





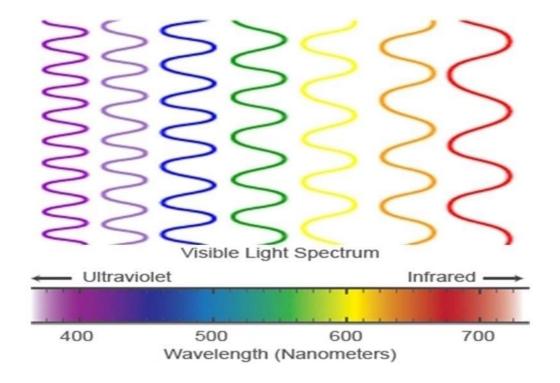
Light Spectrum

- Light is measured in Wavelengths
- Our interest is wavelengths UV to IR

Ultraviolet less than 380 nm

Visible 380 nm to 780 nm

Infrared higher than 780 nm













Symptoms when overexposed to radiation

Ultraviolet

Short term

- Itchy eyes
- Tearing eyes
- Arc eye, feels like sand in the eyes

Long term

- Cataract
- Malignant melanoma

Visible

Short term

- Spot blindness
- Blood shot
- Heacache

Long term

- Macula degeneration
- Retinal injuries

Infrared

Short term

- Dry eyes
- Tearing eyes
- Itchy eyes
- Headache

Long term

Cataract





Where and when?

Ultraviolet

Happens very quickly – in milliseconds

Damage is immediate and accumulative

Usually to Cornea but on long term also to lens

Visible

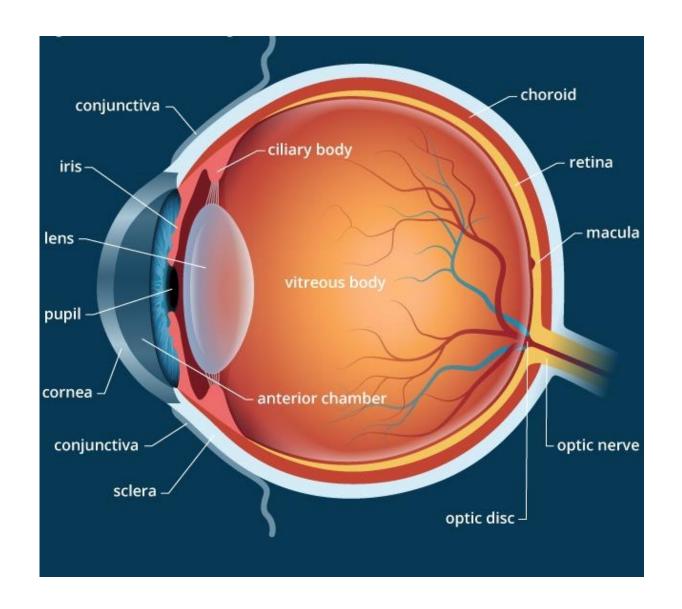
Takes time to happen – Seconds to hours

Damage can be immediate and accumulative

Usually to Macular and Retina (always permanent)

