

# TECHNICAL REPORT

# RAPPORT TECHNIQUE

**Effects of current on human beings and livestock –  
Part 5: Touch voltage threshold values for physiological effects**

**Effets du courant sur l'homme et les animaux domestiques –  
Partie 5: Valeurs des seuils de tension de contact pour les effets physiologiques**





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IEC/TR 60479-5, which is a technical report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 64: Electrical installations and protection against electric shock.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
64/1585/DTS	64/1611/RVC

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

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60479 series, under the general title *Effects of current on human beings and livestock*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn,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

## INTRODUCTION

This technical report provides a methodology for estimating voltage thresholds which are intended to give guidance to IEC technical committees on the selection and application of voltage limits with regard to protection against electric shock. Technical committees may use this methodology to recalculate proposed voltage thresholds or to determine new voltage threshold values based on different pathways, other current threshold values, different alternating current frequencies, other skin capacitance values, etc.

To estimate the type and severity of physiological effects that might be caused by electricity, the magnitude and pathway of current through a person's body needs to be determined. However, from an equipment design point of view, it is advantageous to be able to predict whether unwanted physiological effects are possible or probable, given only information about voltage levels on accessible conductive surfaces. If the maximum available voltage is sufficiently low under the expected circumstances to be unable to cause enough touch current to cause unwanted physiological effects, then the safeguards normally required to avoid the occurrence of these physiological effects may be reduced or eliminated. Voltages below critical levels that are unlikely to be hazardous in this respect have normally been called extra-low voltage (ELV). Based on this information technical committees may wish to review their defined values of extra-low voltage.

The objective of this technical report being to derive touch voltage threshold values corresponding to zones of physiological effects (as presented in Figures 20 and 22 of IEC/TS 60479-1), the introduction of such techniques gives designers the ability to provide a larger variety of circuits that give the expected level of user protection under a broader set of circumstances than previously considered.

The physiological effects corresponding to the threshold voltage values should be the same as those for touch current that appear in IEC/TS 60479-1. Physiological effects considered in this technical report are startle reaction of current, effects involving muscular contractions such as inability to let-go and ventricular fibrillation. Current thresholds are based on curves a, b and c<sub>1</sub> in IEC/TS 60479-1 which remains the prime standard. The touch voltage thresholds are related to the touch current thresholds by the body impedance according to Ohm's law. However, in this case, the application of Ohm's law is not straightforward. Body impedance is a function of a number of variables including the voltage across the body, the current pathway, the area of contact between the skin and the conductive surface, the level of moisture in the contact area, and the duration of voltage across (or current through) the body. When voltage is applied to the body and current begins to flow, the resistive component of the skin impedance changes to a lower value within a few tens of milliseconds.

This technical report discusses 50/60Hz sinusoidal alternating voltage and pure direct voltage having no significant alternating component. Higher frequency alternating voltage is not included in this type of analysis as this would require a more complex body impedance model and would require the use of frequency factors for the current thresholds for the unwanted physiological effects. As this technical report does not cover frequencies above 50/60Hz, technical committees are requested to inform IEC/TC 64 about experience gained on this subject. Suggestions for modifications and additions to the report should be submitted to IEC/TC 64.

This work does not relieve the responsibility of IEC technical committees to consider the usual touch current commonly measured in product evaluations.

## EFFECTS OF CURRENT ON HUMAN BEINGS AND LIVESTOCK –

### Part 5: Touch voltage threshold values for physiological effects

#### 1 Scope

IEC/TR 60479-5, which is a technical report, provides touch voltage-duration combination thresholds based on analysis of information concerning body impedances and current thresholds of physiological effects, as given in IEC/TS 60479-1. Such threshold combinations relate to specific environmental and contact conditions that determine body impedance for particular current pathways.

This technical report considers only

- (i) 50/60 Hz sinusoidal alternating voltage having no other frequency components and no significant direct voltage component, and
- (ii) direct voltage with no significant alternating component.

This technical report provides thresholds as a result of calculations based on values from IEC/TS 60479-1, with uncertainties. Therefore thresholds proposed in this report also correspond to values with uncertainties.

This technical report does not consider immersion of body parts and medical application.

Touch voltage-duration combination thresholds are for use by technical committees as guidance for the determination of limits for touch voltage and touch voltage durations in various environmental situations.

Determination of limits needs to be based on risk assessment. Factors that are part of risk assessment include voltage threshold values (taking into account contact area, skin moisture condition, body current pathway) provided by this technical report, as well as other factors not covered such as:

- reduction of the likelihood of contact (by obstacles, barriers, warnings, placing out of reach, training, etc.); or
- reduction of touch voltage compared to the fault voltage (such as by equipotential bonding); or
- additional resistance in series with the human body (such as gloves, shoes, carpet, etc.).

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-195, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 195: Earthing and protection against electric shock*

IEC/TS 60479-1:2005, *Effects of current on human beings and livestock – Part 1: General aspects*

IEC 60990, *Methods of measurement of touch current and protective conductor current*