High Risk Jobs for Eye and Face Injuries



HIGH RISK JOBS FOR EYE AND FACE INJURY RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR

Job	Hazards	Protective Eyewear
AUTO REPAIR	• Mechanics are more likely than the average worker to be injured on the job; contact with objects and equipment, such as parts and materials, represent a significant hazard. • Eye injuries can occur as a result of sparks from cutting torches and airborne pieces of metal launched from bench grinders.	• Goggles • Safety glasses with side shields
CARPENTRY	• Carpentry and general repairs pose the threat of eye injury from flying wood, metal and concrete chips. • Other risks include hammering, chiseling, drilling, stripping paint, splitting tiles or concrete slabs, painting ceilings and laying insulation.	• Goggles • Safety glasses with side shields for impact protection
CONSTRUCTION	• Construction has a much higher rate of eye injuries than any other industry. • In construction, more than 10,000 eye injuries occur each year forcing employees to miss work. • Nails, tiny pieces of metal, splinters and cut wire ends. • Cement mixing, sawing, grinding and chipping produce dust and grit.	• Goggles • Safety glasses with side shields
DRIVING	• Good vision is a necessity both for the safety of drivers as well as others on the road. • It is also important for drivers to protect themselves against harmful UV rays, glare and airbag injuries to the eye.	• Polycarbonate lenses with UV protection and antireflective coating

ELECTRICAL WORK	**• Due to the nature of their overhead work, electrical workers are at increased risk for eye injuries from flying particles such as nails, small pieces of metal and cut wire ends, falling objects or sparks striking the eye. • Electricians also face a higher threat of burns, which can lead to blindness.**	**• Safety glasses with side shields for impact protection • Arc rated face shield to protect against arc flash.**
HEALTHCARE, LAB/HOUSEKEEPING	**• Infectious diseases can be transmitted through the mucous membranes of the eye as a result of direct exposure or from touching the eyes with contaminated fingers or other objects. • Infections can range from minor to more serious diseases such as HIV, B virus (HBV) or possibly influenza.**	**• Googles • Face shield**
MANUFACTURING	**• Manufacturing eye injuries are most likely to result from work that generates flying particles, fragments, sparks, dust, hazardous substances or radiation. • Tasks with the highest risk of eye injuries are grinding, welding and hammering. • Other high-risk activities include cutting, drilling, spraying, smelting, sanding, chipping and chiseling.**	**• Spectacles • Goggles • Safety glasses with side shields**
PLUMBING	**• Chemical and material exposure is a common source of eye injury for plumbers. • Plumbers also may receive burns from hot equipment parts, steam lines and the release of hot water or steam. • Cutting or grinding can also cause eye injuries from flying particles.**	**• Spectacles • Goggles • Safety glasses with side shields**
WELDING	**• Chemical burns to one or both eyes from splashes of industrial chemicals or cleaning products are common. • Thermal burns. • Among welders, their assistants and nearby workers, UV radiation burns (welder’s flash) routinely damage workers’ eyes and surrounding tissue.**	**• Welding googles • Welding helmets**