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SMOHIT Safety SenseToolbox Talks for the Sheet Metal Industry

Decontamination Showers & Emergency Eyewash Stations

- Sometimes there is not enough time to get to a hospital or seek other
 medical assistance after a worker comes into contact with a hazardous
 substance. Decontamination showers and emergency eyewash
 stations provide immediate treatment for such situations.
- Decontamination showers should be present wherever significant amounts of chemicals are used, especially concentrated acids, alkalis, or other corrosive materials because spills of corrosive chemicals can cause severe, immediate damage. If you are splashed with a corrosive chemical, stand under the shower and start the water flowing, then remove contaminated clothing.
- Emergency eyewash devices provide a prompt flushing within the first few critical seconds of certain eye injuries, such as splashes of irritating chemicals in the eye. For initial eyewash during an emergency, an injured worker should proceed to a plumbed eyewash station or use saline wash solution. Eye rinsing should continue for at least 15 minutes after an eye injury.
- Emergency eyewash stations and decontamination showers must meet the following criteria:
- They must be approved by the American National Standard for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment (ANSI).
- They should be accessible within 10 seconds and not be more than 100 feet away. An individual should not have to go through a door or be separated by a wall.
- They should be conspicuously located with a visible sign. The area around the shower or eyewash fountain must be kept clear.
- They should be located a safe distance from electrical equipment and outlets because of splashing.

Instructor Tips

- Explain to workers that hand-held hoses are not recommended to flush out eyes because they require holding and a person needs both hands to hold eyes open for rinsing.
- Explain to workers that small, portable eyewash bottles are not recommended because of danger of contamination, and lack of adequate water to rinse eyes for 15–20 minutes.

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Reference: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.151, 1926.65