

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

EYE PROTECTION DEVICES

(By authority conferred on the state board of education by section 585a of Act No. 269 of the Public Acts of 1955, as added, being S340.585a of the Michigan Compiled Laws)

R 340.1301 Definitions.

Rule 1. As used in these rules:

- (a) "Caustic" or "acid" means a material, exclusive of hot water or steam, capable of destroying, eroding, or burning flesh by chemical action.
- (b) "Explosive material" means a substance capable of a large-scale, rapid and spectacular expansion which will propel materials in a manner causing injury to the human body.
- (c) "Hot liquid" or "solid" means a material having effects that are physically harmful to the eyes.
- (d) "Sanitizing" means the disinfecting and cleaning of eye protective devices before use.
- (e) "When exposure to eye danger exists" means the exposure when a person is within that distance from sparks, flying particles, rays, molten metal, fumes, glare, glass breakage or chemical splash that such an object or condition could cause damage to his eyes, if he was not using a protective device.

History: 1979 AC.

R 340.1302 Educational courses requiring eye protection.

Rule 2. A public educational agency which enrolls students in the following courses when exposure to eye danger exists, shall furnish eye protective devices: vocational or industrial arts shops or laboratories involving the use of or working with hot molten metals, milling, sawing, turning, shaping, grinding, cutting or stamping of any solid materials; heat treatment, tempering or kiln firing of any metal or other materials; gas or electric arc welding; repair or servicing of any vehicles; caustic or explosive materials; or chemical or combined chemical-physical laboratory work involving acid, caustic or explosive chemicals or hot liquids or solids.

History: 1979 AC.

R 340.1303 Standards for devices.

Rule 3. (1) An eye protective device shall meet the following standards based upon the operation involved:

- (a) Acetylene burning, acetylene cutting, and acetylene welding operations--welding goggles of eyecup type with tinted lenses or welding goggles of coverspec type with tinted lenses or welding goggles of coverspec type with tinted plate lenses. This protects against the primary hazards of sparks, harmful rays, molten metal and flying particles.
- (b) Chemical handling operations--goggles of flexible fitting with hooded ventilation or face shield with plastic or mesh window. This protects against the primary hazards of splash, acid burns and fumes.
- (c) Chipping operations--goggles of flexible fitting with regular ventilation or goggles of cushioned fitting with rigid body or spectacles of metal frame with sideshields or spectacles of plastic frame with sideshields or spectacles of metal-plastic frame with sideshields or chipping goggles of eyecup type with clear safety lenses or chipping goggles of coverspec type with clear safety lenses. This protects against the primary hazard of flying particles.
- (d) Electric (arc) welding operations--welding goggles of coverspec type with tinted plate lenses or welding helmets or welding helmet in combination with tinted lens spectacles. This protects against the primary hazards of sparks, intense rays and molten metal.

(e) Furnace operations--welding goggles of eyecup type with tinted lenses or welding goggles of coverspec type with tinted lenses or welding goggles of coverspec type with tinted plate lenses. This protects against the primary hazards of glare, heat and molten metal.

(f) Light grinding, machining, and spot welding operations--goggles of flexible fitting with regular ventilation or goggles of cushioned fitting with rigid body or spectacles of metal frame with sideshields or spectacles of plastic frame with sideshields or spectacles of metal-plastic frame with sideshields or face shield with plastic or mesh window. This protects against the primary hazards of flying particles and sparks.

(g) Heavy grinding operations--goggles of flexible fitting with regular ventilation or goggles of cushioned fitting with rigid body or chipping goggles of eyecup type with clear safety lenses or chipping goggles of coverspec type with clear safety lenses or in case of severe exposure add face shield with plastic or mesh window. This protects against the primary hazard of flying particles.

(h) Laboratory operations--goggles of flexible fitting with hooded ventilation or face shield in combination with metal or plastic frame spectacles with sideshields. This protects against the primary hazards of chemical splash and glass breakage.

(i) Molten metal operations--welding goggles of eyecup type with tinted lenses or welding goggles of coverspec type with tinted lenses or face shield in combination with metal or plastic frame spectacles with sideshields and tinted lenses. This protects against the primary hazards of heat, glare, sparks and splash.

(2) The standards described in subrule (1) are taken from the American national standards safety code Z87.1-1968, figure 8, page 28, which is available from the American National Standards Institute, Incorporated, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, at a cost of \$5.00. Applicable excerpts from the American national standards safety code are available at no cost from the Michigan department of education, Lansing, Michigan.

History: 1979 AC.

#### R 340.1304 Sanitization of devices.

Rule 4. An eye protective device shall be sanitized when 2 or more students use the same device, by either:

- (a) Washing after each use in warm water and soap or detergent, followed by a rinse in running water.
- (b) Placing in a cabinet with ultraviolet light and washing once a week as in subdivision (a).

History: 1979 AC.

#### R 340.1305 Compliance.

Rule 5. (1) A superintendent of a school district shall certify to the intermediate school district superintendent not later than the second week of each school year, on forms prescribed by the Michigan department of education, that eye protective devices meeting the standards of these rules have been obtained. For the school year 1972-73, certification shall be made within 4 weeks after the effective date of these rules. This certification shall also indicate that instructors have been informed that all students, teachers and visitors shall wear the devices when exposure to eye damage exists, as identified in these rules.

(2) An intermediate school district superintendent shall report to the state superintendent of public instruction by October 1 the names of those constituent school districts which are not in compliance with these rules. For the school year 1972-73, the report shall be made within 6 weeks after the effective date of these rules.

(3) The state superintendent of public instruction shall notify a school district in violation of these rules that it shall comply or show cause why compliance cannot be made within 30 days.

History: 1979 AC.