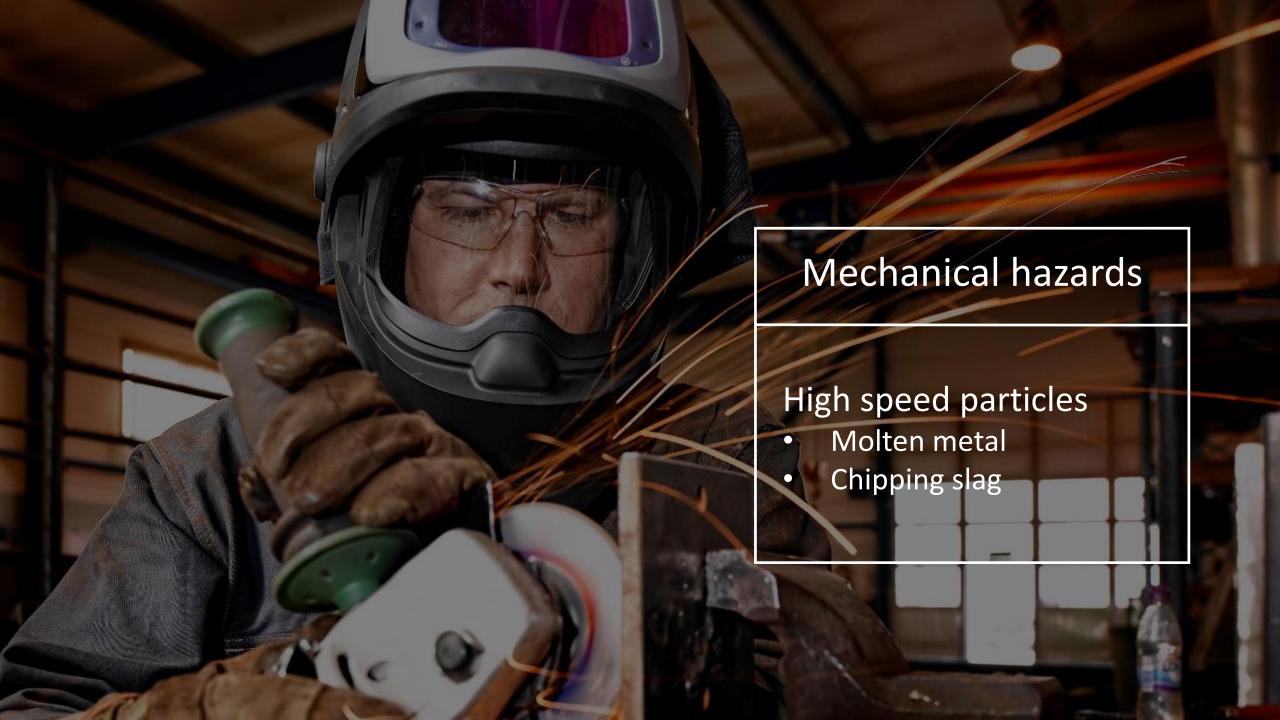
Infrared

Takes long time to happen – usually years Damage is accumulative Usually to the lens



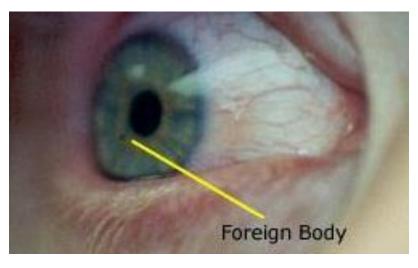


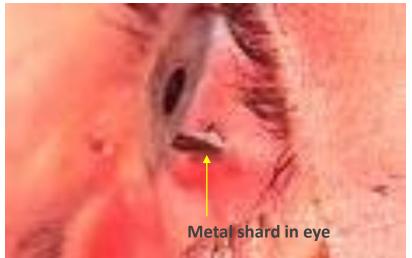




Mechanical hazards are typically accidental

- Traumatic incidents
- Often very painful
- Require immediate medical-eye specialist attention
- Can be cause for lost work time
- Impact productivity



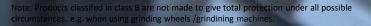






Right classification for your application

Classification of mechanical strength	
Class S	Increased robustness (drop ball test 5,1 m/s)
Class F	Resistance to high speed particles at low energy impact (45 m/s.)
Class B	Resistance to high speed particles at medium energy impact (120 m/s.)
Class T	High speed particle was conducted at extremes of temperature (-5° and +55°C)







Respiratory

Do you know what you are breathing?

