University of Alaska Anchorage	Section EHS/RMS
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES MANUAL	Statement 29
Policies and Procedures	Page 1 of 17
Title PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Effective Date 05/04/12

Purpose

UAA strives to provide a safe and healthy environment for employees, students, contractors, and visitors. The objective of this policy is to protect employees from the risk of injury by creating a barrier against workplace hazards. The Occupationa

Institute) or other appropriate professional organizations will be procured or accepted for use. The following ANSI standards ha orhedal orrds ha

Specialized footwear that would not customarily be worn off-the-job will be provided without cost to employees by their department. Examples of

1. Eye protective devices worn in laboratories must be worn in accordance with the CHP or Lab Safety Manual.

2. Goggles, or safety glasses plus face shield, must be worn when working around or near potential splash hazards (when hot liquids, or flammable, corrosive or caustic chemicals are being used).

3. Where there is an explosive (or implosive) hazard, eye and face protective devices must be worn.

4. Eye protective devices must be worn when hazardous activities of operating power tools, pouring molten metal, welding, soldering, hammering, chipping, cutting, etc., are in progress. The wearing of safety glasses in shops at all times is encouraged. Eye protection is also required for other persons exposed within the area of these operations.

Protective Device Selection

All eye and face protective devices, including spectacles, goggles, and face shields, shall comply with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z87.1-1989 and later revisions thereof. Only ANSI approved devices will be used by university employees, students, and visitors.

The type of device required will depend on the nature of the hazard and the frequency with which it is encountered. There are three basic types of eye protection which will meet the majority of University maintenance, shop, and laboratory requirements. These are safety spectacles (with side shields), dust goggles, and chemical or splash goggles. Each of these meets the basic eye protection standards for frontal exposure to flying particles.

Safety glasses with side shields, or goggles, are required if flying particles are likely to enter at an angle, and are usually required where

two or more people are working in close proximity. Safety glasses with permanently attached side shields, or dust goggles, will provide this protection. Clip-

	1/32 in		Shade
Shielded metal arc welding	Less than 3	Less than 60	7
	3-5	60-160	8
	5-8	160-250	10
	More than 8	250-550	11
Torch brazing			3
Torch soldering			2

Note: as a rule of thumb, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to a lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone without going below the minimum. In oxyfuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the (spectrum) operation.

Selection chart guidelines for eye and face protection		
The following chart provides general guidance for the proper selection of eye and face protection to protect against hazards associated with the listed hazard "source" operations.		
Source	***Hazard***	***Protection***
IMPACT - Chipping, grinding machining, masonry work, woodworking, sawing, drilling, chiseling, powered fastening, riveting, and sanding	Flying fragments, objects, large chips, particles, sand, dirt, etc.	Spectacles with side protection, goggles, face shield For severe exposure, use face shield
HEAT-Furnace operation and arc welding	Hot sparks	Faceshields,, spectacles with side. For severe exposure use faceshield.
CHEMICALS-Acid and chemical handling, degreasing, plating	Splash	Goggles, eyecup and cover types. For severe exposure, use face shield.
DUST - Woodworking, buffing, general,buffing, general dusty conditions.	Nuisance dust	Goggles, eye cup and cover type

lenses are not approved for indoor use because the percentage of light transmitte

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 ships encountered during welding, brazing, soldering, resistance welding, bare or shielded electric arc welding and oxyacetylene welding and cutting operations.

Guidelines for Hand Protection

Selection of hand protection shall be based on an evaluation of the

- performance characteristics of the hand protection relative to the task(s) to be performed
- conditions present
- duration of use
- hazards and potential hazards identified

Gloves are often relied upon to prevent cuts, abrasions, burns, and skin contact with ch

- The work activities of the employee should be studied to determine the degree of dexterity required, the duration, frequency, gripping, and degree of exposure of the hazard, and the physical stresses that will be applied.

Selection of gloves for protection against chemical hazards:

Please refer to the following link for information on glove selection when working with chemicals. There are three separate glove charts available:

http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/EHSRMS/laboratory/labsafety/ppechem.cfm