DOD Service Member Fact Sheet | July 2023 Information on Low-Level Blast Exposure

Traumatic Brain Injury Center of Excellence

What is Low-Level Blast?

Blast generated from firing heavy weapon systems or explosives in combat or training environments. LLB exposure is not the same as a concussion/mild traumatic brain injury.

LLB Exposure May Cause

- Concentration problems
- Irritability
- Memory problems
- Slowed thinking/slow reaction time
- Decreased hand-eye coordination
- Difficulty hearing
- Headaches
- Tinnitus (ringing in the ears)

What Should Service Members Do?



Recognize

- There are specific military occupations at high risk for exposure.
- Certain heavy weapon systems have been identified as generating the most LLB exposure.
- There are ammunition firing limits for the weapon systems that you use.
- LLB exposure can vary depending upon your firing position and other environmental conditions.



Limit

Limit exposure to as *low* as *reasonably achievable* by:

- Keeping an appropriate distance from weapons being fired
- Turning in unused ammunition (i.e., avoid SPENDEX)
- Wearing appropriate protective equipment (e.g., helmet, <u>hearing protection</u>)
- Adhering to weapon system firing limits



Report

- Symptoms from LLB exposure typically resolve with time.
- If your symptoms persist and impact your daily function, inform your command and medical provider.
- Report to medical provider should include:
 - Duration of exposure
 - Number of blasts
 - Years in high-risk occupation/ unit (e.g., MOS/NEC/AFSC)
 - Symptom details and duration
- Refer to <u>health.mil/TBlfactsheets</u> for additional resources

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Research is still emerging on the potential health effects of LLB exposure from heavy weapon systems. This fact sheet guidance is intended to raise LLB awareness and not meant to restrict mission-essential training.



Defense Health Agency ®

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