2017 welding fumes became classified carcinogenic by WHOs cancer institute IARC

FACTS:

Inadequate respiratory protection is the 4th most frequently cited workplace violation.¹⁾

40-50 welders

in UK are hospitalised every year with pneumonia caused by welding fume. Two of these welders die every year.²⁾



Cited Standards, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, for 201: ecutive. (www.hse.gov.uk/welding/illness.htm)











Welding fume

PARTICLES

Aluminium

Beryllium

Lead

Ferrous oxide

Cadmium

Copper

Chromium

Silicon dioxide

Manganese

Magnesium

Nickel

Vanadium oxide

Zinc

Zinc chloride

Zinc oxide

GASES

Argon

Fluoride

Phosphine

Phosgene

Helium

Hydrogen chloride

Hydrogen fluoride

Hydrogen sulphide

Carbon dioxide

Carbon monoxide

Nitrogen dioxide

Nitrogen oxide

Ozone

Sulphur dioxide



Immediate symptoms from exposure to welding fumes:

- Eye irritation
- Skin irritation
- Nausea
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Metal fume fever

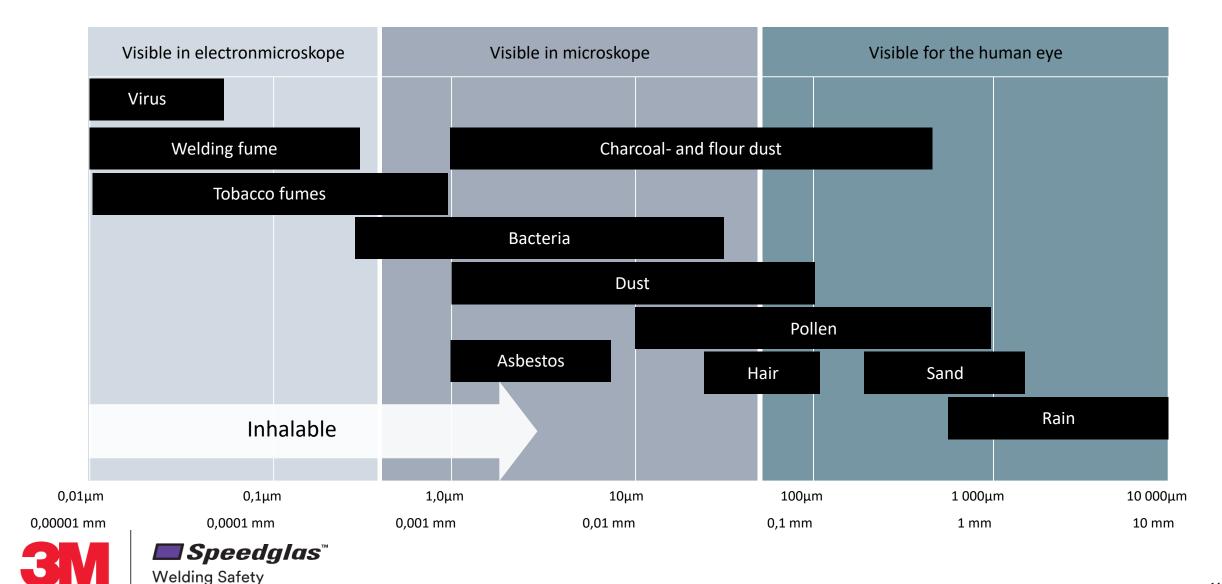
Chronic injuries on:

