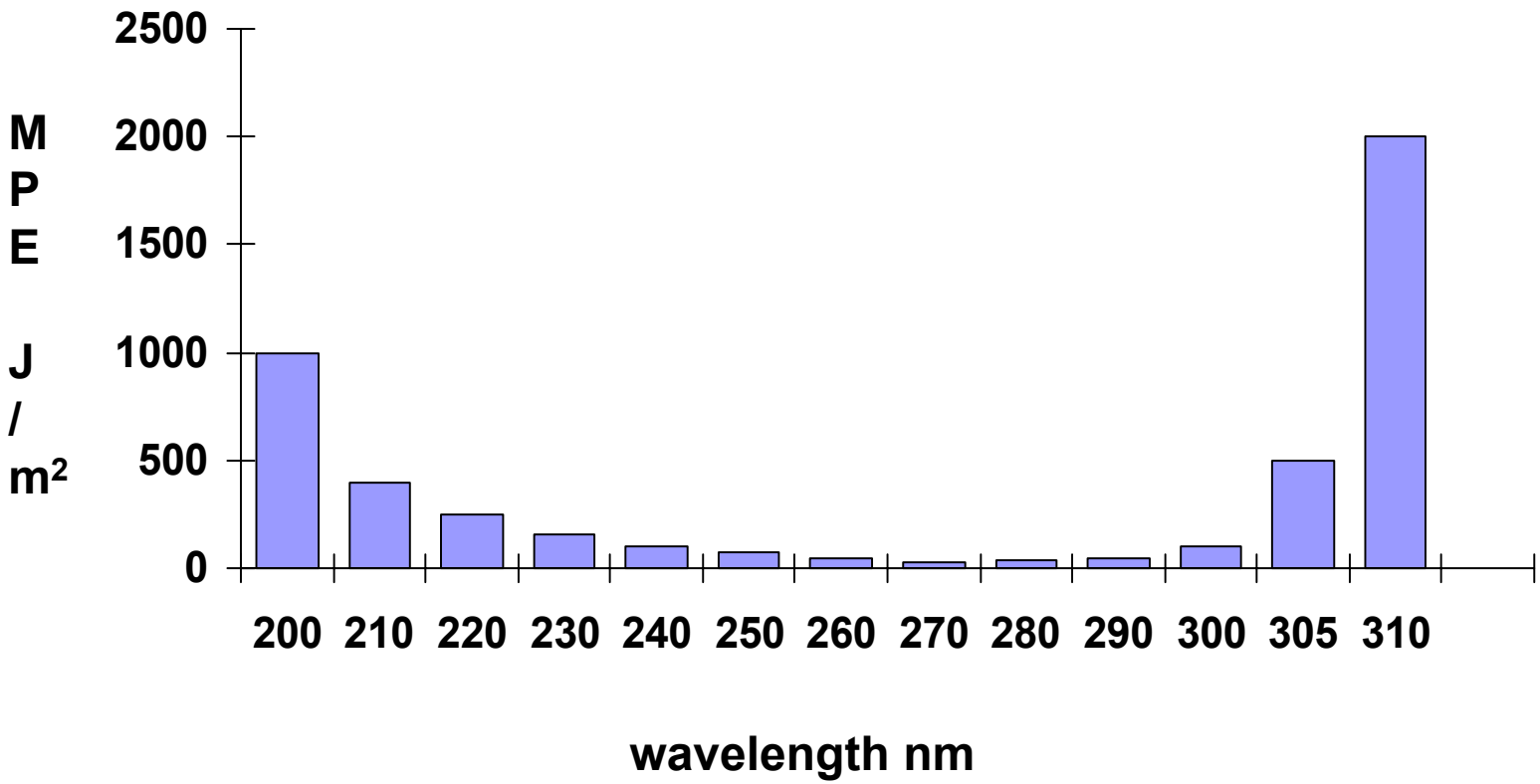
UV

- UVA 400 - 315 nm
- UVB 315 - 280 nm
- UVC 280 - 100 nm

UV Sources

- sunbeds
  - cosmetic tanning
  - treatment of psoriasis
- disco lights
  - nickel/cobalt oxide glass (wood's glass) emits UVA
- germicidal lamps for sterilisation
- transilluminators
- outdoor work
- arc welding
- printing and curing

RELATIVE SPECTRAL EFFECTIVENESS - UV



UV - Protection Against Overexposure

NB - utilise time, distance and shielding

- **Engineering Controls**
  - screening
  - interlocks
- **Administrative controls**
  - limitation of access
  - hazard awareness training
  - warning signs
- **Personal Protective Equipment**
  - protect skin (lab coat & gloves) and face/eyes (UV grade visor)

MPEs

- The control measures required depend upon the hazard which depends upon the wavelength. The most hazardous types of lamp are germicidal lamps [254 nm] and transilluminators [297 nm].
- These have maximum permissible safe exposure levels [MPEs] that equate to a few seconds [<1min/day] for unprotected skin.
- For other devices, the MPE may be over several minutes.

Using UV Equipment

- **If the output is in the "high hazard" range:**
  - Hand-held lamps should be mounted, pointing downwards, over a weakly reflecting surface. There should be good reason to want to maintain use in hand-held mode;
  - Users must ensure all body parts are covered (fastened lab coat & gloves) and wear a UV grade visor;
  - Any personnel in a 2m radius should also wear protective clothing and visor;
  - Equipment must only be used in a designated area with warning signs clearly posted;
  - Equipment must be switched off when not in use.