



Staying Safely on Target! Laser Safety

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Laser Basics - Definition/Use

LASER stands for

Light

Amplification by

Stimulated

Emission of

Radiation

- Common uses include:
 - Barcode scanners, Laser pointers
 - Military- Targeting, weapons
 - Research, Medical applications
 - Industrial applications





Laser Basics - Laser Hazards

- Laser light differs from ordinary light in 3 ways:
 - Monochromatic- One color or wavelength
 - Directional- Narrow beam, one direction
 - Coherent- Wavelengths in phase
- Lasers can pose more of a hazard than ordinary light because they can focus a lot of energy onto a small area

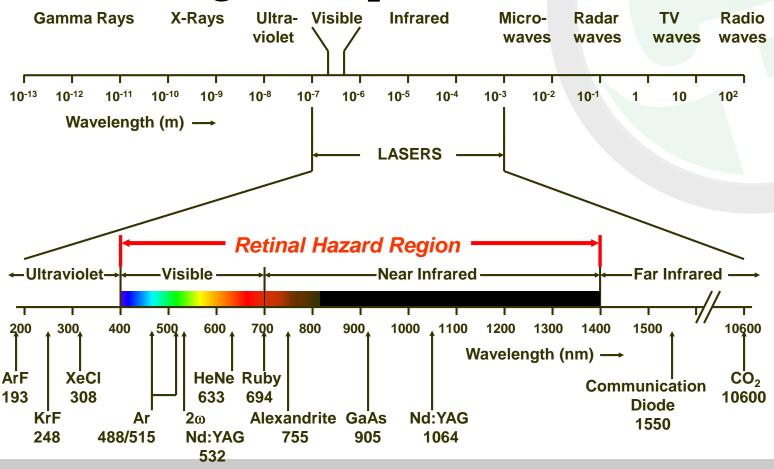


Radiation

- Types of Radiation
 - lonizing
 - Radioactive atoms
 - Alpha/Beta, Neutron particles, Gamma/X-rays.
 - High energy of greater concern
 - Can interfere with normal cell processes
 - Non-ionizing
 - Ultraviolet, Visible light, Infrared, Microwaves, Radio waves, Heat
 - Lower energy



Laser Radiation-Electromagnetic Spectrum





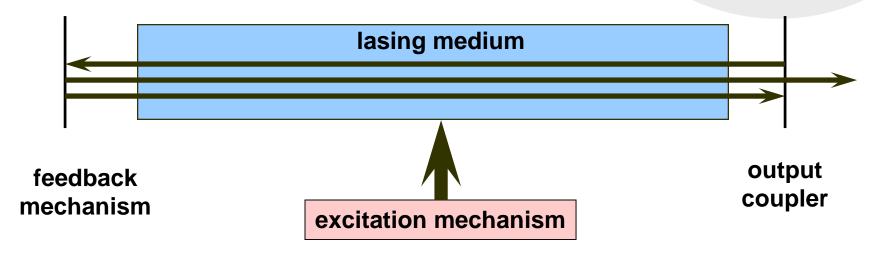
Laser Exposure Limits - Terms

- MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure)
 - the highest laser energy to which the eye or skin can be exposed for a given laser
- NHZ (Nominal Hazard Zone)
 - area within which the MPE is equaled or exceeded
 - no controls are required <u>outside</u> of the NHZ
- NOHD (Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance)
 - distance along the laser beam axis beyond which is acceptable for eye exposure
- OD (Optical Density)
 - measure of the attenuation of energy passing through a filter.