- Respiratory organ
- Lungs
- Central nervous system



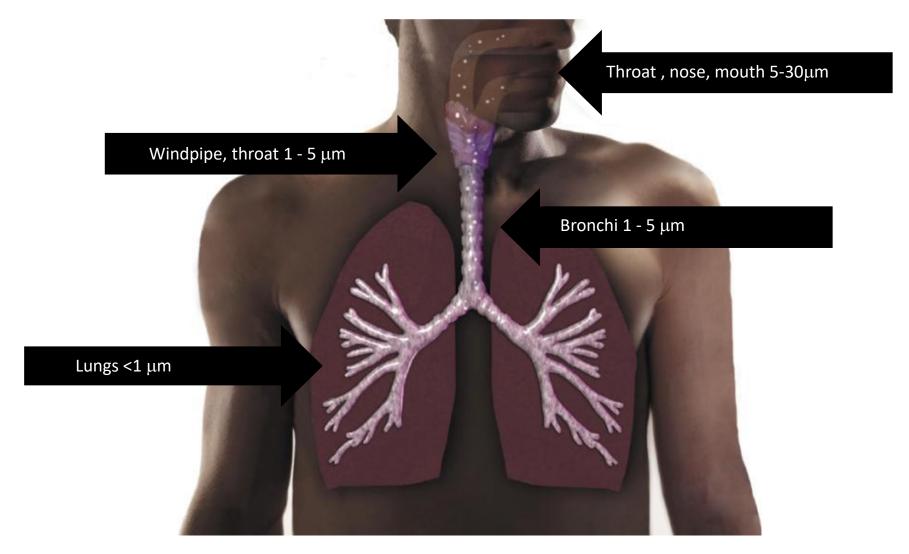


Example of particles in different sizes



14

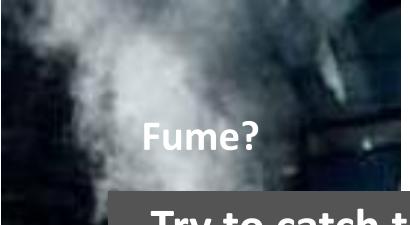
The body's ability to cleanse the inhaled air







Quiz



Question:

If we drop a particle that is $0.5 \mu m$ from 1.5 m height. How long will it take for it to reach the floor?

Try to catch the fumes before it is spread in the workshop!

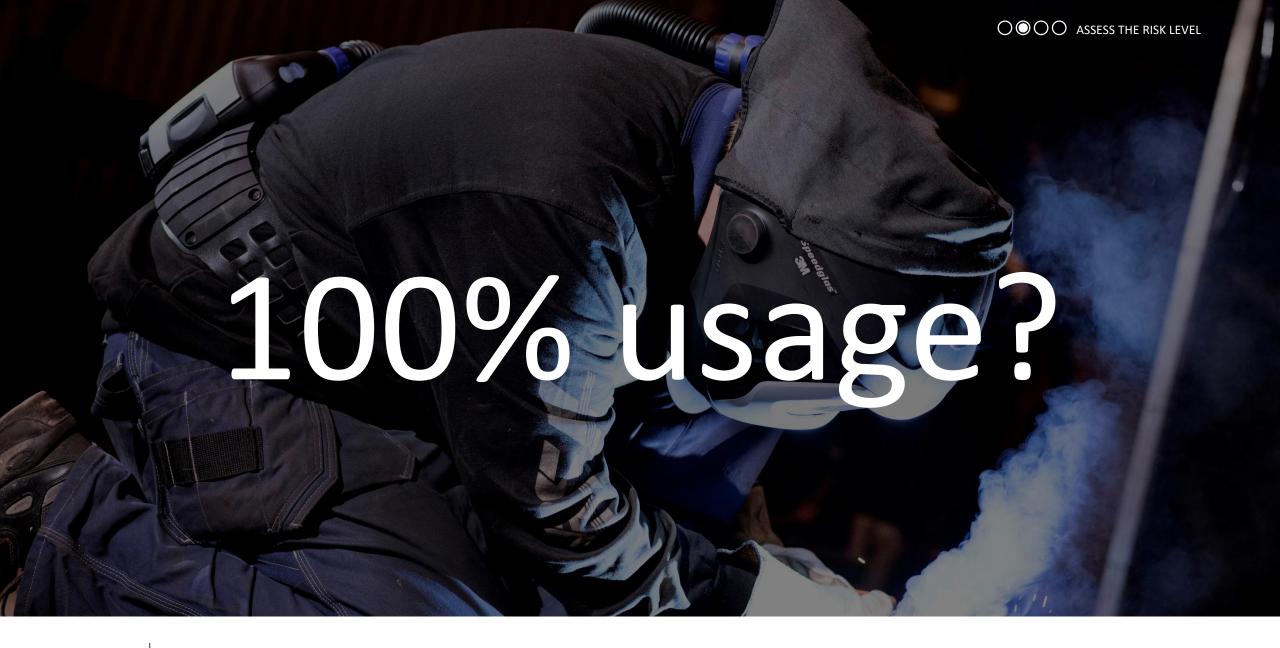


Approximately two days





Dust?



