PROTECT THE EYES FROM HARM

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EYE PROTECTION

CAUTION

EYE PROTECTION REQUIRED
Why should we be concerned with Eye Safety?

- Eye injuries of all types occur at the rate of about 2000/day.
- 10% to 20% of these injuries result in temporary or permanent vision loss.
- Three out of five people who receive sustainable eye injuries were not wearing eye protection.
What are some causes of eye injuries?

- **Flying objects** – A survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, found that about 70% of eye injuries were caused by flying debris or falling objects.

- **Contact with Chemicals**

- **Misuse of tools**: improper guards, poor maintenance, poor safety habits
You should always use the appropriate eyewear for the job.
What are the different kinds of eye protection?

- Glass
- Plastic
- Polycarbonate
- Shielded safety glasses
- Goggles
- Full Face shields
Glass lenses provide good scratch resistance.

- They can withstand chemical exposure.

- They can accommodate a large number of prescriptions.
Plastic and polycarbonate

- Light weight
- Protect against welding splatter
- Less likely to fog up
- Not very scratch resistant
- Will not accommodate prescriptions
Safety glasses should be shielded

- Shielding provides better protection from flying debris
- It provides protection against chemicals which may be suspended in the air
Goggles

- Goggles provide greater protection from splashes, liquids and dusts than shielded safety glasses
- They should fit tightly against your face
- They provide the best protection against liquid pesticides and other toxic chemicals
Face shields

- Face shields are used where you have a very high chance of exposure to an airborne substance.

- A face shield is not enough to protect your eyes by itself; it should be worn with approved safety glasses.
Tips to protect your eyes

- Wear goggles or a face shield around flying chips or particles, electrical arcing or sparks, chemical gases or vapors, harmful light liquid chemicals, acids, or caustics, molten metal, dusts, or swinging objects like ropes or chains.
- Turn containers away from the face when opening.
- Remove protective eye wear only after turning off the tool.
- Outdated or scratched prescription lenses can distort vision.
- Replace cracked, pitted or damaged goggles or glasses.
- Concentrate on task at hand when using power tools.
- Stop and relax the eyes if they are becoming strained.
- Be certain that protective eye wear is approved for the hazardous environment you are in.
- Keep sharp or pointed objects away from the face and eyes.
The Occupational Safety and Health Administration require that employers provide workers with suitable eye protection.
As of July 5, 1994, all glasses must meet the minimum standards set forth by the American National Standards Institute.

- Approved lenses are marked by the manufacturer

- Z87 will be on all other major components

Z-87
What to do in case of an eye injury

- If you get dust, a wood chip or another small particle in your eye, look down and flush it out with eyewash solution. Use water if eyewash solution is not available.

- If a pesticide gets into your eyes, immediately use a portable eye flush dispenser or call for help if needed to get to an eyewash station.

- Flush your eye with eyewash solution for 15 minutes. Have someone call for medical attention while you are flushing.

- The Material Safety Data sheet and label will give first aid instructions.
EYE SAFETY QUIZ

1. Safety glasses can be bad for your eyes. T or F

2. Safety glasses that have scratches or pits do not need to be replaced. T or F

3. Contact lenses provide enough safety in a work environment so you don’t need safety glasses. T or F

4. Face shields by themselves offer adequate eye protection. T or F

5. Industrial safety glasses can be made with your own prescription. T or F

6. All eyeglasses sold in the U.S. are required to be impact resistant. T or F

7. The differences between glass, plastic and polycarbonate lenses are minimal. T or F
Remember:
Safety Glasses WORK!!

- SO USE THEM!
- These glasses saved the vision of a laboratory worker. He was using a small amount of an unstable chemical. The flask containing the chemical exploded. His eyes were without injury.