



Edition 1.0 2018-06

# TECHNICAL REPORT



Assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 17.220.20 ISBN 978-2-8322-5751-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

### CONTENTS

FOR	REWORD		4
INTF	RODUCTION		6
1	Scope		7
2	Normative references		7
3	Terms and definitions		7
4	Abbreviated terms		8
5	Contact current in EMF	exposure guidelines	8
		ing contact currents	
		s of human exposure to contact current	
-			
		ıpling (power line)	
	·	oling (power line)	
	6.2.4 Induction heat	ing equipment	9
	6.2.5 Wireless power	er transfer (WPT)	10
	6.2.6 Broadcasting .		10
6.	6.3 Methods of measur	rement of touch current used in electrical safety standards	10
		related to electrical safety	
		nan body impedance	
	•	of measuring contact current	
		nt measurement using a human subject	15
		nt measurement using a human equivalent cuit	16
		nt calculated from measurement of open-circuit voltage	
7		dization of evaluation method for contact current	
Anne	ex A (informative) Conta	ct current limits in international EMF guidelines	18
	,		
Dibii	10g/up/1/y		20
pers	sons for a current path co	s of effects of alternating currents (15 Hz to 100 Hz) on rresponding to left hand to feet (for explanation see	12
Figu	ure 2 – Measuring network	ς for unweighted touch current [16]	13
		c for touch current weighted for perception or startle-	14
		pedance for contact current measurements shown in	14
		ious parts of the body proposed in IEC TS 62996 for 1	15
		cional 3D human body model and results of calculation of	17
Tabl	le 1 – Selected IEC techn	ical committees and standards related to electrical safety	11
		for alternating current 15 Hz to 100 Hz for hand to feet in Figure 1	12

Table A.1 – Reference levels in ICNIRP guidelines for time varying contact current from conductive object [1], [2]	. 18
Table A.2 – Maximum permissible exposure (MPE) levels of contact current in IEEE	
safety standards [3], [4]	.18

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## ASSESSMENT OF CONTACT CURRENT RELATED TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTRIC, MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC TR 63167, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 106: Methods for the assessment of electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
106/422/DTR	106/436A/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- · reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

#### INTRODUCTION

In the guidelines limiting human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (EMF guidelines), limits for the contact current are given to avoid adverse indirect effects, i.e. electric shocks and burn hazards caused by contact with a conductive object located in an electric and/or magnetic field, when the object has an electric potential owing to electric or magnetic induction to the object.

At the moment, no standardized method for evaluating the contact current, in the context of human exposures to the above fields has been well established. On the other hand, there is a huge amount of knowledge, as well as many standards and regulations on the issue of electrical safety (i.e. direct contact with live part of conductive object) to avoid severe electric shock hazards. Therefore, the evaluation methods used in the field of electrical safety might be useful references. This document summarizes general information on the assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields.

## ASSESSMENT OF CONTACT CURRENT RELATED TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTRIC, MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

#### 1 Scope

This document, which is a Technical Report, provides general information on the assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. The contact currents in this context occur when a human body comes into contact with a not electrified conductive object exposed to an electric and/or magnetic field at a different electric potential owing to electric and/or magnetic induction to the object. This is distinguished from the issue of electrical safety where contact with live parts of a conductive object is dealt with.

In reference to the international EMF guidelines [1]-[4] <sup>1</sup>, the frequency range of contact current covered in this document is direct current to 110 MHz, and only steady-state (continuous) contact currents are covered. Transient contact currents (spark discharges) which may occur immediately before the contact with the object are not covered.

#### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.