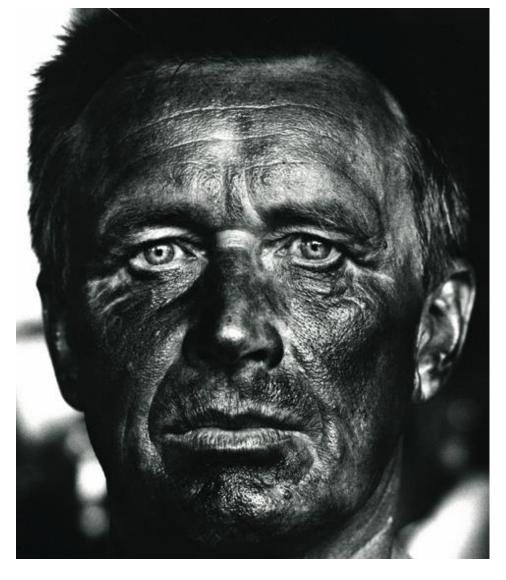






Eyes & upper respiratory airways

- Irritated eyes more common among welders
- Irritation in nose, including cold and nasal congestion is more common amongst welders.







Suffocation

- Argon as shield gas in confined space
- Gas welding in confined space with acetyleneand oxygen: Carbon monoxide
- District heating pipes
- If use carbon dioxide as protective gas when MAG welding can transform into carbon monoxide in high temperature.



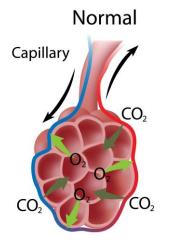
Source "Arbetsmiljöverket, ISSN 1650-3171, Report 2013: "Health related issues of gases and particles from Welding" by Bengt Sjögren, MD, Phd, Specialist in Occupational Medicine and Chairman of a Subcommittee regarding Health and Safety within the Swedish Welding Commission.

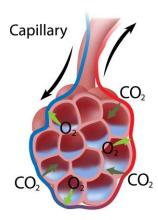




Pulmonary Edema

- Can be caused by Nitrogen Dioxide ex from the nitrogen and oxygen in surrounding air when gas welding.
- Symptoms may come after several hours





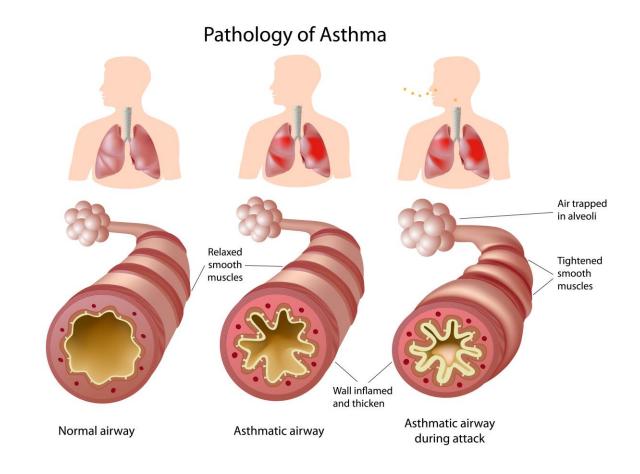
Buildup of fluid in the air sacs





Asthma (variation of airway obstruction) Can be caused by a number of different substances

- Example: From hexavalent chromium when welding with coated electrodes in stainless steel.
- ... or exposure to ozone when welding in aluminum
- ... or exposure to diisocyantes when welding in Polyurethane surface coated material