Laser Basics - Design

- Laser Design
 - Lasing Medium (gas, liquid, solid, semiconductor)
 - Excitation Mechanism (power supply, flashlamp, laser)
 - Feedback Mechanism (mirrors)
 - Output coupler (semi-transparent mirror)





Laser Basics - Types of Lasers

- Different lasing media
 - Gas, liquid, solid, semi-conductor, dye
- Continuous wave (CW), Pulsed, Qswitched



CO2 Pulsed Laser system



Laser Hazard Classifications

Class 1 - "Safe" if not disassembled;
 MPE not likely to be exceeded

CD-ROM players/drives

 Class 2/2a – Potential eye hazard if you stare into beam; Human blink reflex usually prevents damaging exposure

Supermarket scanners

 Class 3a - Eye hazard if collected or focused into eye; MPE can be exceeded, but risk of injury is low

Laser pointers





Laser Hazard Classifications

- Class 3b Serious eye hazard if direct or reflected beam is viewed; Diffuse exposure should not be hazardous
 - Research
- Class 4 Eye hazard if direct, reflected or diffuselyreflected beam is viewed, resulting in devastating or permanent eye damage; potential for significant skin damage; May pose a fire risk and fume hazard
 - Research, manufacturing

These Laser classes pose significant risk and fall under the OSHA/ANSI Laser Safety requirements



Laser Bioeffects - Damage

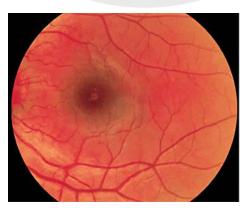


 Primary sites of damage

eyes

- skin

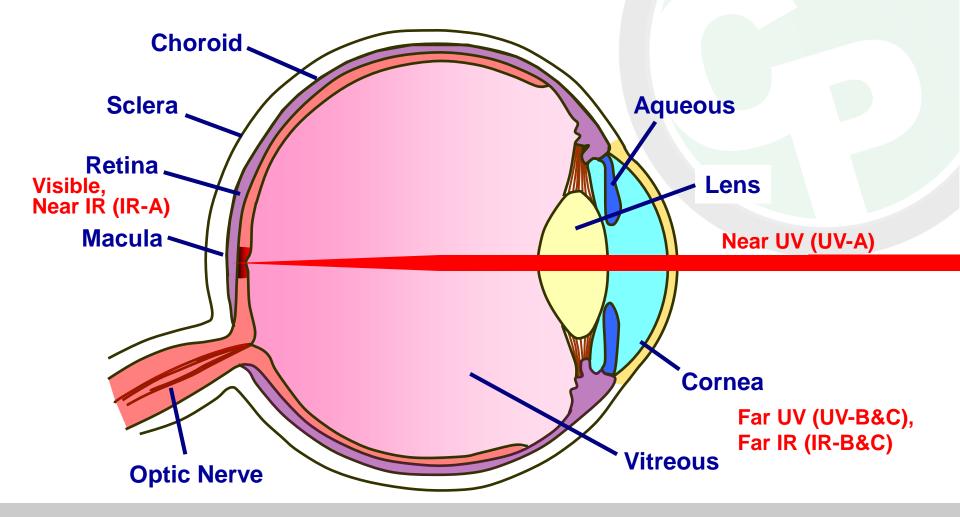
- Laser beam damage can be
 - thermal (heat)
 - acoustic
 - photochemical



Nd:YAG 1064-nm retinal injury

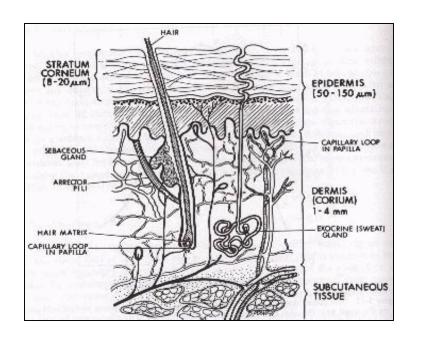


Laser Bioeffects - Eye Anatomy & Exposures





Laser Bioeffects - Skin



- Skin Damage
 - Epidermis (UV-B, UV-C)
 - Dermis (IR-A)



Accidental exposure to partial reflection of 2000 W CO₂ laser beam from metal surface during cutting



Non-Beam Hazards

- Electrical-
 - High-voltage power, Capacitor banks
- Chemical-
 - Organic dyes
 - Process fumes
- Optical-
 - UV/IRA exposures- discharge tubes, process welding, pumping systems
- Explosion, Fire-





