1) Available for viewing by the department upon request;
 - (2) Retained for at least 60 days; and
 - (3) Maintained free of alteration or corruption.
- f. Required signage.* A manufacturer or dispensary shall post a sign in capital letters in a conspicuous location at every entrance to the manufacturing facility or dispensary that reads, "THESE PREMISES ARE UNDER CONSTANT VIDEO SURVEILLANCE."

154.21(3) Security alarm system requirements.

- a.* A manufacturer or dispensary shall use a professionally monitored security alarm system that provides intrusion and fire detection of all the following:
 - (1) Dispensary entrances and exits;
 - (2) Facility entrances and exits;
 - (3) Rooms with exterior windows;
 - (4) Rooms with exterior walls;
 - (5) Roof hatches;
 - (6) Skylights; and
 - (7) Storage rooms.
- b.* A manufacturer or dispensary's security alarm system and all devices shall continue to operate during a power outage.
- c.* A manufacturer or dispensary shall provide documentation of the annual inspection and device testing, by a qualified alarm vendor, to the department upon request.

154.21(4) Personnel identification system. A manufacturer or dispensary shall use a personnel identification system that controls and monitors individual employee access to restricted access areas.

- a.* An employee identification card shall contain:
 - (1) The name of the employee;
 - (2) The date of issuance and expiration;
 - (3) An alphanumeric identification number that is unique to the employee; and
 - (4) A photographic image of the employee.
- b.* A manufacturer or dispensary's employee shall keep the identification card visible at all times when the employee is in a manufacturing facility, a dispensary, or a vehicle transporting medical cannabidiol.
- c.* Upon termination or resignation of an employee, a manufacturer or dispensary shall immediately:
 - (1) Revoke the employee's access to the manufacturing facility or dispensary; and
 - (2) Destroy the employee's identification card, if possible.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.22(124E) Advertising and marketing.

154.22(1) Permitted marketing and advertising activities. A manufacturer or dispensary must include medical cannabidiol pricing and hours of operation on its website and may do the following:

- a.* Display the manufacturer or dispensary's business name and logo on medical cannabidiol labels, signs, website, and informational material provided to patients. The name or logo shall not include:
 - (1) Images of cannabis or cannabis-use paraphernalia;

- (2) Colloquial references to cannabis;
 - (3) Names of cannabis plant strains or varieties;
 - (4) Unsubstantiated medical claims; or
 - (5) Medical symbols that bear a reasonable resemblance to established medical associations.
 - b. Display signs on the manufacturing facility or dispensary; and
 - c. Maintain a business website that contains the following information:
 - (1) The manufacturer or dispensary's name and contact information;
 - (2) The medical cannabidiol forms and quantities manufactured or available in Iowa; and
 - (3) Other information as approved by the department.
- 154.22(2) Prohibited conduct, statements and illustration.**
- a. An advertisement for medical cannabidiol shall not contain:
 - (1) Colloquial references to cannabis;
 - (2) Names of cannabis plant strains or varieties;
 - (3) Any statement that is false or misleading;
 - (4) Any statement that disparages a competitor's products;
 - (5) Any statement, design, or representation, picture or illustration that is obscene or indecent;
 - (6) Any statement, design, representation, picture or illustration that reasonably appeals to or targets children. Appealing to children means:
 1. When taken literally or as a plain language reading, there is a resemblance to food or product used by children;
 2. Contains child-appealing visuals/graphics, such as intense colors, bubble letters, or other interesting fonts or lettering;
 3. Unconventional or interesting product names;
 4. Unconventional or unexpected flavor, color, or shape of the product;
 5. Games or activities present on the package; or
 6. Presence of branded characters, spokespersons, licensed characters, cartoons, or celebrities;
 - (7) Any statement, design, representation, picture or illustration that encourages or represents the use of medical cannabidiol for a condition other than a qualifying debilitating medical condition;
 - (8) Any statement, design, representation, picture or illustration that encourages or represents the recreational use of medical cannabidiol or marijuana, tobacco or nicotine products, or alcohol;
 - (9) Any statement, design, representation, picture or illustration related to the safety or efficacy of medical cannabidiol, unless supported by substantial evidence, substantial clinical data, direct patient testimonials, or combination thereof;
 - (10) Any statement, design, representation, picture or illustration portraying anyone reasonably appearing to be under the age of 18, objects suggestive of the presence of anyone under the age of 18, or containing the use of a figure, symbol or language that is customarily associated with anyone under the age of 18, except that an advertisement may address medical cannabidiol products as they relate to minor patients;
 - (11) Any offer of a prize, award or inducement to a qualifying patient, primary caregiver, or health care practitioner related to the purchase of medical cannabidiol or a certification for the use of medical cannabidiol, except that non-product-specific price discounts are allowed;
 - (12) Any statement or assertion that medical cannabidiol products are safe because they are regulated under this chapter or have been tested by an approved laboratory;
 - (13) Any reference to a prohibited form of medical cannabidiol;
 - (14) Any statement that claims that medical cannabidiol products are endorsed or supported by any government agency; or
 - (15) Any statement that indicates or implies that the product or entity in the advertisement has been approved or endorsed by the department, the state of Iowa or any person or entity associated with the state of Iowa.
 - b. A manufacturer or dispensary shall not engage in any of the following activities:
 - (1) Host, promote, refer, or otherwise advertise a third-party patient certification service;

(2) Engage in any advertising, marketing, or branded educational activities within 1,000 feet of a school;

(3) Host, promote, sponsor, or otherwise participate in a cannabis consumption lounge or other such encouragement of public consumption of cannabis or medical cannabidiol; or

(4) Advertise, or make reference to, non-approved forms of medical cannabidiol in any of its advertisements, including but not limited to:

1. Referring to an approved form of medical cannabidiol as a prohibited form of medical cannabidiol.

2. Advertising non-approved forms of medical cannabidiol. Consumable hemp products regulated under Iowa Code chapter 204 and 641—Chapter 156 are exempt from this provision.

154.22(3) *Review of advertisements by the department.* Any advertisement for medical cannabidiol shall be submitted to the department, on a form or in a format prescribed by the department, at the same time as, or prior to, the dissemination of the advertisement.

a. The department may:

(1) Require a specific disclosure be made in the advertisement in a clear and conspicuous manner if the department determines that the advertisement would be false or misleading without such a disclosure; or

(2) Require changes that are necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare; or

(3) Require statements for inclusion in the advertisement to address the specific efficacy of medical cannabidiol as it relates to specific disease states or approved debilitating medical conditions, disease symptoms, and population groups.

b. The department reserves the right to require that a licensee amend or remove a public advertisement.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.23(124E) Sales and inventory tracking system. The department shall establish and maintain a secure, electronic system that is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week to track:

1. Inventory of plant material and medical cannabidiol;
2. Transport of plant material and laboratory samples;
3. Application and use of crop inputs and other solvents and chemicals;
4. Sales of medical cannabidiol to dispensaries;
5. Sales of medical cannabidiol from dispensaries to patients and primary caregivers.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.24(124E) Financial transactions.

154.24(1) A manufacturer or dispensary shall maintain records that reflect all financial transactions and the financial condition of the business.

154.24(2) The following records shall be maintained for at least five years and made available for review upon request of the department:

a. Purchase invoices, bills of lading, sales records, copies of bills of sale, and any supporting documents, including the items or services purchased, from whom the items were purchased, and the date of purchase;

b. Bank statements and canceled checks for all business accounts;

c. Accounting and tax records; and

d. Records of all financial transactions, including contracts and agreements for services performed or services received.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.25(124E) Inspection by department or independent consultant. A manufacturer or dispensary is subject to reasonable inspection by the department, a department-approved consultant, or another agency pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E and these rules and as authorized by laws and regulations.

154.25(1) *Types of inspections.* Inspections may include:

a. Aspects of the business operations;

b. The manufacturing facility or the physical location of a dispensary, including any storage facility;

- c. Vehicles used for transport or delivery of medical cannabidiol or plant material;
- d. Financial information and inventory documentation;
- e. Physical and electronic security alarm systems;
- f. Health and sanitary inspection; and
- g. Other inspections as determined by the department.

154.25(2) Compliance required. A manufacturer or dispensary shall respond to deficiencies found during inspections or inventory reconciliation as follows:

- a. Deficiencies not related to inventory reconciliation.

(1) Upon written notification by the department of deficiencies that do not involve reconciliation of inventory, a manufacturer or dispensary shall have up to 30 days to submit an action plan to the department with proposed remedies and timelines for completion of the remedies.

- (2) The department shall have up to two weeks to accept or require revision of the action plan.

- b. Deficiencies related to inventory reconciliation.

(1) Upon notifying the department that the manufacturer or dispensary cannot reconcile the physical inventory with the inventory recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking system, the manufacturer or dispensary shall have up to two business days to submit an action plan to the department with proposed remedies and timelines for completion of the remedies.

- (2) The department shall have up to two business days to accept or require revision of the action plan.

(3) Failure to complete actions in the action plan within the timelines mutually agreed upon by the manufacturer and the department shall result in assessment of penalties or in suspension or revocation of a manufacturer or dispensary license.

(4) At the department's request and in a timely manner, a manufacturer or dispensary shall pay for and undergo an independent health and sanitary inspection in accordance with this rule.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

MANUFACTURING

641—154.26(124E) Manufacturer operations.

154.26(1) Operating documents.

a. A manufacturer shall maintain operating documents that accurately reflect the manufacturer's standard operating procedures. Unless otherwise noted, a manufacturer shall make the operating documents available to the department upon request, through secure means.

- b. The operating documents of a manufacturer shall include all of the following:

(1) Procedures for the oversight of the manufacturer, including descriptions of operational and management practices regarding:

1. The forms and quantities of medical cannabidiol products that are produced at the manufacturing facility;

2. The methods of planting, harvesting, drying, and storing cannabis. A manufacturer may make operating documents for these procedures available on site only;

3. The estimated types and amounts of all crop inputs used in the production of medical cannabidiol;

4. The disposal methods for all waste materials;

5. Employee training methods for the specific phases of production. A manufacturer may make operating documents for these procedures available on site only;

6. Biosecurity measures and standard operating procedures used in the production and manufacturing of medical cannabidiol. A manufacturer may make operating documents for these procedures available on site only;

7. Strategies for identifying and reconciling discrepancies in inventory of plant material or medical cannabidiol;

8. Sampling strategy and quality testing for labeling purposes. A manufacturer may make operating documents for these procedures available on site only;

9. Medical cannabidiol packaging and labeling procedures;

10. Procedures for recall of medical cannabidiol;

11. Plans for responding to a security breach at a manufacturing facility or while medical cannabidiol is in transit to a dispensary. A manufacturer may make operating documents for these procedures available on site only;

12. A business continuity plan. A manufacturer may make this operating document available on site only;

13. Records relating to all transport activities; and

14. Other information requested by the department.

(2) Procedures to ensure accurate recordkeeping.

(3) Procedures for the implementation of appropriate security measures to deter and prevent the theft of medical cannabidiol and unauthorized entrance into areas containing medical cannabidiol. A manufacturer may make operating documents for these procedures available on site only.

154.26(2) *Prohibited activities.* In addition to following all provisions of Iowa Code section 124E.7, a manufacturer shall not:

a. Produce or manufacture medical cannabidiol in any location except in those areas approved by the department;

b. Sell, deliver, transport, or distribute medical cannabidiol from any location except its manufacturing facility or a dispensary facility;

c. Produce or manufacture medical cannabidiol in Iowa for sales or distribution outside of Iowa;

d. Sell or distribute medical cannabidiol to any person or business other than a dispensary or manufacturer licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 124E;

e. Refuse to sell, deliver, transport, or distribute medical cannabidiol in any form or quantity produced by the manufacturer to a dispensary, unless deemed appropriate in the manufacturer's reasonable business judgment and approved by the department in writing;

f. Transport or deliver medical cannabidiol to any location except as allowed in subrule 154.22(1);

g. Introduce synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoids derived from hemp into medical cannabidiol products;

h. Produce synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoids within the licensed manufacturing facility.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.27(124E) Recordkeeping requirements.

154.27(1) *Manufacturer sales and distribution.* A manufacturer shall maintain complete and accurate electronic sales transaction records in the department's secure sales and inventory tracking system, including:

a. The date of each sale or distribution;

b. The item number, product name and description, and quantity of medical cannabidiol sold or otherwise distributed; and

c. The sale price.

154.27(2) *Manufacturer operations and inventory reporting other records.*

a. A manufacturer or dispensary shall maintain the following for at least five years, unless otherwise noted, and provide to the department upon request:

(1) All personnel records;

(2) Records of any theft, loss, or other unaccountability of any medical cannabidiol or plant material;

(3) Transportation manifests and incident reports; and

(4) Records of all samples sent to a testing laboratory and the quality assurance test results.

b. A manufacturer or dispensary shall maintain for at least one year and provide to the department upon request its controlled access system data and visitor manifests.

154.27(3) *Manufacturer entry into the secure sales and tracking system.*

a. A manufacturer or dispensary shall use the secure sales and inventory tracking system to maintain the following:

(1) Batch and harvest records;

(2) Crop input and additive records;

(3) Extraction and production records;

(4) Transportation records;

- (5) Inventory records;
- (6) Solvent and processing chemical records; and
- (7) Other records as determined by the department.
- b. Unless otherwise provided in these rules, a manufacturer shall adhere to the following schedule for entering data into the secure sales and inventory tracking system. A manufacturer shall enter data in real time for data related to:
 - (1) Transport of medical cannabidiol, plant material, and laboratory samples;
 - (2) Sales of medical cannabidiol to dispensaries;
 - (3) The creation of process lots containing a unique identifier; and
 - (4) The creation of package lots containing a unique identifier.
- c. A manufacturer shall enter inventory reports on key inventory events into the secure sales and inventory tracking system within five business days in which the event occurred. These inventory reports include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Batch reports;
 - (2) Crop input and additive reports;
 - (3) Harvest reports;
 - (4) Extraction reports;
 - (5) Solvent and processing chemical reports;
 - (6) Package lot reports;
 - (7) Certificates of analysis from a laboratory;
 - (8) Other records as determined by the department.
- d. State of Iowa manufacturer API guide. The department shall maintain a document describing the IT requirements and acceptance criteria for reporting information to the secure sales and inventory tracking system. The department shall provide manufacturers no less than 14 days in which to comment on proposed revisions to the document, and the department shall provide no less than 30 days' notice before a revision takes effect. The document shall include:
 - (1) The schedule and means of data reporting;
 - (2) Integration requirements for third-party vendors; and
 - (3) Be available on the department's website (hhs.iowa.gov).

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.28(124E) Recall of medical cannabidiol products. Medical cannabidiol products may be recalled in the following ways:

154.28(1) Voluntarily by a licensed manufacturer.

154.28(2) By the department. If the department determines, based on an evaluation, that there is a reasonable probability that use of, or exposure to, a violative medical cannabidiol product will cause a serious adverse health consequence or death, the department may require a manufacturer to recall such violative medical cannabidiol products from dispensaries. An evaluation of the health hazard presented by medical cannabidiol being considered for recall shall be conducted by an ad hoc committee of scientists appointed by the department and shall consider, but need not be limited to, each of the following factors:

- a. Whether any disease or injuries have already occurred from the product.
- b. Whether any existing conditions could contribute to a clinical situation that could expose humans to a health hazard. Any conclusion shall be supported as completely as possible by scientific documentation, statements, or both that the conclusion is the opinion of the individual(s) making the health hazard determination.
- c. A holistic assessment of the hazard and its present and future potential consequences.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.29(124E) Quality assurance and control.

154.29(1) *Quality control program.* A manufacturer shall develop and implement a written quality assurance program that assesses the chemical and microbiological composition of medical cannabidiol. Assessment includes a profile of the active ingredients, including stability studies, and the presence

of inactive ingredients and contaminants. A manufacturer shall use these testing results to determine appropriate storage conditions and product expiration dates.

154.29(2) *Sampling protocols.* A manufacturer shall develop and follow written procedures for sampling medical cannabidiol that require the manufacturer to:

- a. Conduct sample collection in a manner that provides analytically sound and representative samples;
- b. Document every sampling event and provide this documentation to the department upon request;
- c. Describe all sampling and testing plans in written procedures that include the sampling method and the number of units per lot to be tested;
- d. Ensure that random samples from each lot are:
 - (1) Taken in an amount necessary to conduct the applicable test;
 - (2) Labeled with the lot number; and
 - (3) Submitted for testing;
- e. Retain the results from the random samples for at least five years; and
- f. Notify the department at least two business days prior to sample collection and allow the department or its designees to be present to observe the sampling procedures when the samples are to be sent to a laboratory for testing.

154.29(3) *Sampling and testing.* A manufacturer shall:

- a. Work with the department and laboratory personnel to develop acceptance criteria for contaminants, including but not limited to cannabinoid content, metals, microbiological impurities, solvents, or other contaminants that the manufacturer uses in cultivating and producing medical cannabidiol;
- b. Conduct sampling and testing of plant material and medical cannabidiol lots using acceptance criteria that are protective of patient health. Sampling method results shall be approved by the department and laboratory personnel and shall ensure that lots of medical cannabidiol are homogenous and representative of the process or package lot;
- c. Reject and destroy medical cannabidiol from a lot that fails to meet established standards, and any other relevant quality control criteria, when remixing and retesting are not warranted;
- d. Develop and follow a written procedure for responding to results failing to meet established standards, and any other relevant quality control criteria, including:
 - (1) Criteria for when remixing and retesting are warranted;
 - (2) Instructions for destroying contaminated or substandard medical cannabidiol when remixing and retesting are not warranted; and
 - (3) Instructions for determining the source of contamination;
- e. Retain documentation of test results, assessment, and destruction of medical cannabidiol for at least five years.

154.29(4) *Stability testing.*

- a. The quality assurance program shall include procedures for performing stability testing of each product type produced to determine product expiration dates. The procedures shall describe:
 - (1) Sample size and test intervals based on departmental guidance pursuant to subrule 154.47(1);
 - (2) Storage conditions for samples retained for testing; and
 - (3) Reliable and specific test methods.
- b. Stability studies shall include:
 - (1) Medical cannabidiol testing at appropriate intervals; and
 - (2) Medical cannabidiol testing in the same container-closure system in which the medical cannabidiol is marketed and dispensed.
- c. If product-expiration-date studies have not been completed, a manufacturer shall assign a tentative product expiration date, not to exceed one year, based on any available stability information.
- d. If a manufacturer determines a product expiration date beyond one year, a manufacturer shall submit justification to the department, and receive approval, prior to labeling a product with an expiration date beyond one year.

154.29(5) *Reserve samples.*

a. A manufacturer shall retain a uniquely labeled reserve sample that represents each lot of medical cannabidiol and store the reserve sample under conditions consistent with product labeling. The reserve sample shall be stored in the same immediate container-closure system in which the medical cannabidiol is marketed or in one that has similar characteristics. The reserve sample shall consist of at least twice the quantity necessary to perform all the required tests.

b. A manufacturer shall retain the reserve for at least one year from the date of manufacture.

c. After one year from the date of manufacture, reserve samples shall be destroyed.

154.29(6) Retesting. If the department deems that public health may be at risk, the department may require the manufacturer to retest any sample of medical cannabidiol.

154.29(7) Disposal of substandard product. A manufacturer shall dispose of all medical cannabidiol when samples fail to meet established standards, and other relevant quality control criteria.

154.29(8) Recall procedures. Each manufacturer shall establish a procedure for recalling product from the market that has a reasonable probability of causing an unexpected or harmful response in a patient population, despite appropriate use, that outweighs the potential benefit of the medical cannabidiol. This procedure shall include:

a. Factors that make a recall necessary;

b. Manufacturer's personnel who are responsible for overseeing the recall; and

c. How to notify affected parties of a recall.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.30(124E) Packaging and labeling.

154.30(1) Trade names. A manufacturer's medical cannabidiol trade names shall comply with the following:

a. Names shall be limited to those that clearly reflect the form's medical cannabidiol nature;

b. Any name that is identical to, or similar to, the name of an existing nonmedical cannabidiol product is prohibited;

c. Any name that is identical to, or similar to, the name of an unlawful product or substance is prohibited; and

d. Any name that contains language that suggests using medical cannabidiol for recreational purposes or for a condition other than a qualifying debilitating medical condition is prohibited.

154.30(2) Medical cannabidiol packaging.

a. Requirements of medical cannabidiol package containers. The manufacturer shall use medical containers that are:

(1) Of sufficient size to accommodate a separate dispensary label containing the information described in paragraph 154.30(2) "c";

(2) Designed to maximize the shelf life of the contained medical cannabidiol;

(3) Tamper-evident; and

(4) Child-resistant.

b. Medical cannabidiol package prohibitions. The packaging for medical cannabidiol shall not:

(1) Bear a reasonable resemblance to commonly available nonmedical commercial products;

(2) Depict images other than the manufacturer's business name or logo on the packaging;

(3) Reasonably appeal to children. More information is provided in rule 641—154.22(2); or

(4) Reasonably appeal to recreational or adult use.

c. Requirements of medical cannabidiol packaging. A manufacturer shall ensure that all medical cannabidiol packaging includes the following information:

(1) The name of the manufacturer, and trade name if applicable;

(2) A label claim concentration for cannabinoid content including:

1. Tetrahydrocannabinol;

2. Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid. Concentrations of tetrahydrocannabinolic acid may be omitted if the manufacturer uses decarboxylation or other means to substantially remove the acids from the product prior to testing;

3. Cannabidiol; and

4. Cannabidiolic acid. Concentrations of cannabinolic acid may be omitted if the manufacturer uses decarboxylation or other means to substantially remove the acids from the product prior to testing;

(3) The number of servings per package (excluding products intended for inhalation);

(4) The directions for use of the product, including recommended and maximum amount by age and weight, if applicable;

(5) All ingredients of the product shown with common or usual names, including but not limited to any additives, terpenes or artificial flavors, diluents and carriers, and preservatives, listed in descending order by predominance of weight. Any third-party hemp-derived cannabinoids in medical cannabidiol products shall be specifically indicated on the ingredients list, separately from medical cannabidiol produced within the manufacturer's facility;

(6) Instructions for storage, including light and temperature requirements, if any; and

(7) The universal warning symbol provided by the department.

d. The following information shall be included with medical cannabidiol packaging, or contained within a package insert:

(1) A notice with the statement, including capitalization: "This product has not been analyzed or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. There is limited information on the side effects of using this product, and there may be associated health risks and medication interactions. This product is not recommended for use by pregnant or breastfeeding women. KEEP THIS PRODUCT OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.";

(2) A notice with the statement: "This medical cannabidiol is for therapeutic use only. Use of this product by a person other than the patient listed on the label is unlawful and may result in the cancellation of the patient's medical cannabidiol registration card. Return unused medical cannabidiol to a dispensary for disposal.";

A package may contain multiple labels if the information required by this rule is not obstructed.

154.30(3) Medical cannabidiol labeling.

a. After receiving a passing certification of analysis for a package lot from a laboratory, and prior to distribution to dispensaries, a manufacturer shall affix a label to each individual package of medical cannabidiol that contains the following information:

(1) A unique lot number;

(2) The date of manufacture;

(3) Product expiration date. This date shall be one year from the date of manufacture unless a manufacturer has conducted stability studies and received approval from the department for an extended expiration date.

b. Cannabinoid content for:

(1) Tetrahydrocannabinol;

(2) Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid. Concentrations of tetrahydrocannabinolic acid may be omitted if the manufacturer uses chemical decarboxylation or other means to substantially remove the acids from the product prior to testing;

(3) Cannabidiol; and

(4) Cannabidiolic acid.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.31(124E) Transportation of medical cannabidiol and plant material.

154.31(1) Transport of medical cannabidiol or plant material. A manufacturer is authorized to transport medical cannabidiol or plant material to and from:

a. Dispensaries;

b. A laboratory for testing;

c. A waste facility for disposal;

d. A manufacturer licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 124E;

e. Other sites only with departmental approval.

154.31(2) Chain-of-custody tracking system.

a. A manufacturer shall use the secure sales and inventory tracking system, if available, or a department-approved manifest system to track shipping of medical cannabidiol. The system shall include a chain of custody that records:

- (1) The name and address of the destination;
- (2) The unique ID of each individual process lot or package lot that is part of the shipment, and the total number of individual packages;
- (3) The date and time the medical cannabidiol shipment is placed into the transport vehicle;
- (4) The date and time the shipment is accepted at the delivery destination;
- (5) The person's identity; and
- (6) Any handling or storage instructions.

b. Before transporting medical cannabidiol, a manufacturer shall:

- (1) Record in the secure sales and inventory tracking system or on the manifest information the material to be transported; and
- (2) Notify the dispensary, laboratory, manufacturer, or waste facility, as applicable, of the expected arrival time and transmit a copy of the manifest to the dispensary, laboratory, manufacturer, or waste facility, if applicable.

c. Each transport shall be approved electronically or in writing by:

- (1) An authorized manufacturer employee when the transport vehicle is departing the manufacturing facility; and
- (2) An authorized employee of the receiving dispensary, laboratory, manufacturer, or waste facility.

d. An authorized employee at the dispensary, laboratory, manufacturer, or waste facility receiving medical cannabidiol shall:

- (1) Verify and document the type and quantity of the transported medical cannabidiol against the information in the secure sales and inventory tracking system or written manifest;
- (2) Approve the transport electronically or return a signed copy of the manifest to the manufacturing facility; and
- (3) Record the medical cannabidiol that is received as inventory in the secure sales and inventory tracking system, if available. If a manifest system is being used, the dispensary, laboratory, manufacturer, or waste facility shall also maintain a signed copy of the manifest and shall maintain records of the inventory received consistent with these rules.

e. A manufacturer shall maintain all manifests for at least five years and make them available upon request of the department.

154.31(3) *Vehicle requirements for transport.*

a. A manufacturer shall ensure that all medical cannabidiol transported on public roadways is:

- (1) Packaged in tamper-evident, bulk containers;
- (2) Transported so it is not visible or recognizable from outside the vehicle; and
- (3) Transported in a vehicle that does not bear any markings to indicate that the vehicle contains medical cannabidiol or bears the name or logo of the manufacturer.

b. When the motor vehicle contains medical cannabidiol, manufacturer employees who are transporting the medical cannabidiol on public roadways shall:

- (1) Travel directly to a dispensary or other department-approved locations; and
- (2) Document refueling and all other stops in transit, including:
 1. The reason for the stop;
 2. The duration of the stop; and
 3. The location of the stop.

c. If the vehicle must be stopped due to an emergency situation, the employee shall notify 911 and complete an incident report on a form approved by the department.

d. Under no nonemergency circumstance shall any person other than a designated manufacturer employee have actual physical control of the motor vehicle that is transporting the medical cannabidiol.

e. An employee in a transport motor vehicle shall have telephone access with the manufacturer's personnel.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.32(124E) Disposal of medical cannabidiol and plant material.

