

Emergency shower and eye wash requirements

Use a green light to identify the location of the emergency shower or eyewash station and ensure the area is well lit

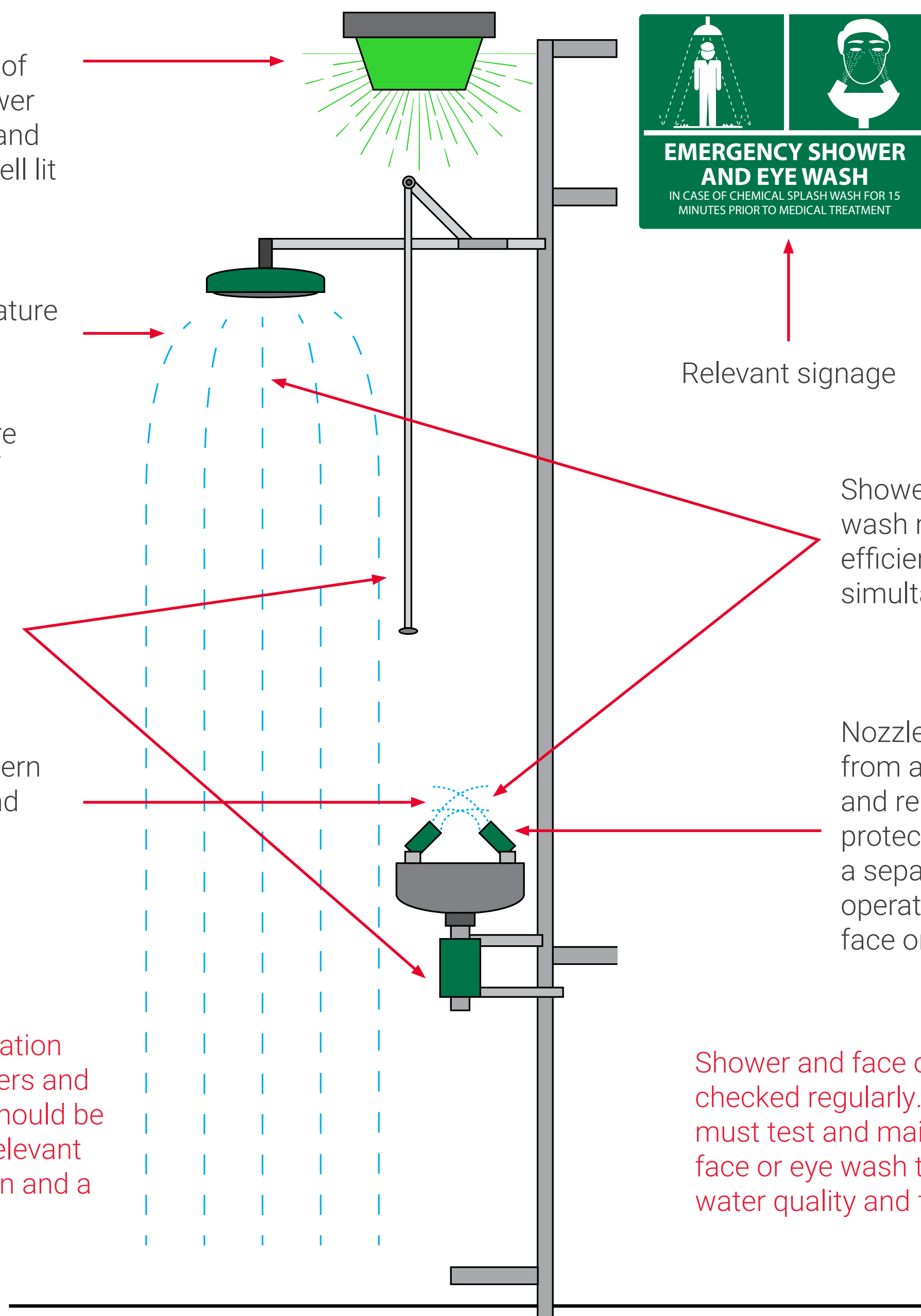
Tepid water temperature (15.6–37.8°C)

Insulate piping and/or install temperature control equipment if needed

Quick release valve (< 1 second) that stays open

Adequate spray pattern that crosses over and flushes whole face (face wash) or both eyes (eye wash)

The number and location of emergency showers and eye wash stations should be determined by the relevant standards, legislation and a risk assessment



Relevant signage

Shower and face or eye wash must perform efficiently when being used simultaneously

Nozzles must be protected from airborne contaminants and removal of the protection does not require a separate motion by operator when activating face or eye wash

Shower and face or eye wash must be checked regularly. A competent person must test and maintain the shower and face or eye wash to ensure sufficient water quality and flow

Shower and face or eye wash must be accessible from hazard and able to be reached within 10 seconds. The shower area must be free from obstructions and level with surrounds

*For guidance only – not to scale, refer to Australian Standard AS 4775 for details.

Licensed plumbing contractors must ensure emergency eye wash and/or shower equipment is WaterMark certified before installation and may need to seek a declaration under Regulation 54 of the Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standards Regulations 2000 for the non-application of the plumbing standards if the equipment is not WaterMark certified.

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