



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. Ensure that each employee is trained in the proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of the 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. Those required to use prescription lenses need 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. Exercise caution when using 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. Ventilation should be adequate, but well protected from splash entry. 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 task performance.

Conclusion: Sanitation on the job must meet regulated standards, but it also benefits the employer by providing a more pleasant, professional, and safe environment in which to work.

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.