154.32(1) *Return of medical cannabidiol from dispensaries and laboratory.* A manufacturer may collect at no charge medical cannabidiol waste from dispensaries. A manufacturer that chooses to collect medical cannabidiol waste may use it for research and development or retained samples, but the manufacturer shall not introduce medical cannabidiol returned from a laboratory into lots of products intended for sale. Notwithstanding this provision, a manufacturer shall:

- a. Dispose of medical cannabidiol waste; and
- b. Maintain a written record of disposal.

154.32(2) *Medical cannabidiol and plant material waste.* A manufacturer shall store, secure, manage, and record medical cannabidiol waste and plant material waste in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

- a. The manufacturer shall dispose of medical cannabidiol waste and plant material waste at an approved facility.
- b. Before transport of plant material waste, the manufacturer shall render the plant material waste unusable and unrecognizable.
- c. A manufacturer shall dispose of all liquid and chemical product waste generated in the process of cultivating, manufacturing, and distributing medical cannabidiol in accordance with applications regulations.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.33(124E) Production requirements.

154.33(1) *Cultivation and processing.*

- a. All phases of production shall take place in designated, restricted access areas in accordance with rule 641—154.21(124E).
- b. The production process shall be designed to limit contamination.
- c. Each production area shall allow for access, observation, and inventory of each plant group.

154.33(2) *Crop inputs and plant batches.*

- a. The manufacturer shall use the secure sales and inventory tracking system to maintain an electronic record of all crop inputs. The record shall include the following:
 - (1) The date of input application;
 - (2) The name of the employee applying the crop input;
 - (3) The crop input that was applied;
 - (4) The plants that received the application; and
 - (5) A copy of or electronic link to the safety data sheet for the crop input applied.
- b. At the time of harvesting, all plants shall be tracked in a batch process with a unique batch number that shall remain with the batch through final processing into medical cannabidiol.
- c. Each batch or part of a batch of cannabis plants that contributes to a lot of medical cannabidiol shall be recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking system or other manifest system.

154.33(3) *Production of medical cannabidiol.*

- a. A manufacturer shall obtain approval from the department for use of any hydrocarbon-based extraction process.
- b. Medical cannabidiol shall be prepared, handled, and stored in compliance with the sanitation requirements in this rule.
- c. A manufacturer shall produce shelf-stable, nonperishable forms of medical cannabidiol.
- d. A manufacturer shall ensure that the cannabinoid content of the medical cannabidiol it produces is homogenous.
- e. Each lot of medical cannabidiol shall be assigned a unique lot number and recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking system or other manifest system.

154.33(4) *General sanitation requirements.* A manufacturer shall take all reasonable measures and precautions to ensure that:

- a. Any employee who has a communicable disease does not perform any tasks that might contaminate plant material or medical cannabidiol;
- b. Hand-washing facilities are:

- (1) Convenient and furnished with running water at a suitable temperature;
 - (2) Located in all production areas; and
 - (3) Equipped with effective hand-cleaning and -sanitizing preparations and sanitary towel service or electronic drying devices;
- c. All employees working in direct contact with plant material and medical cannabidiol use hygienic practices while on duty, including:
- (1) Maintaining personal cleanliness; and
 - (2) Washing hands thoroughly in a hand-washing area before starting work and at any other time when the hands may have become soiled or contaminated;
- d. Litter and waste are routinely removed and the operating systems for waste disposal are routinely inspected;
- e. Floors, walls, and ceilings are constructed with a surface that can be easily cleaned and maintained in good repair to inhibit microbial growth;
- f. Lighting is adequate in all areas where plant material and medical cannabidiol are processed, stored, or sold;
- g. Screening or other protection against the entry of pests is provided, including that rubbish is disposed of to minimize the development of odor and the potential for the waste becoming an attractant, harborage, or breeding place for pests;
- h. Any buildings, fixtures, and other facilities are maintained in a sanitary condition;
- i. Toxic cleaning compounds, sanitizing agents, and other potentially harmful chemicals are identified and stored in a separate location away from plant material and medical cannabidiol and in accordance with applicable local, state, or federal law;
- j. All contact surfaces, utensils, and equipment used in the production of plant material and medical cannabidiol are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition;
- k. The manufacturing facility water supply is sufficient for necessary operations;
- l. Employees have accessible toilet facilities that are sanitary and in good repair; and
- m. Plant material and medical cannabidiol that could support the rapid growth of undesirable microorganisms are isolated to prevent the growth of those microorganisms.

154.33(5) Storage.

- a. A manufacturer shall store plant material and medical cannabidiol during production, transport, and testing, ensuring that:
- (1) Plant material and medical cannabidiol are returned to a secure location immediately after completion; and
 - (2) The tanks, vessels, bins, or bulk containers containing plant material or medical cannabidiol are locked inside a secure area.
- b. A manufacturer shall store all plant material and medical cannabidiol during production, transport, and testing, and all saleable medical cannabidiol:
- (1) In areas that are maintained in a clean, orderly, and well-ventilated condition; and
 - (2) In storage areas that are free from infestation by insects, rodents, birds, and other pests of any kind.
- c. To prevent degradation, at all times, a manufacturer shall store all plant material and medical cannabidiol under conditions that will protect the product and its container against physical, chemical, and microbial contamination and deterioration.
- d. A manufacturer shall maintain a separate secure storage area for medical cannabidiol that is returned from a dispensary.

154.33(6) Scales. All scales used to weigh usable plant material for purposes of these rules shall be certified in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 dated 2017, which is incorporated herein by reference.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.34(124E) Supply and inventory.

154.34(1) Reliable and ongoing supply. A manufacturer shall provide a reliable and ongoing supply of medical cannabidiol to medical cannabidiol dispensaries.

154.34(2) *Inventory controls and procedures.* A manufacturer shall establish inventory controls and procedures for conducting inventory reviews to prevent and detect any diversion, theft, or loss in a timely manner.

154.34(3) *Inventory tracking required.* A manufacturer shall use the secure sales and inventory tracking system to track medical cannabidiol production from seed or plant cutting through distribution of medical cannabidiol to a dispensary.

154.34(4) *Reconciliation.* No less often than every two calendar weeks, a manufacturer shall reconcile its physical inventory with the inventory recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking system.

a. Reconciliation shall include:

- (1) Plant material at the manufacturing facility and in transit; and
- (2) Medical cannabidiol at the manufacturing facility.

b. Discrepancies between the physical inventory of the manufacturer and the inventory recorded in the secure sales and inventory system shall be handled as follows:

(1) A manufacturer shall report suspected diversion of medical cannabidiol to the department within 72 hours of discovery.

(2) A manufacturer shall have up to 72 hours to reconcile discrepancies in the manufacturer's physical inventory with the inventory recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

DISPENSING

641—154.35(124E) Duties of the department.

154.35(1) *Inspection of dispensaries.* The department or its agents shall conduct regular inspections of dispensaries and their facilities.

154.35(2) *Establishment and maintenance of a secure sales and inventory tracking system.* The department shall establish and maintain a secure, electronic system that is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week to track:

- a.* Inventory of medical cannabidiol and waste material;
- b.* Sales of medical cannabidiol from dispensaries to patients and primary caregivers;
- c.* Total tetrahydrocannabinol purchased in the last 90 days by a patient and the patient's primary caregiver.

154.35(3) *Recall of medical cannabidiol products.* If the department determines, based on an evaluation of the health hazard presented, that there is a reasonable probability that use of, or exposure to, a violative medical cannabidiol product will cause a serious adverse health consequence or death, the department may require a dispensary to recall such violative medical cannabidiol products from the dispensary facility and from patients. An evaluation of the health hazard presented by medical cannabidiol being considered for recall shall be conducted by an ad hoc committee of scientists appointed by the director of the department and shall consider, but need not be limited to, each of the following factors:

- a.* Whether any disease or injuries have already occurred from the product.
- b.* Whether any existing conditions could contribute to a clinical situation that could expose humans to a health hazard. Any conclusion shall be supported as completely as possible by scientific documentation, statements, or both that the conclusion is the opinion of the individual(s) making the health hazard determination.

c. A holistic assessment of the hazard and its present and future potential consequences.

154.35(4) *Permissible disclosure.* The department may disclose patient-specific dispensing data to the certifying provider upon written request by the patient, caregiver, or certifying provider.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.36(124E) Dispensary operations.

154.36(1) *Operating documents.*

a. A dispensary shall maintain operating documents that accurately reflect the dispensary's standard operating procedures. Unless otherwise noted, a dispensary shall make the operating documents available to the department upon request, through secure means.

b. The operating documents of a dispensary shall include all of the following:

(1) Procedures for the oversight of the dispensary, including descriptions of operational and management practices regarding:

1. The forms and quantities of medical cannabidiol products that will be stored and dispensed at the dispensary;

2. The estimated forms and quantities of medical cannabidiol waste to be generated or collected;

3. The disposal methods for all waste materials;

4. Employee training methods for the dispensary employees;

5. Strategies for identifying and reconciling discrepancies in inventory of medical cannabidiol;

6. Procedures to ensure the dispensary does not dispense more than a patient's certified limit of total tetrahydrocannabinol to a patient and the patient's primary caregiver(s) in a 90-day period;

7. Medical cannabidiol labeling procedures;

8. Procedures for recall of medical cannabidiol;

9. Plans for responding to a security breach at the dispensary facility;

10. A business continuity plan; and

11. Other information requested by the department.

(2) Procedures to ensure accurate recordkeeping.

(3) Procedures for the implementation of appropriate security measures to deter and prevent the theft of medical cannabidiol and unauthorized entrance into areas of the dispensary facility containing medical cannabidiol.

154.36(2) *Prohibited activities.* In addition to following all provisions of Iowa Code section 124E.7, a dispensary shall not:

a. Dispense medical cannabidiol in any location except in those areas approved by the department;

b. Sell, receive, transport, or distribute medical cannabidiol from any location except its dispensary;

c. Sell, receive, or distribute medical cannabidiol from any entity other than a manufacturer licensed by the department;

d. Sell or distribute medical cannabidiol to any person other than an approved patient or primary caregiver;

(1) Transport or deliver medical cannabidiol to any location, unless approved by the department;

(2) Sell medical cannabidiol that is not packaged and labeled in accordance with rules;

(3) Repackage medical cannabidiol or remove the manufacturer's label.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.37(124E) Recordkeeping requirements.

154.37(1) *Dispensary sales.* Within one business day of sale, a dispensary shall record complete and accurate electronic sales transaction records in the secure sales and inventory tracking system, including:

a. The name of the patient and, if purchase is made by the primary caregiver, the name of the primary caregiver;

b. The date and time of each sale;

c. The item number, product name and description, and quantity of medical cannabidiol sold;

d. The sale price;

e. Other information required by the department.

154.37(2) Reserved.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.38(124E) Storage.

154.38(1) *Storage of saleable medical cannabidiol.*

a. A dispensary shall store medical cannabidiol to prevent diversion, theft, or loss, including ensuring that:

(1) Medical cannabidiol is kept in a secure and monitored location within the dispensary; and

(2) Cabinets or storage containers inside the secure and monitored area are locked at the end of a business day.

b. A dispensary shall store all medical cannabidiol:

(1) In areas that are maintained in a clean, orderly, and well-ventilated condition;

(2) In areas that are free from infestation by insects, rodents, birds, and other pests of any kind;

(3) According to the manufacturer's requirements regarding temperature, light exposure, or other environmental conditions;

(4) Under conditions that will protect the product and its container against physical, chemical, and microbial contamination and deterioration.

154.38(2) *Storage of returned medical cannabidiol.* A dispensary shall maintain a separate secure storage area for medical cannabidiol that is to be returned to a manufacturer for disposal, including medical cannabidiol that is outdated, damaged, deteriorated, mislabeled, or contaminated, or whose containers or packaging has been opened or breached, until the medical cannabidiol is collected by a manufacturer.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.39(124E) Dispensing.

154.39(1) *Access to all forms of product.* A dispensary shall provide access to all medical cannabidiol forms produced by each licensed manufacturer.

154.39(2) *Dispensing to a patient or primary caregiver.* Prior to dispensing any medical cannabidiol to a patient, a dispensary shall do all of the following:

a. Verify the patient or primary caregiver's identity using acceptable photo identification and that the patient or primary caregiver is over 18 years of age. Acceptable photo identification includes:

(1) A valid Iowa driver's license;

(2) A valid Iowa nonoperator's identification card;

(3) A U.S. passport;

(4) A U.S. military ID or veteran ID; or

(5) A tribal ID card/document;

b. Verify that the patient or primary caregiver, if applicable, is registered and listed in the secure sales and inventory tracking system and has a valid medical registration card;

c. Check the secure sales and inventory tracking system for the patient's total tetrahydrocannabinol 90-day purchase limit and the amount of total tetrahydrocannabinol that the patient and the patient's primary caregiver(s) have purchased on behalf of the patient in the past 90 days to ensure that the amount of total tetrahydrocannabinol sold by the dispensary to the patient does not exceed the patient's purchase limit;

d. Assign a tracking number to any medical cannabidiol that is to be dispensed to the patient or primary caregiver; or

e. Issue a label that contains the following information, which may be printed on a secondary label or package insert:

(1) The medical cannabidiol tracking number;

(2) The patient registration number;

(3) The date and time the medical cannabidiol is dispensed;

(4) The name and address of the dispensary; and

(5) Any specific instructions for use based upon manufacturer guidelines or department rules. Text shall not include any false, misleading, or unsubstantiated statements regarding health or physical benefits to the patient.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.40(124E) Transportation of medical cannabidiol. A dispensary is not authorized to transport medical cannabidiol, unless approved by the department. Any approved transport shall be logged in the secure sales and inventory tracking system.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.41(124E) Disposal of medical cannabidiol.

154.41(1) *Identification of excess, expired, or damaged medical cannabidiol.* Dispensaries shall identify unused, excess, expired, or damaged medical cannabidiol.

154.41(2) *Return of medical cannabidiol from a patient or primary caregiver to a dispensary.*

a. A dispensary shall accept at no charge medical cannabidiol waste from any patient or primary caregiver. A dispensary may provide all medical cannabidiol waste to the manufacturer for disposal.

b. The dispensary shall enter the following information into the secure sales and inventory tracking system for medical cannabidiol returned from a patient or primary caregiver being returned to the manufacturer:

(1) The tracking number assigned at the time of the dispensing, if available, or the name of the patient, if the tracking number is unavailable;

(2) The date the medical cannabidiol was returned;

(3) The quantity of medical cannabidiol returned; and

(4) The type and lot number of medical cannabidiol returned.

c. A dispensary shall store medical cannabidiol returned from patients and primary caregivers.

154.41(3) *Unused, excess, expired, damaged, or returned medical cannabidiol.* Unused, excess, expired, damaged, or returned medical cannabidiol shall be stored as described in subrule 154.38(2).

154.41(4) *Return of medical cannabidiol to a manufacturer.* A dispensary shall record information on all medical cannabidiol collected by the manufacturer in the secure sales and inventory tracking system. Information shall include:

a. The date the medical cannabidiol was collected by the manufacturer;

b. The quantity of medical cannabidiol collected; and

c. The type and lot number of medical cannabidiol collected.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.42(124E) Inventory.

154.42(1) *Inventory controls and procedures.* A dispensary shall establish inventory controls and procedures for conducting inventory reviews to prevent and detect any diversion, theft, or loss in a timely manner.

154.42(2) *Real-time inventory required.* A dispensary shall use the secure sales and inventory tracking system to maintain a real-time record of the dispensary's inventory of medical cannabidiol to include:

a. The quantity and form of saleable medical cannabidiol maintained at the dispensary on a daily basis;

b. The amount of damaged, expired, or returned medical cannabidiol being held at the dispensary for return to a manufacturer; and

c. Other information deemed necessary and requested by the department.

154.42(3) *Reconciliation.* At least once per calendar week, a dispensary shall reconcile all medical cannabidiol with the inventory recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking system. Discrepancies shall be handled as follows:

a. A dispensary shall report suspected diversion of medical cannabidiol to the department and law enforcement within 24 hours of discovery.

b. A dispensary shall have up to 24 hours to reconcile the dispensary's physical inventory with the inventory recorded in the secure sales and inventory tracking system. If the dispensary cannot reconcile the dispensary's physical inventory with the secure sales and inventory tracking system's inventory within 24 hours but diversion of product is not suspected, the dispensary shall immediately contact the department to report the discrepancy and to initiate a compliance action.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.43(124E) Quality assurance and control. A dispensary shall cooperate with manufacturers and the department on quality assurance and control procedures, including participating in stability-testing studies, developing sampling strategies, and returning medical cannabidiol that has been recalled.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

MEDICAL CANNABIDIOL BOARD

641—154.44(124E) Purpose and duties of board. The purpose of the board is to administer the provisions of Iowa Code section 124E.5.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.45(124E) Organization of board and proceedings.

154.45(1) Membership. The board shall be composed of members as set forth in Iowa Code section 124E.5. The appointments, unless provided otherwise by law, shall be for three-year staggered terms that shall expire on June 30. Board members shall be knowledgeable about the use of medical cannabidiol. The medical practitioners appointed to the board shall be licensed in Iowa and be nationally board-certified in their area of specialty.

154.45(2) Vacancies. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointments were made for the balance of the unexpired term.

154.45(3) Absences. Three consecutive unexcused absences shall be grounds for the governor to consider dismissal of a board member and to appoint another. Department staff is charged with providing notification of absences to the governor's office.

154.45(4) Board meetings.

a. Board meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the open meetings requirements of Iowa Code chapter 21.

b. The department's bureau of cannabis regulation shall schedule the time, date and location of meetings.

c. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for conducting business of the board.

d. An affirmative vote of a majority of the board members present at a meeting is required for a motion to pass.

154.45(5) Facilities and staffing. The department shall furnish the board with the necessary facilities and employees to perform the duties required by this chapter but shall be reimbursed for all costs incurred by fee revenue generated from licensing activities and registration card applications.

154.45(6) Subcommittees. The board may designate one or more subcommittees to perform such duties as may be deemed necessary.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.46(124E) Petitions for the addition or removal of medical conditions, medical treatments or debilitating diseases. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 124E.5(3) "a," the board shall accept and review petitions to modify the list of debilitating medical conditions for the medical use of cannabidiol. The petition shall be in accordance with 441—Chapter 4, except that the caption should read "Petition for Addition or Removal."

154.46(1) Inquiries. Inquiries concerning the status of a petition may be made to the bureau of cannabis regulation at the department's address.

154.46(2) Additional information. The board may request that the petitioner submit additional information concerning the petition. The board may also solicit comments from any person on the substance of the petition. Comments on the substance of the petition may be submitted to the board by any person.

154.46(3) Presentation to the board. The board may request or allow the petitioner to make an oral presentation of the contents of a petition at a board meeting following submission of the petition.

154.46(4) Board response. The board shall notify the petitioner in writing of the decision within six months after the filing, unless the petitioner agrees to a time extension. If the petition is granted, the board will recommend addition or removal of the medical condition, medical treatment or debilitating disease to the board of medicine. If the petition is denied, the board will provide the rationale for the denial. Notification occurs when the board mails the writing to the petitioner.

154.46(5) *Denials.* Denial of a petition because it does not substantially conform to the required form does not preclude the filing of a new petition on the same subject that seeks to eliminate the grounds for the agency's rejection of the petition.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

LABORATORY TESTING

641—154.47(124E) Requirements of the department.

154.47(1) *Laboratory testing requirements and acceptance criteria.* The department shall work with manufacturers and laboratories to create and maintain a document describing required sampling methodology, acceptance criteria, stability-testing procedures, and other guidance for manufacturers and laboratories on testing procedures. The department shall provide manufacturers and laboratories no less than 14 days in which to comment on proposed revisions to the document, and the department shall provide no less than 30 days' notice before a revision takes effect. The document shall:

- a. Describe the minimum number of sample units and reserve samples required for testing by the laboratory;
- b. Describe an option for manufacturers to reduce the amount of testing conducted by allowing compositing of sample units or other techniques that reduce the number of tests required without compromising the safety of the products once a manufacturer has satisfactorily completed a control study for a specific extraction or production process;
- c. Describe the minimum requirements for sample size and testing intervals for stability testing; and
- d. Be available on the department's website (hhs.iowa.gov).

154.47(2) *Review and approval of manufacturer sampling protocols.* The department shall have two weeks to review and approve or request revisions to a manufacturer's sampling protocols.

154.47(3) *Review and approval of manufacturer stability-testing procedures.* The department shall have two weeks to review and approve or request revisions to a manufacturer's stability-testing procedures.

154.47(4) *Establish a laboratory review committee.* The department shall establish a laboratory review committee to assist with the review of applications by laboratories and the establishment of accepted laboratory testing standards and practices.

154.47(5) *Review of laboratory applications.* The department shall establish a process to review applications from prospective medical cannabidiol testing laboratories. Prospective laboratories shall apply on a form created by the department. The department will determine whether the laboratory meets the criteria for an independent medical cannabidiol testing facility as set forth in the definition of "laboratory" in Iowa Code section 124E.2 in addition to determining whether the laboratory meets laboratory requirements pursuant to these rules.

154.47(6) *Regulation of independent laboratories.* The department shall determine on an annual basis whether any approved independent laboratory continues to meet the application criteria of this rule. The department shall establish a process for the annual review of approved independent laboratories. An independent laboratory is subject to reasonable inspection by the department, a department-approved consultant, or another agency pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 124E and these rules and as authorized by laws and regulations.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.48(124E) Requirements of a laboratory.

154.48(1) *Minimum testing requirements.* A laboratory shall establish and implement test methods and corresponding standard operating procedures for the analyses of cannabinoids, residual solvents and processing chemicals, pesticides, microbiological impurities, and metals and other analyses as requested by the department.

154.48(2) *Level of quantitation.* A laboratory shall be able to demonstrate that its level of quantitation (LOQ) is below any action level established by the department.

154.48(3) *Inventory tracking.* A laboratory shall record the following:

- a. The receipt of medical cannabidiol from a manufacturer for testing.
- b. The return of medical cannabidiol or waste to a manufacturer.

154.48(4) *Hazardous waste disposal.* A laboratory shall do the following when dealing with hazardous waste:

a. Discard hazardous waste, including hazardous waste containing medical cannabis goods, in accordance with federal and state hazardous waste laws.

b. Document the waste disposal procedures followed for each sample.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.49(124E) Requirements of a manufacturer.

154.49(1) *Assuming costs.* A manufacturer shall assume the costs for all laboratory testing pertaining to verification studies on new products, the cost of standard testing protocols as outlined in a Laboratory Acceptance and Criteria Document and other tests as requested by the department. A manufacturer shall provide any necessary reference materials to the laboratory at no cost.

154.49(2) *Obtaining approval for sampling protocols.* A manufacturer shall obtain approval from the department for the manufacturer's sampling protocols prior to submitting samples for laboratory testing related to content and contamination.

154.49(3) *Obtaining approval for stability-testing procedures.* A manufacturer shall obtain approval from the department for the manufacturer's stability-testing procedures prior to submitting samples for laboratory testing related to stability testing and product-expiration-date studies.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.50(124E) Content testing.

154.50(1) *Cannabinoids.*

a. For each unique lot of medical cannabidiol, and if asked to do so by a requester for other medical cannabis goods, a laboratory shall, at minimum, test for and report measurements for the following cannabinoid analytes:

- (1) THC;
- (2) THCA;
- (3) CBD; and
- (4) CBDA.

b. A laboratory shall report that the primary sample passed or failed THC and CBD potency testing according to guidance in the Laboratory Acceptance and Criteria Document described in subrule 154.47(1).

c. For each cannabinoid analyte test, a laboratory shall issue a certificate of analysis that contains the following:

(1) Concentrations of cannabinoid analytes in mg/ml for liquids and mg/g for solids, or other measures approved by the department.

(2) Whether the primary sample passed or failed the test in accordance with paragraph 154.50(1) "b."

d. The laboratory may test for and provide test results for additional cannabinoid analytes if asked to do so by a requester.

154.50(2) *Contaminants testing.*

a. For each unique lot of medical cannabidiol, unless otherwise referenced in the laboratory testing requirements and acceptance criteria document described in subrule 154.47(1), a laboratory shall conduct contaminants testing for the following analytes:

- (1) Residual solvents and processing chemicals.
- (2) Pesticides.
- (3) Microbiological impurities.
- (4) Heavy metals.

b. The laboratory may test and provide test results for additional contaminants if asked to do so by a requestor.

c. The department shall provide a list of contaminants for which primary samples are to be tested with corresponding action levels on the department's website (hhs.iowa.gov).

d. For each contaminant for which a laboratory tests, the laboratory shall report that the primary sample passed the testing if the concentration of contaminant is at or below the action level approved by the department.

e. For each contaminant for which a laboratory tests, the laboratory shall report that the primary sample failed the testing if the concentration of contaminants is above the action level approved by the department.

f. If a laboratory is using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry instrumentation to analyze primary samples for contaminants and the laboratory determines that a primary sample contains contaminants or chemical analytes that are not included in the department-approved list of required tests, the laboratory shall attempt to achieve tentative identification and semiquantitative results of the contaminant analytes.

g. The laboratory may test for and provide test results for additional contaminants or processing chemicals if asked to do so by a requester.

h. For each primary sample tested, a laboratory shall issue a certificate of analysis that contains the following:

(1) The name and concentration of each contaminant for which the primary sample was tested.

1. The concentrations shall be listed in parts per million (ppm) or other units as determined by the department.

2. The laboratory shall report a result of “detected but not quantified” for any contaminant that falls below the LOQ, has a signal-to-noise ratio of greater than 3:1, and meets identification criteria.

(2) Whether the primary sample passed or failed the test in accordance with paragraphs 154.50(2) “c” and “d.”

(3) The names and amounts of any additional contaminants identified by the laboratory.

i. If the primary sample fails testing for residual solvents and processing chemicals, the lot fails laboratory testing.

j. When a laboratory identifies additional contaminants in a primary sample, the laboratory shall:

(1) Notify the department of the additional contaminants and the amounts detected, if applicable.

(2) Refrain from issuing a final certificate of analysis until given approval to do so by the department.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.51(124E) Reporting requirements.

154.51(1) *Reporting test results.* The laboratory shall generate a certificate of analysis for each primary sample that it tests and make the certificate of analysis available to the manufacturer and the department.

154.51(2) *Tentatively identified analytes.* A laboratory shall report on the certificate of analysis any tentatively identified analytes detected during the analysis of the primary sample. When a laboratory identifies additional analytes in a primary sample, the laboratory shall:

a. Notify the department of the additional analytes detected.

b. Refrain from issuing a final certificate of analysis until given approval to do so by the department.

154.51(3) *Additional reporting requirements.* In addition to the requirements described in rule 641—154.50(124E), the certificate of analysis shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

a. All requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 dated 2017;

b. Date of primary sample collection;

c. Date the primary sample was received by the laboratory;

d. Date of each analysis;

e. The LOQ and action level for each analyte, as applicable;

f. Whether the primary sample and lot passed or failed laboratory testing; and

g. A signature by the laboratory quality officer or delegate and the date the certificate of analysis was validated as being accurate by the laboratory quality officer or delegate.

