



Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

TOPIC C049: EYE & FACE PROTECTION SELECTION CHART

Introduction: Eye or face hazards include flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, corrosive materials, air contaminants, and radiation. It's important that you understand the proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of your eye and face protection equipment.

Source	Assessment of Hazard	Protection
IMPACT: Chipping, machining, masonry work, woodworking, sawing, drilling, chiseling, powered fastening, riveting, and sanding	Flying fragments, objects, large chips, particles, sand, dirt, etc.	Spectacles with side protection, goggles, face shields See 1), 3), 5), 6), 10) For severe exposure, use face shield.
HEAT: Furnace operations, pouring, casting, hot dipping, and welding	Hot sparks	Faceshields, goggles, spectacles with side protection For severe exposure use faceshield See 1), 2), 3)
	Splash from molten metals	Faceshields worn over goggles See 1), 2), 3)
	High temperature exposure	Screen face shields, reflective face shields. See 1), 2), 3)
CHEMICALS: Acid and chemical handling, degreasing plating	Splash	Goggles, eyecup and cover types For severe exposure, use face shield. See 3), 11)
	Irritating mists	Special-purpose goggles.
DUST: Woodworking, buffing, general dusty conditions	Nuisance dust	Goggles, eyecup and cover types See 8)
LIGHT and/or RADIATION		
Welding: Electrical Arc	Optical radiation	Welding helmets or welding shields-Typical shades: 10-14. See 9), 12)
Welding: Gas	Optical radiation	Welding goggles or welding face shield-Typical shades: gas welding 4-8, cutting 3-6, brazing 3-4 See 9)
Cutting, torch brazing, torch	Optical radiation	Spectacles or welding face-shield-Typical shades 1.5-3. See 3), 9)
Glare	Poor vision	Spectacles with shaded or special purpose lenses, as suitable See 9), 10)

1. Recognize the possibility of multiple and simultaneous exposure to a variety of hazards. Take adequate protection against the highest level of each of the hazards. Protective devices do not provide unlimited protection.
2. Operations involving heat may also involve light radiation and protection from both hazards must be provided.
3. Faceshields should only be worn over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).
4. Filter lenses must meet the requirements for the proper shade designations. Tinted and shaded lenses need to be identified.
5. Employees who wear prescription lenses need to have protective devices designed to be worn over prescription eyewear.
6. Contact lens wearers must also wear appropriate eye and face protection devices in a hazardous environment. Dusty or chemical environments may represent an additional hazard to contact lens wearers.
7. Don't use metal frame protective devices in electrical hazard areas.
8. Atmospheric conditions and the restricted ventilation of the protector can cause lenses to fog requiring frequent cleansing.
9. Welding helmets or faceshields should be used only over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).
10. Non-sideshield spectacles are available for frontal protection only, but are not acceptable eye protection for the sources and operations listed for "impact."
11. Eye and face protection should be designed and used so that it provides both adequate ventilation and protects the wearer from splash entry.
12. Protection from light radiation is directly related to filter lens density. Select the darkest shade that allows you to do the job.

Conclusion: Eye and face protection on the job is vital to your safety. Make sure to always wear the proper protection, keep them clean and inspect them before each use.

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

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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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.