29 CFR 1910.132-138, the "Personal Protection Equipment" standard. & **20 CFR 1910.134 Subpart I** - Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face Protection-Assessment

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the blanks _____

1) **What is the most common unsafe behavior?**

- **Not _____ eye protection.** Nearly three out of every five workers injured were not **_____** eye protection at the time of the accident.
- **Wearing the _____ kind of eye protection for the job.** About 40% of the injured workers were wearing some form of eye protection when the accident occurred.

2) **What causes eye injuries?**

- **_____ particles.** Almost 70% of the accidents studied resulted from flying or falling objects or sparks striking the eye. Injured workers estimated that nearly three-fifths of the objects were smaller than a pin head. Most of the particles were said to be traveling faster than a hand-thrown object when the accident occurred.
- **Contact with _____** caused one-fifth of the injuries. Other accidents were caused by objects swinging from a fixed or attached position, like tree limbs, ropes, chains, or tools which were pulled into the eye while the worker was using them.

3) **Where do accidents occur most often?**

- Craft work; industrial _____ operation. Potential eye hazards can be found in nearly every industry, but BLS reported that more than 40% of injuries occurred among craft workers, like mechanics, repairers, carpenters, and plumbers.
- Over a third of the injured workers were operatives, such as assemblers, sanders, and grinding machine operators. Laborers suffered about one-fifth of the eye injuries. Almost _____ the injured workers were employed in manufacturing; slightly more than 20% were in construction.

4) **How can eye injuries be prevented?**

- **Always wear effective eye _____.** To be effective, eyewear must appropriate for the hazard encountered and properly fitted.
- **Better _____ and education.** BLS reported that most workers were hurt while doing their regular jobs.
- Workers injured while not wearing protective eyewear most often said they believed it was not _____ by the situation

- **Maintenance.** Eye protection devices must be properly **_____**. Scratched and dirty devices reduce vision, cause glare and may contribute to accidents.

5) Description and Use of Eye/Face Protectors

- **_____.** Protective _____ are made with safety frames, tempered glass or plastic lenses, temples and side shields which provide eye protection.
- **_____.** Vinyl framed _____ of soft pliable body design provide adequate eye protection from many hazards. Available with clear or tinted lenses, perforated, port vented, or non-vented frames. Single lens _____ provide similar protection to spectacles and may be worn in combination with spectacles or corrective lenses to insure protection along with proper vision.
- **_____.** These normally consist of an adjustable headgear and _____ of tinted/transparent acetate or polycarbonate materials, or wire screen. _____ are available in various sizes, tensile strength, impact/heat resistance and light ray filtering capacity.
- _____ _____ These shield assemblies consist of vulcanized fiber or glass fiber body, a ratchet/button type adjustable headgear or cap attachment and a filter and cover plate holder. These shields will be provided to protect workers' eyes and face from infrared or radiant light burns, flying sparks, metal spatter and slag chips encountered during welding, brazing, soldering, resistance welding, bare or shielded electric arc welding.

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Key-Eye and Face Protection-Assessment

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the blanks

1) **What is the most common unsafe behavior?**

- **Not wearing eye protection.** Nearly three out of every five workers injured were not **wearing** eye protection at the time of the accident.
- **Wearing the wrong kind of eye protection for the job.** About 40% of the injured workers were wearing some form of eye protection when the accident occurred.

2) **What causes eye injuries?**

- **Flying particles.** Almost 70% of the accidents studied resulted from flying or falling objects or sparks striking the eye. Injured workers estimated that nearly three-fifths of the objects were smaller than a pin head. Most of the particles were said to be traveling faster than a hand-thrown object when the accident occurred.
- **Contact with chemicals** caused one-fifth of the injuries. Other accidents were caused by objects swinging from a fixed or attached position, like tree limbs, ropes, chains, or tools which were pulled into the eye while the worker was using them.

3) **Where do accidents occur most often?**

- Craft work; industrial **equipment** operation. Potential eye hazards can be found in nearly every industry, but BLS reported that more than 40% of injuries occurred among craft workers, like mechanics, repairers, carpenters, and plumbers.
- Over a third of the injured workers were operatives, such as assemblers, sanders, and grinding machine operators. Laborers suffered about one-fifth of the eye injuries. Almost **half** the injured workers were employed in manufacturing; slightly more than 20% were in construction.

4) **How can eye injuries be prevented?**

- **Always wear effective eye protection.** To be effective, eyewear must appropriate for the hazard encountered and properly fitted.
- **Better training and education.** BLS reported that most workers were hurt while doing their regular jobs.
- Workers injured while not wearing protective eyewear most often said they believed it was not **required** by the situation
- **Maintenance.** Eye protection devices must be properly **maintained**. Scratched and dirty devices reduce vision, cause glare and may contribute to accidents.

5) Description and Use of Eye/Face Protectors

- **Glasses.** Protective **eyeglasses** are made with safety frames, tempered glass or plastic lenses, temples and side shields which provide eye protection.
- **Goggles.** Vinyl framed **goggles** of soft pliable body design provide adequate eye protection from many hazards. Available with clear or tinted lenses, perforated, port vented, or non-vented frames. Single lens **goggles** provide similar protection to spectacles and may be worn in combination with spectacles or corrective lenses to insure protection along with proper vision.
- **Face Shields.** These normally consist of an adjustable headgear and **face shield** of tinted/transparent acetate or polycarbonate materials, or wire screen. **Face shields** are available in various sizes, tensile strength, impact/heat resistance and light ray filtering capacity.
- **Welding Shields.** These shield assemblies consist of vulcanized fiber or glass fiber body, a ratchet/button type adjustable headgear or cap attachment and a filter and cover plate holder. These shields will be provided to protect workers' eyes and face from infrared or radiant light burns, flying sparks, metal spatter and slag chips encountered during welding, brazing, soldering, resistance welding, bare or shielded electric arc welding.