



Tailgate/Toolbox Safety Training

Safety Services Company-Safety Meeting Division, PO Box 6408 Yuma, AZ 85366-6408 Toll Free (866) 204-4786



Company Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

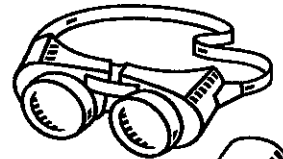
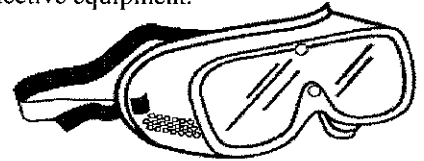
Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

Topic 6: Eye and Face Protection

Introduction: Every year, thousands of workers injure their eyes or lose their sight, not because proper protection wasn't available, but because they chose not to use it. The Federal OSHA regulation states, "Employees shall be provided with eye and face protection when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents." These stipulations also apply to management personnel, supervisors, and any visitors while they are in a hazardous area. Employers must provide eye and face personal protective equipment suitable for the work to be performed and employees must use the protective equipment.

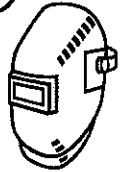
Protection must meet the following requirements:

- Adequately protect against the particular hazard for which they were designed.
- Reasonably comfortable when worn under working conditions.
- Fit snugly without unduly interfering with the movements or vision of the wearer.
- Be of durable design and kept in good repair.
- Easy to clean and disinfect.
- Be distinctly marked with manufacturer's identification and ratings for limits and precautions.



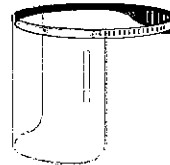
Eye and face protection is needed when performing these types of tasks:

- Metal-working operations such as grinding, cutting, and machining during fabrication processes.
- All hot-work including gas torch-welding, torch-cutting, brazing, electric stick welding, and wire-feed welding.
- Air-gun or other air-tool operations involving compressed air.
- Woodworking operations using power saws, routers, planers, sanders, lathes, or chippers.
- During any power or pressure spray operations.
- Any other general or specialized or chemical handling processes, where the risk of splash of harmful material is present.



The types of hazards to protect against include:

- Intense harmful rays or injurious radiation are present.
- Splash or splatter of hazardous liquids.
- Molten metal, heat, or glare.
- Fumes or acid burns.
- Flying objects or particles.



There are many varieties of eye and face protection available, including:

- Spectacles- frontal only or with side shields.
- Goggles- clear and flexible or padded with hard, tinted lenses.
- Welding goggles- eye-cup or coverspecs with filter lenses.
- Welding helmet- tinted filter lens with shade number.
- Full-face shield- clear plastic or mesh window (sometimes attached to hard-hats or bump-helmets).

Note: The National Society for Blindness Prevention recommends that emergency eyewash stations be placed in all potentially hazardous locations. First aid instructions for eye injuries should also be posted in the immediate vicinity. It is also prudent to keep a bottle of quality eyewash in the first aid kit. Any delay or mistake in dealing with an eye injury could result in permanent damage or loss.

Conclusion: Good vision is an asset we all take for granted. Do not take any chances, always protect your eyesight.

Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Personnel Safety Violations: _____

Employee Signatures:

(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Foreman/Supervisor's Signature: _____

These guidelines do not supercede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.