

EYE SAFETY AT WORK

Purpose

The purpose of this safety announcement is to inform and protect faculty and staff against injuries from possible hazards in the work/ school environment.

Guideline

The U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety & Health Administration regulation 29CFR, standard number 1910.133, is our guiding factor.

What causes injuries?

Not wearing the proper eye protection for the task at hand
Flying particles or contact with a chemical are the main contributors to eye injuries.

Proper protection

Spectacles (Safety Glasses)

Standard safety glasses look like normal glasses, but are designed to protect you against minor dust, chips or flying items. Safety glasses have lenses that are impact resistant and frames that are stronger than regular glasses. Safety glasses must meet the standards of the American National Standards Institute.

Safety Goggles

Goggles are used for higher impact protection, against greater dust, and chemical splash, and as welding light protection (tinted lenses). Goggles provide a secure shield around the entire eye area to protect against hazards coming from many directions. Safety goggles may have regular or indirect ventilation.

Shields and Helmets

Face shields and helmets are not, in themselves protective eyewear. They may be used in conjunction with eye protectors. Full-face shields are often used to prevent exposure to chemicals, spraying, chipping, and grinding. They may be tinted or metal-coated for heat and splatter protection. Helmets must be used when welding or working with molten materials.

Using Protective Eyewear

Guard against eye injury by making sure to wear the appropriate protective eyewear for the task at hand. It's important to remember that regular glasses alone do not offer protection from eye hazards. Follow established safety procedures and never hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have any questions about getting or replacing eye protection equipment.

Responsibilities

It is the Supervisors' responsibility to train or schedule training on the aforementioned subject, to note deficiencies and see that they are corrected ASAP. It is the employees' responsibility to seek training on the aforementioned subject, report deficiencies and see that they are corrected ASAP.

Treatment

Seek medical treatment right away. Follow the University's policy for accidents.

Additional resources; this is only a sampling of additional information

[Osha website or nearest office](#)

National Society to Prevent Blindness, 79 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016-7896

[Mayo Clinic.com](#)

MSDS for the chemical being used

[Http://www.eyesafety.4ursafety.com](http://www.eyesafety.4ursafety.com)

Equipment suppliers e.g. <http://gatewaysafety.com>

Take the Quiz on the next page

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Quiz

1. What are some of the causes of eye injuries?
 - a. Coworkers in action
 - b. not wearing the proper eye protection for the task
 - c. flying particles
 - d. both b and c
2. Using the proper protective eyewear for the task at hand?
 - a. insures there are no problems with your eyes
 - b. guards against eye injury for the task at hand
 - c. enables you to see better
 - d. none of the above
3. Proper protective eyewear comes in only one style?
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. When protective eyewear becomes too scratched or pitted to see through, you should?
 - a. clean them
 - b. give them to someone else with better eye sight
 - c. replace them
5. If something hits you in the eye, you should seek medical attention?
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. At WPUNJ you do not have to report any accident and you will be covered, no questions asked?
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. Which are the basic types of eye protection?
 - a. safety glasses
 - b. safety goggles
 - c. shields and helmets
 - d. all of the above
8. What is the major difference between spectacles and safety goggles?
 - a. they are the same
 - b. safety spectacles are stronger than regular eyewear
 - c. goggles provide a secure shield around the entire eye

9. Whose responsibility is it to seek and supply training about eye protection?
 - a. only those who handle dangerous tasks
 - b. all people doing anything that might cause eye injury
 - c. no one, it is common knowledge
 - d. the employee and their supervisor

10. Who put out the guidelines or regulations for safety training on eye protection?
 - a. the worker
 - b. the supervisor
 - c. WPUNJ
 - d. U.S. Dept. of Labor under OSHA

Answers are below, but do not peek until you complete the quiz.

Self check answer key. How did you do?

1. d. both b and c
2. b. guards against eye injury for the task at hand
3. b. false
4. c. replace them
5. a. true
6. b. false
7. d. all of the above
8. c. goggles provide a secure shield around the entire eye

9. d. the employee and their supervisor
10. d. U.S. Dept. of Labor under OSHA