

**WAC 246-230-020 Security screening system requirements.** (1) A security screening system must meet the definition of a general-use security screening system unless a variance, as outlined in WAC 246-230-090, is obtained from the department to operate a limited-use security screening system. If a security screening system is capable of functioning as both a general-use security screening system and a limited-use security screening system, the limited-use function must be disabled unless a variance to operate it as a limited-use security screening system has been obtained from the department.

(2) There must be at least one indicator, clearly visible from any location, indicating when a scan is in progress.

(3) Security screening systems must have the following engineering controls in place:

(a) Power to the security screening system must be controlled by a key switch. The key must be captured (unable to be removed) whenever it is positioned to allow exposures to be initiated.

(b) A means for the operator to:

(i) Initiate the emission of radiation other than the function of an interlock or the main power control.

(ii) Terminate the emission of radiation other than the function of an interlock.

(c) Radiation emission must automatically terminate after a pre-set time or exposure.

(d) Technique factors for each mode of operation must be preset by the manufacturer and must not be alterable by the system operator. If a security screening system has more than one mode, prior to each scan, a mode indicator must be clearly visible to the operator.

(e) A warning label must be permanently affixed or inscribed on the security screening system at any location of any controls used to initiate the emission of radiation. The warning label must read "CAUTION: RADIATION PRODUCED WHEN ENERGIZED."

(4) Security screening systems must have safety interlocks in place:

(a) Failure of any single component of the security screening system must not cause failure of more than one safety interlock.

(b) A tool or key must be required to open or remove access panels. Each access panel to a radiation source must have at least one safety interlock to terminate radiation production when opened.

(c) Safety interlocks must terminate the primary beam in the event of any security screening system problem that may result in abnormal or unintended radiation emission. This includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Unintended stoppage of beam motion;

(ii) Abnormal or unintended radiation source output;

(iii) Computer safety system malfunction;

(iv) Termination malfunction; or

(v) Shutter mechanism malfunction.

(d) Resetting a safety interlock, following any interruption of radiation production by the functioning of any safety interlock, must not result in the production of radiation.

(5) Security screening systems must employ shielding requirements so that during operation, including under maximum operating parameters, the leakage equivalent dose at any point 30 cm from any external surface of the security screening system, outside of the primary beam, must not exceed 2.5  $\mu$ Sv (0.25 mrem) in any one hour.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.388.040. WSR 25-01-051, s 246-230-020, filed 12/11/24, effective 1/11/25.]