RISK SUITABILITY GUIDE

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prime considerations when selecting eye and face ection are the risks or hazards in a workplace area or e posed by a certain task. Eye and face hazards can be idered by type but often there may be a combination of ords present – for example, in an outdoor construction ronment, a faceshield may require UV, sunglare, and act protection in combination. This guide is designed to light which types of products are capable of offering								
		POTENTIAL Workplace Risks	PRODUCT Marking	EN Standards	SPECTACLES & OVERSPECTACLES	GOGGLES	FACESHIELDS	
	MECHANICAL RISK Mechanical risks refer to impacts from high speed particles, debris or dust, such as machining and use of power tools. Workplace applications: Cutting, grinding, general engineering, use of staple and nail guns	High energy impact 190m/s	A	EN 166			.	
		Medium energy impact 120m/s	В	EN 166				
		Low energy impact 45m/s	F	EN 166				
		Increased robustness	S	EN 166				
	OPTICAL RADIATION RISK Optical radiation risk describes types of radiation that affect the eyes. Commonly this can be UV radiation in sunlight, but also includes Infrared radiation, visible light, and welding arcs.	UV radiation Solar radiation for industrial use	2- / 2C- 5- or 6-	EN 166 / 170 EN 166 / 172				
	Workplace applications: Outdoor work, ports, welding, engineering	Welding	1.7/3/5	EN 166 / 169				



CHEMICAL RISK	Liquid droplets	3	EN 166		
Chemical risks refer to tasks involving the handling or production of chemicals, with dangers posed by acids, solvents, gases, and other harmful substances.	Liquid splash	3	EN 166		
Workplace applications: Laboratory work, agriculture, chemical production and supply	Large dust particles (>5 microns)	4	EN 166	V	
	Gas/fine dust particles (<5 microns)	5	EN 166		



ELECTRICAL RISK Electrical risks refer to tasks where there is a risk of short circuit electrical	Short circuit electric arc	8	EN 166		V
arc or arc flash.	Electric arc flash	8-1-0*	GS-ET-29		
Workplace applications: Electrical works, industrial electrical industry, motorway and road construction	"Example as listed in the standard				



THERMAL RISK

Thermal risks refer to operations where there is a risk from molten metal splashes, hot particles and sparks.

Workplace applications: Welding, grinding, cutting, foundry work

Molten metals and hot solids 9

EN 166

Please note: this table shows which types of protectors can provide protection against certain risks. Not every protector of that type will share all properties - it is therefore important to check performance properties and markings of each product prior to selection or use.