154.51(4) *Measurements.*

a. Any test result that is not covered under the laboratory’s ISO/IEC 17025 scope of accreditation shall be clearly identified on the certificate of analysis.

b. Measurements below a method’s limit of detection shall be reported as “<” (less than) or “not detected” and reference the reportable limit. The reporting of zero concentration is not permitted.

c. Measurements greater than or equal to LOD but less than LOQ shall be reported as “detected but not quantified.”

d. The number of significant figures reported shall reflect the precision of the analysis.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.52(124E) Recordkeeping requirements.

154.52(1) *Data package.* A laboratory shall create a data package for each analytical batch of primary samples that the laboratory analyzes. The data package shall contain at minimum the following information:

- a. The name and address of the laboratory that performed the analytical procedures;
- b. The names, functions, and signatures (electronic or handwritten) of the laboratory personnel who performed the primary sample preparation, analyzed the primary samples, and reviewed and approved the data;
- c. All primary sample and analytical batch quality control sample results;
- d. Raw data for each primary sample analyzed;
- e. Instrument raw data, if any was produced;
- f. Instrument test method with parameters;
- g. Instrument tune report, if one was created;
- h. All instrument standard calibration data;
- i. Test-method worksheets or forms used for primary sample identification, characterization, and calculations, including chromatograms, sample-preparation worksheets, and final datasheets;
- j. The quality control report with worksheets, forms, or copies of laboratory notebook pages containing pertinent information related to the identification and traceability of all reagents, reference materials, and standards used for analysis;
- k. The analytical batch sample sequence;
- l. The field sample log; and
- m. The chain-of-custody form.

154.52(2) *Review of data package.* After the laboratory has compiled a data package, an individual at the laboratory who was not previously involved in the creation of the data package shall:

- a. Assess the analytical results for technical correctness and completeness;
- b. Verify that the results of each analysis carried out by the laboratory are reported accurately, clearly, unambiguously, and objectively;
- c. Verify that the measurements can be traced back; and
- d. Approve the measurement results by signing and dating the data package prior to release of the certificate of analysis by the laboratory.

154.52(3) *Data package record retention.* The entire data package shall be stored by a laboratory for a minimum of five years and shall be made available upon request by the department or the requester of the laboratory testing.

154.52(4) *Other records.* A laboratory shall maintain all documents, forms, records, and standard operating procedures associated with the testing of medical cannabidiol.

- a. A laboratory shall maintain analytical testing laboratory records in such a manner that the analyst, the date the analysis was performed, the approver of the certificate of analysis, the reviewer and approver of the data package, the test method, and the materials that were used can be determined by the department.
- b. Records shall be stored in such a way that the data may be readily retrieved when requested by the department.
- c. All testing laboratory records shall be kept for a minimum of five years, unless otherwise noted in these rules.
- d. The department shall be allowed access to all electronic data, including standards records, calibration records, extraction logs, and laboratory notebooks.
- e. A laboratory shall keep and make available to the department the following records related to the testing of medical cannabidiol:

(1) Personnel qualification, training, and competency documentation, including but not limited to résumés, training records, continuing education records, analytical proficiency testing records, and demonstration of competency records for laboratory work. These records shall be kept current.

(2) Method verification and validation records, including method modification records, method detection limit and quantitation limit determination records, ongoing verification records such as proficiency test records and reference material analysis records.

(3) Quality control and quality assurance records, including the laboratory's quality assurance manual and control charts with control limits.

(4) Chain-of-custody records, including chain-of-custody forms, field sample logs, sample-receipt records, sample-description records, sample-rejection records, laboratory information management system records, sample-storage records, sample-retention records, and disposal records.

(5) Purchasing and supply records, equipment-services records, and other equipment records, including purchase requisition records, packing slips, supplier records, and certificates of analysis.

(6) Laboratory equipment installation records, maintenance records, and calibration records. These records shall include the date and name of the person performing the installation of, calibration of, or maintenance on the equipment, with a description of the work performed, maintenance logs, pipette calibration records, balance calibration records, working and reference mass calibration records, and daily verification-of-calibration records.

(7) Customer service records, including customer contracts, customer requests, certificates of analysis, customer transactions, customer feedback, records related to the handling of complaints and nonconformities, and corrective action pertaining to complaints.

(8) Nonconforming work and corrective action records, including corrective action, nonconformance, nonconformities resolved by correction, customer notification of nonconformities, internal investigations, implementation of corrective action, and resumption-of-work records.

(9) Internal-audit and external-audit records, including audit checklists, standard operating procedures, and audit observation and findings reports. These records shall include the date and name of the person performing the audit.

(10) Management review records, including technical data review reports and final management-review reports. These records shall include the review date and the name of the reviewer.

(11) Laboratory data reports, data review, and data approval records, including instrument and equipment identification records, records with unique sample identifiers, analysts' laboratory notebooks and logbooks, traceability records, test-method worksheets and forms, instrumentation-calibration data, and test-method raw data. These records shall include the analysis date and the name of the analyst.

(12) Proficiency testing records, including the proficiency test schedule, proficiency tests, data-review records, data-reporting records, nonconforming work and corrective actions, and quality control and quality assurance records related to proficiency testing.

(13) Electronic data, backed up data, records regarding the protection of data, including unprocessed instrument output data files and processed quantitation output files, electronic data protocols and records, and authorized personnel records.

(14) Security data, including laboratory-security records and laboratory-access records, surveillance-equipment records, and security-equipment records. These records shall be stored for at least one year.

(15) Traceability, raw data, standards records, calibration records, extraction logs, reference materials records, analysts' laboratory notebooks and logbooks, supplier records, and certificates of analysis, and all other data-related records.

(16) Laboratory contamination and cleaning records, including autoclave records, acid-wash logs and records, and general laboratory-safety and chemical-hygiene protocols.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.53(124E) Quality control. The laboratory shall have quality control protocols that include the following elements:

154.53(1) *Quality control samples required.*

a. The laboratory shall run quality control samples with every analytical batch of samples for chemical and microbiological analysis.

b. For microbiological analysis, the laboratory shall develop procedures for quality control requirements for each analytical batch of samples.

c. The laboratory shall analyze the quality control samples in exactly the same manner as the test samples to validate the laboratory testing results.

154.53(2) *Types of quality control samples.* At a minimum, a laboratory shall have the following quality control samples as part of every analytical batch tested for chemical analytes:

a. Negative control (method blank). A laboratory shall prepare and run at least one method blank sample with an analytical batch of samples along with and under the same conditions, including all sample preparation steps, as the other samples in the analytical batch, to demonstrate that the analytical process did not introduce contamination.

b. Positive control (laboratory control sample). A laboratory shall prepare and run at least one laboratory control sample with an analytical batch of samples along with and under the same conditions, including all sample preparation steps, as the other samples in the analytical batch.

c. Matrix spike sample. A laboratory shall prepare and run one or more matrix spike samples for each analytical batch.

(1) A laboratory shall calculate the percent recovery for quantitative chemical analysis by dividing the sample result by the expected result and multiplying that by 100. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an ongoing basis, and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used. When necessary, the department may establish acceptance criteria on the department's website (hhs.iowa.gov).

(2) If quality control acceptance criteria are not acceptable, a laboratory shall investigate the cause, correct the problem, and rerun the analytical batch of samples. If the problem persists, the laboratory shall reprepare the samples and run the analysis again, if possible.

d. Field duplicate sample. A laboratory shall prepare and run a duplicate sample as described in the laboratory testing requirements and acceptance criteria document in subrule 154.47(1). The acceptance criterion between the primary sample and the duplicate sample is less than or equal to 20 percent relative percent difference.

154.53(3) *Certified reference material for chemical analysis.* The laboratory shall use a reference material for each analytical batch in accordance with the following standards:

a. The reference material should be certified and obtained from an outside source, if possible. If a reference material is not available from an outside source, the laboratory shall make its own in-house reference material.

b. Reference material made in-house should be made from a different source of standards than the source from which the calibration standards are made.

c. The test result for the reference material shall fall within the quality control acceptance criteria. If it does not, the laboratory shall document and correct the problem and run the analytical batch again.

154.53(4) *Calibration standards.* The laboratory shall prepare calibration standards by serially diluting a standard solution to produce working standards used for calibration of an instrument and quantitation of analyses in samples.

154.53(5) *Quality control-sample report.* A laboratory shall generate a quality control-sample report that includes quality control parameters and measurements, analysis date, and type of matrix.

154.53(6) *Limit-of-detection and limit-of-quantitation calculations.* For chemical method analysis, a laboratory shall calculate the limit of detection and limit of quantitation using generally accepted methodology.

[ARC 8124C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—154.54(124E) Security requirements.

154.54(1) *Security policy requirement.* A laboratory shall maintain a security policy to prevent the loss, theft, or diversion of medical cannabidiol samples. The security policy shall apply to all staff and visitors at a laboratory facility.

154.54(2) *Restricted access.* A laboratory shall limit entrance to all restricted areas by completing all of the following:

a. The controlled access system shall do all of the following:

- (1) Limit access to authorized individuals;
- (2) Maintain a log of individuals with approved access, including dates of approvals and revocations;
- (3) Track when personnel enter and exit the laboratory;

- (4) Track times of personnel movement between restricted access areas;
 - (5) Store data for retrieval for a minimum of one year; and
 - (6) Remain operable in the event of a power failure.
- b. A laboratory shall promptly, but no later than five business days after receipt of request, submit stored controlled access system data to the department.

154.54(3) *Personnel identification system.* A laboratory shall use a personnel identification system that controls and monitors individual employee access to restricted access areas within the laboratory facility.

- a. An employee identification card shall contain:
- (1) The name of the employee;
 - (2) The date of issuance and expiration;
 - (3) An alphanumeric identification number that is unique to the employee; and
 - (4) A photographic image of the employee.
- b. A laboratory employee shall keep the identification card visible at all times when the employee is in the laboratory.
- c. Upon termination or resignation of an employee, a laboratory shall immediately:
- (1) Revoke the employee's access to the laboratory; and
 - (2) Obtain and destroy the employee's identification card, if possible.

154.54(4) *Video monitoring and surveillance.* A laboratory shall operate and maintain in good working order a video surveillance system for its premises that operates 24 hours per day, seven days a week, and visually records all areas where medical cannabis goods are stored or tested.

- a. *Camera specifications.* Cameras shall:
- (1) Capture clear and certain identification of any person entering or exiting a restricted access area containing medical cannabis goods;
 - (2) Produce a clear, color still photograph live or from a recording;
 - (3) Have an embedded date-and-time stamp that is synchronized to the recording and does not obscure the picture; and
 - (4) Continue to operate during a power outage.
- b. *Video recording specifications.* Video recording equipment shall:
- (1) Export still images in an industry standard image format, such as .jpg, .bmp, or .gif.
 - (2) Archive in a format that ensures authentication and guarantees that the recorded image has not been altered.
 - (3) Save exported video in an industry standard file format that can be played on a standard computer operating system.
 - (4) All recordings shall be erased or destroyed at the end of the retention period and prior to disposal of any storage medium.

c. *Additional requirements.* A laboratory shall maintain all security system equipment and recordings in a secure location to prevent theft, loss, destruction, corruption, and alterations.

- d. *Retention.* A laboratory shall ensure that 24-hour recordings from all video cameras are:
- (1) Available for viewing by the department upon request;
 - (2) Retained for a minimum of 60 days;
 - (3) Maintained free of alteration or corruption; and
 - (4) Retained longer, as needed, if a laboratory is given actual notice of a pending criminal, civil, or administrative investigation, or other legal proceeding for which the recording may contain relevant information.

154.54(5) *Chain-of-custody policy and procedures.* A laboratory shall maintain a current chain-of-custody policy and procedures. The policy should ensure that:

- a. Chain of custody is maintained for samples that may have probable forensic evidentiary value; and
- b. Annual training is available for individuals who will be involved with testing medical cannabis goods.

154.54(6) *Information technology systems security.* A laboratory shall maintain information technology systems protection by employing comprehensive security controls that include security firewall

protection, antivirus protection, network and desktop password protection, and security patch management procedures.

[**ARC 8124C**, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 124E.

[Filed ARC 1640C (Notice ARC 1571C, IAB 8/6/14), IAB 10/1/14, effective 1/30/15]

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[Filed ARC 4928C (Notice ARC 4772C, IAB 11/20/19), IAB 2/12/20, effective 6/1/20]¹

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[Filed ARC 6343C (Notice ARC 6159C, IAB 1/26/22), IAB 6/15/22, effective 7/20/22]

[Filed ARC 8124C (Notice ARC 7360C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

[Filed ARC 9617C (Notice ARC 9491C, IAB 8/20/25), IAB 10/15/25, effective 12/1/25]

¹ July 10, 2019, effective date of Items 1, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, and 24 of **ARC 4489C** delayed until the adjournment of the 2020 session of the General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held July 9, 2019.

¹ The effective date of **ARC 4928C** was corrected to June 1, 2020, in the March 11, 2020, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 155
LICENSURE STANDARDS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER
AND PROBLEM GAMBLING TREATMENT PROGRAMS

[Prior to 7/27/88, see Substance Abuse, Iowa Department of[805] Ch 3]

[Prior to 3/29/06, see 643—Ch 3]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 10/1/30

641—155.1(125,135) Definitions. Unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions apply to the specific terms used in these rules:

“Accredited opioid treatment program” means an opioid treatment program that is the subject of a current, valid accreditation from an accreditation body approved by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

“Addictive disorder” means a substance use disorder and problem gambling.

“Addictive disorder professional” means an individual who is qualified by virtue of certification or license and education, training and experience to provide program services.

“Administration” means the direct application of a prescription medication to a patient by a prescriber or the prescriber’s authorized agent.

“Admission” means the point at which an initial assessment has been completed sufficient to determine the patient’s need and eligibility for program services and the patient has agreed to begin treatment.

“Admission, continued service, and discharge criteria” means the ASAM criteria dimensions to be considered in determining the level of care appropriate for the patient.

“Applicant” means a person, facility, or legal entity that has applied for an initial license, renewal of a license, or a license under deemed status pursuant to these rules.

“Application” means the process through which an applicant requests an initial license, renewal of a license, or a license under deemed status pursuant to these rules.

“ASAM criteria” means the clinical guide for the treatment of addictive, substance use and co-occurring conditions as published by the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) and as amended to August 1, 2025.

“Assessment” means the ongoing process of evaluating a patient’s strengths, resources, preferences, limitations, problems, and needs; determining the licensed program services needed by the patient; determining the patient’s eligibility for program services; and identifying treatment plan priorities, in accordance with the ASAM criteria and accepted standards of practice.

“Care coordination” or *“case management”* means the collaborative process that assesses, plans, implements, coordinates, monitors and evaluates the options and services, both internal and external to the program, to meet patient needs, using communication and available resources to promote quality care and effective outcomes.

“Certification” means the process by which SAMHSA determines that an opioid treatment program is qualified to provide opioid treatment under the federal opioid treatment standards.

“Certification application” means the application filed by an opioid treatment program for purposes of obtaining certification from SAMHSA.

“Certified opioid treatment program” means an opioid treatment program that is the subject of a current, valid certification.

“Chemical substance” means alcohol, wine, spirits and beer as defined in Iowa Code chapter 123 and controlled substances as defined in Iowa Code section 124.101.

“Clinically managed” means that program services are directed by addictive disorder professionals.

“Clinically managed high-intensity residential treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care totaling at least 50 hours of clinically managed inpatient treatment services per week.

“Clinically managed low-intensity residential treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care totaling at least five hours of clinically managed inpatient treatment services per week.

“Clinically managed medium-intensity residential treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care totaling at least 30 hours of clinically managed inpatient treatment services per week.

“Clinical oversight” means oversight provided by an individual who, by virtue of certification or license and education, training and experience is qualified to oversee treatment services in accordance with subrule 155.21(3).

“Comprehensive maintenance treatment” means maintenance treatment provided in conjunction with a comprehensive range of appropriate medical and rehabilitative services.

“Concerned person” means an individual who is seeking treatment services due to problems arising from a personal relationship with an individual with an addictive disorder.

“Confidentiality” means protection of patient information in compliance with state and federal law.

“Crisis stabilization” means medically monitored subacute inpatient services for individuals with urgent addictive disorder needs requiring immediate intervention, assessment, and mobilization of family, community and program resources.

“Data reporting” means the required submission of certain patient demographic and program services information to the department by a program.

“Dimension” means one of the six ASAM criteria patient biopsychosocial areas to be considered in the assessment process to identify patient needs and determine the appropriate level of care for admission and continued services.

“Discharge” means the point at which the patient ceases participation in licensed program services, marking the end of a specific encounter or episode of care. Discharge does not require termination of the relationship between the patient and the program.

“Discharge planning” means the process, begun at admission, of determining a patient’s continued need for licensed program services and of developing a plan to address ongoing patient needs following discharge.

“DSM” means the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association as amended to August 1, 2025, and all references to the DSM herein are as amended to August 1, 2025.

“Early intervention” means the ASAM criteria level of care that explores and addresses problems or risk factors that appear to be related to an addictive disorder and that helps the individual recognize potential harmful consequences.

“Enhanced program” means a licensee that provides enhanced treatment services in accordance with paragraph 155.2(2)“j” and rule 641—155.34(125,135).

“Enhanced treatment services” means licensed program services provided in accordance with paragraph 155.2(2)“j” and rule 641—155.34(125,135).

“Facility” means an institution or an installation providing care, maintenance or treatment for persons with substance use disorders licensed by the department under Iowa Code section 125.13, hospitals licensed under Iowa Code chapter 135B, or the state mental health institutes designated by Iowa Code chapter 226. “Facility” also means the physical areas such as grounds, buildings, or portions thereof under administrative control of the program.

“Governing body” means the person, group, or legal entity that has ultimate authority and responsibility for the overall operation of the program.

“Inpatient” means 24-hour licensed program services.

“Intensive outpatient treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care totaling a minimum of nine hours of clinically managed outpatient treatment services per week for adults or a minimum of six hours of clinically managed outpatient treatment services per week for juveniles.

“Interim maintenance treatment” means withdrawal management for a period of more than 30 days but not in excess of 180 days.

“Level of care” or *“level of service”* means the different ASAM criteria service options. “Level of care” also means certain licensed program services under these rules.

“Licensed program services” means the services a licensee may be authorized to provide under these rules.

“Licensee” means a program licensed by the department pursuant to these rules.

“Licensure” means the issuance of a license by the department pursuant to these rules that validates the licensee’s compliance with these rules and authorizes the licensee to operate a program in the state of Iowa.

“Licensure weighting report” means the department’s report that is used to determine an applicant’s level of compliance with these rules and the length of time a license will be in effect.

“Maintenance” means the prolonged, scheduled administration of an opiate agonist medication such as buprenorphine or methadone by an opioid treatment program in accordance with federal and state laws, rules and regulations.

“Maintenance treatment” means the dispensing of a medication for opioid use disorder (MOUD) at stable dosage levels for a period in excess of 21 days in the treatment of an individual for opioid addiction.

“Management of care” means the ongoing application of the ASAM criteria and the coordination of care to ensure the appropriate provision of licensed program services to a patient.

“Medical and rehabilitative services” means services such as medical evaluations, counseling, and rehabilitative and other social programs (e.g., vocational and educational guidance, employment placement) that are intended to help patients in opioid treatment programs become or remain productive members of society.

“Medical director” means a physician who is licensed to practice medicine in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 148 and who assumes responsibility for administering all medical services performed by the program, either by performing them directly or by delegating specific responsibility to authorized program physicians and health care professionals functioning under the medical director’s direct supervision. Such delegations will not eliminate the medical director’s responsibility for all medical and behavioral health services provided by the OTP.

“Medically managed” means that the inpatient program services that involve daily medical care in a hospital setting are directed by a prescriber.

“Medically managed intensive inpatient treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care for medically managed inpatient treatment services.

“Medically monitored” means that the program services are directed by addictive disorder professionals with medical oversight by a prescriber.

“Medically monitored intensive inpatient treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care for medically monitored subacute inpatient treatment services.

“Medication-assisted treatment” means the medically monitored use of certain substance use disorder medications in combination with other treatment services.

“Medication unit” means an entity that is established as part of, but geographically separate from, an OTP from which appropriately licensed OTP practitioners, contractors working on behalf of the OTP, or community pharmacists may dispense or administer MOUD, collect samples for drug testing or analysis, or provide other OTP services. Medication units can be a brick-and-mortar location or mobile unit.

“Opioid addiction” means a cluster of cognitive, behavioral, and physiological symptoms in which the individual continues use of opioids despite significant opiate-induced problems. Opioid dependence is characterized by an individual’s repeated self-administration of opioids that usually results in opioid tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, and compulsive drug-taking. Dependency may occur with or without the physiological symptoms of tolerance and withdrawal.

“Opioid agonist treatment medication” means any opioid agonist drug that is approved by the Food and Drug Administration under Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355 as amended to August 1, 2025) for use in the treatment of opiate addiction.

“Opioid drug” means any drug having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having such addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability.

“Opioid treatment program” or *“OTP”* means a substance use disorder treatment program or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program licensed to provide opioid treatment services in accordance with Iowa Code section 125.21 and rules 641—155.2(125,135) and 641—155.35(125,135).

“Opioid treatment services” means medically monitored outpatient maintenance services provided in accordance with federal and state laws, rules and regulations.

“Opioid use disorder treatment” or *“OUD treatment”* means the dispensing of MOUD, along with the provision of a range of medical and behavioral health services, as clinically necessary and based

on an individualized assessment and a mutually agreed-upon care plan, to an individual to alleviate the combination of adverse medical, psychological, or physical effects associated with an OUD.

“Outpatient” means non-24-hour licensed program services.

“Outpatient treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care totaling less than nine hours of clinically managed outpatient treatment services per week for adults and less than six hours of clinically managed outpatient treatment services per week for juveniles.

“OWI evaluation” means an assessment completed solely for the purpose of compliance with the substance abuse evaluation requirements of Iowa Code chapter 321J.

“Partial/day treatment” means the ASAM criteria level of care totaling 20 or more hours of clinically managed outpatient treatment services per week.

“Patient” means an individual who participates in licensed program services.

“Placement” means selection of an appropriate licensed program service, based on ongoing assessment.

“Prescriber” means a licensed health care professional with the authority to prescribe medication in accordance with Iowa law.

“Prevention” means activities aimed at minimizing the use of potentially addictive substances, lowering risk in at-risk individuals, or minimizing potential adverse consequences of substance use or gambling.

“Prime programming time” means any period of the day, as determined by a program treating juveniles, when special attention or supervision is necessary.

“Problem gambling” means a gambling disorder that results in a functional impairment of sufficient impact and duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within the DSM.

“Program” means a person, facility, institution, building, agency or legal entity that provides one or more of the services stated in subrule 155.2(2) and is required to be licensed under these rules.

“Program sponsor” means the person responsible for the operation of the opioid treatment program and who assumes responsibility for all its employees, including any practitioners, agents, or other persons providing medical, rehabilitative, or counseling services at the program or any of its medication units. The program sponsor need not be a licensed physician but shall employ a licensed physician for the position of medical director.

“Quality improvement” means the process of objectively and systematically monitoring and evaluating the quality and appropriateness of patient care and program services and operations to resolve identified problems and to make continued improvements.

“Recovery” means the process of addressing an addictive disorder and working toward personally defined health and well-being.

“Recovery supports” means the broad range of nontreatment services, such as transportation, that assists patients in their recovery efforts.

“Rehabilitation” means the restoration of an optimal state of health by medical, psychological, and social means, including peer group support.

“Residential” means clinically managed inpatient treatment services.

“Screening” means the brief review of a patient’s or potential patient’s current risk factors for an addictive disorder or medical or mental health condition to determine if they indicate a need for immediate admission or referral. Screening is not an assessment and is not sufficient to develop a treatment plan, rule out an addictive disorder, or determine that admission to treatment or referral to other services is not indicated.

“Short-term withdrawal management treatment” means withdrawal management treatment for a period not in excess of 30 days.

“Self-administration of medication” means the process whereby a properly trained and qualified staff person observes a patient take medication prescribed by a prescriber.

“Staff” means any individual who conducts an activity on behalf of a program as an employee, agent, consultant, contractor, volunteer or other status.

“Standards category” means the grouping of standards, such as clinical, administrative or programming, in the licensure weighting report.

“State authority” means the department, which regulates the treatment of opioid addiction with opioid drugs.

“Subacute” means medically monitored inpatient services for individuals who require management, supervision and treatment to reduce immediate risk of danger to self or others or severe disability or complication of an addictive disorder or an addictive disorder and a medical or mental health condition.

“Substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facility” or *“substance abuse treatment program”* means a program required to be licensed under these rules.

“Substance use disorder” means a substance use disorder that results in a functional impairment of sufficient impact and duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within the DSM.

“Telehealth” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 514C.34(1).

“Time frames” means the periods of time specified throughout the standards.

“Treatment” means the broad range of planned services to identify and change patterns of behavior that are maladaptive, destructive or injurious to health or to restore appropriate levels of physical, psychological or social functioning. Such services may include assessment; care coordination; crisis stabilization; withdrawal management; early intervention; health promotion; individual, group and family counseling; management of care; and medication administration, provided by addictive disorder professionals and a mix of medical, mental health and peer professionals as appropriate to the structure of the program.

“Treatment plan” means a plan that outlines for each patient attainable short-term treatment goals that are mutually acceptable to the patient and the opioid treatment program and that specifies the services to be provided and the frequency and schedule for their provision.

“Treatment planning” means the process, based on ongoing assessment, by which a patient and qualified staff identify and rank problems, establish agreed-upon goals, and decide on the treatment services and resources to be utilized.

“Withdrawal management” means the safe management of intoxication states and withdrawal states in accordance with the ASAM criteria and accepted standards of practice.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.2(125,135) Licensing. In accordance with Iowa Code section 125.13, a person shall not maintain or conduct a substance use disorder program without having first obtained a license for the program from the department, and in accordance with Iowa Code section 135.150, a person shall not maintain or conduct a problem gambling treatment program funded by the department unless the person has obtained a license for the program from the department. The provision of treatment to a patient through any electronic means, regardless of the location of the program or facility, shall constitute the practice of treatment in the state of Iowa and shall be subject to regulation in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 125, Iowa Code section 135.150, and these rules. An applicant shall apply for one license only. The department will award one license only to an applicant or licensee.

155.2(1) Program licenses. The department will offer the following program licenses:

- a. A substance use disorder assessment and OWI evaluation-only program license.
- b. A substance use disorder treatment program license.
- c. A problem gambling treatment program license.
- d. A substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program license.

