

Quick facts:

Eye Injury Claims

Newfoundland and Labrador



Always wear properly fitting eye and face protection appropriate to the hazards in your workplace.

WorkplaceNL

Health | Safety | Compensation

Eye injuries by top 10 types of accident - Newfoundland and Labrador 2015-2019

EYE INJURIES

55.5%

Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye

Newfoundland and Labrador

18.1%	Contact with skin, eye(s) or other exposed tissue
7.2%	Struck by object
3.6%	Struck by dislodged flying object, particle
2.6%	Exposure to welding light
2.0%	Struck by swinging or slipping object
1.0%	Struck by falling object
0.9%	Struck by slipping or handheld object
0.8%	Hitting, kicking, beating
0.7%	Struck against object

Eye injuries by top 10 sources of injury - Newfoundland and Labrador 2015-2019

SOURCES OF EYE INJURIES

24.0%

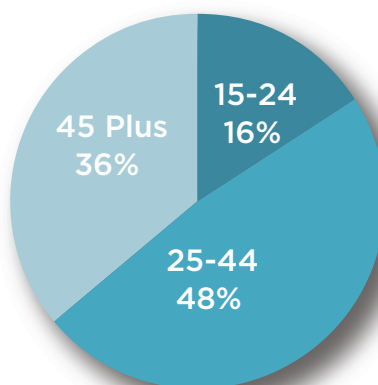
Metal chips, particles

Newfoundland and Labrador

12.9%	Scrap, waste, debris
10.5%	Dirt particles
3.8%	Bodily fluids or substances of person
3.5%	Chips, particles, splinters
2.2%	Cleaning and polishing agents
2.0%	Chemicals and chemical products
1.8%	Branches, limbs
1.5%	Welding and heating handtools-powered
1.5%	Wood Chips, sawdust

Education and training

Workers must receive instruction in the selection, correct use, fit, limitations, maintenance and disposal of eye protection.



Eye injuries by age group
Newfoundland and Labrador
2015 – 2019

Selecting eye protection

- ensure it is specific to the environment and work
- identify potential constraints of workers wearing it
- consider comfort level and individual preferences
- verify that prescription safety eyewear meets OH&S Regulations
- confirm it is compatible with other PPE worn
- ensure it does not, in itself, create a hazard to workers

\$2.4
(\$millions)

Eye injuries cost over \$2.4 million between 2015 and 2019.

7%

Eye Injury claims over all age groups have decreased by 7% since 2015.

Fitting considerations

Workers must be fitted for eye protection. Protective eyewear must not interfere with movement and work activities.



Eye protection should:

- fit comfortably over the ears, the bridge of the nose with no pinching and rubbing; and,
- be worn as close to the face as possible, but not so close that lenses are hitting the eyelashes.

Maintenance and storage

Eye protection requires regular maintenance and proper storage. Follow manufacturer instructions to ensure the eye protection functions as intended. General practices to follow are:

- inspect for defects before each use
- clean daily with appropriate lens cleaner
- store in appropriate cases, in a clean and dry place to avoid scratches or pitting
- replace broken and damaged eye protection

Legislative requirements and industry standards

- CSA Standard CAN/CSA Z94.3 – Industrial Eye and Face Protectors
- OH&S Regulations, sections 75, 76, 77

Contact us

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