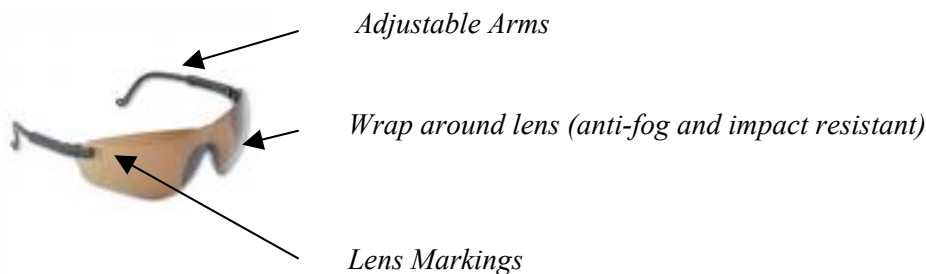


Safety Glasses, Chemical Splash Goggles and Face Shields

Particles of dust, metal, wood, slag, drywall, cement and chemical splashes are the most common sources of eye injuries. Hammering on metal gives off slivers of metal and the rebounding of the ordinary nails are two common causes of vision loss and injury. Electrical sparks cause shock which result in eye burns causing permanent damage or total loss of the eye. Chemical splashes, spills, and fumes cause eye irritation of the eye that can lead to one day recoveries or even up to several weeks of recovery and in some cases permanent damage. Even minor eye injuries can have long term effects such as corneal erosion which is a reoccurring injury. Eye injuries can lead to missed work, loss of pay, and expensive medical bills for both employer and employee.

Safety Glasses

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) certified safety glasses have the marking **ANSI Z87** or **AOS + (S = special tent, P = Pyramex, V = variable tent)** on the lens to meet ANSI high impact standards. Safety Glasses are made with plastic polycarbonate lenses which are stronger than regular lenses, are impact-resistant, and come in prescription and non-prescription (Plano or zero-power lens) forms.



Fit

Ensure your safety glasses fit properly. Eye size, bridge size and temple length all vary. Safety glasses should be individually assigned and fitted. Wear safety glasses so that the temples fit comfortably over the ears. The frame should be as close to the face as possible and adequately supported by the bridge of the nose.

Care

Safety glasses need maintenance. Clean your safety glasses daily. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid rough handling that can scratch lenses. Scratches impair vision and can weaken lenses. Store your safety glasses in a clean, dry place where they cannot fall or be stepped on. Keep them in a case when they are not being worn. Replace scratched, pitted, broken, bent or ill-fitting glasses. Damaged glasses interfere with vision and do not provide protection. Replace damaged parts only with identical parts from the original manufacturer to ensure the same safety rating.

Chemical Splash Goggles

Chemical Splash Goggles should be worn when there is potential for splash from a hazardous chemical. Like safety glasses, goggles are impact resistant. Chemical splash goggles should have indirect ventilation so hazardous substances cannot splash or drain into the eye area. Some may be worn over prescription glasses.



Chemical Splash goggles when worn properly will create a seal against the face. The seal ensures that no chemical fumes can reach the eye.

Fit

Ensure your chemical splash goggles fit properly. If you wear prescription glasses make sure when wearing chemical splash goggles that the prescription glasses are not coming into contact with the splash goggles this can cause scratches reducing visibility.

Care

Chemical splash goggles need maintenance. Clean your goggles after every use. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid rough handling that can scratch lenses. Scratches impair vision and can weaken lenses. Store your safety goggles in a clean, dry place where they cannot fall or be stepped on. Replace scratched, pitted, broken, bent or ill-fitting goggles. Replace damaged parts only with identical parts from the original manufacturer to ensure the same safety rating.

Face Shields

Face shields are in order when working with large volumes of hazardous materials, either for protection from splash to the face or flying particles. Face shields must be used in conjunction with safety glasses or goggles.



Fit

Ensure your face shield fits properly by adjusting the ratchet bands on the back of the head and on top of the head. Make sure that the face shield allows for additional wearing of safety glasses or splash goggles.

Care

Face shields need maintenance. Clean your Face shield after every use. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid rough handling that can scratch lenses. Scratches impair vision and can weaken lenses. Store your safety Face shield in a clean, dry place where they cannot fall or be stepped on. Replace scratched, pitted, broken, bent or ill-fitting Face shields. Replace damaged parts only with identical parts from the original manufacturer to ensure the same safety rating.

Examples of when and where to wear eye protection.

1. Machine shop when operating or when someone else is operating machinery. This is a source for flying particles and slivers of metal. This also includes when repairing equipment when using any hand tools or power tools.
2. Any time chemicals are being used or handled. This includes housekeeping when using detergents to clean offices, classrooms and restrooms.
3. Anytime electrical work is being done inside or outside of the buildings. This will protect the employee from electrical spark, flash or shock.
4. Anytime when using the leaf blower. The leaf blower creates particles of dust and debris that can enter the eye and cause injury.
5. Anytime when ceiling panels have to be accessed for building inspections. This is area of concern for falling particles, debris and particles.
6. Anytime when power tools and hand tools are being used. This is a concern for flying debris, dust, metal slivers.
7. Anytime when handling, transporting or disposing of hazardous chemicals. Large volume chemicals can cause splashes into the eyes and face you should be wearing splash goggles and a face shield in conjunction.
8. Anytime when hammering metal or wood. This is a concern for metal slivers and wood particles entering the eye.

I have received, read and understand all information given to me. I understand it is my responsibility to ensure a safe work environment at all times and that safety glasses are a part of my work uniform. I understand it is my responsibility to wear safety glasses when there is a concern for possible eye injury.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor: _____