



EYEWASH STATION APRIL 2025

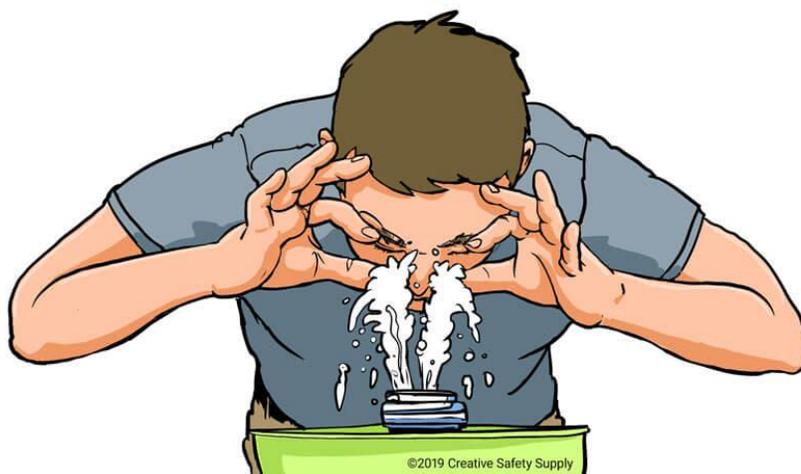
In chemistry labs, exposure to corrosive chemicals (pH ≤ 2 or ≥ 11.5) like hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, or formaldehyde can cause severe eye injuries within seconds (1). Emergency eye wash stations are critical for flushing contaminants immediately, minimizing corneal damage, chemical burns, or blindness

Key Features of Effective Stations

- **Accessibility:** Located within 10 seconds of hazardous areas, unobstructed, and on the same level as the hazard (1).
- **Flow & Duration:** Deliver tepid water (60–100°F) at 0.4 gallons per minute for at least 15 minutes (1).
- **Activation:** Single-motion, hands-free valves that stay open until manually shut off (2).

Best Practices

1. **Weekly Testing:** Flush plumbed stations to prevent microbial growth and ensure functionality (2).
2. **Training:** Ensure all lab personnel know the location and operation of stations (2).
3. **Signage:** Use highly visible labels to identify stations (1).



References:

1. ANSI Z358.1-2014 compliance for installation and maintenance
2. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.151(c) requirements for immediate access