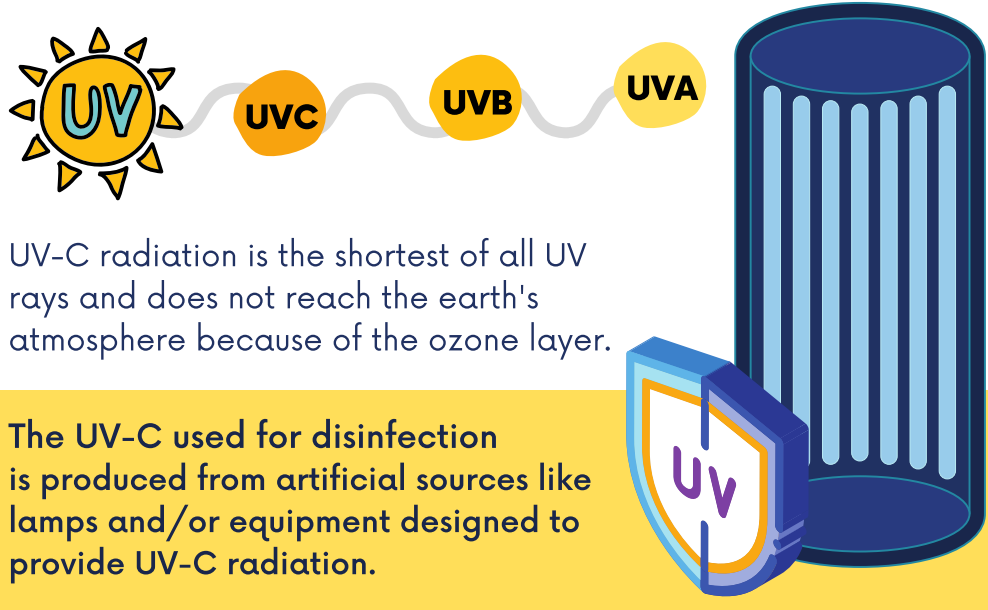


QUICK FACTS ABOUT UV-C LAMPS

The most common source of UV radiation is sunlight producing three main types of UV rays: UV-A, UV-B, and UV-C.



UV-C radiation is the shortest of all UV rays and does not reach the earth's atmosphere because of the ozone layer.

The UV-C used for disinfection is produced from artificial sources like lamps and/or equipment designed to provide UV-C radiation.



UV RADIATION CAN DAMAGE YOUR EYES AND SKIN

Avoid looking at the UV-C light or expose your skin directly to it.

UV-C EQUIPMENT ARE DESIGNED FOR AN INTENDED PURPOSE

UV-C is an established technology for disinfecting water, air, and surfaces. UV-C lamps should not be used to disinfect your hands or any other part of your skin.

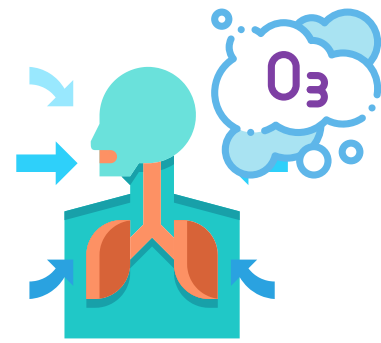


THERE ARE INSTRUCTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR UV-C DEVICES

It is highly-recommended to follow UV-C warning labels, installation instructions, and operating manuals.

It is also recommended to wear personal protective gears like gloves, goggles and isolation gowns when needed.

An illustration showing a pair of yellow nitrile gloves and a pair of blue safety goggles with yellow accents.

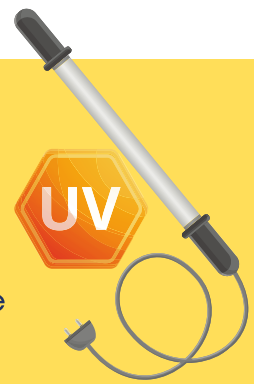


PRODUCTION OF OZONE

One of the UV-C irradiance hazards is the production of ozone. Ozone is a known human toxin and is harmful to breathe in, as it can reduce lung function and harm lung tissue.

UV-C LAMPS & THE DOE

Although UV-C lamps may seem like a typical lighting fixture like CFLs and LEDs, which the Department of Energy performs tests upon, these types of lamps are not regulated by the agency.



- Sources:
- LightingEurope Position Paper on the benefits of using UV-C disinfection to combat COVID-19
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Philippine Dermatological Society (PDS)

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