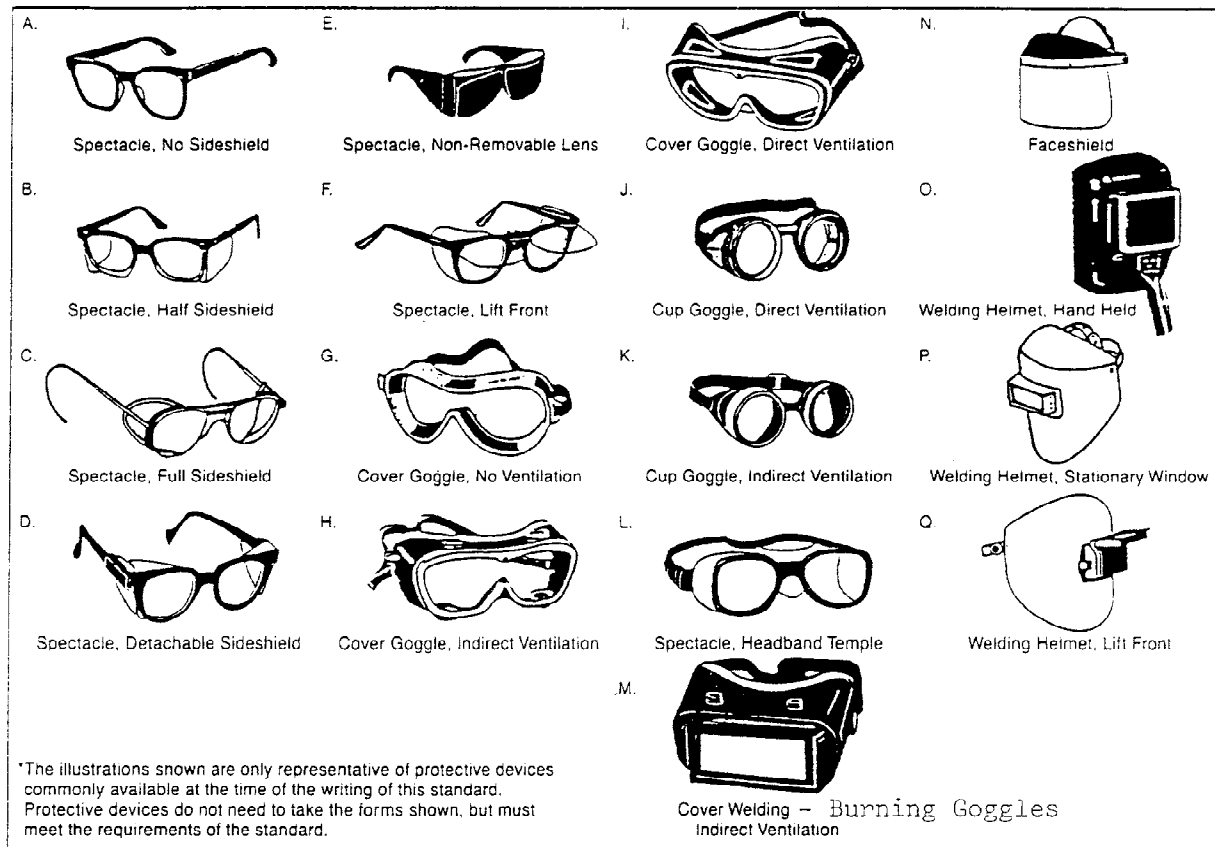


TABLE 1. EYE AND FACE PROTECTION SELECTION



SOURCE OF HAZARD	ASSESSMENT OF HAZARD	TYPE	PROTECTION (see notes on next page)
IMPACT - Chipping, grinding, machining, masonry work, woodworking, sawing, drilling, chiseling, powered fastening, riveting, and sanding	Flying fragments, objects, large chips, particles, sand, dirt, etc.	B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N	Spectacles with side protection, goggles, face shields. See notes (1), (3), (5), (6), (10). For severe exposure, use face shield.
HEAT - Furnace operations, pouring, casting, hot dipping, and welding.	Hot sparks	B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N	Face shields, goggles, spectacles with side protection. For severe exposure use face shield. See notes (1), (2), (3).
	Splash from molten metals	N	Face shields worn over goggles. See notes (1), (2), (3).
	High temperature exposure	N	Screen face shields, reflective face shields. See notes (1), (2), (3).
CHEMICALS - Acid and chemical handling, use of cleaning products, paint use and clean-up products, pesticide and herbicide use.	Splash	G, H, K	Goggles. For severe exposure, use face shield. See notes (3), (11).
	Irritating mists	G	Special-purpose goggles
DUST - Woodworking, buffing, general dusty conditions.	Nuisance dust	G, H, K	{Goggles, or spectacles with side protection.} See note (8).
LIGHT and/or RADIATION - Welding: Electric arc.	Optical radiation	O, P, Q	Welding helmets or welding shields. Typical shades: 10-14. See notes (9) (12).
- Welding: Gas.	Optical radiation	J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q	Welding goggles or welding face shield. Typical shades: gas welding 4-8, cutting 3-6, brazing 3-4. See note (9).
- Cutting, Torch brazing, Torch soldering.	Optical radiation	B, C, D, E, F, N	Spectacles or welding face shield. Typical shades: 1.5-3. See notes (3), (9).
- Glare.	Poor vision	A, B	Spectacles with shaded or special purpose lenses, as suitable. See (9), (10).

NOTES FOR TABLE 1.

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION SELECTION

1. Care should be taken to recognize the possibility of multiple and simultaneous exposure to a variety of hazards. Adequate protection against the highest level of each of the hazards should be provided. Protective devices do not provide unlimited protection.
2. Operations involving heat may also involve light radiation. As required by the standard, protection from both hazards must be provided.
3. Faceshields should only be worn over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).
4. As required by the standard, filter lenses must meet the requirements for shade designations in OSHA 1910.133(a)(5). Tinted and shaded lenses are not filter lenses unless they are marked or identified as such.
5. As required by the standard, persons whose vision requires the use of prescription (Rx) lenses must wear either protective devices fitted with prescription (Rx) lenses or protective devices designed to be worn over regular prescription (Rx) eyewear.
6. Wearers of contact lenses must also wear appropriate eye and face protection devices in a hazardous environment. It should be recognized that dusty and/or chemical environments may represent an additional hazard to contact lens wearers.
7. Caution should be exercised in the use of metal frame protective devices in electrical hazard areas.
8. Atmospheric conditions and the restricted ventilation of the protector can cause lenses to fog. Frequent cleansing may be necessary.
9. Welding helmets or face shields should be used only over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).
10. Non-side shield 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. See note (4) . Select the darkest shade that allows task performance.