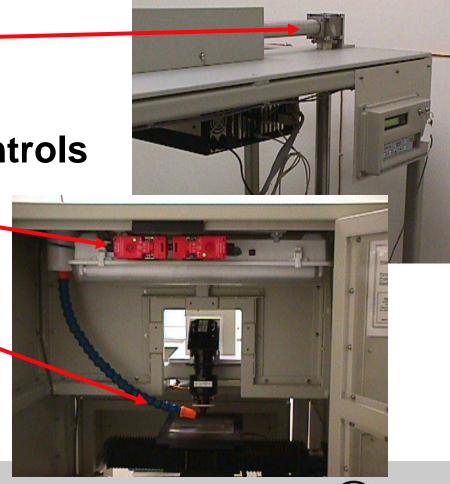
Common Causes of Accidents

- Bypassing interlocks. This is always a bad idea.
- Inserting reflective objects into the beam path.
- Accidental firing of the Laser.
- Altering the beam path, or adding additional optical components.
- Changing the Laser settings without recalculating the MPE, and OD requirements.



Control Measures - Engineering

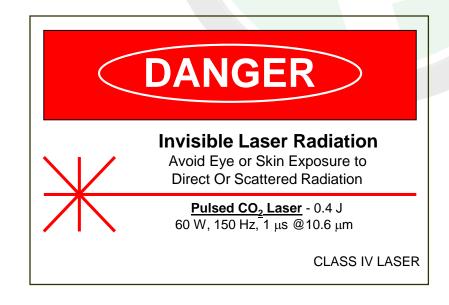
- Beam housings
- Shutters
- Remote firing controls
- Interlocks
- Attenuators
- Fume exhaust
- Barrier curtains
- OD windows





Control Measures - Administrative

- Written Laser Safety Plans
- SOPs
- Training
- ANSI Warning signs & labels





Administrative Safety Practices

- Supervisor responsibility
- Authorized personnel only
- Designate NHZ for Class 3b and 4 Lasers
- Use minimum power/energy required for project
- Use diffuse reflective screens, remote viewing systems, etc., during alignments, if possible
- Remove unnecessary objects from vicinity of laser
- Keep beam path away from eye level (sitting or standing)

Never put body parts into the beam!



Control Measures – Personal Protective Equipment

- Gloves
- Special clothing

to wear

- Appropriate eyewear
 - Eyewear must be for the appropriate laser wavelength, attenuate the beam to safe levels, yet be comfortable enough





OSHA Regulations & Requirements

- No OSHA regulations specific to Lasers, but...
 - PPE Requirements
 - Standard interpretations, directives, guidance documents
 - General Duty Clause
 - National Consensus
 - ANSI Z136.1-2007 Safe Use of Lasers, etal
 - Additional requirements for:
 - Medical Applications
 - FDA- 21CFR 1040.10 & .11
 - Construction- 29CFR1926.54



State Requirements

- State requirements- Usually based on ANSI Z136.1 these may include:
 - Registration (fees)
 - Laser Safety Officer (Requirements vary by State)
 - Written Plans
 - Medical evaluations
 - Periodic inspections, evaluation of safety functions
 - Reporting of Laser-related incidents
 - Generally, these requirements apply to Class 3B & Class 4 Lasers only





For assistance with your OSHA or EPA compliance programs, contact:

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74

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- Chuck Paulausky is the Principle Consultant and President of CP Safety & Environmental. He is a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) and OSHA/Environmental Compliance trainer.
- Chuck has provided EHS management services since 1989 for facilities across the US and in Europe and Asia. He has also published articles in trade and business magazines, as well as webinars, podcasts and seminars on various EHS topics.
- He is a past member of the Board of Directors of the AHMP Thunderbird Chapter, is an AHMP Champion of Excellence Award winner, and current member of EPAZ and ASSE. Chuck has been a member of the Gatekeeper Regulatory Roundup Planning Committee and annual presenter since its inception in 2005. Chuck is active in several other professional and business organizations, including past Chairman of the Chandler Chamber of Commerce Safety Committee.
- CP Safety & Environmental, LLC is a full-service Environmental, Health, and Safety consulting firm providing EPA & OSHA compliance support, expert witness, and worker's compensation loss control/risk assessment services.