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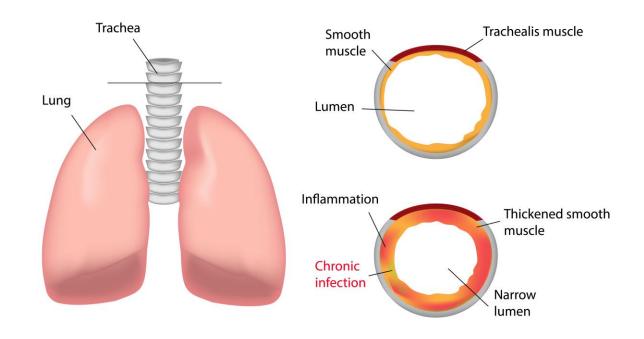




Chronic bronchitis

Study of 16 000 welders in the Nordics welding minimum 25% during the day:

- Number of welders that had chronic bronchitis was doubled compared to non welders.
- The same risk as for chronic bronchitis caused by smoking.
- Highest risk when welding galvanized steel.



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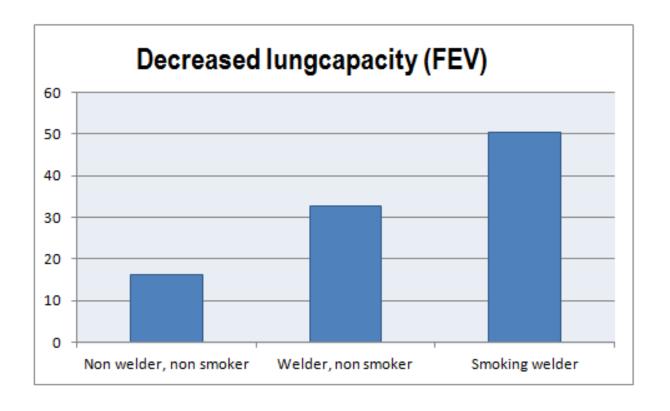




COPD (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)

600 shipyard workers were followed during 7 years:

- Non smoking non welder lung function (FEV₁) decreased 16,2 ml/year
- Non smoking welders lung function (FEV₁) decreased 32,6 ml/year
- Smoking welders lung function (FEV₁) decreased 50,3 ml/year



FEV₁= Forced expiratory volume; volume of one maximum expiration during the first second

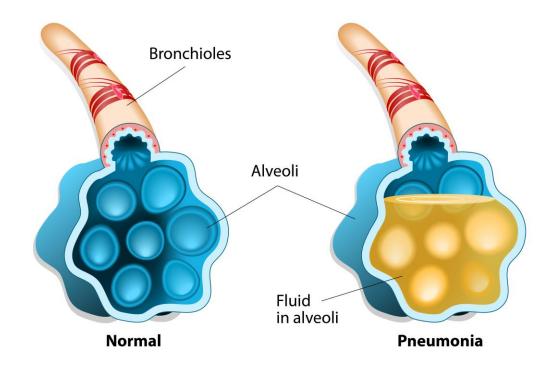
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Pneumonia

- High level of welding fumes toxic inflammation in the lungs
- Higher level of deaths in pneumonia for welders compared to non welders.







Metal fume fever

- A third of the welders have experienced it.
- Zink and copper are the metals that usually causes the fever
- The illness starts normally four hours after exposure
- Symptoms like fever chills, muscle and head ache, nausea, joint pains, shortness of breath etc.
- More common on Mondays.







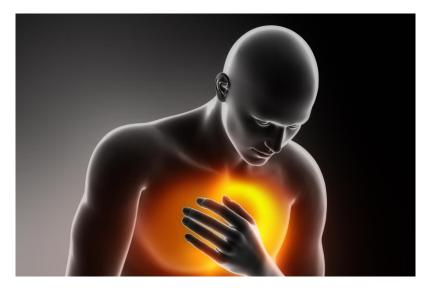


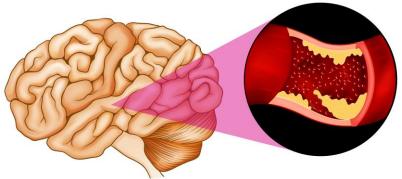
Heart attack

 Significant increase of acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) among welders compared to non welders.