155.2(2) Licensed program services. The license will delineate the licensed program service(s) the program is authorized to provide and will specify that each licensed program service is licensed for adults, juveniles, or adults and juveniles. Licensed program services are:

- a. Substance use disorder assessment and OWI evaluation only, provided by a substance use disorder assessment and OWI evaluation-only program;
- b. Outpatient treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program, a problem gambling treatment program, or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- c. Intensive outpatient treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program, a problem gambling treatment program, or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- d. Partial/day treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program, a problem gambling treatment program, or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;

- e. Clinically managed low-intensity residential treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program, a problem gambling treatment program, or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- f. Clinically managed medium-intensity residential treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program, a problem gambling treatment program, or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- g. Clinically managed high-intensity residential treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program, a problem gambling treatment program, or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- h. Medically monitored intensive inpatient treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- i. Medically managed intensive inpatient treatment, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- j. Enhanced treatment services, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program;
- k. Opioid treatment services, provided by a substance use disorder treatment program or a substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program.

155.2(3) *Licensing body.* The department will consider and approve or deny all license applications, suspensions and revocations.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.3(125,135) Types of licenses.

155.3(1) The department may issue an initial license for 270 days to a new applicant scoring a minimum rating of 70 percent in each standards category on the licensure weighting report. An initial license shall expire in 270 days and shall not be extended or renewed.

155.3(2) The department may issue a license subsequent to an initial license for one, two, or three years based on the applicant's rating on the licensure weighting report.

a. An applicant achieving a rating of 95 percent or higher in each standards category may qualify for a three-year license.

b. An applicant achieving a rating of less than 95 percent but not less than 90 percent in each standards category may qualify for a two-year license.

c. An applicant achieving a rating of less than 90 percent but not less than 70 percent in each standards category may qualify for a one-year license.

d. A license for one, two, or three years shall expire on the date noted on the license and shall not be extended but may be renewed upon application.

155.3(3) The department may issue a license under deemed status to an applicant providing required documentation of accreditation by a recognized accreditation body. A deemed-status license will be effective for the same time frame as that of the accreditation granted by the accreditation body, up to three years.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.4(125,135) Nonassignability.

155.4(1) A license issued by the department for the operation of a program applies both to the licensee and the facility in which the program is operated. A license is not transferable.

155.4(2) A closing program is one that intends to cease providing licensed program services. The licensee shall notify the department 30 days before ceasing service provision. The licensee shall be responsible for the transition of patients to another program and for the preservation of all records. The licensee shall include in its notice to the department its plan to transition patients and locate records. When a program closes, the program's license is void on the date the program ceases providing licensed program services and the license shall be returned to the department.

155.4(3) A closed program is one that has ceased providing licensed program services. The licensee shall notify the department immediately of ceased service provision. The licensee shall be responsible for the transition of patients to another program and for the preservation of all records. The licensee shall

include in its notice to the department its plan to transition patients and locate records. When a program is closed, the program's license is void on the date the program ceased providing licensed program services and the license shall be returned to the department.

155.4(4) A person, facility or legal entity acquiring a licensed, closing or closed program for the purpose of operating a program shall apply for a license.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.5(125,135) Application procedures. The department will provide license application forms on its website and at its office. An applicant shall submit application materials to the department. The department will proceed with inspection of the applicant upon receipt of a complete application. To be complete, an application must include all required materials and be responsive to all licensure standards, as described in these rules.

155.5(1) Application information. An applicant shall submit application materials on the forms provided and in the required format. Application materials shall include but may not be limited to:

a. The name and address of the applicant and, if the applicant is part of a larger organization, the name and address of the larger organization.

b. The name and address of the applicant's executive director and, if the applicant is part of a larger organization, the name and address of the executive director of the larger organization.

c. The names, titles, dates of employment, education, and years of current job-related experience of the applicant's staff and the table of organization. If the applicant is part of a larger organization or has multiple organizational components and physical facilities, the relationships between the larger organization, organizational components and physical facilities must be shown on the table of organization, with the applicant and applicant's staff positions clearly delineated.

d. The names and addresses of members of the applicant's governing body, sponsors, and advisory boards and the current articles of incorporation and bylaws.

e. The names and addresses of individuals, facilities, organizations, and legal entities with which the applicant has a contractual or affiliation agreement pertaining to licensed program services.

f. A description of the licensed program services to be provided by the applicant and a calendar showing program services each week.

g. For each physical facility, copies of reports substantiating compliance with federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations, to include appropriate department of inspections, appeals, and licensing rules; state fire marshal rules and fire ordinances; and local health, fire, occupancy, and safety regulations.

h. Information required for programs admitting juveniles as described under Iowa Code section 125.14A.

i. Fiscal management information, to include a recent audit or opinion of auditor and program board minutes to reflect approval of the program's budget and insurance.

j. Insurance coverage related to professional and general liability; building, if the applicant has a physical location; and workers' compensation and fidelity bond, if the applicant has employees.

k. The address of each physical facility, if applicable.

l. The written policies and procedures manual that covers all the requirements of these rules.

155.5(2) Application time frame. An applicant seeking to be licensed subsequent to a 270-day initial license or a licensee seeking to renew a one-, two-, or three-year license or to significantly change a currently licensed program shall submit an application at least 90 days before expiration of the current license or before the program change.

155.5(3) License under deemed status. An organization seeking to be licensed under deemed status shall submit an application.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.6(125,135) Technical assistance. The department may provide technical assistance to an applicant or licensee.

155.6(1) An applicant may request technical assistance regarding these rules and the licensure process.

155.6(2) A licensee may request technical assistance regarding these rules and the licensure process or to bring areas of noncompliance with these rules into compliance.

155.6(3) The department may require a licensee to receive technical assistance to bring areas of noncompliance with these rules into compliance.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.7(125,135) Inspection of applicants.

155.7(1) *Inspection of applicants.* The department will inspect each applicant. Inspection will include review of the complete application and may include but may not be limited to review of patient records, review of applicant data reporting, and interviews with staff and patients. Inspection will include on-site inspection unless specifically waived as allowed under these rules. The department will send the applicant a report of inspection findings within 30 business days of the inspection.

155.7(2) *On-site inspection.* The department will schedule an on-site inspection of an applicant within 60 business days of receipt of the applicant's complete application.

a. The department may waive on-site inspection of an applicant that is:

(1) A licensee applying to renew a license when the applicant's licensed program services are limited to substance use disorder assessment and OWI evaluation services only, outpatient treatment, or intensive outpatient treatment.

(2) An applicant applying for a license under deemed status.

b. The department is not required to provide advance notice of the on-site inspection to the applicant.

c. The on-site inspection team will consist of designated employees or agents of the department.

d. The on-site inspection team will inspect the applicant to verify application information and determine compliance with all laws, rules and regulations.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.8(125,135) License—approval. The department will issue a license upon approval of an application. The license will be effective upon approval.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.9(125,135) Written corrective action plan.

155.9(1) A program approved for a license shall submit a written corrective action plan to the department within 30 days following approval to bring any area of noncompliance with these rules into compliance.

155.9(2) The written corrective action plan shall include but may not be limited to:

a. Any area of noncompliance specified in the inspection findings report;

b. The corrective measures to be taken by the program for each area of noncompliance; and

c. The completion date for each corrective measure.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.10(125,135) Grounds for denial of license. The department may deny an application for a license for any of the following reasons:

155.10(1) The application is not complete, is not timely or otherwise does not meet the requirements of these rules.

155.10(2) The applicant fails to achieve the minimum licensure weighting report rating required for a 270-day initial license or a one-, two- or three-year license.

155.10(3) Lack of patients or patient records for review.

155.10(4) Violation of any of the following grounds for discipline:

a. Submission of fraudulent or misleading information.

b. Violation by a program or staff of any statute or rule pertaining to programs, including violation of any provision of these rules, or failure to adhere to program policies and procedures adopted pursuant to these rules.

c. Failure to comply with licensure, inspection, health, fire, occupancy, safety, sanitation, zoning, or building codes or regulations required by federal, state or local law.

- d.* Sanction, modification, termination, withdrawal, refused renewal, suspension, or revocation of accreditation by an accreditation body.
- e.* Sanction, modification, termination, withdrawal, refused renewal, suspension, revocation, or refused issuance of a federal registration to distribute or dispense controlled substances.
- f.* Commission of or permitting, aiding or abetting commission of an unlawful act.
- g.* Conviction of a member of the governing body, a director, administrator, chief executive officer, or other managing staff person of a felony or misdemeanor related to the management, operation or integrity of the program.
- h.* Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertising.
- i.* Conduct or practices determined to be detrimental to the general health, safety, or welfare of a patient, potential patient, concerned person, visitor, staff or member of the public.
- j.* Violation of a patient's confidentiality or willful, substantial, or repeated violation of a patient's rights.
- k.* Defrauding a patient, potential patient, concerned person, visitor, staff or third-party payor.
- l.* Inappropriate conduct by staff, including sexual or other harassment or exploitation of a patient, potential patient, concerned person, visitor or staff.
- m.* Utilization of treatment techniques that endanger the health, safety, or welfare of a patient, potential patient, concerned person, visitor, staff or member of the public.
- n.* Discrimination or retaliation against a patient, potential patient, concerned person, visitor, staff, or member of the public who has submitted a complaint or information to the department.
- o.* Failure to allow an employee or agent of the department access to the program or facility for the purpose of inspection, investigation, or other activity necessary to the performance of the department's duties.
- p.* Failure to submit an acceptable written corrective action plan or failure to comply with a corrective action plan issued pursuant to rule 641—155.9(125,135) or 641—155.16(125,135).
- q.* Violation of an order of the department or violating the terms or conditions of a consent agreement or informal settlement between a program and the department.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.11(125,135) Denial, suspension or revocation of a license. The department may deny an application for a license. The department may suspend or revoke a license for any of the grounds for discipline pursuant to subrule 155.10(4).

155.11(1) *Initial notice from the department.* When the department determines to deny, suspend or revoke a one-, two-, or three-year license or a license under deemed status, the department will notify the applicant or licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested, in accordance with 441—Chapter 16. Such notice will provide the applicant or licensee the opportunity to submit a written corrective action plan or written objections to the department.

155.11(2) *Submission of corrective action plan or objections.* An applicant notified of denial of a one-, two-, or three-year license or a license under deemed status or a licensee notified of suspension or revocation of a license may submit a written corrective action plan or written objections to the department within 20 days after receipt of the notice.

a. Written corrective action plan. The written corrective action plan must meet the requirements of paragraphs 155.9(1)“a” through “c.” If the applicant or licensee submits a written corrective action plan, the applicant or licensee shall have 90 days from the date of submission within which to show compliance with the plan. The applicant or licensee shall submit any information to the department that the department requests or that the applicant or licensee deems pertinent to show compliance with the plan. The department may inspect the licensee, including on-site inspection, to review the implemented corrective measures.

b. Objections. If the applicant or licensee submits written objections, the applicant or licensee shall submit to the department any information that the department or the applicant or licensee deems pertinent to support the applicant's or licensee's defense.

155.11(3) *Decision of department.* Following receipt of a written corrective action plan and expiration of the 90-day compliance period, or following receipt of written objections, or when a written corrective

action plan or written objections have not been received within the 20-day time period, the department will determine whether to proceed with the denial, suspension or revocation.

155.11(4) *Notice of decision and opportunity for contested case hearing.*

a. When the department determines to deny, suspend, or revoke a license, the applicant or licensee shall be given written notice by restricted certified mail pursuant to 441—Chapter 16.

b. The applicant or licensee may request a hearing on the determination. The request must be in writing and sent to the department's address within 30 days of the notice issued by the department. Failure to request a hearing will result in final action by the department.

155.11(5) *Summary suspension.* If the department finds that the health, safety or welfare of the public is endangered by continued operation of a program, the department may order summary suspension of a license, pursuant to Iowa Code sections 17A.18 and 125.15A, pending proceedings for revocation or other actions in accordance with Iowa Code sections 17A.18A and 125.15A and 441—Chapter 7. These proceedings shall be promptly instituted and determined.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.12 to 155.14 Reserved.

641—155.15(125,135) **Issuance of a license after denial, suspension or revocation.** After denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, the former applicant or licensee shall not have a license issued within one year of the effective date of the denial, suspension or revocation. After one year, the former applicant or licensee may submit an application for a 270-day initial license. For purposes of this rule, “former applicant or licensee” includes any director, officer, administrator, chief executive officer, or other managing staff of the former applicant or licensee.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.16(125,135) **Complaints and investigations.**

155.16(1) *Complaints.* Any person may file a complaint with the department against any program licensed pursuant to this chapter. The complaint shall be made in writing and shall be emailed, mailed or delivered to the department. The complaint shall include the name and address of the complainant, the name of the program, and a concise statement of the allegations against the program, including the specific alleged violations of Iowa Code chapter 125 or this chapter, if known. A complaint may also be initiated by the department when an emergency exists that is deemed to endanger the health, safety or welfare of a patient, potential patient, concerned person, visitor, staff or the public, pursuant to evidence received by the department. Timely filing of complaints is required to ensure the availability of witnesses and to avoid initiation of an investigation under conditions that may have been significantly altered during the period of delay.

155.16(2) *Evaluation and investigation.* Upon receipt of a complaint, the department will make a preliminary review of the allegations contained in the complaint. The department may request that the complainant submit the complaint to the program's grievance process. Unless the department concludes that the complaint is intended solely to harass a program or lacks a reasonable basis, or is more reasonably addressed through the program's grievance process, the department will conduct an investigation of the program that is the subject of the complaint as soon as is practicable. The program that is the subject of the complaint will be given an opportunity to informally respond to the allegations contained in the complaint either in writing or through a personal interview or conference with department staff.

155.16(3) *Investigative report.* Within 30 days after completion of the investigation, the department will prepare a written investigative report and submit it to the executive director of the program and the chairperson of the governing body of the program. This report will include the nature of the complaint and shall indicate if the complaint allegations were substantiated, unsubstantiated, or undetermined; the basis for the finding; the specific statutes or rules at issue; a response from the program, if received; and a recommendation for action.

155.16(4) *Review of investigations.* The department will review the investigative report and determine appropriate action.

a. Closure. If the department determines that the allegations contained in the complaint are unsubstantiated, the department will close the case and promptly notify the complainant and the program by letter.

b. Further investigation. The department may determine that the complaint warrants further investigation and may conduct an additional investigation.

c. Written corrective action plan. If the department determines that the allegations contained in the complaint are substantiated and corrective action is warranted, the department may require the program to submit and comply with a written corrective action plan. A program shall submit a written corrective action plan to the department within 20 business days after receiving a request for such plan. The written corrective action plan shall include a plan for correcting areas of noncompliance as required by the department and a time frame within which such plan shall be implemented. The plan is subject to department approval. Requiring a written corrective action plan is not formal disciplinary action. Failure to submit or comply with a written corrective action plan may result in formal disciplinary action against the program.

d. Disciplinary action. If the department determines the allegations contained in the complaint are substantiated and disciplinary action is warranted, the department may proceed with such action in accordance with rule 641—155.11(125,135).

155.16(5) Confidential information and public information. Information contained in a complaint may be confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(2), 22.7(18), or 125.37 or any other provision of state or federal law. Investigative reports, written corrective action plans, and all notices and orders issued pursuant to rule 641—155.11(125,135) shall refer to patients by number and shall not include patient identifying information. Investigative reports, written corrective action plans, and all notices and orders issued pursuant to rule 641—155.11(125,135) shall be available to the public as open records pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 22.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.17(125,135) License revision. A licensee shall submit a written request to the department to revise a license at least 30 days prior to any change of address, executive director, clinical oversight staff, facility, or licensed program service. The department will determine if the requested revision can be approved or if the change is significant enough to require the submission of an application for license renewal by the licensee.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.18(125,135) Deemed status.

155.18(1) Accreditation. The department will approve a license under deemed status for an applicant accredited by a recognized national accreditation body when it determines that the accreditation is for the same licensed program services as those addressed by these rules and when such accreditation is consistent with these rules.

a. An applicant for a license under deemed status shall submit a copy of the entire accreditation body survey or inspection report, certificate of accreditation, accreditation conditions, and corrective action requirements and plans with the applicant's application.

b. The department may review and accept an accreditation body's survey or inspection report, certificate of accreditation, and conditions or corrective action plans as meeting the requirements for inspection for those licensed program services described in these rules.

c. An applicant for a license under deemed status shall be licensed only for licensed program services that are described in these rules.

d. A program licensed under deemed status shall be licensed for the same period of time as that for which the program is accredited, up to three years.

155.18(2) National accreditation bodies. The national accreditation bodies recognized for the purposes of licensure under deemed status are:

a. The Joint Commission.

b. The Council on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF).

c. The Council on Accreditation (COA).

d. The American Osteopathic Association (AOA).

155.18(3) *Credentials and expectations of accreditation bodies.* The accreditation credentials of an accreditation body shall specify the types of organizations, programs and services the body accredits.

155.18(4) *Responsibilities of programs licensed under deemed status.*

a. A program licensed under deemed status shall meet all requirements of these rules and all applicable laws and regulations.

b. A program licensed under deemed status may submit an application for licensure of licensed program services covered by these rules that are not covered by the accreditation.

155.18(5) *Rights and responsibilities of department.* The department retains the following responsibilities and rights for deemed status applicants and licensees:

a. The department may inspect the applicant or licensee.

b. The department will investigate complaints in accordance with these rules and recommend and require corrective action or other sanctions. Complaints, findings, and required corrective action may be reported to the accreditation body.

c. The department will review and act upon a license under deemed status when complaints have been founded, when the national accreditation body identifies noncompliance with accreditation, when accreditation expires without renewal, or when accreditation is sanctioned, modified, terminated, withdrawn, suspended or revoked.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.19(125,135) *Funding.* The issuance of a license shall not be construed as a commitment on the part of either the state or federal government to provide funds to such licensee.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.20(125,135) *Inspection.* An applicant or licensee agrees as a condition of licensure:

155.20(1) To permit properly designated representatives of the department to enter into and inspect any and all programs and facilities for which a license has been applied or issued to verify information contained in the application or to ensure compliance with all laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto, during all hours of operation of said applicant or licensee and at any other reasonable hour.

155.20(2) To permit properly designated representatives of the department to audit and collect statistical data from all records maintained by the applicant or licensee. An applicant or licensee that does not permit inspection by the department or examination of all records, including financial records, records pertaining to methods of administration, general and special dietary programs, and the disbursement of medications and methods of supply, and any other records the department deems relevant, will not be licensed.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.21(125,135) *General standards for all programs.* The following standards apply to all programs. For programs for which both the general standards and specific standards apply, both sets of standards shall be met.

155.21(1) *Governing body.* The program shall have a formally designated governing body that complies with Iowa Code chapter 504 and that is the ultimate authority for program operations.

a. The governing body shall develop and adopt written bylaws and policies that define the powers and duties of the governing body, its committees, its advisory groups, and the executive director. These bylaws and policies shall be reviewed and revised by the governing body as necessary.

b. The bylaws shall minimally specify the following:

- (1) The type of membership;
- (2) The term of appointment;
- (3) The frequency of meetings;
- (4) The attendance requirements; and
- (5) The quorum necessary to transact business.

c. The governing body shall maintain minutes of all meetings, and the minutes shall be available for review by the department and shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

- (1) Date of the meeting;
 - (2) Names of members attending;
 - (3) Topics discussed; and
 - (4) Decisions reached and actions taken.
- d. The duties of the governing body shall include but not necessarily be limited to:
- (1) Appointment of a qualified executive director, who shall have the responsibility and authority for the management of the program in accordance with the governing body's established policies;
 - (2) Establishment of effective controls to ensure that quality services are provided;
 - (3) Review and approval of the program's annual budget; and
 - (4) Approval of all contracts.
- e. The governing body shall approve policies and procedures for the effective operation of the program.
- f. The governing body shall be responsible for all funds, equipment, and supplies and the facility in which the program operates, if applicable. The governing body shall be responsible for the appropriateness and adequacy of services provided by the program.
- g. The governing body shall at least annually prepare a report, which shall include but not necessarily be limited to:
- (1) The name, address, occupation, and place of employment of each governing body member;
 - (2) Disclosure of any family relationship a member of the governing body has with a program staff member;
 - (3) The names and addresses of any owners or controlling parties, whether they are individuals, partnerships, a corporation body, or a subdivision of other bodies;
 - (4) Disclosure of any potential conflict of interest a member of the governing body may have.
- h. The governing body shall ensure that the program has malpractice, liability and workers' compensation insurance for all staff and a fidelity bond that covers all staff, if applicable.
- 155.21(2) *Executive director.*** The executive director shall have primary responsibility for program operations. The duties of the executive director shall be clearly defined in accordance with the policies established by the governing body.
- 155.21(3) *Clinical oversight.*** The program shall designate a treatment supervisor to oversee provision of licensed program services.
- 155.21(4) *Policies and procedures manual.*** The program shall maintain and implement a written policies and procedures manual that documents the program's compliance with these rules. The manual shall describe the program's licensed program services and related activities, specify the policies and procedures to be followed, and govern all staff.
- a. The manual shall have a table of contents.
 - b. Revisions to the manual shall be entered with the date and with the name and title of the staff person making the revisions.
- 155.21(5) *Staff development and training.*** The program's policies and procedures shall establish a staff development and training plan that encompasses all staff and all licensed program services, considers the professional continuing education requirements of certified and licensed staff, and is available to all staff.
- a. The program shall designate a staff person responsible for the staff development and training plan.
 - b. The staff person responsible for the staff development and training plan shall conduct an annual needs assessment.
 - c. The staff development and training plan shall describe orientation for new staff that includes an overview of the program and licensed program services, confidentiality, tuberculosis and bloodborne pathogens, including HIV/AIDS, and culturally and environmentally specific information. Orientation shall also address the specific responsibilities of each staff person and community resources specific to the staff person's responsibilities.
 - d. The staff development and training plan shall address training when program operations or licensed program services change.

e. The staff development and training plan may include on-site training activities. The program shall maintain minutes of on-site training that include the name and date of the training, the training topic, the name and title of the trainer, and the names of staff attending the training.

155.21(6) *Data reporting.* The program's policies and procedures shall describe how the program reports required data to the department in accordance with department requirements and processes.

155.21(7) *Fiscal management.* The program's policies and procedures shall ensure proper fiscal management, which shall include:

a. The preparation and maintenance of an annual written budget, which shall be reviewed and approved by the governing body prior to the beginning of the budget year.

b. A fiscal management system maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including internal controls to reasonably protect program assets. This shall be verified by an annual independent fiscal audit of the program by the state auditor's office or a certified public accountant based on an agreement entered into by the governing body. A program with an annual budget of \$100,000 or less shall conduct a fiscal audit no less than every three years.

c. An insurance program that provides for the protection of the physical and financial resources of the program and provides coverage for all people, buildings, and equipment. The insurance program shall be reviewed annually by the governing body.

155.21(8) *Personnel.* The program shall have personnel policies and procedures.

a. Personnel policies and procedures shall address:

- (1) Recruitment and selection of staff;
- (2) Wage and salary administration;
- (3) Promotions;
- (4) Employee benefits;
- (5) Working hours;
- (6) Vacation and sick leave;
- (7) Lines of authority;
- (8) Rules of conduct;
- (9) Disciplinary actions and termination;
- (10) Methods for handling cases of inappropriate patient care;
- (11) Work performance appraisal;
- (12) Staff accidents and safety;
- (13) Staff grievances;
- (14) Prohibition of sexual harassment;
- (15) Implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act as amended to August 1, 2025;
- (16) Implementation of the Drug-Free Workplace Act as amended to August 1, 2025;
- (17) Use of social media; and
- (18) Implementation of equal employment opportunity.

b. The program shall have for each position and each staff person a written job description that describes the duties of each position and staff and the qualifications required for each position.

(1) A staff person providing screening, OWI evaluation, assessment or treatment services in accordance with these rules shall be qualified as an addictive disorder professional by meeting at least one of the following conditions:

1. Be certified or licensed as a substance use disorder or problem gambling counselor by a national or state organization approved by the department.

2. Be licensed as a marital and family therapist or a mental health counselor under Iowa Code chapters 154D and 147, an independent social worker under Iowa Code chapters 154C and 147, or another independent professional authorized by the Iowa Code to diagnose and treat mental disorders as specified in the DSM.

3. Be licensed as a master social worker under Iowa Code chapters 154C and 147.

4. Be licensed as a bachelor social worker under Iowa Code chapters 154C and 147.

5. Be temporarily or provisionally certified or licensed as allowed under a certification or license acceptable to the department. Such staff person must meet all requirements of the temporary or provisional

certification or license, must be supervised by a staff person meeting one of the requirements of paragraphs “1” through “4” above, and must be fully certified or licensed within two years of the date on which the person began to provide licensed program services.

6. A staff person employed on and after July 1, 2010, who is not qualified as described in any of the paragraphs “1” through “5” above shall be deemed qualified while the person is in the process of being certified or licensed under a certification or license acceptable to the department. Such staff must meet the requirements of the certification or licensure process, must be supervised by a staff person meeting one of the requirements of paragraphs “1” through “4” above, and must be fully certified or licensed within two years of the date on which the person began to provide licensed program services. The two-year time frame is continuous from the person’s date of first employment by the program, including if the person changes employment from one program to another.

7. A person employed before July 1, 2010, and continuously since that date at a program licensed pursuant to this chapter, who is not qualified as described in any of the paragraphs “1” through “5” above, shall be deemed qualified as long as such person remains employed by that program and that program remains licensed. Such staff shall maintain a minimum of 30 hours of training every two years, including a minimum of 3 hours of ethics training, and shall be supervised by a staff person meeting at least one of the conditions of paragraphs “1” through “4” above.

(2) The program shall review job descriptions annually and whenever there is a change in a position’s duties or required qualifications.

(3) The program shall include job descriptions in the personnel section of the policies and procedures manual.

c. The program shall conduct a written evaluation of job performance with each staff person at least annually. The evaluation shall include the opportunity for the staff person to comment.

d. The program shall maintain a personnel record on each staff person. The record shall contain, as applicable:

(1) Verification of training, experience, qualifications, and professional credentials;

(2) Job performance evaluations;

(3) Incident reports;

(4) Disciplinary action taken; and

(5) Documentation of review of and agreement to adhere to confidentiality laws and regulations. This review and agreement shall occur prior to the staff person’s assumption of duties.

e. The personnel policies and procedures shall ensure confidentiality of personnel records and shall specify staff authorized to have access to personnel information.

f. The program shall notify the department in writing within ten days of being informed that a staff person has been sanctioned or disciplined by a certifying or licensing body. Such notice shall include the sanction or discipline order.

155.21(9) *Child abuse, dependent adult abuse and criminal history background checks.* The program’s policies and procedures shall address child abuse, dependent adult abuse and criminal history background checks.

a. The program shall prohibit mistreatment, neglect, or abuse of children and dependent adults and shall specify reporting and enforcement procedures. Alleged violations shall be reported immediately to the program’s executive director and appropriate department personnel. Policies and procedures on reporting alleged violations shall be in compliance with subrule 155.21(10). A staff person found to be in violation of Iowa Code sections 232.67 through 232.70, as substantiated by a department investigation, shall be subject to the program’s policies concerning termination.

b. For each staff person working with juveniles as set forth in Iowa Code section 125.14A or with dependent adults as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 235B, the personnel record shall contain:

(1) Documentation of a criminal history background check with the Iowa division of criminal investigation on all new staff applicants. The background check shall include asking whether the applicant has been convicted of a crime.

