

**Ultra-Violet Light Safety
Self-Audit Checklist**

Building _____ Room _____ Principal Investigator _____ Date _____

Audit Performed by _____

| | Y | N | NA | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|----|----------|
| A. Sources of Ultra-Violet Light | | | | |
| 1. UV sources are properly labeled as being UV sources. | | | | |
| 2. Hazard warning information is present. | | | | |
| B. UV Exposure Reduction | | | | |
| 1. UV goggles and/or full face shields are worn. | | | | |
| 2. Gloves and protective clothing are worn. | | | | |
| 3. Exposure time is limited. | | | | |
| 4. Area shielding is used. | | | | |
| C. Training and Information | | | | |
| 1. UV users received training. | | | | |
| 2. Training is documented. | | | | |
| 3. Information on the ACGIH Threshold Limit Value for UV light is available to users. | | | | |
| D. Awareness | | | | |
| 1. UV users are aware of the hazards of UV light. | | | | |

Key to Ultra-Violet Light Safety Self-Audit Checklist

A. Sources of Ultra-Violet Light

1. Equipment capable of producing UV light include germicidal lamps, mineral lights, arcs and welding equipment. These are capable of producing eye and skin injury with short periods of intense exposure or longer periods of low level exposure. UV sources must be properly labeled as being a source of UV light. Some sources maybe inconspicuously labeled.
2. Warning information about the hazard of the light should be on the device or its housing.

B. UV Exposure Reduction

1. Goggles protect the eyes but leave the face skin vulnerable. A full face shield or welder's helmet should be worn to protect the eyes and face. Eye protection must be rated for protection against UV light.
2. Gloves and protective clothing reduce the exposure to the skin of hands and body.
3. Control of exposure time is critical in limiting damage. The ACGIH threshold limit guides for UV light provides information and wavelength light intensity and exposure time. This information is available from EHS.
4. Area shielding should be used around the source to limit exposure to the user and bystander. Equipment commonly used includes welding containers and physical barriers.

C. Training and Information

1. Users attend training which presents information on UV effects on the skin and eyes, exposure control and limits and procedures to follow in case of accidental over exposure. Training must be received prior to the first use of UV light sources. Training should contain information on UV effects on the skin and eyes, shielding and procedures to follow in case of significant over exposure
2. Training is documented and available.
3. Information on the ACGIH Threshold Limit Value for UV light are available to users.

D. Awareness

1. Users are aware of the hazards of UV light.