Proposals for the development of ICNIRP guidelines on limits for optical radiation exposures

More accurate definition of measurement quantities

Use of correct mathematical expressions, eg

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \int_{I_1}^{I_2} dE(\mathbf{l}) / d\mathbf{l} \cdot s(\mathbf{l}) d\mathbf{l}$$

l instea



- Use of a more specific term like ultraviolet hazard irradiance E_s for a specifically defined quantity instead of a general expression like effective irradiance E_{eff}
- Use of quantities defined in compendia and standards. The standard prEN 14255-4 will specify quantities for the measurement of optical radiation exposures.

Annual UV exposure limit value

- Recommendation of an additional annual UV exposure limit value in order to protect against long term effects, like skin cancer and cataract of the eyes.
- > The annual limit value could be set to $H_{eff} = 4000 \text{ J/m}^2$.

Splitting of IR exposure limit values for the eyes (780 to 3000 nm)

- ► Limit value to avoid thermal injury of the cornea $E_{IR} \le 18 t^{3/4} \text{ kW/m}^2$ (for t ≤ 10 s)
- Limit value to avoid cataract of the lens
 - $H_{IR} \leq 3.10^6 \text{ J/m}^2$ (for t up to 8 h)

Revision of emission values for Class 2 lasers

- In lab and field trials only 20% of the test persons show a blink reflex when exposed to Class 2 lasers.
- As the Class 2 laser safety philosophy is based on aversion responses (including the blink reflex) within 0.25 s a revision of the Class 2 laser definition is proposed.
- Proposed emission values for Class 2 lasers:
 0.6mW and 2s in compliance with the MPE

Contact

Dr. Harald Siekmann Berufsgenossenschaftliches Institut für Arbeitsschutz – BIA D-53754 Sankt Augustin, Germany e-mail: Harald.Siekmann@hvbg.de Internet: www.hvbg.de/bia



IR exposure near a glass melting furnace

