

# 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 2017-2021

#### EYE INJURIES

**37.2%**

Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye

Newfoundland and Labrador

- 23.9%** Struck by flying object
- 21.8%** Contact with skin, eye(s) or other exposed tissue
- 7.5%** Struck by object
- 3.5%** Struck by swinging or slipping object
- 2.2%** Exposure to welding light
- 0.9%** Other exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances
- 1.1%** Struck by falling object
- 1.0%** Hitting, kicking, beating
- 0.8%** Assaults, violent acts or harassment by person(s), n.e.c.

### Eye injuries by top 10 sources of injury - Newfoundland and Labrador 2017-2021

#### SOURCES OF EYE INJURIES

**26.0%**

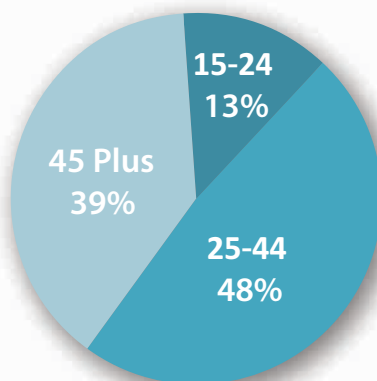
Metal chips, particles

Newfoundland and Labrador

- 24.9%** Dirt particles
- 12.7%** Chips, particles, splinters
- 9.7%** Scrap, waste, debris
- 7.1%** Bodily fluids or substances of person
- 4.7%** Cleaning and polishing agents
- 4.3%** Parts and materials
- 4.3%** Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes
- 3.7%** Chemicals and chemical products
- 2.6%** Branches, limbs

## 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  
2017 – 2021

## 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.

**\$2.2**  
(\$millions)

Eye injuries cost over \$2.2 million between 2017 and 2021.

**36.6%**

Eye Injury claims over all age groups have decreased by 36.6% since 2017.

## 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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