(2) A written, signed and dated statement furnished by a new staff applicant that discloses any substantiated report of child abuse, neglect or sexual abuse or dependent adult abuse.

(3) Documentation of a check prior to permanent acceptance of a person as staff, with the Iowa central registry for any substantiated reports of child abuse, neglect or sexual abuse pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.14A or substantiated reports of dependent adult abuse for all staff hired or accepted on or after July 1, 1994, pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 235B.

c. A person who has a record of a criminal conviction or founded child abuse report or founded dependent adult abuse report shall not be hired or accepted as staff unless an evaluation of the crime or founded child abuse or founded dependent adult abuse has been made by the department that concludes that the crime or founded child abuse or founded dependent adult abuse does not merit prohibition of employment. If a record of criminal conviction or founded child abuse or founded dependent adult abuse does exist, the person shall be offered the opportunity to complete and submit a Record Check Evaluation form. In its evaluation, the department will consider the nature and seriousness of the crime or founded abuse in relation to the position sought, the time elapsed since the commission of the crime or founded abuse, the circumstances under which the crime or founded abuse was committed, the degree of rehabilitation and the number of crimes or founded abuses committed by the person involved.

d. A staff person providing screening, OWI evaluation, assessment or treatment in accordance with this chapter shall complete the department's core training curriculum pursuant to Iowa Code sections 232.69 and 235B.16 within six months of initial employment or self-employment and every three years thereafter.

155.21(10) Patient records. The program's policies and procedures shall describe compilation, storage and dissemination of patient records and release or disclosure of information.

a. The policies and procedures shall ensure that:

(1) The program protects the patient record against loss, tampering or unauthorized disclosure of information;

(2) The content and format of patient records are uniform;

(3) All entries in the patient record are in chronological order, signed, dated and legible. When records are maintained electronically, a staff identification code number authorizing access shall be accepted in lieu of a signature;

(4) Each entry in the patient record is made in permanent ink, by typewriter, or by computer; and

(5) Entries in the patient record use language consistent with generally accepted standards of practice and do not include abstract terms, technical jargon or slang.

b. The program shall provide adequate physical facilities for the secure storage, processing and handling of patient records.

c. Appropriate patient records shall be readily accessible to staff as specifically authorized by program policy.

d. The program shall appropriately maintain and dispose of patient records. Patient records shall be maintained for not less than seven years from the date they are officially closed.

e. Each file cabinet or storage area containing patient records shall be locked.

f. The program shall release or disclose information on individuals seeking program services or on patients in strict accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) as amended to August 1, 2025, and state and federal confidentiality laws, rules and regulations.

(1) The confidentiality of substance use disorder patient records and information is protected by HIPAA as amended to August 1, 2025, and the regulations on confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records, 42 CFR Part 2 as amended to August 1, 2025, which implement federal statutory provisions, 42 U.S.C. 290dd-2 applicable to alcohol abuse patient records, and 42 U.S.C. 290ee-3 both as amended to August 1, 2025, applicable to drug abuse patient records.

(2) The confidentiality of problem gambling patient records and information is protected by HIPAA as amended to August 1, 2025, Iowa Code chapter 228 and section 22.7(35).

g. A program that provides licensed program services via electronic means shall inform the patient of the limitations and risks associated with such services and shall document in the patient record that such notice has been provided.

h. Upon receipt of a properly executed written release of information or authorization to disclose signed by the patient, the program shall release patient records in a timely manner. A program shall

not refuse to release patient records related to continuation of care solely because payment has not been received. A program may refuse to release patient records that are unrelated to continuation of care if payment has not been received. A program may refuse to file the reporting form required by 641—subrule 157.3(1), “Notice Iowa Code 321J—Confidential Medical Record,” reporting screening, evaluation, and treatment completion, if payment has not been received for such services.

155.21(11) *Assessment and admission.* The program’s policies and procedures shall address screening, assessment, referral and admission and documentation of such activities in the patient record.

a. The program shall conduct an assessment with each patient prior to admission unless the patient’s current risk factors indicate a need for immediate admission.

(1) If the program admits a patient based on a screening or initial assessment that indicates the patient requires immediate admission, that screening or initial assessment must be updated and expanded to a full assessment when the patient’s current risk factors are stabilized.

(2) The assessment shall be documented in the patient record and shall be organized in a manner that supports development of a treatment plan by the program or by any program to which the patient is referred.

b. The program shall implement a uniform assessment process that describes:

(1) The information to be gathered;

(2) Procedures for accepting a referral from another program, agency or organization;

(3) Procedures for referring a patient to another program, agency or organization.

c. A substance use disorder treatment program, problem gambling treatment program, or substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program shall update the assessment on an ongoing basis, when clinically indicated, and within the periods of time specified for each level of care in the management-of-care review process.

d. The results of each assessment shall be clearly explained to the patient, and to the patient’s family when appropriate, and such explanation shall be documented in the patient record.

e. At the time of admission, a substance use disorder treatment program, problem gambling treatment program, or substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment program shall document that the patient has been informed of:

(1) The general nature and goals of the program;

(2) Rules governing patient conduct and infractions that can lead to disciplinary action or discharge from the program;

(3) The hours during which services are available;

(4) The costs to be borne by the patient;

(5) Patient rights and responsibilities;

(6) Confidentiality laws, rules and regulations; and

(7) Safety and emergency procedures.

155.21(12) *Treatment plans.* The policies and procedures for substance use disorder treatment programs, problem gambling treatment programs, and substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment programs shall describe the program’s uniform process for developing individualized treatment plans based on ongoing assessment and documentation of such plans in the patient record.

a. Staff shall initiate development of the treatment plan as soon after the patient’s admission as is clinically feasible and within the period of time between admission and the review date specified for that level of care in the management-of-care review process.

b. The treatment plan shall minimally contain:

(1) A summary of assessment findings;

(2) Patient short- and long-term goals;

(3) The type and frequency of planned treatment activities;

(4) The staff responsible for the patient’s treatment; and

(5) Culturally and environmentally specific considerations.

c. Staff shall develop each treatment plan in partnership with the patient, with patient participation documented in the patient record. The treatment plan shall be written in a manner clearly understandable to the patient. Staff shall give the patient a copy of each treatment plan. The patient and staff shall review and

revise the treatment plan when clinically indicated and in accordance with the time frames specified in the management-of-care review process.

d. Treatment plan reviews shall be based on ongoing assessment and shall specify the indicated level of care and licensed program services and any revision of treatment plan goals. The date of the review and any revision of the treatment plan shall be documented in the patient record.

155.21(13) Progress notes. The policies and procedures for substance use disorder treatment programs, problem gambling treatment programs, and substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment programs shall describe the program's uniform process for reviewing a patient's current status and progress in meeting treatment plan goals and documenting such review in the patient record.

a. Progress notes shall include the date each service was provided or observation was made and the name and title of the staff person providing each service.

b. Staff shall enter a progress note following each individual counseling session.

c. Staff shall enter a summary progress note at least weekly for group counseling sessions.

d. Progress notes that involve subjective interpretations of a patient's status or progress should be supplemented with a description of the behavioral observations that were the basis for the interpretation.

155.21(14) Patient record contents. The program's policies and procedures shall require that a record be maintained for each patient and shall specify the contents of the patient record.

a. The patient record shall include:

(1) Any screening;

(2) Each assessment;

(3) Results of any physical examination or laboratory test;

(4) Admission information;

(5) Any report from a referring source or outside resource;

(6) Notes from any case conference, consultation, care coordination or case management;

(7) Any correspondence related to the patient, including letters, electronic communications and telephone conversations;

(8) Any treatment consent form;

(9) Any release of information or authorization to disclose;

(10) Notes on any service provided; and

(11) Any incident report.

b. For substance use disorder treatment programs, problem gambling treatment programs, and substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment programs, the patient record shall also include:

(1) Treatment plans;

(2) Management-of-care reviews;

(3) Medication records, which shall allow for the monitoring of all medications administered and self-administered and detection of adverse drug reactions;

(4) Progress notes;

(5) Discharge summaries completed within 30 days of discharge, which shall be sufficiently detailed to identify the types of services the patient received, action taken to address specific problems identified, and plans for services and referrals postdischarge.

c. For problem gambling treatment programs and substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment programs, the patient record shall also include documentation of financial counseling services that assist problem gambling patients in preparing a budget and addressing financial debt options, including restitution and bankruptcy.

155.21(15) Drug screening. The program's policies and procedures shall address collection of drug-screening specimens and utilization of drug-screening results. Such policies may state that the program does not conduct drug screening.

a. A specimen obtained from a patient shall be collected under direct supervision and analyzed in accordance with program policies, or the program shall have a policy in place to reduce the patient's ability to alter the drug screening.

b. Any laboratory used by the program for drug screening and analysis shall comply with federal and state requirements.

c. A program conducting on-site drug screening shall comply with the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act regulations as amended to August 1, 2025.

d. The manner in which drug-screening results are utilized shall be documented in the patient record.

155.21(16) *Medical and mental health services.* The program's policies and procedures shall address patient medical and mental health conditions.

a. In addition to assessment of biomedical conditions and complications as described in the ASAM criteria, the program shall take a medical history and perform a physical examination and necessary laboratory tests as follows for patients admitted to the level of care specified:

(1) Medically managed intensive inpatient treatment and medically monitored intensive inpatient treatment: within 24 hours of admission.

(2) Clinically managed high-intensity residential treatment and clinically managed medium-intensity residential treatment: within seven days of admission.

(3) Clinically managed low-intensity residential treatment: within 21 days of admission.

(4) Crisis stabilization services and opioid treatment program services: within 24 hours of admission.

b. A program may accept a medical history or physical examination from a qualified source if the history or examination was completed no more than 90 days prior to the patient's current admission.

c. In addition to assessment of emotional, behavioral, and cognitive conditions and complications as described in the ASAM criteria, a program may accept a mental health history from a qualified source if the history was completed no more than three days prior to the patient's current admission.

155.21(17) *Emergency services.* The program's policies and procedures shall address the availability of emergency services for substance use disorders and medical and mental health conditions.

a. Emergency services shall be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

b. Emergency services may be provided by the program or by any other qualified individual, institution, facility, or other legal entity.

c. The program shall communicate the availability of emergency services by posting notice at facilities, having a recorded message on the program's telephone system, posting notice on the program's website and through program materials.

155.21(18) *Medication control.* The program's policies and procedures shall describe how medications are administered or self-administered in accordance with federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations. Such policies may state that the program does not conduct medication administration or self-administration.

a. Staff authorized to administer medications shall be qualified, and a current list of such staff shall be maintained.

b. Medication shall be administered only in accordance with the instructions of the attending prescriber. The type and amount of the medication, the time and date, and the staff person administering the medication shall be documented in the patient record.

c. Self-administration of medication shall be observed by a staff person who has been oriented to the program's policies and procedures on self-administration. Self-administration of medication shall be permitted only when the patient's medication is clearly labeled. The policies and procedures on self-administration shall include:

(1) Medications are ordered or prescribed by a prescriber.

(2) The prescriber agrees that the patient can self-administer the medication.

(3) The medication taken and how and when the medication is taken are documented in the patient record.

d. Prescription medication shall not be administered to or self-administered by a patient without a written order signed by a prescriber. All prescribed medications shall be clearly labeled indicating the patient's full name, the prescriber's name, the prescription number, the name and strength of the medication, the dosage, the directions for use, and the date of issue and the name, address and telephone number of the pharmacy or prescriber issuing the medication. Medications shall be packaged and labeled according to state and federal guidelines.

e. If a medication the patient brings to the program is not used, it shall be packaged, sealed and stored. The sealed package of medication shall be returned to the patient, family or designee at the time of discharge.

f. Accountability and control of medications.

(1) There shall be a specific routine for medication administration, indicating dose schedules and standardization of abbreviations.

(2) There shall be specific methods for control and accountability of medication products throughout the program.

(3) The staff person in charge of medications shall provide for monthly inspection of all storage units.

(4) Prescription medication containers having soiled, damaged, illegible, or makeshift labels shall be returned to the issuing pharmacist, pharmacy, or prescriber for relabeling or disposal.

(5) Unused prescription medication prescribed for a patient who leaves a program without the patient's medication shall be destroyed by a staff person with a staff witness, and a notation shall be made in the patient record. When a patient is discharged or leaves the program, medication currently being administered shall be sent, in the original container, with the patient or with a responsible agent, as approved by a prescriber.

g. Medication storage shall be maintained in accordance with the security requirements of federal, state and local laws.

(1) All medication shall be maintained in locked storage. Controlled substances shall be maintained in a locked box within the locked cabinet.

(2) Medications requiring refrigeration shall be kept in a refrigerator and separated from food and other items.

(3) Disinfectants and medication for external use shall be stored separately from internal and injectable medications.

(4) The medication for each patient shall be stored in the original container.

(5) All poisonous or caustic medication shall be plainly labeled; stored separately from other medication in a specific well-illuminated cabinet, closet, or storeroom and made accessible only to authorized staff.

h. Prescription medication provided to a patient shall be dispensed only from a licensed pharmacy in the state of Iowa in accordance with the pharmacy laws in the Iowa Code, from a licensed pharmacy in another state according to the laws of that state, or by a licensed prescriber.

i. Prescription medication prescribed for one patient shall not be administered to or allowed to be in the possession of another patient.

j. Any unusual patient reaction to a medication shall be documented in the patient record and reported to the prescriber immediately.

k. Dilution or reconstitution and labeling of medication shall be done only by a licensed pharmacist.

155.21(19) Management of care and discharge planning. The program's policies and procedures shall use the ASAM criteria for assessment, admission, continued service and discharge decisions and shall describe management-of-care processes.

a. The program shall conduct care coordination to meet each patient's needs and promote effective outcomes.

b. The program shall conduct management-of-care activities at least minimally within the time frames specified for each level of care.

(1) Medically managed intensive inpatient treatment and medically monitored intensive inpatient treatment: daily.

(2) Clinically managed high-intensity residential treatment, clinically managed medium-intensity residential treatment, partial/day treatment, and intensive outpatient treatment: within seven days of the patient's admission.

(3) Clinically managed low-intensity residential treatment and outpatient treatment: within 30 days of the patient's admission.

c. The program shall coordinate patient care with other programs for any licensed program service for which the program is not licensed and with qualified individuals and organizations for any related

services the program does not provide, such as crisis stabilization, medical services, mental health services, and social services.

d. At the time of the patient's admission, the program shall initiate discharge planning that includes a determination of the patient's continued need for licensed program services and development of a plan to address ongoing patient needs postdischarge.

155.21(20) *Quality improvement.* The program's policies and procedures shall describe a written quality improvement plan that encompasses all licensed program services and related program operations.

a. The program shall designate a staff person responsible for the quality improvement plan.

b. The quality improvement plan shall describe and document monitoring, problem-solving and evaluation activities designed to systematically identify and resolve problems and make continued improvements.

(1) The quality improvement plan shall include specific goals, objectives, and methods.

(2) The quality improvement plan shall include objective criteria to measure its effectiveness.

c. The program shall document whether the quality of patient care and program operations are improved and identified problems are resolved.

d. The program shall communicate quality improvement plan activities and findings to all staff.

e. Quality improvement plan findings are used to detect trends, patterns of performance, and potential problems that affect patient care and program operations.

f. The program shall evaluate the effectiveness of the quality improvement plan at least annually and revise the plan as necessary.

155.21(21) *Facility safety and cleanliness.* The program's policies and procedures shall ensure that program physical facilities are clean, well-ventilated, heated, free from vermin, and appropriately furnished and are designed, constructed, equipped, and maintained in a manner that provides for the physical safety of patients, concerned persons, visitors and staff.

a. If required by local jurisdiction, the program shall maintain a certification of occupancy.

b. During all phases of construction or alterations of buildings, the level of life safety shall not be diminished in any occupied area. The construction shall be in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local codes. New construction shall comply with Iowa Code chapter 104A and all applicable federal and local codes and provide for safe and convenient use by disabled individuals.

c. The program shall have specific policies and procedures for each of the following:

(1) Identification, development, implementation, maintenance and review of safety policies and procedures.

(2) Promotion and maintenance of an ongoing, facilitywide hazard surveillance program to detect and report all safety hazards.

(3) Safe and proper disposal of biohazardous waste.

(4) Stairways, halls, and aisles that shall be of substantial, nonslippery material, maintained in a good state of repair, adequately lighted and kept free from obstructions at all times. All stairways shall have handrails.

(5) Radiators, registers, and steam and hot water pipes, each of which shall have protective covering or insulation. Electrical outlets and switches shall have wall plates.

(6) For programs serving juveniles, fuse boxes that shall be under lock and key or six feet above the floor.

(7) Safe and proper handling and storage of hazardous materials.

(8) Prohibition against weapon possession; safe and proper removal of weapons.

(9) Swimming pools that shall conform to state and local health and safety rules and regulations. Adult supervision shall be provided at all times when juveniles are using the pool.

(10) Ponds, lakes, or any bodies of water located on or near the program and accessible to patients, concerned persons, visitors and staff.

(11) The written plan to be followed in the event of fire or tornado. The plan shall be conspicuously displayed at the facility.

155.21(22) *Therapeutic environment.* The program's policies and procedures shall provide for the establishment of an environment that preserves human dignity. Program facilities shall have adequate space for the program to provide licensed program services.

a. The program's policies and procedures shall include a description of how all licensed program services are accessible to people with disabilities or how the program provides accommodations for people with disabilities. All programs shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act as amended to August 1, 2025.

b. The waiting or reception areas shall be of adequate size and be located so as to ensure patient confidentiality.

c. Staff shall be available in waiting or reception areas to address the needs of the patients, potential patients, concerned persons, and visitors.

d. The program's policies and procedures shall include:

- (1) Possession and use of chemical substances in the facility.
- (2) Prohibition of smoking.
- (3) Prohibition of the sale or other provision of any tobacco product.
- (4) Informing patients of their legal and human rights at the time of admission.
- (5) Patient communication, opinions, or grievances, with a mechanism for redress.
- (6) Prohibition of sexual harassment.
- (7) Patient right to privacy.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.22(125,135) Inpatient and residential program facilities. Specific standards apply for programs providing clinically managed low-intensity residential treatment, clinically managed medium-intensity residential treatment, clinically managed high-intensity residential treatment, medically monitored intensive inpatient treatment, and medically managed intensive inpatient treatment. The program's policies and procedures shall address each standard.

155.22(1) *Health and fire safety inspections.* Inpatient and residential programs shall comply with applicable department of inspections, appeals, and licensing rules; state fire marshal's rules and fire ordinances; and applicable local health, fire, occupancy, and safety regulations. The program shall maintain documentation of such compliance.

a. Inpatient and residential programs shall comply with standards for food service sanitation in accordance with rules promulgated by the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing pursuant to 481—Chapter 30 and Iowa Code chapter 137F.

b. The use of door locks or closed sections shall be documented in written policies and procedures approved by the fire marshal and governing body.

155.22(2) *Emergency preparedness.* Inpatient and residential programs shall have a written emergency preparedness plan for continuation of licensed program services during an emergency or disaster.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.23(125,135) Specific standards for inpatient and residential programs. The program's policies and procedures shall address each standard.

155.23(1) *Hours of operation.* Inpatient and residential programs shall operate seven days per week, 24 hours per day.

155.23(2) *Meals.* Inpatient and residential programs shall provide a minimum of three meals per day to each patient. A program where patients are not present during mealtime shall make provisions to make available the necessary meals. Menus shall be prepared in consultation with a dietitian. If patients are allowed to prepare meals, the program shall document conformity with all commonly accepted policies and procedures of state health rules and regulations and food hygiene.

155.23(3) *Consultation with counsel.* Patients shall have opportunity for and access to consultation with legal counsel at any reasonable time.

155.23(4) *Visitation with family and friends.*

a. Each patient shall have opportunities for continuing contact with family and friends. If such contact is clinically contraindicated, it may be restricted. Any restriction shall be approved by the treatment supervisor and the executive director. Justification for the restriction shall be documented in the patient record. Any restriction shall be reviewed within three calendar days by the treatment supervisor, who may continue or end the restriction. Continuation of a restriction shall be documented in the patient record and shall be reviewed by the treatment supervisor every three calendar days.

b. The program shall establish visiting hours, which shall be conspicuously displayed at the facility in such a manner to be visible to those entering the facility.

155.23(5) *Telephone use.*

a. Each patient shall have opportunities to conduct private telephone conversations. If such conversations are clinically contraindicated, they may be restricted. Any restriction shall be approved by the treatment supervisor and the executive director. Justification for the restriction shall be documented in the patient record. Any restriction shall be reviewed within three calendar days by the treatment supervisor, who may continue or end the restriction. Continuation of a restriction shall be documented in the patient record and shall be reviewed by the treatment supervisor every three calendar days.

b. The program shall establish telephone hours. Emergency telephone conversations may be received at the time of the call or made when necessary.

155.23(6) *Written communication.*

a. Each patient shall have opportunities to conduct private written communications. If such communications are clinically contraindicated, they may be restricted. Any restriction shall be approved by the treatment supervisor and the executive director. Justification for the restriction shall be documented in the patient record. Any restriction shall be reviewed within three calendar days by the treatment supervisor, who may continue or end the restriction. Continuation of a restriction shall be documented in the patient record and shall be reviewed by the treatment supervisor every three calendar days.

b. The program shall establish access to written communications. The program shall not intercept, read, or censor the U.S. mail.

155.23(7) *Facility.* Inpatient and residential program facilities shall be appropriate for 24-hour occupancy.

a. Patient bedrooms shall include:

- (1) A sturdily constructed bed;
- (2) A clean mattress protected with a clean mattress pad;
- (3) A designated space for personal possessions and for hanging clothing in proximity to the sleeping area; and

(4) Curtains or window blinds on any windows.

b. Sleeping areas.

(1) Sleeping areas shall include doors for privacy.

(2) Sleeping areas shall include partitioning or placement of furniture to provide privacy for all patients.

(3) The number of patients in a room shall be appropriate to the goals of the facility and to the ages, developmental levels, and clinical needs of the patients.

(4) Patients will be allowed to keep and display personal belongings and add personal touches to the decoration of their rooms in accordance with program policy.

(5) Staff shall respect the patient's right to privacy by knocking on the door of the patient's room before entering.

c. Clean linen, towels and washcloths shall be available minimally on a weekly basis and more often as needed.

d. Bathrooms.

(1) Bathrooms shall provide the facilities necessary for patients' personal hygiene and personal privacy, including:

1. A safe supply of hot and cold running potable water;
2. Clean towels, electric hand dryers or paper towel dispensers, toilet paper and soap;
3. Natural or mechanical ventilation capable of removing odors;

4. Tubs or showers that have slip-proof surfaces;
5. Partitions with doors that provide privacy if a bathroom has multiple toilet stools; and
6. Toilets, wash basins, and other plumbing or sanitary facilities that shall at all times be maintained in good operating condition.

(2) The ratio of bathroom facilities to inpatient and residential patients shall be one tub or shower head per 12 patients, one wash basin per 12 patients and one toilet per 8 patients.

(3) If the facility is coeducational, the program shall designate and so identify separate bathrooms for male and female patients.

e. The written plan to be followed in the event of fire or tornado shall be conspicuously displayed on each floor or in each area that patients, concerned persons, staff or visitors occupy at the facility and shall be explained to all inpatient and residential patients as a part of their orientation to the program. Fire drills shall be conducted at least monthly, and tornado drills shall be conducted monthly from April through October.

f. Written reports of annual inspections by state or local fire safety officials or private fire protection companies approved by the department shall be maintained with records of corrective action taken by the program based on recommendations articulated in such reports.

g. Every facility shall have an adequate water supply from an approved source. A municipal water system shall meet this requirement. Private water sources shall be tested annually.

h. The facility shall allow for the following:

- (1) Areas in which a patient may be alone when appropriate; and
- (2) Areas for private conversations with others.

i. Articles of grooming and personal hygiene that are appropriate to the patient's age, developmental level, and clinical state shall be readily available in a space reserved near the patient's sleeping area. If access to such articles is clinically contraindicated as approved by the treatment supervisor, a patient's personal articles may be kept under lock and key by staff. Staff shall explain to the patient the conditions under which the articles may be used. Justification for this restriction shall be documented in the patient record.

j. If patients maintain their own living quarters or perform day-to-day housekeeping activities, these responsibilities shall be clearly defined in writing and be a part of the patient orientation program. Staff assistance and equipment shall be provided as needed.

k. Patients shall be allowed to wear their own clothing in accordance with program rules. If clothing is provided by programs, it shall be suited to the climate and appropriate. A laundry room shall be accessible so patients may wash their clothing.

l. The program shall ensure that the use and location of noise-producing equipment and appliances, such as television sets, radios, computers, and CD players, do not interfere with clinical and therapeutic activities.

m. The program shall provide recreation and outdoor activities unless clinically contraindicated.

155.23(8) Religion-culture. Program policies and procedures shall include a written description of any religious orientation, religious practice, or religious restrictions. For juvenile patients, this description shall be provided to the patient, parent(s) or guardian, and placing agency at the time of admission in compliance with HIPAA as amended to August 1, 2025, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), 42 CFR Part 2 as amended to August 1, 2025, regulations on the confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records. For adult patients, this information shall be available during orientation. The patient shall have the opportunity to participate in religious activities and services in accordance with the patient's faith or that of a patient's parent(s) or guardian if the patient is a minor. The program shall, when necessary and reasonable, arrange transportation to religious activities.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.24(125,135) Specific standards for inpatient and residential programs licensed to provide services to juveniles. Inpatient and residential programs that provide services to juveniles under the age of 18 shall also comply with the following standards. The program's policies and procedures shall address each standard.

155.24(1) *Personal possessions.* A program shall allow a patient to bring personal belongings. The program may limit or supervise the use of these items. The program shall ensure that each patient has adequate, clean, well-fitting, attractive, and seasonable clothing as required for health, comfort, and physical well-being. The clothes should be appropriate to the patient's individual needs, age, and sex.

155.24(2) *Family involvement.* The program shall encourage family involvement.

155.24(3) *Money.* Money earned or received as a gift or as an allowance by a patient shall be that patient's personal property. The program shall maintain a separate accounting system for patient money and shall address the patient's use of funds.

155.24(4) *Discipline.* The program's methods for control and discipline of juveniles shall be available to all staff and to the juvenile's family. Staff shall be in control of and responsible for discipline at all times. Discipline shall not include withholding basic necessities such as food, clothing, or sleep.

a. The program shall prohibit staff or patients from utilizing corporal punishment as a method of disciplining or correcting patients. This policy shall be communicated in writing to all staff.

b. The program's written policies on behavior expectations shall be made available to the patient and the patient's parent(s) or guardian, including:

(1) The general expectations of behavior, including the program's rules and practices.

(2) The range of reasonable consequences that may be used to deal with inappropriate behavior.

