

Health and Safety Department

Non Ionising Radiation Policy (Excluding Lasers)



4.1 Introduction

Non-

these limits and if they do procedures must be put in place to eliminate or reduce exposure to ensure it falls below the limits.

Therefore all equipment that produces non-ionising radiation need to be assessed to see if the otherwise measurements may need to be taken.

different types of Non-ionising radiation, including the different types of Ultra violet radiation, visible light, infrared, EMF in different Hz ranges. **See Artificial Optical radiation and EMF radiation guidance documents for these levels and more information**

It is important to note that **any** exposure to UV increases the risk of getting skin cancer and therefore exposure must be kept As Low As Reasonable Practicable (ALARP). Where possible all UV sources should be enclosed and fully interlocked. If this is not possible full UV appropriate PPE must be worn at all times.

- x People wearing passive implants
- x People wearing active implants
- x People wearing body worn medical equipment
- x Pregnant women
- x People with photo sensitivity

(Council Recommendation 1995/519/EC) for the general public need to be used instead.

4.3 Risk Assessments

It is a requirement of both AOR10 and Electromagnetic Directive that prior risk assessments are carried out on any equipment producing non-ionising radiation. The risk assessment must also include the following:

- x Type of non-ionising radiation
- x How it is used
- x Whether other workers or visitors could be potentially affected by the non-ionising radiation
- x Amount of non-ionising radiation (either measured or taken from the manufacturers information)
- x Indirect effect caused by non-ionising radiation such as spark effects, interference with electrical equipment, projectile magnetic objects.

associated with the exposure (indirect effects), no further action is required.

exposure. The control measures must also be documented in the risk assessment.

4.4 Reduction of risk

In any area where workers could be exposed to levels of artificial optical radiation or EMF radiation then the area must be demarcated and access restricted so far as reasonably practicable.

Other options for eliminating, restricting or reducing exposure would be:

- x Choose equipment that is fully enclosed or adequately shielded at point of purchase

- x Fully enclosing Artificial Optical source with safety interlocks
- x Demarcate area and ensure other workers and visitors cannot access area
- x Shielding of EMF
- x Limit amount of time within the area
- x Demarcate EMF field boundaries
- x Suitable and appropriate PPE
- x

