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American National Standard

*for Sanitation
in Fields and Temporary Labor Camps –
Minimum Requirements*

ANSI Z4.4-1988

 **ANSI** American National Standards Institute
11 West 42nd Street
New York, New York
10036

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National Standard

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Published by

**American National Standards Institute
11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036**

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Printed in the United States of America

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ANSI Z4.4-1968

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for Sanitation
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Minimum Requirements

Sponsor

Portable Sanitation Association International

Approved March 18, 1988

American National Standards Institute, Inc

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According to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 1928, Field Sanitation Final Rule, page 16050 "The absence of or inadequate sanitation and hygiene has long been recognized by medical science as a principal factor in the transmission of bacterial, viral, and parasitic diseases. Inadequate water supply and human waste removal have been shown to produce critical health problems. The provision of potable drinking water, the proper disposal of human wastes, and the use of personal and public hygienic practices are known to prevent the transmission of many communicable diseases. Thus, the provision of sanitation facilities is necessary to insure safe and healthy working conditions."

This standard prescribes minimum sanitation requirements for fields and temporary labor camps to protect the health and safety of persons working in fields, or residing in the camps, or both. Work on this project was begun in 1966 by a subcommittee of the U.S. Standards Committee on Safety for Industrial Sanitation, Z4. On March 8, 1968 the standard was approved as an American National Standard.

On September 1, 1972, the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens filed a petition asking OSHA to issue a standard for agricultural workers requiring employers to provide potable drinking water, and handwashing and toilet facilities in the field.

Pursuant to a 1982 court-approved settlement agreement that resolved almost ten years of litigation surrounding OSHA's activities in connection with this issue, the agency on March 1, 1984 published a notice of proposed rule-making and a request for comments. A new regulation became effective on May 30, 1987, when employers were required to provide facilities as specified in 1928.110(C)(1). For compliance with requirements for the provision of toilet and handwashing facilities in accordance with 1928.110(C)(2), and for their maintenance in accordance with 1928.110(C)(3), the 1984 proposal specified that where eleven or more such field workers were employed, these facilities must be provided. The facilities used by farm workers at sites where fewer than eleven workers are employed is also a matter of great concern, for these workers also have a need for adequate clean sanitary facilities.

The success or failure of clean portable restroom facilities is dependent upon the availability of the proper number of facilities and their proper usage. The limited capacity of these units creates the need for proper service on a scheduled basis.

This standard reflects the most up-to-date human engineering and state-of-the-art chemicals and procedures.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to the Portable Sanitation Association International, 7800 Metro Parkway, Suite 104, Bloomington, MN 55425.

Consensus for this standard was achieved by use of the Canvass Method.

The following organizations recognized as having an interest in the standardization of procedures and facilities were contacted prior to the approval of this standard. Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply that the organizations concurred with the submittal of the standard to ANSI.

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for Sanitation in Fields and Temporary Labor Camps – Minimum Requirements

1. Scope and Purpose

1.1 Scope. This standard prescribes minimum environmental health requirements for camps (whether temporary or permanent) for temporary labor that will include persons with or without their families employed in any occupation or work for which labor-force quarters are provided, and for field sanitation.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to protect the health of persons residing in camps for temporary labor and working in fields.

2. Referenced American National Standards

This standard is intended for use in conjunction with the following American National Standards. When these referenced standards are superseded by a revision approved by the American National Standards Institute, Inc, the latest revision shall apply.

ANSI Z4.3-1987, Sanitation – Nonsewered Waste-Disposal Systems – Minimum Requirements

ANSI Z223.1-1987 and Z223.1a-1987, National Fuel Gas Code

ANSI/ARI 1010-84, Drinking-Fountains and Self-Contained, Mechanically-Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers

ANSI/NFPA 70-1987, National Electrical Code

3. Definitions

3.1 Agricultural Employer. An agricultural employer is any person, corporation, association, or other legal entity that owns or operates an agricultural establishment or on whose premises or in whose interest an agricultural establishment is operated and any person,

corporation, association, or other legal entity that is responsible for the management and condition of an agricultural establishment or that acts directly or indirectly in the interest of any employer in relation to any employee

3.2 Agricultural Establishment. An agricultural establishment is a business operation that uses paid employees in the production of food, fiber, or other materials such as seed, seedlings, plants, or parts of plants.

3.3 Authority

3.3.1 Health Authority. The health authority is the federal, state, or local health agency having jurisdiction.

3.3.2 Other Regulatory Authority. An other regulatory authority is a health and government authority that has jurisdiction as provided by local law over the installation or maintenance, or both, of utilities, fire protection, plumbing, and other sanitary services

3.4 Camp. A camp is a tract of land, together with living quarters, service buildings, and any appurtenances, established for the housing accommodation of a temporary labor force.

3.5 Camp Superintendent. The camp superintendent is the person designated by the owner to be in charge of the camp

3.6 Communicable Disease. A communicable disease is any of those diseases that fall within the range of federal, state, or local communicable disease laws, ordinances, and regulations.

3.7 Hand-Labor Operations. Hand-labor operations are agricultural activities or operations performed by hand or with hand tools. Some examples of "hand-labor operations" are hand harvesting of vegetables, nuts, and fruit, and the hand planting, weeding, thinning, pruning, topping, or roguing of crops. "Hand-labor" does not include such activities as logging or operations in permanent structures such as canning facilities, greenhouses, or packing houses.