

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

OSHA requirements state that suitable eye and face protection must be provided for employees exposed to flying projectiles, dusts and mists, chemical or molten metal splash or splatter or injurious radiation. Training is also mandated for each employee who is required to use personal protective equipment. With proper use and training personal protective equipment will minimize or eliminate exposure to the hazards associated with harmful operations. Training entails the following

- When PPE is necessary;
- What PPE is necessary;
- How to properly don, doff adjust, and wear PPE;
- The limitations of the PPE;
- The proper care, maintenance, useful Life, and disposal of the PPE.

Upon completion of training it is necessary to verify that each affected employee has received and understood the required training through a written certification that contains the name of each employee, trained the date of the training, and the subject covered.

General Use

The use of proper eye and face protection is a minimum requirement for everyone who is performing an activity where there is a reasonable chance of injury to the eye. The following are common types of eye and face protection required for various work operations. Spectacles protect against frontal impact from particles and flying objects generated during grinding, hammering, or other operations that could generate high-speed projectiles. Sideshields are required for all safety spectacles. Goggles protect the eyes from flying particles, liquid splashes, molten metal, heat and glare. Some goggles are equipped with ventilation openings to prevent fogging. However, the ventilation openings should not compromise chemical splash protection. Face shields are used for activities such as pouring liquids or working with molten metals. Face shields protect against corrosive liquids and chemical splashes. Safety glasses are always to be worn under faceshields. Prescription glasses may not be worn, and used as eye protection devices in the work place. Each employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards shall wear eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or shall wear eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses with out disturbing the proper position of the prescription leases or the protective lenses.