

Location: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

TOPIC C006: EYE & FACE PROTECTION

Introduction: Every year thousands of workers injure their eyes or lose their sight, not because proper protection wasn't available, but because they chose not to use it. All workers must use adequate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially harmful light radiation.

Good vision is an asset we all take for granted. Don't take any chances; always protect your eyesight.

Know Your Hazards: Exposure is defined as being within a distance of a hazard where injury could predictably occur. In the case of hazards created by flying particles, anyone within 15 feet of the source of the hazard is considered to be at risk, although this distance may increase depending on the hazard. These risks apply to everyone, including management personnel, supervisors, and visitors while they are in a hazardous area. Companies must provide eye and face personal protective equipment (PPE) suitable for the work being done, and everyone is required to use it. Remember, any delay or mistake in dealing with an eye injury could result in permanent damage or loss of sight.

Hazard Mitigation PPE:

1. Eye & Face protection must meet the following requirements:

- Adequately protect against the hazard
- Be reasonably comfortable when worn under working conditions
- Fit snugly without interfering with your movements or vision
- Be durable and kept in good repair
- Be easy to clean and disinfect
- Be clearly marked with manufacturer's identification, rating limits and precautions

Note: Varieties of eye and face protection available include spectacles, goggles, welding goggles, welding helmets and full-face shields. Normal prescription glasses and sunglasses meant for everyday use do not meet the requirements for industrial strength safety glasses and don't provide adequate protection.

2. The National Society for Blindness Prevention recommends that emergency eyewash stations and first aid instructions for eye injuries be placed in all potentially hazardous locations. It is also prudent to keep a bottle of quality eyewash in the first aid kit.

It's important to familiarize yourself with the location of emergency eyewash stations and how to use them. Any delay or mistake in dealing with an eye injury could result in permanent damage or loss of sight.

3. Always wear eye and face protection when performing:

- Metal-working operations such as grinding, cutting, and machining during fabrication processes
- All hot-work including gas torch-welding, torch-cutting, brazing, electric stick welding, and wire-feed welding
- Air-gun or other air-tool operations involving compressed air
- Woodworking operations using power saws, routers, planers, sanders, lathes, or chippers
- Operating any power tool, powder actuated tool, or machinery that discharges debris
- Any power or pressure spray operations
- Any other general or specialized chemical handling processes where the risk of splash of harmful material is present

Employee Attendance: (Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

These guidelines do not supersede local, state or federal regulations, and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.