

**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 variation<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.