

WAC 296-800-15005 Make sure that first-aid trained personnel are available to provide quick and effective first aid.

You must:

- Comply with the first-aid training requirements of 29 C.F.R. 1910.151(b) which states:
 - “In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace, which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid.”

WAC 296-800-15020 Make sure appropriate first-aid supplies are readily available.

You must:

- Make sure first-aid supplies are readily available.
- Make sure first-aid supplies at your workplace are appropriate to:
 - Your occupational setting.
 - The response time of your emergency medical services.

<p><i>Note: First-aid kits from your local retailer or safety supplier should be adequate for most nonindustrial employers.</i></p>

- Make sure that first-aid supplies are:
 - Easily accessible to all your employees.
 - Stored in containers that protect them from damage, deterioration, or contamination. Containers must be clearly marked, not locked, and may be sealed.
 - Able to be moved to the location of an injured or acutely ill worker.

WAC 296-800-15030 Make sure emergency washing facilities are functional and readily accessible.

You must:

- Provide an emergency shower:
 - When there is potential for major portions of an employee’s body to contact corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals.
 - That delivers water to cascade over the user’s entire body at a minimum rate of 20 gallons (75 liters) per minute for fifteen minutes or more.
- Provide an emergency eyewash:
 - When there is potential for an employee’s eyes to be exposed to corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals.

- That irrigates and flushes both eyes simultaneously while the user holds their eyes open.
- With an on-off valve that activates in one second or less and remains on without user assistance until intentionally turned off.
- That delivers at least 0.4 gallons (1.5 liters) of water per minute for fifteen minutes or more.

Note: Chemicals that require emergency washing facilities:

- *You can determine whether chemicals in your workplace require emergency washing facilities by looking at the safety data sheet (SDS) or similar documents. The SDS contains information about first-aid requirements and emergency flushing of skin or eyes.*
- *For chemicals developed in the workplace, the following resources provide information about first-aid requirements:*
 - *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 97-140
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/ggdstart.html>*
 - *Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)*

You must:

- Make sure emergency washing facilities:
 - Are located so that it takes no more than ten seconds to reach.
 - Are kept free of obstacles blocking their use.
 - Function correctly.
 - Provide the quality and quantity of water that is satisfactory for emergency washing purposes.

Note:

- *If water in emergency washing facilities is allowed to freeze, they will not function correctly. Precautions need to be taken to prevent this from happening.*
- *The travel distance to an emergency washing facility should be no more than fifty feet (15.25 meters).*
- *For further information on the design, installation, and maintenance of emergency washing facilities, see American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publication Z358.1-1998, Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment. Emergency washing facilities that are designed to meet ANSI Z358.1-1998 also meet the requirements of this standard. The ANSI standard can be obtained from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.*

Reference:

- *Training in the location and use of your emergency washing facilities is required under the hazard communication rule, WAC [296-901-140](#), and the accident prevention program rule, WAC 296-800-140.*
- *All emergency washing facilities using “not fit for drinking” (nonpotable) water must have signs stating the water is “not fit for drinking.” See WAC 296-800-23010.*

WAC 296-800-15035 Inspect and activate your emergency washing facilities.

You must:

- Make sure all plumbed emergency washing facilities are inspected once a year to make sure they function correctly.

Note: Inspections should include:

- *Examination of the piping*
 - *Making sure that water is available at the appropriate temperature and quality*
 - *Activation to check that the valves and other hardware work properly*
 - *Checking the water flow rate.*
- Make sure plumbed emergency eyewashes and hand-held drench hoses are activated weekly to check the proper functioning of the valves, hardware, and availability of water
 - Make sure all self-contained eyewash equipment and personal eyewash units are inspected and maintained according to manufacturer instructions
 - Inspections to check proper operation must be done once a year
 - Sealed personal eyewashes must be replaced after the manufacturer’s expiration date.

Note: Most manufacturers recommend replacing fluid in open self-contained eyewashes every six months. The period for sealed containers is typically two years.

WAC 296-800-15040 Make sure supplemental flushing equipment provides sufficient water.

Note: Supplemental flushing equipment cannot be used in place of required emergency showers or eyewashes.

You must:

- Make sure hand-held drench hoses deliver at least 3.0 gallons (11.4 liters) of water per minute for fifteen minutes or more.

Note: Why use a drench hose? A drench hose is useful when:

- *The spill is small and does not require an emergency shower*
- *Used with a shower for local rinsing, particularly on the lower extremities.*

You must:

- Make sure personal eyewash equipment delivers only clean water or other medically approved eye flushing solutions.