



Ohio Administrative Code

Rule 3701:1-58-21 Training for experienced radiation safety officer, teletherapy or medical physicist, authorized medical physicist, authorized user, nuclear pharmacist, and authorized nuclear pharmacist.

Effective: May 15, 2023

(A)

(1) An individual identified as a radiation safety officer, a teletherapy or medical physicist, an authorized medical physicist, a nuclear pharmacist or an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a United States nuclear regulatory commission or agreement state license or a permit issued by a United States nuclear regulatory commission or agreement state broad scope licensee or master material license permit or by a master material license permittee of broad scope on or before January 14, 2019 need not comply with the training requirements of rule 3701:1-58-18, 3701:1-58-19, or 3701:1-58-20 of the Administrative Code, respectively, except the radiation safety officers and authorized medical physicists identified in this paragraph must meet the training requirements in paragraph (D) of rule 3701:1-58-18 of the Administrative Code or paragraph (C) of rule 3701:1-58-19 of the Administrative Code, 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 rule 3701:1-58-18 of the Administrative Code to be identified as a radiation safety officer or as an associate radiation safety officer on a United States nuclear regulatory commission or an agreement state license or United States nuclear regulatory commission 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, xray 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 rule 3701:1-58-19 of the Administrative Code, for those materials and uses that these individuals performed on or before October 24, 2005.

(4) A radiation safety officer, a medical physicist, or a nuclear pharmacist, who used only accelerator-produced radioactive materials, discrete sources of radium-226, or both, for medical uses or 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 United States nuclear regulatory commission, need not comply with the training requirements of rule 3701:1-58-18, 3701:1-58-19, or 3701:1-58-20 of the Administrative Code, respectively, when performing the same uses. A nuclear pharmacist, who prepared only radioactive drugs containing accelerator-produced radioactive materials, or a medical physicist, who used only accelerator-produced radioactive materials, at the locations and time period identified in this paragraph, qualifies as an authorized nuclear pharmacist or an authorized medical physicist, respectively, for those materials and uses performed before these dates, for purposes of this chapter.

(B)

(1) Physicians, dentists, or podiatrists identified as authorized users for the medical use of byproduct material on a license issued by the United States nuclear regulatory commission or agreement state, a permit issued by a United States nuclear regulatory commission master material licensee, a permit issued by a United States nuclear regulatory commission or agreement state broad scope licensee, or a permit issued by a United States nuclear regulatory commission master material license broad scope permittee on or before January 14, 2019, who perform only those medical uses for which they were authorized on or before that date need not comply with the training requirements of rules 3701:1-58-32 to 3701:1-58-71 of the Administrative Code.

(2) Physicians, dentists, or podiatrists not identified as authorized users for the medical use of byproduct material on a license issued by the United States nuclear regulatory commission or agreement state, a permit issued by a United States nuclear regulatory commission master material licensee, a permit issued by a United States nuclear regulatory commission or agreement state broad



scope licensee, or a permit issued in accordance with a United States nuclear regulatory commission master material broad scope license on or before October 24, 2005, need not comply with the training requirements of rules 3701:1-58-32 to 3701:1-58-71 of the Administrative Code for those materials and uses that these individuals performed on or before October 24, 2005, as follows:

(a) For uses authorized under rule 3701:1-58-32 of the Administrative Code or rule 3701:1-58-34 of the Administrative Code, or oral administration of sodium iodide I131 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;

(b) For uses authorized under rule 3701:1-58-37 of the Administrative Code, 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;

(c) For uses authorized under rule 3701:1-58-43 of the Administrative Code or rule 3701:1-58-55 of the Administrative Code, 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

(d) For uses authorized under rule 3701:1-58-53 of the Administrative Code, 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 United States nuclear regulatory commission, need not comply with the training requirements of rules 3701:1-58-32 to 3701:1-58-71 of the Administrative Code, 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 purposes of this chapter.

(C) Individuals who need not comply with training requirements as described in this rule may serve as preceptors for, and supervisors of, applicants seeking authorization on Ohio radioactive material licenses for the same uses for which these individuals are authorized.