

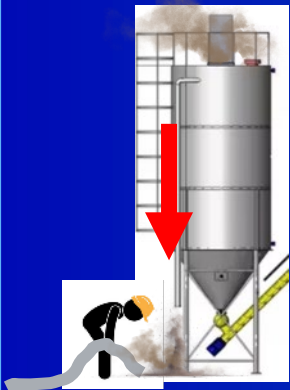
Eye Protection



A driver forgot to secure the hose's clamping chain. He stopped to fix it without wearing safety goggles, and cement residue splashed into his eyes. He rinsed with tank water instead of the eyewash bottle. His eye irritation worsened over five days, and doctors later found corneal lesions caused by cement, requiring rest.



An employee was emptying bags of powder admixture when powder entered his eye despite wearing safety glasses. He received first aid and was taken to an ophthalmology clinic, where he was treated for temporary eyesight degradation.



A tanker truck driver was unloading cement when the full silo caused material to spill from the top. While emptying the hose, material fell from the silo and was projected into his face and eyes, resulting in eyelid injuries that required medical attention.



A worker began unloading bulk cement but did not fully secure the hose, which soon detached and splashed cement into his eyes. He was not wearing safety goggles. He rinsed his eyes with the truck's eyewash solution, and the customer's employee transported him to the hospital for further irrigation.



After unloading bulk cement at a customer site, a driver began disconnecting the hoses without realizing compressed air remained in the pipeline. Cement was expelled, dislodging his helmet and goggles and covering his face. He received eye washing as first aid but suffered an allergic reaction from the cement contact.

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Eye injuries in last 3 Years EMEA Region



Eye Protection



Common Key Findings

1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Goggles not used even when available and required.
- Inadequate eyewear.

2. Task execution & equipment setup:

- Hose not fully secured or clamping chain not attached.
- Line of fire exposure when repositioning or disconnecting hose.
- Residual compressed air in pipelines when disconnecting; possible compressor still running.
- Silo overfill / missing filling valve, causing material expulsion through vents/ducts.

3. First aid & medical response:

- Incorrect eye irrigation (e.g., tank water) despite eyewash available.
- Delayed medical evaluation; initial exam missed cement-specific injury.
- Allergic reaction following exposure. Lack of awareness of the risks of cement when it gets into the eyes

4. Procedures, training & communication

- Workers had “valid training” but did not identify risk or did not follow controls.
- SOPs/instructions unavailable or in a foreign language; worker unfamiliar with safe procedure.

How could these incidents have been prevented?

- ✓ Ensure proper use and regular verification of PPE.
- ✓ Improve first-aid readiness, especially for eye-wash procedures and equipment.
- ✓ Reinforce safe-work procedures and provide continuous training.
- ✓ Strengthen safety controls and practices at customer sites.
- ✓ Increase safety communication and learning across drivers and contractors.
- ✓ Conduct audits and follow-up, including checks on PPE condition and unloading steps.



**It takes just
ONE DROP...**