Stroke

 Higher risk for thrombosis in the brain for welders



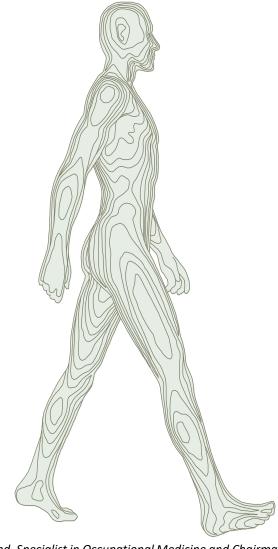






Nerve system

- High concentration of aluminum particles higher risk of effects on dexterity, concentration, reaction time and memory.
- Welders exposed to manganese accumulated in a certain part in the brain that can result in symptoms like fatigue, depression, headache and effects on dexterity.



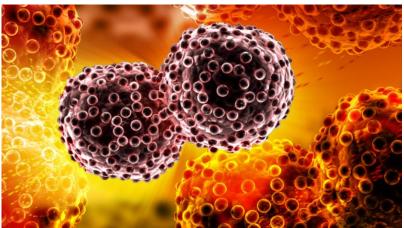




Cancer

- 20-30% higher risk for lung cancer
- Welding in stainless steel, nickel oxide and hexavalent chromium - can cause lung cancer and nose cancer
- Welding in asbestos environment (older ships: engine rooms, boilers, pipes)



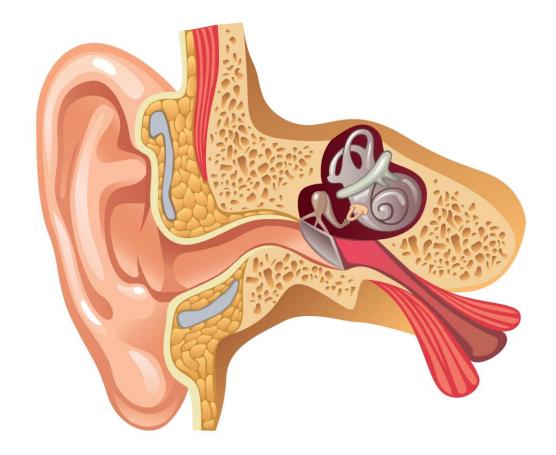






Ear damage

- Welding sparks into the ear can hurt eardrum and labyrinth – severe pain and dizziness
- Hearing damage, tinnitus, infection, paralysis of face nerve.
- Easy to avoid by using <u>ear protection</u>.



Source "Arbetsmiljöverket, ISSN 1650-3171, Report 2013: "Health related issues of gases and particles from Welding regarding Health and Safety within the Swedish Welding Commission.





Reproduction

- The heat from the welding operation toward the testicles impairs the mobility and quality of the sperms
- Mothers exposed to welding/metal fumes 61,8% girls
- Mothers not exposed to welding/metal fumes 49,5% girls
- Higher risk for preterm delivery
- Lower weight on babies
- Women married to stainless steel welders higher risk for miscarriage







What type of respiratory protection is needed?

PROTECTS THE WELDER

PROTECTS EVERYONE NEAR THE WORKSTATION

PROTECTS EVERYONE IN THE WORKSHOP



For the best protection and comfort, we recommend a powered respirator or, depending on the situation, a supplied air system.



On-gun and local extractors remove much, but not all, of the welding fumes right at the source, thereby reducing their spread to other areas. Well-designed general ventilation will remove welding fumes that were not immediately captured at the workstation and exchange them with fresh air.







Thank you