155.24(5) *Number of staff.* The program shall have staff coverage seven days per week, 24 hours per day. The number and qualifications of the staff will vary depending on the needs of the patients.

a. The program shall have a 24-hour supervisory consultation on-call system. During prime programming time, there shall be at least a one-to-eight staff-to-patient ratio.

b. Comprehensive residential facilities, as defined in 441—Chapter 115, shall have at least a one-to-five staff-to-patient ratio during prime programming time. A staff person shall be in each living unit at all times when juveniles are in residence, and there shall be a minimum of three nighttime checks between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m. These checks shall be logged. The program's policies and procedures shall address nighttime checks.

c. The program shall define its prime programming time.

155.24(6) *Illness, accident, death, or absence from the inpatient or residential program.* The program shall notify the patient's parent(s), guardian, and responsible agency of any serious illness, incident involving serious bodily injury, absence, or removal of the juvenile from the facility in compliance with HIPAA as amended to August 1, 2025, and DHHS, 42 CFR Part 2 as amended to August 1, 2025, regulations on the confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records. In the event of the death of a patient, the program shall immediately notify the prescriber, the patient's parent(s) or guardian, the placing agency, and the appropriate state authority.

155.24(7) *Educational services.* The program's educational program shall meet the requirements of the department of education and shall be available for each patient in accordance with abilities and needs.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.25(125,135) Specific standards for substance use assessment and OWI evaluation-only programs. Programs that provide substance use assessment and OWI evaluation-only services shall also comply with the following standards. The program's policies and procedures shall address each standard.

155.25(1) A program conducting OWI evaluations on persons convicted of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI) pursuant to Iowa Code section 321J.2 and on persons whose driver's license or nonresident operating privileges are revoked under Iowa Code chapter 321J shall do so in accordance with 641—Chapter 157.

155.25(2) The program shall make its fees public and shall inform potential patients of the fee at the time the assessment or evaluation is scheduled.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.26 to 155.33 Reserved.

641—155.34(125,135) Specific standards for enhanced treatment services.

155.34(1) Standards. Substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment programs licensed to provide enhanced treatment services shall also comply with the following standards. The program's policies and procedures shall address each standard.

155.34(2) Personnel. The program shall meet the requirements in subrule 155.21(8). In addition:

- a. The program's policies and procedures shall include job descriptions for positions that provide prevention services for substance use disorders and problem gambling, treatment for substance use disorders and problem gambling, services for medical conditions, and services for mental health conditions.
- b. The program shall have staff on site who are qualified to provide prevention and early intervention services for substance use disorders and problem gambling, treatment for substance use disorders and problem gambling, services for medical conditions, and services for mental health conditions.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.35(125,135) Specific standards for opioid treatment programs. All programs that use methadone or other medications approved by the Food and Drug Administration under Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355 as amended to August 1, 2025) and by the state of Iowa for use in the treatment of opioid addiction shall comply with this rule; HIPAA, as amended to August 1, 2025; and Part II, DHHS, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 42 CFR Part 8, Opioid Drugs in Maintenance and Detoxification Treatment of Opioid Addiction, effective February 2, 2024, and as amended to August 1, 2025.

155.35(1) Required approvals. All opioid treatment programs shall be licensed or approved by the department and shall maintain all other approvals required by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, SAMHSA and the Iowa board of pharmacy in order to provide services.

155.35(2) Central registry system. To prevent simultaneous enrollment of a patient in more than one program, all opioid treatment programs shall participate in a central registry as established by the department.

Prior to admission of an applicant to an opioid treatment program, the program shall submit to the registry the applicant's name, birth date, and date of intended admission, and any other information required for the clearance procedure. No person shall be admitted to a program who is found by the registry to be participating in another such program. All opioid treatment programs shall report all admissions, discharges, and transfers to the registry immediately. All information reported to the registry from the programs and all information reported to the programs from the registry shall be treated as confidential in accordance with HIPAA as amended to August 1, 2025, and regulations on the confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records, DHHS, 42 CFR Part 2 as amended to August 1, 2025.

a. **Definitions.** For purposes of this subrule:

"Central registry" means the system through which the department obtains patient identifying information about individuals applying for maintenance treatment for the purpose of preventing an individual's concurrent enrollment in more than one such program.

"Opioid treatment program" means a withdrawal management or maintenance treatment program that is required to report patient identifying information to the central registry and that is located in the state.

b. **Restrictions on disclosure.**

(1) A program may disclose patient identifying information to a central registry for the purpose of preventing the multiple enrollment of a patient only if:

1. The disclosure is made when:
 - The patient is admitted for treatment; or
 - The treatment is interrupted, resumed or terminated.
2. The disclosure is limited to:
 - Patient identifying information; and
 - Relevant dates of admission.

(2) The program shall inform the patient of the required disclosure prior to admission.

c. **Use of information limited to prevention of multiple enrollments.** Any information disclosed to the central registry to prevent multiple enrollments shall not be redisclosed by the registry nor shall such information be used for any other purpose than the prevention of multiple enrollments unless so authorized

by court order in accordance with HIPAA as amended to August 1, 2025, and 42 CFR Part 2 as amended to August 1, 2025.

d. Permitted disclosure by the central registry to prevent a multiple enrollment. If a program petitions the central registry and an identified patient is enrolled in another program, the registry may disclose:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the program in which the patient is currently enrolled to the inquiring program; and

(2) The name, address, and telephone number of the inquiring program to the program in which the patient is currently enrolled. The programs may communicate as necessary to verify that no error has been made and to prevent or eliminate any multiple enrollment.

155.35(3) Admission requirements.

a. Prior to or at the time of a patient's admission to an opioid treatment program, the program shall conduct a comprehensive assessment so as to determine appropriateness for admission.

b. The program shall verify, to the extent possible, the patient's name, address, and date of birth.

c. Determination and documentation.

(1) An OTP shall maintain current procedures designed to ensure that patients are admitted to treatment by qualified personnel who have determined, using accepted medical criteria, that:

1. The person meets diagnostic criteria for a moderate to severe OUD; or

2. The individual has an active moderate to severe OUD, or OUD in remission, or is at high risk for recurrence or overdose.

(2) Such decisions must be appropriately documented in the patient's clinical record. In addition, a health care practitioner shall ensure that each patient voluntarily chooses treatment with MOUD, that all relevant facts concerning the use of MOUD are clearly and adequately explained to the patient, and that each patient provides informed consent to treatment.

(3) When physiological addiction cannot be clearly documented, the program physician or an appropriately trained staff member designated and supervised by the physician shall record in the patient's record the criteria used to determine the patient's current physiologic dependence and history of addiction. In the latter circumstance, the program physician shall review, date, and countersign the supervised staff member's evaluation to demonstrate the physician's agreement with the evaluation. The program physician shall make the final determination concerning a patient's physiologic dependence and history of addiction.

(4) When a patient has voluntarily left an opioid treatment program in good standing and seeks readmission within two years of discharge, the program shall document the following information about the patient:

1. Prior opioid treatment of six months or more; and

2. That in the physician's medical judgment, treatment of the patient is warranted. Such documentation shall be entered in the patient's record by the program physician.

d. The program shall collect a drug screening sample for analysis. Where dependence is substantially verified through other indicators, a negative drug screen will not necessarily preclude admission to the program.

e. Prior to a patient's admission, the program shall confirm with the central registry that the patient is not currently enrolled in another opioid treatment program.

f. If a potential patient has previously been enrolled in another program, the admitting program shall request from the previous program a copy of the patient's assessment data, treatment plan, and discharge summary including the type of or reason for discharge. All programs subject to these rules shall promptly respond to such a request upon receipt of a valid release of information.

g. A person under the age of 18 is required to have had two documented attempts at short-term withdrawal management or drug-free treatment to be eligible for maintenance treatment. A one-week waiting period is required after such a short-term withdrawal management attempt, however, before an attempt is repeated. The program physician shall document in the patient's record that the patient continues to be, or is again, physiologically dependent on narcotic drugs. No person under 18 years of age may be admitted to OTP treatment unless a parent, legal guardian, or responsible adult designated by the relevant state authority consents in writing to such treatment.

h. Program staff shall ensure that a patient is voluntarily participating in the program, and the patient shall sign a Consent to Treatment Form.

i. Pregnant patients may be admitted to opioid treatment in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Evidence of current physiological dependency is not needed if the program physician certifies the pregnancy and, in the physician's reasonable judgment, finds treatment to be justified. Documentation of all findings and justifications for admission shall be documented in the patient's record by the program physician prior to the administration of the initial dose of medication.

(2) Pregnant patients shall be offered comprehensive prenatal care. If the program cannot provide prenatal services, the program shall assist the patient in obtaining such services and shall coordinate ongoing care with the collateral provider.

(3) The program physician shall document that the patient has been informed of the possible risks to the unborn child from the use of medication and the risks of continued use of illicit substances.

(4) Should a program have a waiting list for admission to the program, pregnant patients shall be given priority.

155.35(4) *Placement, admission and assessment.* The program shall have written criteria for considering an individual for placement and admission. In addition, the program shall maintain current procedures to ensure that patients are admitted to maintenance treatment by qualified staff who have determined by using accepted medical criteria, such as those outlined in the DSM.

a. The program shall require each patient to undergo an initial medical examination. The initial medical examination is comprised of two parts:

(1) A screening examination to ensure that the patient meets criteria for admission and that there are no contraindications to treatment with MOUD; and

(2) A full history and examination to determine the patient's broader health status, with lab testing as determined to be required by an appropriately licensed practitioner. A patient's refusal to undergo lab testing for co-occurring physical health conditions should not preclude the patient from access to treatment, provided such refusal does not have potential to negatively impact treatment with medications.

b. Assuming there are no contraindications, a patient may commence treatment with MOUD after the screening examination has been completed. Both the screening examination and full examination must be completed by an appropriately licensed practitioner. If the licensed practitioner is not an OTP practitioner, the screening examination must be completed no more than seven days prior to OTP admission. Where the examination is performed outside of the OTP, the written results and narrative of the examination, as well as available lab testing results, must be transmitted, consistent with applicable privacy laws, to the OTP and verified by an OTP practitioner.

c. A full in-person physical examination, including the results of serology and other tests that are considered to be clinically appropriate, must be completed within 14 calendar days following a patient's admission to the OTP. The full examination can be completed by a non-OTP practitioner if the examination is verified by a licensed OTP practitioner as being true and accurate and transmitted in accordance with applicable privacy laws.

d. Serology testing and other testing as deemed medically appropriate by the licensed OTP practitioner based on the screening or full history and examination, drawn not more than 30 days prior to admission to the OTP, may form part of the full history and examination.

e. The screening and full examination may be completed via telehealth for those patients being admitted for treatment at the OTP with either buprenorphine or methadone if a practitioner or primary care provider determines that an adequate evaluation of the patient can be accomplished via telehealth. When using telehealth, the following caveats apply:

(1) In evaluating patients for treatment with Schedule II medications (such as methadone), audiovisual telehealth platforms must be used, except when not available to the patient, in which case, it is acceptable to use audio-only devices but only when the patient is in the presence of a licensed practitioner who is registered to prescribe (including dispense) controlled medications. The OTP practitioner shall review the examination results and order treatment medications as indicated.

(2) In evaluating patients for treatment with Schedule III medications or medications not classified as a controlled medication, audiovisual or audio-only platforms may be used. The OTP practitioner shall review the examination results and order treatment medications as indicated.

f. The medical evaluation of the patient shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) A complete medical history;
- (2) An assessment of the patient's current psychological and mental status;
- (3) A physical examination, including examination for:
 1. Pulmonary, liver, or cardiac abnormalities;
 2. Infectious disease; and
 3. Dermatologic sequela of addiction;
- (4) Laboratory tests, including:
 1. Serological test for syphilis; and
 2. Urine screening for drugs;
- (5) An intradermal PPD (tuberculosis skin test) and review of tetanus immunization status; and
- (6) When indicated, an EKG, chest X-ray, pap smear, pregnancy test, sickle cell screening, complete blood count and white cell differential, multiphasic chemistry profile, routine and microscopic urinalysis, or other tests indicated by the patient's condition. A patient's refusal to undergo lab testing for co-occurring physical health conditions should not preclude the patient from access to treatment, provided such refusal does not have potential to negatively impact treatment with medications.

155.35(5) *Treatment plans.* Based upon the initial assessment, an individualized written treatment plan shall be developed and recorded in the patient's case record.

a. A treatment plan shall be developed and shall delineate the patient's immediate needs and the actions required to meet these needs.

b. The treatment plan shall be developed as soon after the patient's admission as is clinically feasible but no later than 30 days following the patient's admission to an outpatient opioid maintenance treatment program.

c. Treatment plans shall be developed in partnership with the patient. Comprehensive treatment plans shall be reviewed by the primary counselor and the patient as often as necessary but no less than every 90 days during the first year and semiannually each subsequent year for opioid treatment modalities. Treatment plans shall be reviewed by the program physician on an annual basis.

155.35(6) *Rehabilitative services.*

a. OTPs must provide adequate substance use disorder counseling and psychoeducation to each patient as clinically necessary and mutually agreed upon, including harm reduction education and recovery-oriented counseling. This counseling shall be provided by a program counselor, qualified by education, training, or experience to assess the psychological and sociological background of patients and engage with patients, to contribute to the appropriate care plan for the patient and to monitor and update patient progress. Patient refusal of counseling shall not preclude the patient from receiving MOUD.

b. OTPs must provide counseling on preventing exposure to, and the transmission of, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), viral hepatitis, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and either directly provide services and treatments or actively link to treatment each patient admitted or readmitted to treatment who has received positive test results for these conditions from an initial or periodic medical examination.

c. OTPs must provide directly, or through referral to adequate and reasonably accessible community resources, vocational training, education, and employment services for patients who request such services or for whom these needs have been identified and mutually agreed upon as beneficial by the patient and program staff.

155.35(7) *Medication administration.*

a. The program physician shall determine the patient's initial and subsequent dose of medication and on-site dosing schedule and shall assume responsibility for the amount of the narcotic drug administered or dispensed and shall record, date, and sign in each patient's case record each change in the dosage schedule. The physician shall directly communicate orders to the pharmacy or registered or licensed personnel

supervising medication administration. The program physician may communicate such orders verbally; however, orders shall be reduced to writing and countersigned within 72 hours by the program physician.

b. For each new patient enrolled in an OTP, the initial dose of methadone shall be individually determined and shall include consideration of the type(s) of opioid(s) involved in the patient's OUD, other medications or substances being taken, medical history, and severity of opioid withdrawal. The total dose for the first day should not exceed 50 milligrams unless the OTP practitioner, licensed under the appropriate state law and registered under the appropriate state and federal laws to administer or dispense MOUD, finds sufficient medical rationale, including but not limited to if the patient is transferring from another OTP on a higher dose that has been verified, and documents in the patient's record that a higher dose was clinically indicated.

(1) Medication shall be administered by a professional authorized by law.

(2) No medication shall be administered until the patient has completed admission procedures unless the patient enters the program on a weekend and the central registry cannot be contacted. If, in the clinical judgment of the program physician, a patient is experiencing an emergency situation, the admission procedures may be completed on the following workday.

c. Administration.

(1) Take-home medication shall be labeled in accordance with state and federal law and have childproof caps.

(2) A medication administration log shall be kept in the dosing area and in the patient's case record. The amount of medication administered and the signature of the staff member authorized to administer the medication shall also be included in the patient's case record. No dose shall be administered until the patient has been positively identified and the dosage amount has been compared with the currently ordered and documented dosage level.

(3) Ingestion shall be observed and verified by the staff person authorized to administer the medication.

(4) The program physician shall record, date, and sign in each patient's case record each change in the dosage schedule. Daily dosages of medications in excess of 100 milligrams shall be dispensed only with the approval of the program physician and shall be documented and justified in the patient's case record.

155.35(8) *Take-home or unsupervised medication use.*

a. Unsupervised (take-home) medication doses may be provided under the following circumstances:

(1) Any patient in comprehensive treatment may receive individualized take-home doses as ordered for days that the clinic is closed for business, including one weekend day (e.g., Sunday) and state and federal holidays, no matter the patient's length of time in treatment.

(2) OTP decisions on dispensing MOUD to patients for unsupervised use shall be determined by an appropriately licensed OTP medical practitioner or the medical director. In determining which patients may receive unsupervised medication doses, the medical director or program medical practitioner shall consider, among other pertinent factors that indicate that the therapeutic benefits of unsupervised doses outweigh the risks, the following criteria:

1. Absence of active substance use disorders, other physical or behavioral health conditions that increase the risk of patient harm as it relates to the potential for overdose, or the ability to function safely;
2. Regularity of attendance for supervised medication administration;
3. Absence of serious behavioral problems that endanger the patient, the public or others;
4. Absence of known recent diversion activity;
5. Whether take-home medication can be safely transported and stored; and
6. Any other criteria that the medical director or medical practitioner considers relevant to the patient's safety and the public's health.

(3) Such determinations and the basis for such determinations consistent with the criteria outlined shall be documented in the patient's medical record. If it is determined that a patient is safely able to manage unsupervised doses of MOUD, the dispensing restrictions set forth in this rule apply. The dispensing restrictions set forth in this rule do not apply to buprenorphine and buprenorphine products listed in this rule.

1. During the first 14 days of treatment, the take-home supply is limited to 7 days. It remains within the OTP practitioner's discretion to determine the number of take-home doses up to seven days, but decisions must be based on the criteria listed in this rule. The rationale underlying the decision to provide unsupervised doses of methadone must be documented in the patient's clinical record.

2. From 15 days of treatment, the take-home supply is limited to 14 days. It remains within the OTP practitioner's discretion to determine the number of take-home doses up to 14 days, but this determination must be based on the criteria listed in this rule. The rationale underlying the decision to provide unsupervised doses of methadone must be documented in the patient's clinical record.

3. From 31 days of treatment, the take-home supply provided to a patient is not to exceed 28 days. It remains within the OTP practitioner's discretion to determine the number of take-home doses up to 28 days, but this determination must be based on the criteria listed in this subrule. The rationale underlying the decision to provide unsupervised doses of methadone must be documented in the patient's clinical record.

(4) OTPs must maintain current procedures adequate to identify the theft or diversion of take-home medications, including labeling containers with the OTP's name, address, and telephone number. Programs also must ensure that each individual take-home dose is packaged in a manner that is designed to reduce the risk of accidental ingestion, including child-proof containers. Programs must provide education to each patient on the following: safely transporting medication from the OTP to the patient's place of residence and the safe storage of take-home doses at the individual's place of residence, including child and household safety precautions. The provision of this education should be documented in the patient's clinical record.

b. If a patient is unable to conform to the applicable mandatory schedule, a revised schedule may be permitted provided that the program receives an exception to these rules from the department and SAMHSA, when applicable. A copy of the written exception shall be placed in the patient's case record. The department will consider exceptions only in unusual circumstances. When a program is applying for less frequent pickups for patients, approval will be based on considerations in addition to distance if another program exists within 25 miles of the patient's residence.

c. Should a patient receiving take-home medication provide a drug screen that is confirmed either positive for substances or negative for the prescribed medication, the program shall ensure that, when test results are used, presumptive laboratory results are distinguished from results that are definitive.

155.35(9) Drug testing. Each program shall establish policies and procedures for the collection of drug-screening specimens and utilization of results.

a. The program shall ensure that an initial drug-screening test or analysis is completed for each prospective patient and that at least eight additional random tests or analyses are performed on each patient during the patient's first year in maintenance treatment and that at least quarterly random tests or analyses are performed on each patient in maintenance treatment for each subsequent year. When a sample is collected from each patient for such a test or analysis, it shall be done in a manner that minimizes opportunity for falsification. Each test or analysis shall be analyzed for opioids, methadone, amphetamines, cocaine, and barbiturates. In addition, if any other drug or drugs have been determined by a program to be abused in that program's locality, or as otherwise indicated, each test or analysis must be analyzed for any of those drugs as well. Any laboratory that performs the testing required under this rule shall be in compliance with all applicable federal proficiency testing and licensing standards and all applicable state standards.

b. The program shall ensure that test results are not used as the sole criterion to force a patient out of treatment but are used as a guide to change treatment approaches. The program shall also ensure that when test results are used, presumptive laboratory results are distinguished from results that are definitive.

155.35(10) Diversion prevention plan.

a. The program shall develop a diversion identification and prevention plan that:

(1) Outlines the methods by which the program shall detect possible diversion of take-home medication; and

(2) Describes the actions to be taken when diversion is identified or suspected.

b. The program shall establish and implement proactive procedures to reduce the likelihood or possibility of diversion.

155.35(11) *Interim maintenance treatment.*

a. An approved program may offer interim maintenance treatment when, due to capacity, the program cannot place the patient in a program offering comprehensive services within 14 days of the patient's application for admission.

b. An approved program may provide interim maintenance treatment only if the program also provides comprehensive maintenance treatment to which interim maintenance treatment patients may be transferred.

c. Interim maintenance treatment program approval.

(1) Before a public or nonprofit private narcotic treatment program may provide interim maintenance treatment:

1. The program must receive approval of both the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the department; and

2. The program director must certify that the program seeking such authorization is unable to place patients in a public or private nonprofit program within a reasonable geographic area within 14 days of the patient's application for admission and that interim maintenance treatment will not reduce the capacity of the program's comprehensive maintenance treatment.

(2) Patients admitted to interim maintenance treatment shall be transferred to comprehensive maintenance treatment within 120 days of admission.

d. Minimum standards for interim maintenance treatment. The program may admit a patient who is eligible for comprehensive maintenance treatment to interim maintenance treatment if the patient cannot be placed in a public or private nonprofit comprehensive program within a reasonable geographic area and within 14 days of application for services. An initial drug screen and at least two other drug screens shall be taken from the patient during the maximum admission period of 120 days. A program shall establish and follow reasonable criteria for determining the transfer of patients to comprehensive maintenance treatment. These transfer criteria shall be in writing and available for inspection and shall include at a minimum a preference for the transfer of pregnant patients. Interim maintenance shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal regulations and state rules. The program shall notify the department when a patient begins interim treatment, when a patient leaves interim treatment, and when a patient transfers to comprehensive maintenance treatment. Such notifications shall be documented by the program in the patient's case record. All requirements for comprehensive maintenance treatment apply to interim maintenance treatment, with the following exceptions:

(1) The medication is required to be administered daily under observation;

(2) Take-home medication is not allowed;

(3) Initial and comprehensive treatment plans are not required;

(4) A primary counselor is not required to be assigned to the patient; and

(5) Interim maintenance treatment cannot be provided for longer than 120 days in any 12-month period.

155.35(12) *Accreditation.* All opioid treatment programs shall obtain and retain accreditation by a recognized national accreditation organization. The national accreditation bodies currently recognized as meeting committee criteria are:

a. The Joint Commission.

b. The Council on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF).

c. The Council on Accreditation (COA).

d. The American Osteopathic Association (AOA).

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

TUBERCULOSIS (TB) SCREENING: HEALTH CARE WORKERS AND RESIDENTS

641—155.36 Reserved.

641—155.37(125,135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccination*” or “*BCG vaccination*” means a vaccine for tuberculosis (TB). BCG is used in many countries with a high prevalence of TB to prevent childhood tuberculosis meningitis

and military disease. BCG is not generally recommended for use in the United States because of the low risk of infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the variable effectiveness of the vaccine against adult pulmonary TB, and the vaccine's potential interference with tuberculin skin test reactivity.

"Baseline TB screening" means the screening of staff and residents for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) and TB disease at the beginning of employment or upon admission to a facility. Baseline TB screening includes a symptom screen for all staff and residents and tuberculin skin tests (TSTs) or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* for those staff and residents with previous negative test results for *M. tuberculosis* infection.

"Baseline TST" or *"baseline IGRA"* means the TST or IGRA, respectively, that is administered at the beginning of employment to newly hired staff or upon admission to residents of facilities.

"Boosting" means a phenomenon in which a person has a negative TST (i.e., false-negative) result years after infection with *M. tuberculosis* and then a positive subsequent TST result. The positive TST result is caused by a boosted immune response of previous sensitivity rather than by a new infection (false-positive TST conversion). Two-step testing reduces the likelihood of mistaking a boosted reaction for a new infection.

"Extrapulmonary TB" means TB disease in any part of the body other than the lungs (e.g., kidney, spine, or lymph nodes).

"Interferon-gamma release assay" or *"IGRA"* means a whole-blood test that can aid in diagnosing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection.

"Laryngeal TB" means a form of TB disease that involves the larynx and may be highly infectious.

"Latent TB infection" or *"LTBI"* means infection with *M. tuberculosis* without symptoms or signs of disease having manifested.

"Mantoux method" means a skin test performed by intradermally injecting 0.1 mL of purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin solution into the volar or dorsal surface of the forearm.

"Pulmonary TB" means TB disease that occurs in the lung parenchyma, usually producing a cough that lasts three weeks or longer. Pulmonary TB is usually infectious.

"Purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin" means a material used in diagnostic tests for detecting infection with *M. tuberculosis*.

"Risk classification" means the category on which the infection control team, or designated other, determines the setting's TB risk classification is based as a result of the TB risk assessment.

"Serial screening" refers to TB screening performed at regular intervals following baseline TB screening. Serial TB screening, also called annual or ongoing TB testing, consists of two components: (1) assessing for current symptoms of active TB disease and (2) testing for the presence of infection with *M. tuberculosis* by administering either a TST or single IGRA.

"Symptom screen" means a procedure used during a clinical evaluation in which patients are asked if they have experienced any departure from normal in function, appearance, or sensation related to TB disease (e.g., cough).

"TB patient" means a person who had undiagnosed infectious pulmonary or laryngeal TB while in the facility during the preceding year. "TB patient" does not include persons with LTBI (treated or untreated), extrapulmonary TB disease, pulmonary, or laryngeal TB who have met criteria for noninfectiousness.

"TB risk assessment" means an initial and ongoing evaluation of the risk for transmission of *M. tuberculosis* in a particular health care setting.

"TB screening" means an administrative control measure in which evaluation for LTBI and TB disease is performed through baseline and serial screening of staff and residents of facilities.

"TB screening plan" means a plan that facilities develop and implement that comprises four major components: (1) baseline testing for *M. tuberculosis* infection, (2) serial testing for *M. tuberculosis* infection, (3) serial screening for signs or symptoms of TB disease, and (4) TB training and education.

"Treatment for LTBI" means treatment that prevents the progression of *M. tuberculosis* infection into TB disease.

"Tuberculin skin test" or *"TST"* means a diagnostic aid for finding *M. tuberculosis* infection. The Mantoux method is the recommended method to be used for the TST.

“*Tuberculosis*” or “*TB*” means the namesake member organism of *M. tuberculosis* complex and the most common causative infectious agent of TB disease in humans. In certain instances, the species name refers to the entire *M. tuberculosis* complex, which includes *M. bovis* and *M. africanum*, *M. microti*, *M. canetti*, *M. caprae*, and *M. pinnipedii*.

“*Tuberculosis disease*” or “*TB disease*” means a condition caused by infection with a member of the *M. tuberculosis* complex that has progressed to causing clinical (manifesting symptoms or signs) or subclinical (early stage of disease in which signs or symptoms are not present but other indications of disease activity are present) illness.

