

CHAPTER 81
GENERAL RULES FOR MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Ch 81]

641—81.1(138) Shelters.

81.1(1) Heating season. The season requiring artificial heating as provided in Iowa Code section 138.13 is designated as the period between September 15 and June 1.

81.1(2) Minimum floor space requirements. The following floor space requirements shall be provided:

a. At least 50 square feet per occupant for sleeping purposes only in family units and dormitory accommodations.

b. At least 40 square feet per occupant for sleeping purposes only in accommodations using double bunk beds.

81.1(3) Inspection. The operator of a migrant labor camp shall be in possession of keys to all migrant shelters in order that inspections can be made of the facilities at any reasonable time.

81.1(4) Register. A register of all occupants of a migrant labor camp shall be maintained and open to inspection by the Iowa department of public health representatives at all times when the camp is occupied.

81.1(5) Separate rooms. Housing used for families with one or more children six years of age or older shall have a room or partitioned sleeping area for the husband and wife. The partition shall be of rigid materials and installed so as to provide reasonable privacy.

81.1(6) Storage. Arrangements for hanging clothing and storing personal effects for each person or family shall be provided.

641—81.2(138) Water supply.

81.2(1) General.

a. The water supply shall be of a safe bacterial and chemical quality.

b. Where a public water supply is available, such water shall be used in the camp. If a private water source under pressure is provided, the water system shall be capable of delivering at least 35 gallons per person per day to the camp site.

c. Cistern supplies consisting of roof or other surface runoff water shall not be used for drinking or culinary purposes.

d. The adequacy of a well as a source of water for drinking or culinary purposes shall be determined by inspection and bacteriological examination. Defects found by inspection or contaminated samples shall be sufficient grounds for requiring repair, chlorination or condemnation of the well.

e. Water containing 45 or more parts per million nitrates shall not be used for drinking or preparation of formula for infants under one year of age. When the supply contains nitrates in the quantity above, water for infant feeding shall be obtained from another source that has been tested and found to be bacterially satisfactory and contains less than 45 parts per million nitrates. A water supply containing 45 or more parts per million of nitrates shall be placarded or posted stating the water shall not be used for infant feeding.

f. Wooden well platforms or manhole covers are prohibited.

g. Hand-pump bases shall be of the solid one-piece type bolted, including suitable gaskets, secured to the well casing by thread or weld connection. Handpumps secured to the platform by bolts cast in the concrete shall be provided with a rubber or neoprene gasket between the pump base and the platform to ensure a watertight joint.

h. The pump head shall be of a type designed to prevent external water or other contaminating material from entering the water chamber.

i. The pump spout shall be of the closed, downward-directed type.

j. No hand-operated type of pump or cylinder which requires priming shall be used. No pail and rope, bailer, or chain-bucket systems shall be used.

81.2(2) Existing pump pits. Existing pump pits may be approved if the construction conforms to the following minimum standards:

a. Walls, floor and top of pit shall be of watertight concrete or masonry construction or equivalent. The well casing shall extend at least 6 inches above the pit floor.

b. A positive seal shall be provided for the annular opening between the casing wall and the drop pipe.

c. A positive drain shall be provided by either a watertight sump and automatic sump pump discharging with at least a 6-inch free fall above the ground surface or an independent drain line discharging to the ground surface above any possible flood level. Pit drains discharging to any other drain or sewer are prohibited.

81.2(3) Water supply systems. The water supply system shall be installed so as to prevent backflow of contaminated water from appliances, fixtures, drains and sewers and shall have no cross-connections with any nonpotable supply or any other water supply which does not comply with these requirements.

81.2(4) Water tanks. All water to be hauled for a camp shall be obtained from an approved source. All equipment used for hauling or storage of potable water shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a solution containing at least 200 parts per million of chlorine immediately before use. No equipment, tanks or reservoirs used for hauling or storing potable water shall be used for any other purpose.

641—81.3(138) Waste disposal.

81.3(1) Solid waste disposal. Solid waste shall be disposed of in a sanitary disposal project approved by the Iowa department of public health, or if disposed of on the premises, the solid wastes shall be buried so as to create no health hazard or nuisance.

81.3(2) Liquid waste.

a. Existing wastewater disposal systems shall be located and constructed so as not to create a nuisance or condition of pollution.

b. Water-carriage toilets shall discharge to a septic tank and solid absorption system or other type disposal system approved by the Iowa department of public health located, designed and constructed in accordance with the specifications set forth in the Iowa department of natural resources' current publication, "Residential Sewage Disposal Systems."

c. A leaching pit or other type disposal system approved by the Iowa department of public health shall be provided to receive the wastes from sinks, laundries, showers and tubs when no septic tank and absorption system is available. Such leaching pits shall be located and constructed in accordance with the specifications set forth in the Iowa department of natural resources' current publication, "Residential Sewage Disposal Systems."

641—81.4(138) Bathing facilities.

81.4(1) Showers shall be supplied with hot and cold water under pressure. Shower enclosures shall be sufficient to provide privacy for the user. An adjacent, enclosed dry area shall be provided for dressing. No duckboards, mats or other such accessories shall be permitted.

81.4(2) Automatic water-heating equipment, or storage tanks with hand-fired heating coils, shall be equipped with combination pressure and temperature relief valves or separate pressure and temperature relief valves. Temperature relief valves shall be located in the top one-eighth or not more than 3 inches above the top of the tank served. Pressure relief valves may be located adjacent to the tank. Gas-fired or other combustion-type water heaters shall be vented to the outside atmosphere.

641—81.5(138) Central dining facilities.

81.5(1) Physical facilities. When central dining facilities are provided by a concessionaire, operator or the manager of a camp, the size of the kitchen and dining hall shall be commensurate with the capacity of the housing and shall be separate from the sleeping quarters.

81.5(2) Requirements. When central cooking and eating facilities are provided by a concessionaire, operator or the manager of a camp, such facilities shall comply with the laws and rules of the Iowa department of inspections and appeals.

641—81.6(138) Safety and fire.

81.6(1) Fire exits.

a. Shelters of one story construction housing less than ten persons shall have two means of escape, one of which may be a readily accessible window with an openable space of at least 24 by 24 inches.

b. Sleeping quarters designed for ten or more persons, central dining facilities and common assembly rooms shall have at least two doors remotely separated so as to provide alternate means of escape.

c. Floors, above the first floor, used for sleeping quarters or common assembly rooms shall have a stairway and a permanent affixed exterior ladder or a second stairway.

81.6(2) Shelter spacing. In camps established after July 1, 1972, there shall be at least 10 feet of space in all directions between shelters.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 138.18.

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