

SAFETY SHOWER

EMERGENCY EYE WASH STATIONS

Every workplace must provide first aid equipment that can be easily accessed and used by workers. It is a mandatory requirement of Australian WHS Regulations.

Regular inspections and servicing of emergency safety showers are crucial to maintaining proper functionality.

To maintain compliance with these regulations, several considerations are essential for portable eyewash units:

1. **Accessibility:** Stations should be no more than 10 seconds or 55 feet away from hazardous locations, ensuring quick access during emergencies.
2. **Clear Signage:** Visible signs are crucial for rapidly locating the eyewash station in a crisis.
3. **Water Quality and Duration:** The units must provide an adequate supply of clean water or eyewash solution, in line with 15-minute flushing requirement.
4. **Nozzle Design and Height:** Complying with ANSI's guidelines, nozzles should be positioned at an appropriate height, between 33 and 53 inches, and designed to prevent further injury.
5. **Regular Inspection and Maintenance:** Consistent checks ensure the stations are functional, clean, and ready for emergency use, a key component of both OHS and AS4775.

SELECTION GUIDE



Wall Mounted / Portable Unit

- > Designed for flushing/irrigating eyes.
- > Gravity fed, 35 and 50L tank capacity.
- > Airbourne Dust, Chemical particulates
- > Portable, wall mounted, bench top



Flush Eyewash Bottle

- > Portable easily accessible, first aid kits, bench or shelf storage.
- > Best for non Chemical exposure.
- > Office, yard maintenance, cleaners.



Pressurised Units / Body Wash Spray

- > Mounted on walls or vehicles and is ideal for emergency response vehicles, vehicles transporting hazardous chemicals.
- > Full body spray and face/eyewash unit.



Plumbed Fixed Pedestal Basin

- > Designed for emergency situations where chemical contact with face and eyes is high risk.
- > Labs, schools, workshops, pool shops



Plumbed Fixed Combination Shower

- > Designed for treatment of full-body chemical burns or injuries.
- > Best suited for areas where harmful chemicals are manufactured, handled, or stored.
- > Chemical storage, hospitals, battery charging areas.

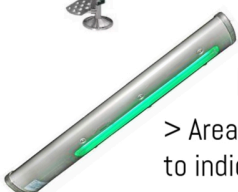
Diphotrine - Chemical Burn Emergency

- > Application for Chemical Burns exposure. Neutralizing acids, alkalis, solvents. Preventing deeper tissue penetration.



Hexafluorine - Hydrofluoric Acid or Fluoride Chemicals

- > Emergency decontamination solution used primarily for the treatment of chemical splashes. Hydrofluoric acid or fluoride-based chemicals come in contact with the skin.



Lumination Green Light

- > Areas around emergency showers must be clearly illuminated. While the use of a green light to indicate the station's location is common practice in some states, it is not legally required.