“*Two-step tuberculin skin test*” or “*two-step TST*” means the procedure used for the baseline skin testing of persons who will receive serial TSTs to reduce the likelihood of mistaking a boosted reaction for a new infection.

[ARC 9499C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 10/1/25]

641—155.38(125,135) Tuberculosis screening of staff and residents.

155.38(1) *TB risk assessment.* Annually, each facility shall conduct a TB risk assessment to evaluate the risk for transmission of *M. tuberculosis*, regardless of whether a person with suspected or confirmed TB disease is expected to be encountered in the facility. The TB risk assessment shall be utilized to determine the types of administrative, environmental, and respiratory protection controls needed and serves as an ongoing evaluation tool of the quality of TB infection control and for the identification of needed improvements in infection control measures. The risk assessment shall include:

- a. The community rate of TB,
- b. The number of persons with infectious TB encountered in the facility, and
- c. The speed with which persons with infectious TB are suspected, isolated, and evaluated to determine if persons with infectious TB exposed staff or others in the facility. TB cases include persons who had undiagnosed infectious pulmonary or laryngeal TB while in the facility during the preceding year. This does not include persons with LTBI (treated or untreated), persons with extrapulmonary TB disease, or persons with pulmonary or laryngeal TB who have met criteria for noninfectiousness.

155.38(2) *Facility risk classification.* The infection control team or designated staff in a facility is responsible for determining the type of risk classification of the facility. The facility risk classification is used to determine the frequency of TB screening. The facility risk classification may change due to an increase or decrease in the number of TB cases during the preceding year.

a. *Types of risk classifications.*

(1) “Low risk” means that a facility is one in which persons with active TB disease are not expected to be encountered and in which exposure to TB is unlikely.

(2) “Medium risk” means that a facility is one in which health care workers will or might be exposed to persons with active TB disease or to clinical specimens that might contain *M. tuberculosis*.

(3) “Potential ongoing transmission” means that a facility is one in which there is evidence of person-to-person transmission of *M. tuberculosis*. This classification is a temporary classification. If it is determined that this classification applies to a facility, the facility shall consult with the department’s TB control program.

b. *Classification criteria—low risk.*

(1) Inpatient settings with 200 or more beds. If a facility has fewer than six TB patients for the preceding year, the facility will be classified as low risk.

(2) Inpatient settings with fewer than 200 beds. If a facility has fewer than three TB patients for the preceding year, the facility will be classified as low risk.

(3) Outpatient, outreach, and home-based health care settings. If a facility has fewer than three TB patients for the preceding year, the facility will be classified as low risk.

c. *Classification criteria—medium risk.*

(1) Inpatient settings with 200 or more beds. If a facility has six or more TB patients for the preceding year, the facility will be classified as medium risk.

(2) Inpatient settings with fewer than 200 beds. If a facility has three or more TB patients for the preceding year, the facility will be classified as medium risk.

(3) Outpatient, outreach, and home-based health care settings. If a facility has three or more TB patients for the preceding year, the facility will be classified as medium risk.

d. Classification criteria—potential ongoing transmission. If evidence of ongoing *M. tuberculosis* transmission exists at a facility, the facility will be classified as potential ongoing transmission, regardless of the facility's previous classification.

155.38(3) *Baseline TB screening procedures for facilities.*

a. All facility staff members shall receive baseline TB screening upon hire. Baseline TB screening consists of two components: (1) assessing for current symptoms of active TB disease and (2) using a two-step TST or a single IGRA to test for infection with *M. tuberculosis*.

b. A staff member may begin working with patients after a negative TB symptom screen (i.e., no symptoms of active TB disease) and a negative TST (i.e., first step) or a negative IGRA. The second TST may be performed after the staff member starts working with patients.

c. A staff member with a new positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection (i.e., TST or IGRA) shall receive one chest radiograph result to exclude TB disease. Repeat radiographs are not needed unless symptoms or signs of TB disease develop or unless recommended by a clinician. Treatment for LTBI should be considered in accordance with CDC guidelines.

d. A staff member with documentation of past positive test results (i.e., TST or IGRA) and documentation of the results of a chest radiograph indicating no active disease, dated after the date of the positive TST or IGRA test result, does not need another chest radiograph at the time of hire.

e. TB, TST or IGRA tests for *M. tuberculosis* infection do not need to be performed for staff with a documented history of TB disease, documented previously positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection, or documented completion of treatment for LTBI or TB disease. Documentation of a previously positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection can be substituted for a baseline test result if the documentation includes a recorded TST result in millimeters or IGRA result, including the concentration of cytokine measured (e.g., interferon-gamma (IFN-g)). All other staff should undergo baseline testing for *M. tuberculosis* infection to ensure that the test result on record in the setting has been performed and measured using the recommended diagnostic procedures.

f. A second TST is not needed if the staff member has a documented TST result from any time during the previous 12 months. If a newly employed staff member has had a documented negative TST result within the previous 12 months, a single TST can be administered in the new setting. This additional TST represents the second stage of two-step testing. The second test decreases the possibility that boosting on later testing will lead to incorrect suspicion of transmission of *M. tuberculosis* in the setting.

g. Previous BCG vaccination is not a contraindication to having an IGRA, a TST or two-step skin testing administered. Health care workers with previous BCG vaccination should receive baseline and serial testing in the same manner as those without BCG vaccination. Evaluation of TST reactions in persons vaccinated with BCG should be interpreted using the same criteria for those not BCG-vaccinated. A health care worker's history of BCG vaccination should be disregarded when administering and interpreting TST results. Previous BCG vaccination does not cause a false-positive IGRA test result.

155.38(4) *Serial TB screening procedures for facilities.*

a. Facilities classified as low risk. After baseline testing of staff for infection with *M. tuberculosis*, additional TB screening of staff is not necessary unless an exposure to *M. tuberculosis* occurs.

b. Facilities classified as medium risk.

(1) After undergoing baseline testing for infection with *M. tuberculosis*, staff should receive TB screening annually (i.e., symptom screen for all staff members and testing for infection with *M. tuberculosis* for staff members with baseline negative test results).

(2) Staff members with a baseline positive or new positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection or documentation of previous treatment for LTBI or TB disease shall receive one chest radiograph result to exclude TB disease. Instead of participating in serial testing, staff should receive a symptom screen annually. This screen should be accomplished by educating the staff about symptoms of TB disease and instructing the staff members to report any such symptoms immediately to the occupational health unit. Treatment for LTBI should be considered in accordance with CDC guidelines.

c. *Facilities classified as potential ongoing transmission.* Testing for infection with *M. tuberculosis* may need to be performed every eight to ten weeks until lapses in infection control have been corrected and no additional evidence of ongoing transmission is apparent. The potential ongoing transmission classification should be used only as a temporary classification. This classification warrants immediate investigation and corrective steps. After a determination that ongoing transmission has ceased, the setting will be reclassified as medium risk for a minimum of one year.

155.38(5) *Screening of staff who transfer to other facilities.*

a. *Staff transferring from a low-risk facility to another low-risk facility.* After a baseline result for infection with *M. tuberculosis* is established and documented, serial testing for *M. tuberculosis* infection is not necessary for staff transferring from a low-risk facility to another low-risk facility.

b. *Staff transferring from a low-risk facility to a medium-risk facility.* After a baseline result for infection with *M. tuberculosis* is established and documented, annual TB screening, including a symptom screen and TST or IGRA for persons with previously negative test results, should be performed for staff transferring from a low-risk facility to a medium-risk facility.

155.38(6) *Baseline TB screening procedures for residents of residential, inpatient, and halfway house facilities.*

a. TB screening is a formal procedure to evaluate residents for LTBI and TB disease. Baseline TB screening consists of two components: (1) assessing for current symptoms of active TB disease and (2) using a two-step TST or a single IGRA to test for infection with *M. tuberculosis*.

b. All residents shall be assessed for current symptoms of active TB disease upon admission. Within 72 hours of a resident's admission, baseline TB testing for infection shall be initiated unless baseline TB testing occurred within three months prior to the resident's admission.

c. Residents with a new positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection (i.e., TST or IGRA) shall receive one chest radiograph result to exclude TB disease. Repeat radiographs are not needed unless symptoms or signs of TB disease develop or unless recommended by a clinician.

d. Residents with documentation of past positive test results (i.e., TST or IGRA) and documentation of the results of a chest radiograph indicating no active disease, dated after the date of the positive TST or IGRA test result, do not need another chest radiograph at the time of admission.

e. TB, TST or IGRA tests for *M. tuberculosis* infection do not need to be performed for residents with a documented history of TB disease, a documented previously positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection, or documented completion of treatment for LTBI or TB disease. Documentation of a previously positive test result for *M. tuberculosis* infection can be substituted for a baseline test result if the documentation includes a recorded TST result in millimeters or IGRA result, including the concentration of cytokine measured (e.g., IFN-g). All other residents should undergo baseline testing for *M. tuberculosis* infection to ensure that the test result on record in the setting has been performed and measured using the recommended diagnostic procedures.

f. A second TST is not needed if the resident has a documented TST result from any time during the previous 12 months. If a new resident has had a documented negative TST result within the previous 12 months, a single TST can be administered in the new setting. This additional TST represents the second stage of two-step testing. The second test decreases the possibility that boosting on later testing will lead to incorrect suspicion of transmission of *M. tuberculosis* in the setting.

g. After baseline TB screening is accomplished, serial TB screening of the residents is not recommended.

155.38(7) *Serial TB screening procedures for residents of residential, inpatient, and halfway house facilities.*

a. If a resident is discharged and readmitted to a facility and less than 12 months have passed since the last TB screening, residents should receive a symptom screen upon readmittance. This screen should be accomplished by educating the resident about symptoms of TB disease and instructing the resident to report any such symptoms immediately to the infection control team or designated other staff. If symptoms or signs of TB disease are documented, then a medical evaluation to include a chest X-ray to rule out TB disease is required.

b. If a resident is discharged and readmitted to a facility and more than 12 months have passed since the last TB screening, baseline TB screening should be repeated as outlined in subrule 155.38(6).

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These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 125.13, 125.21 and 135.150.

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¹ Effective date of Ch 3 delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee 70 days from 8/2/78. Delay suspended by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at their meeting held on 9/11/78.

- ² Effective date of 643—3.35(125) delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held April 11, 1994; on June 15, 1994, the Committee voted to delay the rule until adjournment of the 1995 General Assembly.

CHAPTER 156 CONSUMABLE HEMP PRODUCTS

[Prior to 6/14/23, see Inspections and Appeals Department[481] Ch 32]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/17/29

641—156.1(204) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following terms have the meanings indicated in this chapter. The definitions set out in Iowa Code section 204.2 are incorporated verbatim herein.

“Accredited laboratory” means a laboratory accredited in accordance with the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) Standard 17025:2017 (July 17, 2024) by an International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)-recognized accreditation body for the analyses performed on consumable hemp products.

“Adulterated” means the same as in 21 U.S.C. Section 342(a)(4) (as amended to July 17, 2024), except that a consumable hemp product is not deemed “adulterated” pursuant to this chapter solely because it contains a hemp product not generally recognized as safe (GRAS) by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

“Approved hemp source” means a manufacturer of a consumable hemp product that is engaged in the wholesale or retail sale of the product and that is:

1. Located in this state and manufactures the consumable hemp product in compliance with Iowa Code chapter 204 and these rules; or
2. Located in a state that has a state hemp plan approved by the United States Department of Agriculture under 7 U.S.C. Chapter 38, Subchapter VII (as amended to July 17, 2024).

“Batch” means a specific quantity of a consumable hemp product that contains a lot number; is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition; and is manufactured, packaged, and labeled during a specified time period according to a single manufacturing, packaging, and labeling record.

“Cannabidiol” or *“CBD”* means the specific chemical compound with the Chemical Abstracts Service number 13956-29-1.

“Certificate of analysis” or *“COA”* means an official document released by an accredited laboratory following an analysis of a consumable hemp product. The certificate of analysis contains all of the concentrations of cannabinoids, pesticides, residual solvents, metals, harmful pathogens, toxicants, and synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoids, including data on levels of total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration and whether a sample passed or failed any limits related to these analyses.

“Certificate of free sale” means a government certification that products such as food, drugs, medicine, or cosmetics are approved for unrestricted sale in the jurisdiction in which they originate.

“Consumable hemp establishment” means an individual or entity engaged in manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, preparing, distributing, or selling a consumable hemp product in Iowa or to purchasers located in Iowa. A consumable hemp establishment does not include an individual or entity manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, preparing, distributing, or selling a consumable hemp product containing only hemp seed or hemp seed-derived food ingredients GRAS under the conditions of use by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

“Consumable hemp manufacturer” means a consumable hemp establishment engaged in manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, preparing, distributing, or selling a consumable hemp product on a wholesale basis. A consumable hemp manufacturer includes individuals and entities outside of Iowa that distribute consumable hemp products in Iowa. A consumable hemp manufacturer does not include individuals or entities exclusively engaged in the harvesting, storage, or distribution of raw hemp.

“Consumable hemp retailer” means a consumable hemp establishment selling consumable hemp product to consumers on a retail basis. A consumable hemp retailer includes an establishment selling consumable hemp products online.

“Container” means the object that holds one or more servings of a consumable hemp product.

“Delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol” or *“THC”* means the specific chemical compound with the Chemical Abstracts Service number 1972-08-3.

“Expiration date” means the month and year as determined by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor on the basis of tests showing that the product, until that date, under the conditions of handling, storage, preparation, and use per label directions, will, when consumed, contain not less than the quantity of each ingredient as set forth on its label.

“Food” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 137F.1. Food includes human dietary supplements and alcoholic beverages.

“Harvesting” applies to farms and farm mixed-type facilities and means activities that are traditionally performed on farms for the purpose of removing raw agricultural commodities from the place they were grown or raised and preparing them for use as food. Harvesting is limited to activities performed on raw agricultural commodities, or on processed foods created by drying/dehydrating a raw agricultural commodity without additional manufacturing/processing, on a farm. Harvesting does not include activities that transform a raw agricultural commodity into a processed food as defined in Section 201(gg) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (as amended to July 17, 2024).

“Jurisdiction of origin” means the federal, state, or local regulatory jurisdiction that has the authority to conduct inspections of the facility in which a consumable hemp product was most recently subject to a manufacturing/processing activity.

“Lot number” means a specific quantity of raw hemp or processed hemp product that is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition that contains the manufacturer’s, processor’s, or distributor’s number and a sequence to allow for inventory, traceability, and identification of the plant batches used in the production of consumable hemp products.

“Manufacturing/processing” means making food from one or more ingredients or synthesizing, preparing, treating, modifying or manipulating food, including food crops or ingredients. For farms and farm mixed-type facilities, manufacturing/processing does not include activities that are part of harvesting, packing, or holding.

“Misbranded” means a food that violates 21 U.S.C. Section 343 (as amended to July 17, 2024).

“QR code” means a quick response machine-readable code that can be read by a camera, consisting of an array of black and white squares used for storing information or directing or leading a user to product information regarding manufacturer data and accredited laboratory certificates of analysis.

“Raw agricultural commodity” means any food in its raw or natural state, including all fruits that are washed, colored, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form prior to marketing.

“Raw hemp” means an unprocessed hemp plant, or any part of the hemp plant, in its raw or natural state. Raw hemp is a raw agricultural commodity.

“Serving” means the size or portion customarily consumed per eating occasion, expressed in a common household measure as established in table 2 of 21 CFR 101.12 (as amended to July 17, 2024). If a solid consumable hemp product is packaged in a manner that includes more than a single serving, each serving must be clearly identified and severable from the other servings in the container. If a liquid consumable hemp product is packaged in a manner that includes more than a single serving, the number of servings must be conspicuously labeled. Liquid consumable hemp products shall be packaged in a container that holds a minimum of 12 fluid ounces.

“Synthetic consumable hemp products” means products containing synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoids. Synthetic and semisynthetic cannabinoids refer to a class of cannabinoids that are created through a chemical process and are structurally similar to naturally occurring cannabinoids or cannabinoids that may occur in very small amounts naturally. Examples of synthetic consumable hemp products include but may not be limited to delta-8 tetrahydrocannabinol, delta-10 tetrahydrocannabinol, hexahydrocannabinol (HHC), tetrahydrocannabiphorol (THC-P), and tetrahydrocannabinol-O-acetate (THC-O).

“Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid” or *“THCA”* means the specific chemical compound with the Chemical Abstracts Service number 23978-85-0.

“Total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol” or *“total THC”* means 87.7 percent of the amount of tetrahydrocannabinolic acid plus the amount of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.2(204) Registration and posting. A consumable hemp establishment shall not engage in manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, preparing, distributing, or selling a consumable hemp product in Iowa or to purchasers located in Iowa until it has submitted a consumable hemp registration that is approved by the department.

156.2(1) Consumable hemp manufactures/distributors. At least 30 days prior to manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, preparing, distributing, or selling any consumable hemp product in Iowa or to purchasers located in Iowa, a consumable hemp manufacturer shall:

- a. Complete the online registration form prescribed by the department;
- b. Remit the registration fee set by the department in accordance with Iowa Code section 204.7; and
- c. Submit a complete list of all consumable hemp products the consumable hemp manufacturer intends to manufacture, process, pack, hold, prepare, distribute, or sell, along with documentation of the jurisdiction of origin for each consumable hemp product.

156.2(2) Consumable hemp retailers. At least 30 days prior to selling any consumable hemp product in Iowa or to purchasers located in Iowa, a consumable hemp retailer shall register with the department by doing the following:

- a. Complete the online registration form prescribed by the department;
- b. Remit the registration fee set by the department in accordance with Iowa Code section 204.7; and
- c. Submit a complete list of all consumable hemp products the consumable hemp retailer intends to sell, along with documentation of the jurisdiction of origin for each consumable hemp product.

156.2(3) Combined consumable hemp manufacturers and retailers. A consumable hemp establishment engaged in activities of a consumable hemp manufacturer and a consumable hemp retailer shall register separately for each activity. A registered consumable hemp manufacturer that exclusively sells consumable hemp products it has manufactured to consumers on a retail basis is not mandated to register as a consumable hemp retailer.

156.2(4) Physical location. A consumable hemp establishment's registration is valid for one physical location. A consumable hemp establishment that manufactures, processes, packs, holds, prepares, distributes, or sells a consumable hemp product at more than one physical location shall separately register each physical location.

156.2(5) Expiration and renewal. A consumable hemp registration, unless sooner suspended or revoked, expires one year after the registration is approved by the department. A consumable hemp registration may be renewed annually through the department's online registration system, accompanied by the registration fee, at least 30 days prior to expiration. Consumable hemp registrations that are expired more than 60 days will be revoked without notice.

156.2(6) Transferability. A consumable hemp registration is not transferable to a new owner or new physical location.

156.2(7) Posting of registrations. A valid registration shall be posted on the premises of the consumable hemp establishment in a location that is visible to the public. An image of the valid registration must also be posted on any website or online point of sale in a location that is visible to the public prior to payment.

156.2(8) Returned payments. The department will attempt to redeem a payment submitted for a consumable hemp registration that is not honored by the bank on which it is drafted. The department will notify the applicant of the need to provide sufficient payment. An additional fee of \$25 shall be assessed for each dishonored payment. If the department does not receive payment, the establishment will be operating without a valid registration and is subject to penalties set forth in rule 641—156.7(204).

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.3(204) Testing requirements and documentation.

156.3(1) Approved hemp source; certificate of analysis. A consumable hemp product cannot be distributed or sold unless:

- a. The consumable hemp product is from an approved hemp source and is accompanied by documentation that identifies the jurisdiction of origin. Documentation that identifies the jurisdiction of origin includes:

- (1) Certificate of free sale issued by the jurisdiction of origin;

- (2) Product label statements, provided the product label identifies the jurisdiction of origin; or
- (3) Other documentation that identifies the jurisdiction of origin and also identifies the following:
 1. Brand name;
 2. Product name;
 3. Serving and container size in terms of net quantity of contents; and
 4. Lot number for the batch.
- b. The consumable hemp product has a certificate of analysis issued within the last year by an independent accredited laboratory that verifies and states:

- (1) The consumable hemp product is from a batch that has been tested by the independent accredited laboratory consistent with generally accepted industry standards for herbal and botanical substances;

- (2) The presence and concentration of cannabinoids, including delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, cannabidiol, and any other cannabinoids for which the product is being marketed;

- (3) The consumable hemp product is from a batch that contained a total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration that did not exceed 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis as calculated pursuant to an official postdecarboxylation analysis, as provided in Iowa Code section 204.8;

- (4) The consumable hemp product is from a batch that has been tested for, and does not contain more than trace amounts of, pesticides, residual solvents, metals, harmful pathogens, and toxicants; and

- (5) The batch does not contain synthetic or semisynthetic cannabinoids as described in these rules.

156.3(2) *Toxicant limits.* If a testing sample is found to contain greater than trace amounts of any pesticide, residual solvent, metal, harmful pathogen, or toxicants, the product is considered adulterated and cannot enter commerce.

156.3(3) *Examination of records.* All documentation mandated by this rule shall be maintained by the consumable hemp establishment and provided to the department or other regulatory authority immediately upon request.

156.3(4) *Independent accredited laboratory.* A consumable hemp establishment cannot utilize an accredited laboratory in which it has an ownership interest unless the consumable hemp establishment holds less than a 10 percent ownership interest in the accredited laboratory if the accredited laboratory is a publicly traded company. All testing of consumable hemp products under this rule must be conducted by an independent accredited testing laboratory.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.4(204) Packaging and labeling.

156.4(1) *Contents.* Each consumable hemp product intended for individual retail sale is labeled such that a reasonable consumer would plainly identify the product as a consumable hemp product and contains the following information:

- a. Lot number for the batch;
- b. Expiration date;
- c. Brand name;
- d. Product name;
- e. List of ingredients;
- f. Name, telephone number, and email address of the product manufacturer. If the registered manufacturer uses a contracted third-party or white-label manufacturer, the name of that entity must also be included on the container or label and is not proprietary or confidential under Iowa Code section 22.7;
- g. If specific cannabinoids are contained within or marketed for the product, the number of milligrams of each cannabinoid per serving and serving size;
- h. A certificate of analysis that the batch contained a total THC concentration that did not exceed 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis as calculated pursuant to an official test as provided in Iowa Code section 204.8;
- i. A declaration of the net quantity of contents indicating the number of servings and total THC per serving and per container in compliance with Iowa Code section 204.2; and
- j. A warning label containing the following or substantially similar language, in addition to any other warning language necessitated by the specific product. This warning label may be divided into multiple

sections on a label, provided that all the information is included in a prominent and conspicuous manner as compared to other words, statements, or designs on the container label:

- (1) A statement that the product has not been evaluated or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (unless such approval has been secured);
- (2) The potential for the product to cause the consumer to fail a drug test for THC;
- (3) A statement that products containing THC may cause impairment and impact a consumer's ability to operate a vehicle;
- (4) A statement that the product is not recommended for use by pregnant or breastfeeding women;
- (5) A statement that product use may result in health risks and medication interactions; and
- (6) A statement in capital letters to KEEP THIS PRODUCT OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

The labeling must not contain any claim that the product may be used or is effective for the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or that it may be used to alter the structure or function of human or animal bodies unless the claim has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

156.4(2) Form. The labeling mandated in paragraphs 156.4(1) "f" and "h" may be in the form of:

- a. A uniform resource locator (URL) for the manufacturer's Internet website that provides or links to the information mandated by this rule; or
- b. A QR code or other bar code that may be scanned and that leads to the information required on the label.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.5(204) Applicability of other laws and regulations.

156.5(1) A consumable hemp establishment shall comply with all relevant Iowa laws and regulations applicable to the manufacturing, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of food, including but not limited to Iowa Code chapter 137F, Iowa Code chapter 137D, and regulations promulgated under those chapters.

156.5(2) An individual or entity subject to Iowa Code chapter 123 shall not introduce any consumable hemp product into the alcoholic beverage product for which the individual or entity is subject to Iowa Code chapter 123 unless the consumable hemp product is GRAS by the federal Food and Drug Administration and is thus not deemed adulterated.

156.5(3) An individual or entity subject to Iowa Code chapter 189A shall not introduce any consumable hemp product into the meat or poultry product for which the individual or entity is subject to Iowa Code chapter 189A unless the consumable hemp product is GRAS by the federal Food and Drug Administration and is thus not deemed adulterated. A consumable hemp retailer may introduce any consumable hemp product into meat or poultry sold to consumers on a retail basis in intrastate commerce.

156.5(4) An individual or entity subject to Iowa Code chapters 190 through 192 shall not introduce any consumable hemp product into the dairy product for which the individual or entity is subject to Iowa Code chapters 190 through 192 unless the consumable hemp product is GRAS by the federal Food and Drug Administration and is thus not deemed adulterated. A consumable hemp retailer may introduce any consumable hemp products into dairy products sold to consumers on a retail basis in intrastate commerce.

156.5(5) Consumable hemp products in interstate commerce are subject to federal law. Compliance with Iowa Code chapter 204 and this chapter does not represent compliance with federal law.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.6(204) Prohibitions.

156.6(1) A consumable hemp establishment cannot manufacture, process, pack, hold, prepare, distribute, or sell consumable hemp products:

- a. On the premises of a private residence, except a portion of a private residence that is distinctly separate from any living space, that is dedicated to the production or sale of food, and that meets all applicable state and local regulations;
- b. On the premises of a temporary location, including but not limited to a food stand, roadside stand, temporary booth, or any other temporary structure;
- c. Door to door;
- d. Through vending machines; or

e. At private parties.

156.6(2) A consumable hemp product may be sold at a stand at a farmers market, provided:

a. The farmers market is listed on the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship's farmers market directory;

b. The individual selling the consumable hemp product maintains a valid consumable hemp retailer registration at any location where consumable hemp is stored;

c. The consumable hemp establishment registration is posted in plain sight at the farmers market stand; and

d. All consumable hemp products sold are listed and maintained up to date with the department.

156.6(3) A consumable hemp product label and any associated marketing materials shall not contain any claim that the product may be used or is effective for the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or that it may be used to alter the structure or function of human or animal bodies unless the claim has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

156.6(4) A consumable hemp retailer cannot manufacture, process, package, repack, relabel, mix, blend, or otherwise manipulate a consumable hemp product. This subrule does not apply to a food service establishment that utilizes a consumable hemp product from an approved hemp source as a food ingredient intended for immediate consumption by the consumer, provided that the food service establishment discloses all label information mandated by rule 641—156.4(204) to the consumer through the menu, menu board, placard, table tent, or other effective means.

156.6(5) A consumable hemp product that does not conform to this chapter is considered adulterated or misbranded and cannot enter commerce.

156.6(6) A consumable hemp retailer or manufacturer shall not sell or distribute consumable hemp products to person under 21 years of age, subject to verification. Proof of age may be established by a valid driver's license, identification card issued by Iowa or another state, or other form of government-issued identification and must include the photograph and date of birth of the person.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.7(204) Violations and enforcement.

