

# Quick facts:

## Eye Injury Claims

Newfoundland and Labrador



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

**WorkplaceNL**

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### Eye injuries by top 10 types of accident - Newfoundland & Labrador 2013-2017

EYE INURIES

**55.4%**

Caused by foreign matter in eye

Newfoundland and Labrador

- 17.5%** Contact with skin, eye(s) or other exposed tissue
- 7.2%** Struck by object
- 3.7%** Exposure to welding light
- 2.9%** Struck by dislodged flying object, particle
- 1.8%** Struck by flying object
- 1.8%** Contact with objects and equipment
- 1.2%** Struck by swinging or slipping object
- 0.9%** Struck by falling object
- 0.7%** Struck by discharged object or substance

### Eye injuries by top 10 sources of injury - Newfoundland & Labrador 2013-2017

SOURCES OF EYE INURIES

**28.6%**

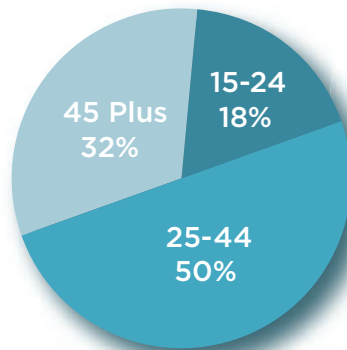
Metal chips, particles

Newfoundland and Labrador

- 13.3%** Scrap, waste, debris
- 9.9%** Dirt particles
- 2.5%** Wood chips, sawdust
- 2.4%** Chips, particles, splinters
- 2.4%** Cleaning and polishing agents
- 1.8%** Welding and heating handtools-powered
- 1.8%** Branches, limbs
- 1.8%** Chemicals and chemical products
- 1.8%** Bodily fluids or substances of person

## 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 & Labrador  
2013 – 2017

## 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

\$**2.27**  
(\$millions)

Between 2013 and 2017, eye injuries cost over \$2.2 million.

**38.6**  
(%)

Eye Injury claims over all age groups have decreased by 38.6% since 2013.

## 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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