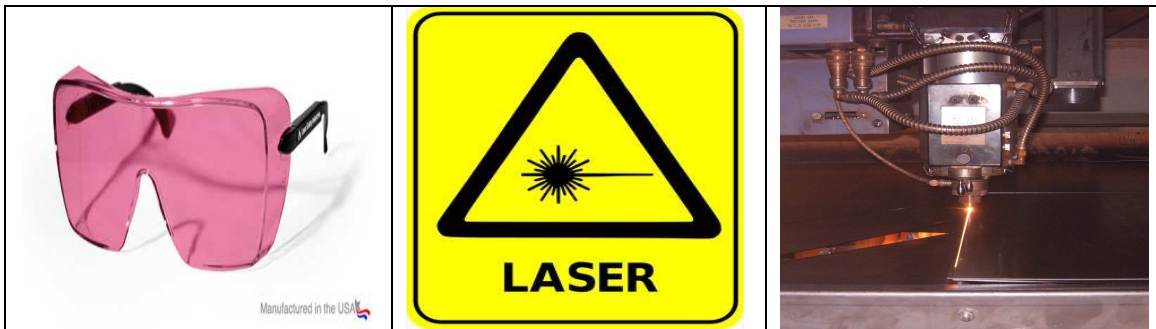




## **SOME ONE IS WAITING FOR YOU BACK AT HOME HOW TO CONTROL LASER RISK?**



### **LASER SAFETY**

#### **LASER HAZARDS**

With the introduction of new laser technology into serious eye injuries or burns from improperly guarded equipment. The most common injury from exposure to laser light is to the eye. When a bright light hits the eye, a person will blink or turn away from a light source—this typically takes a quarter of a second. Unfortunately, higher power lasers can damage the eye in less time than a quarter of a second.

Symptoms of a laser burn to the eye include headache and the sudden appearance of floaters (swirling distortions) in your vision. Floaters are bits of dead cells and tissue that detach and float in the eye; some are present in normal vision. Minor burns to the cornea (transparent layer of tissue covering the eye) can cause a gritty feeling, like sand in the eye. Serious laser eye injuries can lead to permanent blindness! Lasers can also harm the skin by causing thermal burns, ranging from a “sunburn” (reddening and blistering) to third degree burns with charring.

#### **PREVENTION TECHNIQUES**

The most effective way to prevent the exposure of industrial workers to laser light is to use a laser system that has the proper engineering controls in place, including opaque barriers protected by interlocks and viewing panels of optically dense material (e.g., Perspex). Interlocks are devices that prevent the laser from firing as long as any of the protective panels remain open. Usage of recommended laser safety glasses will avoid the exposure.

**NOTE : Always follow manufacturer instruction on safety.**

**SAFETY FIRST**

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