American National Standard for Fixed and Portable Decontamination Shower Units
American National Standard for
Fixed and Portable Decontamination Shower Units

Approved November 21, 2013
American National Standards Institute, Inc.
American National Standard

An American National Standard implies a consensus of those substantially concerned with its scope and provisions. An American National Standard is intended as a guide to aid the manufacturer, the consumer, and the general public. The existence of an American National Standard does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether they have approved the standard or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standard. American National Standards are subject to periodic review and users are cautioned to obtain the latest editions.

The American National Standards Institute does not develop standards and will in no circumstances give an interpretation of any American National Standard. Moreover, no persons shall have the right or authority to issue an interpretation of an American National Standard in the name of the American National Standards Institute.

CAUTION NOTICE: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard no later than five years from the date of publication. Purchasers of American National Standards may receive current information on all standards by calling or writing the American National Standards Institute.
**Foreword** (This Foreword is not part of American National Standard ANSI/ISEA 113-2013)

Since the devastating 9-11 attacks on the USA, portable hazmat decontamination shower systems of all types have appeared in the North American marketplace - from homemade plastic and saw horse showers to single user pneumatic and metal framed shower units and multiple line 3- and 4- stage mass casualty shower systems. While most products were well-intentioned, no actual standard in terms of flow rates, water stream, shower head placement, and other pertinent performance characteristics existed prior to the development of this standard.

This second edition of ANSI/ISEA 113 incorporates changes in an effort to clarify the testing procedures for decontamination shower equipment and to clearly identify the requirements for each equipment type by placing them in separate sections. One notable change to the document is the removal of performance requirements for equipment to provide a flow that is non-injurious to the end-user. It is recognized that validating the requirement to be non-injurious is subject to interpretation as there are no current criteria to qualify this characteristic. Additionally, the upper parameters for equipment operational pressure have been removed as the document is a minimum product-performance oriented standard. The standard was prepared by the Emergency Eyewash and Shower Group of the International Safety Equipment Association, whose members are thoroughly knowledgeable in the design, set up, and use of this important safety equipment. Current members of the Group include: Bradley Corporation, Encon Safety Products, FSI North America®, Guardian Equipment, Honeywell Safety Products, Hughes Safety Showers, Prevor, Inc., Sellstrom Manufacturing Company, Speakman Company, Therm-Omega-Tech and VisionAid.

This standard is not meant nor designed to offer direction to professionally trained first responders in how these shower systems shall be deployed or placed at a scene. It is also important to note that this standard does not address the shower duration for a victim. The incident commander or other person overseeing the situation must determine the length of decontamination taking into consideration the contaminants involved, equipment availability, weather conditions and other influencing factors.

Training in the care, use, and maintenance of all portable hazmat decontamination shower systems should be followed in accordance with the actual manufacturer's instructions.

Although not specifically addressed in this standard, consideration should also be given to the proper disposal of waste flushing fluids after use. The use of waste pumps and bladder tanks to pump out and hold the “dirty water” for removal to an authorized disposal site, along with outside environmental conditions are some but not all of the considerations. Always consult local, state, and federal regulations that may apply.

Suggestions for the improvement of this standard are welcome. They should be sent to the ISEA, 1901 N. Moore Street, Suite 808, Arlington, VA  22209.

This standard was processed and approved using consensus procedures prescribed by the American National Standards Institute. The following organizations were contacted prior to the approval of this standard. Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply that the organization concurred with the submittal of the proposed standard to ANSI.

- Atlas Industrial Contractors, LLC
  - Mr. Dareien Mitchell
- DQE Ready
  - Mr. Glen Rudner
- FSI North America
  - Safety Equipment Institute
- Inova Hospital System
  - Washington Township Fire Department
- International Safety Equipment Association
  - WASTEC
- Midwest Chemical Safety, LLC