

LLE Laser Safety Quiz

Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester



NAME (Printed) _____ DATE _____

LLE Group/Supervisor _____

SIGNATURE _____ (Return to E. Kowaluk)

Check off “☑” or put an “☒” in the appropriate column (T=True, F=False)

T F UNDERSTANDING LASERS & LASER LIGHT

- 1 The laser beam’s wavelength is determined by the lasing media
- 2 Lasers consist of an active medium, an excitation mechanism, & an optical resonator
- 3 Lasers operate in the visible, ultraviolet, infrared, and audio regions
- 4 Different colors in the visible indicate different wavelengths
- 5 Light at the output of a laser is coherent, monochromatic, and non-directional
- 6 Ultraviolet and infrared wavelengths are part of the visible spectrum

T F UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TISSUE

- 7 High power lasers can cause permanent eye damage and skin burns
- 8 Your eye can magnify light intensity by 100,000 times
- 9 When light enters your eye, the first tissue affected is the lens
- 10 Because the skin does not magnify like the eye, lasers cannot burn the skin

T F LASER HAZARDS

- 11 Pulsed lasers are always less hazardous than continuous lasers
- 12 Class 4 lasers, like cryogenics, can cause skin burns
- 13 The electrical hazards associated with a laser are seldom life threatening
- 14 Collateral laser hazards come from the primary beam
- 15 Capacitors are still a danger even after the laser power is turned off

T F LASER CLASSES

- 16 OMEGA is a Class 1 laser
- 17 Class 2 laser signs use the word DANGER
- 18 500 mW is the upper limit for Class 3B CW lasers
- 19 A safe way to view a Class 4 laser beam without eyewear is by diffusely reflecting the beam
- 20 Class 4 laser beams are hazardous to view directly under most conditions
- 21 Class 2 lasers don’t emit more than 1 milliwatt
- 22 Class 3R (formerly Class IIIa) laser pointers can be associated with flash blindness
- 23 Classes 3B & 4 use the signal word CAUTION
- 24 High-power laser pointers are limited to the laser Class 3B
- 25 Class 4 lasers are only hazardous when pulsed

T F PREVENTING LASER ACCIDENTS

- 26 Protective eyewear allows you to view direct laser radiation safely
- 27 Optical systems should not be designed with laser beams at eye level.
- 28 Engineering controls are the most effective types of controls
- 29 Administrative controls include training, standard operating procedures (SOP), and warning signs
- 30 The most important aspect of operating lasers safely is to understand the equipment and its associated hazards and to apply safe work practices
- 31 Personal protective equipment provides a second layer of defense to protect against unforeseen events, operator error, failure of engineering or administrative controls, and equipment failures.
- 32 Green color laser-safety eyewear will protect you from “green” beams
- 33 Any laser-safety eyewear can protect you from all laser beams
- 34 Your blink response will protect you from a Class 4 laser