156.7(1) Any consumable hemp product introduced into commerce by an individual or entity without a consumable hemp registration approved by the department in accordance with rule 641—156.2(204) is subject to immediate embargo.

156.7(2) A consumable hemp product that is adulterated or misbranded when introduced into commerce is subject to immediate embargo.

156.7(3) A consumable hemp product that the department reasonably believes may be injurious to public health or that has entered commerce and is not in conformance with this chapter is subject to immediate embargo.

156.7(4) The embargo of a consumable hemp product is effective until such a time as the violation is remedied or the product is disposed of in a reasonable manner as determined by the department. If the violation cannot be remedied and disposal is necessary, the cost of disposal is the responsibility of the consumable hemp establishment. Disposal shall be observed by a person approved by the department. The embargo of a consumable hemp product may be appealed in accordance with rule 641—156.8(204).

156.7(5) A consumable hemp manufacturer will conduct a recall of a consumable hemp product lot that has been tested and found to be adulterated. The cost of a recall or disposal of the product is the responsibility of the consumable hemp manufacturer.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.8(204) Denial, suspension, or revocation of registration. The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a registration in any case where the department finds there has been repeated failure on the part of the consumable hemp establishment to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or for any of the following reasons:

156.8(1) Failure to register. An individual or entity that introduces a consumable hemp product into commerce without a consumable hemp registration approved by the department in accordance with rule

641—156.2(204) may be denied a consumable hemp registration for a period of up to 30 days for a first violation, up to one year for a second violation, and up to five years for a third or any subsequent violation.

156.8(2) Nonconforming consumable hemp product. A registered consumable hemp establishment that introduces a consumable hemp product into commerce that is not in conformance with Iowa Code chapter 204 or this chapter is subject to the immediate revocation of its registration.

156.8(3) Qualifying criminal offense.

a. The conviction of any individual with an ownership interest in a consumable hemp establishment constituting a felony, serious misdemeanor, or aggravated misdemeanor and resulting from an activity constituting a criminal offense in the consumable hemp establishment may result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration.

b. A conviction for committing a criminal offense involving a controlled substance as described in Iowa Code section 204.7 may result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration.

c. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction of the registration holder.

d. A deferred judgment, until discharged, is considered a conviction for purposes of this rule.

156.8(4) False or misleading information. Providing false or misleading information to the department under this chapter, including by submitting a false registration, may result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration.

156.8(5) Failure to comply. Failing to comply with an order issued by the department under this chapter may result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration.

156.8(6) Successive violations. A third violation of any provision of this chapter in a five-year period will result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration. The department will disapprove any registration of the consumable hemp establishment for a five-year period following the date of the last violation.

156.8(7) Materially false information supplied. An individual or entity that materially falsifies any information contained in a consumable hemp registration is ineligible for registration.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.9(204) Inspection and access to records. The department may enter a consumable hemp establishment at any reasonable hour to assess compliance with Iowa Code chapter 204 and these rules. The manager or person in charge of the consumable hemp establishment will afford free access to every part of the premises, including access to records related to consumable hemp products, and render all aid and assistance necessary to enable the regulatory authority to make a thorough and complete assessment.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.10(204) Public examination of records.

156.10(1) *Public information.* Generally, information collected by the department and contractors is considered public information. Records are stored in computer files and are not matched with any other data system. Information is available for public review and will be provided when requested from the department.

156.10(2) *Confidential information.*

a. The following are examples of confidential records:

(1) Trade secrets and proprietary information including items such as formulations, processes, policies and procedures, and customer lists;

(2) Health information related to foodborne illness complaints and outbreaks;

(3) The name or any identifying information of a person who files a complaint with the department; and

(4) Other state or federal agencies' records.

b. A party claiming that information submitted to the department contains trade secrets or proprietary information should clearly mark those portions of the submission as confidential/trade secret.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

641—156.11(204) Appeals. All decisions of the department may be contested by an adversely affected party in accordance with 441—Chapter 7.

[ARC 8178C, IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 124.506 and Iowa Code chapter 204 as amended by 2024 Iowa Acts, House File 2605.

[Filed ARC 5404C (Notice ARC 5265C, IAB 11/4/20), IAB 1/27/21, effective 3/3/21]

[Filed ARC 5671C (Notice ARC 5552C, IAB 4/7/21), IAB 6/2/21, effective 7/7/21]

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 6/14/23]

[Filed Emergency After Notice ARC 8178C (Notice ARC 8064C, IAB 6/12/24), IAB 8/7/24, effective 7/17/24]

CHAPTER 157
STANDARDS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS AND
THE OPERATING A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE INTOXICATED (OWI) LAW

[Prior to 3/29/06, see 643—Ch 8]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/1/30

641—157.1(125) Definitions. Unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions apply to the specific terms used in these rules:

“Assessment” means the ongoing process of identifying a diagnosis, ruling out other diagnoses, and determining the level of care needed by the client.

“Course for drinking drivers” means an approved course designed to inform the offender about drinking and driving and to encourage the offender to assess the offender’s own drinking and driving behavior in order to select practical alternatives. Enrollment in the course is not limited to persons ordered to enroll, attend, and successfully complete the course required under Iowa Code sections 321J.1 and 321J.17. However, any person under the age of 18 who is required to attend the course for violation of Iowa Code section 321J.2 or 321J.17 must attend a course offered by a substance abuse treatment program licensed under Iowa Code chapter 125. Any instructional course for drinking drivers shall be approved by the department of education in consultation with the community colleges and substance abuse treatment programs licensed under Iowa Code chapter 125 and using the course of instruction detailed in rule 281—21.31(321J).

“Evaluation” means the process to evaluate the client’s strengths, weaknesses, problems, and needs for the purpose of defining a course of treatment. This includes use of a standardized placement screening and any additional patient/client profile information, and recommendation to an appropriate level of care.

“HIPAA” means the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

“Licensed” means issuance of a license by the department, which validates the licensee’s compliance with substance use disorder treatment program standards and authorizes the licensee to operate a substance use disorder treatment program in the state of Iowa.

“Posttreatment” means continuing care after primary treatment has been completed.

“Primary treatment” means substance use disorder treatment modality, including licensed program services under 641—Chapter 155.

“Program” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision or public or private organization.

“Qualifying program” means a program that has a contract with the state of Iowa or the state’s contracted managed care entity to provide substance abuse treatment using a sliding fee scale.

“Satisfactory completion of the drinking drivers course” means receiving at the completion of the course a grade from the course instructor of “C” or “2.0” or better.

“Screening” means the process by which a client/patient is determined at risk and in need of further evaluation. The focus is on the minimum criteria necessary for appropriateness/eligibility.

“Treatment” means the broad range of planned and continuing inpatient, outpatient, and residential care services, including diagnostic evaluation, counseling, medical care, psychiatric care, psychological care, and social service care, that may be extended to concerned persons, concerned family members, or significant others, and that is geared toward influencing the behavior of such individuals to achieve a state of rehabilitation.

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.2(125) Screening, evaluation, treatment, and drinking drivers course. Persons who are charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI) under Iowa Code section 321J.2 and whose driver’s license or nonresident operating privileges are revoked under Iowa Code chapter 321J shall be assigned to undergo a substance abuse evaluation and, if recommended, treatment from a provider licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 125.

157.2(1) Screening. The initial screening shall consist of a generally accepted standardized substance abuse screening instrument. The program shall utilize a recognized diagnostic test or tool to determine

a substance use disorder as those terms are defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association (published 2013, with all changes and updates approved by the American Psychiatric Association through September 2023 incorporated herein). In addition, programs shall collect information on blood alcohol content at time of arrest, history of other alcohol or drug-related arrests, history of alcohol/drug treatment, history of mental health problems and treatment, any OWI arrest that included personal injury or additional charge(s), and family history of substance abuse.

157.2(2) *Evaluation.* In accordance with the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Criteria (as amended to December 31, 2023) and accepted standards of practice, the evaluation shall consist of evaluating a person's strengths, resources, preferences, limitations, problems and needs; determining the licensed program services needed by the patient; determining the patient's eligibility for program services; and identifying treatment plan priorities.

157.2(3) *Treatment.* Treatment shall consist of a broad range of planned and continuing inpatient, outpatient, and residential care services, including ongoing diagnostic evaluation, counseling, and medical care, psychiatric care, psychological care, and social service care geared toward influencing the behavior of such individuals to achieve a state of rehabilitation. Individuals will be placed in the appropriate level of care at a substance use disorder treatment program licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 125 in accordance with ASAM Criteria (as amended to December 31, 2023).

157.2(4) *Drinking drivers course.* Substance abuse treatment programs licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 125 may provide the drinking drivers course if the course curriculum is approved by the department of education under Iowa Code section 321J.22 and rule 281—21.31(321J).

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.3(125) Screening, evaluation, treatment, and drinking drivers course completion. The program shall report substance use disorder screening, assessment, evaluation and treatment completion to the department of transportation and to the district court in accordance with Iowa Code sections 125.37, 125.84 and 125.86; the federal confidentiality regulations, "Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records," 42 CFR Part 2, effective June 9, 1987; HIPAA (1996); and other relevant provisions of federal and state law. The program shall report satisfactory completion of the drinking drivers course to the department of education in accordance with Iowa Code section 321J.22 and rule 281—21.31(260C); the federal confidentiality regulations, "Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records," 42 CFR Part 2, effective June 9, 1987; HIPAA (1996); and other relevant provisions of federal and state law.

157.3(1) *Reporting form.* Programs shall report screening, evaluation, and treatment completion utilizing the form "Notice Iowa Code 321J—Confidential Medical Record." Iowa substance abuse evaluation and treatment providers licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 125 shall submit this form online to the department of transportation using the department of transportation's website.

157.3(2) *Primary treatment.* Upon completion of primary treatment, programs shall report to the department of transportation and the courts that treatment has been completed in accordance with Iowa Code section 321J.22; the federal confidentiality regulations, "Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records," 42 CFR Part 2, effective June 9, 1987; HIPAA (1996); and other relevant provisions of federal and state law.

157.3(3) *Posttreatment results.* If the court orders a posttreatment program, the program shall report progress and attendance to the person's probation officer or otherwise as ordered by the court in accordance with Iowa Code section 321J.22; the federal confidentiality regulations, "Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records," 42 CFR Part 2, effective June 9, 1987; HIPAA (1996); and other relevant provisions of federal and state law.

157.3(4) *Drinking drivers course.* Substance abuse treatment programs licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 125 may provide the drinking drivers course and shall report satisfactory completion of the drinking drivers course to the department of education in accordance with Iowa Code section 321J.22 and rule 281—21.31(260C).

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.4(125) Cost of evaluation and treatment.

157.4(1) *Screening and evaluation.* The program shall charge no more than \$125 for the cost of screening and evaluation. The individual or the individual's insurance provider shall be responsible for the costs of the screening and evaluation.

157.4(2) *Treatment.* Qualifying programs shall consider a person admitted to the program pursuant to Iowa Code section 321J.3 who does not possess sufficient income or estate to make payment of the costs of the treatment in whole or in part to be a state patient and eligible for state-funded treatment as provided in Iowa Code section 125.44. Qualifying programs shall utilize a sliding fee schedule approved by the department to determine cost of treatment. There is no prohibition on any individual from paying in whole the cost of treatment.

157.4(3) *Reimbursement.* Programs shall be able to seek reimbursement of the cost of screening, evaluation and treatment from an individual's insurance company, firm or corporation bound to pay, or from Medicaid for an individual who is eligible or enrolled in Medicaid.

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.5(125) Timeliness. The program shall conduct and complete substance abuse evaluations and treatment at the program's earliest convenience.

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.6(125) Confidentiality. Programs will abide by the standards for patient records set forth in rule 641—155.21(125,135).

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.7(125) Records. Programs shall maintain records in accordance with 641—subrule 155.21(10).

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

641—157.8(125) Reciprocity. For a resident of a state other than Iowa or an Iowa resident obtaining evaluation or treatment outside the state, screening, evaluation or treatment services shall be provided by programs licensed or approved by that state's substance abuse authority. Programs shall submit the results of the screening, evaluation and treatment to the department for review and reporting purposes to the department of transportation.

[ARC 9179C, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 125.13.

[Filed 1/23/98, Notice 11/19/97—published 2/11/98, effective 3/18/98]

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[Filed 7/13/07, Notice 4/11/07—published 8/1/07, effective 9/5/07]

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[Filed ARC 9179C (Notice ARC 8517C, IAB 12/11/24), IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25]

CHAPTER 158
REGIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

[Prior to 3/29/06, see 643—Ch 9]

Rescinded **ARC 9180C**, IAB 4/30/25, effective 7/1/25

CHAPTERS 159 to 161
Reserved

CHAPTER 162
LICENSURE STANDARDS FOR PROBLEM GAMBLING TREATMENT PROGRAMS

[Prior to 7/3/96, see Human Services Department, 441—Ch 162]

Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/1/10

CHAPTERS 163 to 169
Reserved

CHAPTER 170
ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 170]

Rescinded **ARC 7712C**, IAB 3/6/24, effective 7/1/24¹

¹ The effective date of **ARC 7712C** was corrected to July 1, 2024, in the April 3, 2024, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 171
PETITIONS FOR RULE MAKING
[Prior to 7/29/87, Department of Health[470] Ch 171]
Rescinded **ARC 7712C**, IAB 3/6/24, effective 7/1/24¹

¹ The effective date of **ARC 7712C** was corrected to July 1, 2024, in the April 3, 2024, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 172
DECLARATORY ORDERS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 172]
Rescinded **ARC 7712C**, IAB 3/6/24, effective 7/1/24¹

¹ The effective date of **ARC 7712C** was corrected to July 1, 2024, in the April 3, 2024, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 173
CONTESTED CASES
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 173]
Rescinded **ARC 7712C**, IAB 3/6/24, effective 7/1/24¹

¹ The effective date of **ARC 7712C** was corrected to July 1, 2024, in the April 3, 2024, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 174
AGENCY PROCEDURE FOR RULE MAKING
Rescinded **ARC 7712C**, IAB 3/6/24, effective 7/1/24¹

¹ The effective date of **ARC 7112C** was corrected to July 1, 2024, in the April 3, 2024, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 175
FAIR INFORMATION PRACTICES AND PUBLIC RECORDS
Rescinded **ARC 7712C**, IAB 3/6/24, effective 7/1/24¹

¹ The effective date of **ARC 7112C** was corrected to July 1, 2024, in the April 3, 2024, Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

CHAPTER 176
CRITERIA FOR AWARDS OR GRANTS
Rescinded **ARC 8125C**, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24

CHAPTER 177 HEALTH DATA

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 7/3/29

641—177.1(76GA,ch1212) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Confidential record*” means a record that is not available as a matter of right for examination and copying by members of the public under applicable provisions of law. Confidential records include records or information contained in records that the agency is prohibited by law from making available for examination by members of the public, and records or information contained in records that are specified as confidential by Iowa Code section 22.7, or other provision of law, but that may be disclosed upon order of a court, the lawful custodian of the record, or by another person duly authorized to release the record. Mere inclusion in a record of information declared confidential by an applicable provision of law does not necessarily make that entire record a confidential record. Included in the definition are those data collected by the department, pursuant to 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1212, for preparation and dissemination as compilations.

“*Record*” means the whole or a part of a “public record” as defined in Iowa Code section 22.1 that is owned by or in the physical possession of this agency.

[ARC 8044C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—177.2(76GA,ch1212) Description of data to be submitted.

177.2(1) The department shall collect information from other state agencies for the purpose of public dissemination of health data.

177.2(2) Hospitals shall submit data to the contractor selected through the request for proposal process, which shall serve as an intermediary for the department. The information shall include inpatient, outpatient and ambulatory information.

177.2(3) The contractor selected through the request for proposal process shall collect, maintain, and disseminate hospital inpatient, outpatient, and ambulatory information pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with the department. The contractor selected through the request for proposal process shall submit data to the department pursuant to the memorandum of understanding.

[ARC 8044C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—177.3(76GA,ch1212) Fees. Fees charged for data provided by the department shall not exceed administrative costs. Such charges may include copying, postage, supervisory, computer programming, time, and medium fees. The department will work to provide requestors with an estimate of the charges to be assessed for copies and labor prior to producing copies of records.

[ARC 8044C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

641—177.4(76GA,ch1212) Patient confidentiality. The department shall protect patient confidentiality. Confidential records or parts of such records collected as a part of this process shall be kept confidential. All health data shall be collected, maintained, and disseminated only in accordance with Iowa and federal law.

[ARC 8044C, IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

These rules are intended to implement 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1212, section 5, and Iowa Code section 135.166.

[Filed 5/16/97, Notice 2/26/97—published 6/4/97, effective 7/9/97]

[Filed 3/14/02, Notice 2/6/02—published 4/3/02, effective 5/8/02]

[Filed ARC 2654C (Notice ARC 2458C, IAB 3/16/16), IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16]

[Filed ARC 8044C (Notice ARC 7370C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 5/29/24, effective 7/3/24]

CHAPTER 178
WAIVERS OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Transferred to 441—Chapter 6, IAC Supplement 6/28/23

CHAPTER 179
COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT DEBTS
Transferred to 441—Chapter 10, IAC Supplement 1/24/24

CHAPTER 180
HOSPITAL PROTOCOL FOR DONOR REQUESTS
Rescinded IAB 4/4/90, effective 5/9/90; see 641—51.4(5) to 641—51.4(11)

CHAPTERS 181 to 185
Reserved

CHAPTER 186
GOVERNMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COUNCIL
Rescinded **ARC 4703C**, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19

CHAPTERS 187 to 189
Reserved

CHAPTER 190
CONSENT FOR THE SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES
Rescinded IAB 4/11/07, effective 5/16/07

CHAPTER 191
ADVISORY BODIES OF THE DEPARTMENT
Rescinded **ARC 8126C**, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24

CHAPTER 192
CHILD SUPPORT NONCOMPLIANCE

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 4/1/31

641—192.1(252J) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“*Applicant*” means an individual who is seeking the issuance of a license.

“*Certificate of noncompliance*” means a document as defined in Iowa Code section 252J.1 that is provided by child support services certifying that the applicant or licensee has defaulted on an obligation owed to or collected by child support services.

“*License*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 252J.1.

“*Licensing authority*” means a board, commission, or any other entity of the department that has authority within this state to suspend or revoke a license or deny the renewal or issuance of a license authorizing a person to engage in a business, occupation, or profession.

[ARC 0077D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—192.2(252J) Denial of issuance or renewal of a license or suspension or revocation of a license.

The licensing authority will deny the issuance or renewal of a license or suspend or revoke a license upon the receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from child support services according to the procedures in Iowa Code chapter 252J. In addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code section 252J.3(7), the following apply:

192.2(1) The notice required by Iowa Code section 252J.8 will be served upon the applicant or licensee by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service in accordance with Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. Alternatively, the applicant or licensee may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

192.2(2) The suspension, revocation, or denial will be effective no sooner than 30 days following provision of notice to the individual.

192.2(3) Applicants and licensees shall keep the licensing authority informed of all court actions, and all child support services actions taken under or in connection with Iowa Code chapter 252J, and shall provide the licensing authority copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 252J.9, all court orders entered in such actions, and withdrawals of certificates of noncompliance by child support services.

192.2(4) All licensing authority fees required for application, license renewal, or license reinstatement must be paid by applicants or licensees before a license will be issued, renewed, or reinstated after the licensing authority has denied the issuance or renewal of a license pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J.

192.2(5) In the event an applicant or licensee timely files a district court action following service of a licensing authority notice pursuant to Iowa Code sections 252J.8 and 252J.9, the licensing authority will continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the licensing authority to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance, renewal, suspension or revocation of a license, the licensing authority will count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court.

192.2(6) The licensing authority will notify the applicant or licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the licensing authority determines appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license and will similarly notify the applicant or licensee if the license is issued or renewed following the licensing authority’s receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance.

[ARC 0077D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—192.3(17A,22,252J) Sharing of information. Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the licensing authority may share information with child support services through manual or automated means for the sole purpose of identifying applicants or licensees subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J or 598.

[ARC 0077D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 252J.

[Filed emergency 1/11/96 after Notice 12/6/95—published 1/31/96, effective 1/11/96]

[Filed ARC 8798B (Notice ARC 8631B, IAB 3/24/10), IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

[Filed ARC 0077D (Notice ARC 9668C, IAB 11/12/25), IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

CHAPTER 193
MODEL RULES FOR LICENSEE REVIEW COMMITTEE
Transferred to 481—Chapter 505, IAC Supplement 7/10/24

CHAPTER 194
NONPAYMENT OF STATE DEBT

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/14/29

641—194.1(272D) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply.

“*Applicant*” means an individual who is seeking the issuance of a license.

“*Centralized collection unit*” means the centralized collection unit of the Iowa department of revenue.

“*Certificate of noncompliance*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 272D.1.

“*Denial notice*” means a licensing authority notification denying an application for the issuance or renewal of a license as required by Iowa Code chapter 272D.

“*License*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 272D.1.

“*Licensing authority*” means a board, commission, or any other entity of the department that has authority within this state to suspend or revoke a license or deny the renewal or issuance of a license authorizing a person to engage in a business, occupation, or profession.

“*Revocation or suspension notice*” means a licensing authority notification suspending a license for an indefinite or specified period of time or a notification revoking a license as required by Iowa Code chapter 272D.

“*Withdrawal certificate*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 272D.1.

[ARC 8127C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—194.2(272D) Denial of issuance or renewal of a license or suspension or revocation of a license.

The licensing authority shall deny the issuance or renewal of a license or suspend or revoke a license upon the receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit per the procedure set forth in Iowa Code chapter 272D. This rule shall apply in addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code chapter 272D.

194.2(1) *Service of denial, suspension or revocation notice.* Notice will be served upon the applicant or licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested; by personal service; or through authorized counsel.

194.2(2) *Licensees and applicants responsible to inform licensing authority.* Licensees and applicants shall keep the licensing authority informed of all court actions and all centralized collection unit actions taken under or in connection with Iowa Code chapter 272D. Licensees and applicants shall also provide the licensing authority copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272D, all court orders entered in such actions, and any withdrawals of certificates issued by the centralized collection unit.

194.2(3) *Reinstatement following license denial, suspension or revocation.* All licensing authority fees required for application, license renewal, or license reinstatement must be paid by applicants or licensees before a license will be issued, renewed, or reinstated after the licensing authority has denied the issuance or renewal of a license or suspended or revoked a license pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272D.

194.2(4) *Effect of filing in district court.* In the event an applicant or a licensee files a timely district court action following service of a denial notice by a licensing authority or service of a revocation or suspension notice, the licensing authority will continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the licensing authority to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license or of the suspension or revocation of a license, the licensing authority will count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court.

194.2(5) *Final notification.* The licensing authority will notify the applicant or licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or by such other means as the licensing authority determines appropriate in the circumstances, and will similarly notify the applicant or licensee if the license is issued or renewed following the licensing authority’s receipt of a withdrawal certificate.

[ARC 8127C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—194.3(272D) Sharing of information. The department may share applicant or licensee information with the centralized collection unit pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272D.

[ARC 8127C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 272D.

[Filed ARC 7671B (Notice ARC 7540B, IAB 1/28/09), IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

[Filed ARC 8127C (Notice ARC 7361C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

CHAPTER 195
STUDENT LOAN DEFAULT/NONCOMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENT
FOR PAYMENT OF OBLIGATION
Rescinded **ARC 4907C**, IAB 2/12/20, effective 3/18/20

CHAPTER 196
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES—MILITARY SERVICE, VETERAN RECIPROCITY,
AND SPOUSES OF ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE MEMBERS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/14/29

641—196.1(272C) Definitions.

“License” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 272D.1.

“Licensing authority” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 272D.1.

“Military service” means honorably serving on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.1; in the military services of other states, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 101(c) (2021); or in the organized reserves of the United States, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 10101 (2006).

“Military service applicant” means an individual requesting credit toward licensure for military education, training, or service obtained or completed in military service.

“Spouse” means a spouse of an active duty member of the military forces of the United States.

“Veteran” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 35.1.

[ARC 8128C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—196.2(272C,147D) Military education, training, and service credit. A military service applicant may apply for credit for verified military education, training, or service toward any experience or educational requirement for licensure by submitting a military service application form to the licensing authority. No fee is required with submission of an application for military service credit.

196.2(1) The licensing authority shall grant credit requested in the application pursuant to the emergency medical services (EMS) personnel licensure interstate compact described in Iowa Code section 147D.1.

196.2(2) The licensing authority shall inform the military service applicant in writing of the credit, if any, given toward an experience or educational qualification for licensure or explain why no credit was granted. The applicant may request reconsideration upon submission of additional documentation or information.

196.2(3) A military service applicant who is aggrieved by the licensing authority’s decision may appeal pursuant to the provisions of 441—Chapter 7, except that no fees or costs shall be assessed against the military service applicant in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

196.2(4) The licensing authority shall grant or deny the credit requested in the military service application prior to ruling on the application for licensure. The applicant shall not be required to submit any fees in connection with the licensure application unless the licensing authority grants the credit requested in the military service application. If the licensing authority does not grant the credit requested in the military service application, the applicant may withdraw the licensure application or request that the licensure application be placed in pending status for up to one year or as mutually agreed. The withdrawal of a licensure application shall not preclude subsequent applications supported by additional documentation or information.

[ARC 8128C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

641—196.3(272C,147D) Veteran and active duty military spouse privilege to practice. A veteran or spouse with an unrestricted license in another EMS personnel licensure jurisdiction may practice in Iowa pursuant to the EMS personnel licensure interstate compact described in Iowa Code section 147D.1.

[ARC 8128C, IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 272C.4 and 147D.1.

[Filed ARC 1749C (Notice ARC 1646C, IAB 10/1/14), IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

[Filed ARC 5061C (Notice ARC 5000C, IAB 3/25/20), IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

[Filed ARC 7032C (Notice ARC 6942C, IAB 3/8/23), IAB 5/31/23, effective 7/5/23]

[Filed ARC 8128C (Notice ARC 7337C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 7/10/24, effective 8/14/24]

CHAPTERS 197 to 199
Reserved

CHAPTER 200
STANDARDS COMMITTEE PROCEDURES—CHANGES IN STANDARDS
FOR THE STATE HEALTH PLAN
Rescinded IAB 5/30/90, effective 7/4/90

CHAPTER 201
ORGANIZED DELIVERY SYSTEMS
Rescinded **ARC 3398C**, IAB 10/11/17, effective 11/15/17

CHAPTER 202
CERTIFICATE OF NEED PROGRAM
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 202]
Transferred to 481—Chapter 2202, IAC Supplement 9/4/24

CHAPTER 203
STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATE OF NEED REVIEW
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 203]
Transferred to 481—Chapter 2203, IAC Supplement 9/4/24

CHAPTER 204
UNIFORM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470]Ch204]
Rescinded **ARC 1748C**, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15

CHAPTER 205
Reserved

CHAPTER 206
IOWA HEALTH INFORMATION NETWORK
Rescinded **ARC 3607C**, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18