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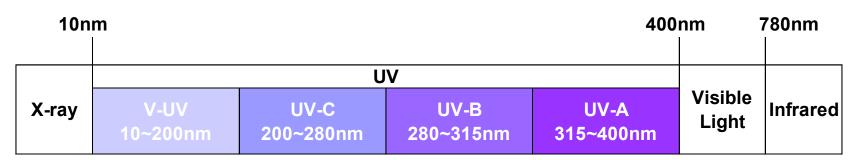
6. Summary

1. Ultraviolet Light Information

UV LEDs are LEDs that emit ultraviolet rays. Ultraviolet rays have shorter wavelengths than visible light; they are generally defined as electromagnetic rays with wavelengths ranging from 10 to 400nm.

There are three categories depending on the wavelength:

UV-C (200-280nm), UV-B (280-315nm), UV-A (315-400nm)



The key features of UV-C, UV-B, and UV-A are summarized below.

UV-C (200-280nm):

It is absorbed by the atmospheric layer (the ozone layer) and therefore does not normally reach the earth's surface. Due to its strong disinfectant properties, it is highly dangerous to living organisms.

UV-B (280-315nm):

Most of this is absorbed by the atmospheric layer (99.5%) though some reaches the surface and is harmful to skin and eyes. This can cause sunburns and skin cancer.

UV-A (315-400nm):

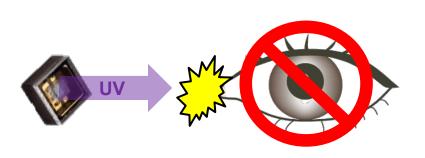
Approximately 5.6% passes through the atmospheric layer without being absorbed and reaches the surface. Although it is not as harmful as UV-B, prolonged exposure may affect health.

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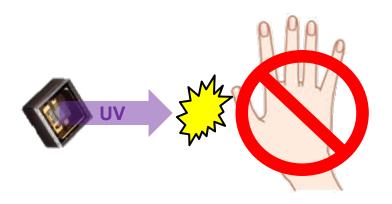
2. Cautions

The UV LEDs emit strong ultraviolet rays (i.e. UV-C, UV-B, and UV-A) during operation.

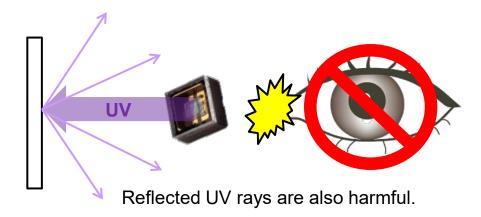
When handling the UV LEDs, it must be ensured that the eyes and skin are not directly exposed to the ultraviolet rays. Even reflected or leaked rays are harmful.

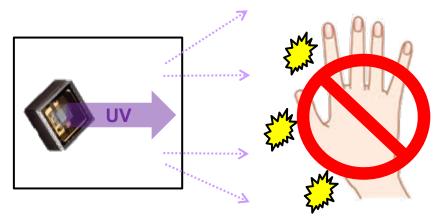


Do not directly view the UV rays.



Do not directly expose skin to the UV rays.





Leaked UV rays are also harmful.

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3. How Ultraviolet Rays Affect the Human Body

Dangers of ultraviolet rays (eye damage)

Intense ultraviolet is dangerous to the eyes and can cause snow blindness (photokeratitis), ultraviolet eye infections (electro-optic ophthalmitis), cataracts, pterygium, and pinguecula.

Dangers of ultraviolet rays (skin damage)

Proteins are one of the most important components of living organisms. Ultraviolet rays can denature proteins. When the skin is exposed to UV light, it damages collagen fibers and elastic fibers. This results in aging of the skin, damage to DNA, and risk of skin cancer.

4. Handling Precautions

When performing a measurement of the ultraviolet rays with a UV illuminance meter, a camera, etc. and/or a light-up test for the UV LEDs, ensure that they are done in an enclosed area to prevent direct exposure of the eyes and skin to the ultraviolet rays. Unintended exposure may occur if the area is not completely sealed. To reduce the damage that may be caused by exposure, wear appropriate protective clothing and gear (i.e. gloves, thick clothing with long sleeves, a face mask, goggles, etc.).

Ensure that both the operators who actually handle the UV LEDs and personnel who may be around the UV LEDs fully understand the dangers of ultraviolet rays and are protected from exposure as appropriate.

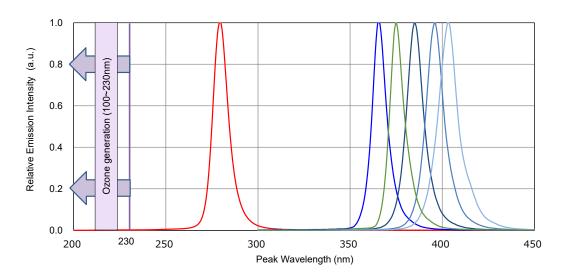
5. Ozone Generation from UV Rays

At wavelengths of 100-230nm, it can react with oxygen in the air to produce ozone.

Ozone is a powerful oxidizing agent (several times more powerful than chlorine).

Due to its powerful oxidizing properties, ozone can deteriorate rubber and plastics and may affect the human body depending on the concentration.

The figure below shows examples of the spectrums for Nichia's UV LEDs; Nichia's UV LEDs will not generate ozone.



6. Summary

As described in the previous sections, ultraviolet rays can be harmful to the human body; however, they can be useful if they are used properly.

When handling and/or using Nichia's UV LEDs, and/or designing a chosen application that uses Nichia's UV LEDs, ensure that all applicable laws and regulations are followed for the intended use and/or in the concerned countries/regions.

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