STATE OF WYOMING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Cheyenne

Franklin D. Yoder, M. D., Director

REGULATIONS GOVERNING

TRAILER COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The growing number of Americans living in trailer coaches is indicated by the manufacture of more than 50,000 of these mobile homes each year. This is of obvious concern to State and local health authorities. The health problems created cannot be resolved by the easy approach of prohibiting trailer coaches from stopping within city limits.

The parking of trailer coaches may create insanitary conditions wherever they are by improper disposal of sewage and refuse. These conditions can endanger the health and safety not only of the trailer coach occupants, but of residents of adjacent areas as well. The construction of trailer courts in localities where sanitation codes are lacking, or where local health units are non-existent, and indiscriminate overnight parking along highways and in park and forest areas, creates important hazards to health.

Approximately 90 percent of the trailer-coach output of 1950 was sold to construction workers and military personnel, who depend on this type of housing to enable them to live with their families for extended periods near their employment or posts. The increasing number of coaches equipped with toilet and bathroom fixtures emphasizes the need for complete water and sewerage facilities in all trailer courts.

This regulation and sanitary code has been prepared as a guide to the trailer-court owner and operator, as well as an aid to health and zoning authorities, in providing adequate environmental-sanitation standards in all areas where the parking of trailer coaches will occur. The term "environmental sanitation" as used in relation to trailer courts covers all phases of sanitation, including housing hygiene and accident prevention. It is essential that sanitation of the mobile home be considered in this broad sense if satisfactory living conditions are to be provided for trailer occupants who seek healthful living accommodations for indefinite periods.

Sanitation, as related to the operation of a trailer coach, requires more than a clean, comfortable and attractive vehicle. Every trailer-coach owner desires to stop only where a safe supply of water is available and where all waste from the coach can be disposed of without creating a nuisance or polluting any stream or drinking-water supply. There is a definite need for general guidance in the planning and operation of trailer courts so that the construction, operation, and maintenance of these areas will be mutually satisfactory to health authorities, the individuals using these courts, the court owners, and the neighborhood.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAILER COURTS

SECTION I-DEFINITIONS

State Health Officer as used herein shall mean the Director of the State Department of Public Health or his authorized representatives.

Trailer Coach is any vehicle used or so constructed as to permit its being used as a conveyance upon the public streets or highways and duly licensable as such, constructed in such a manner as will permit occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons.

Trailer Court is any plot of ground upon which two or more trailer coaches, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located.

Trailer Coach Space is a plot of ground within a trailer court designated for the accommodation of one trailer coach.

Dependent Trailer Coach is a trailer coach which does not have a toilet and a bath or shower.

Independent Trailer Coach is a trailer coach that has a toilet and a bath or shower.

Service Building is a building housing separate toilet and bathing facilities for men and women and also having laundry facilities and slop sink.

SECTION II - PERMITS

It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, operate, or alter any trailer court within the state of Wyoming unless he holds a valid permit issued annually by the State Health Officer in the name of such person for the specific trailer court. All applications for permits shall be made to the State Health Officer who shall issue the permit upon compliance by the applicant with the provisions of these regulations. No permit shall be transferable. Every person holding such a permit shall give notice in writing to the State Health Officer within twenty-four hours after having sold, transferred, given away, or otherwise disposed of, interest in or control of any trailer court. Such a notice shall include the name and address of the person succeeding to the ownership or control of such trailer court.

A complete plan of the trailer court layout shall accompany the application for permit. The following details shall be shown on the plan:

(a) the area and dimensions of the tract of land.

(b) the location of the service building or buildings and any other proposed structures.

(c) the location and width of roadways and walkways.

(d) the location and size of water and sewer lines.

(e) plans and specifications of all buildings and other improvements constructed, or to be constructed within the trailer court, including sewage disposal facilities.

SECTION III - INSPECTION

The State Health Officer is hereby authorized and directed by the State Board of Health to make inspections to determine the condition of trailer courts located within the state.

Whenever upon inspection of any trailer court the State Health Officer finds that conditions or practices exist which are in violation of any provision of these regulations, he shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the permit was issued; and unless such conditions or practices are corrected within a reasonable period of time the permit will be suspended. At the end of such period, the State Health Officer shall reinspect such trailer court, and if he finds that such conditions or practices have not been corrected, he shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the permit is issued that the permit has been suspended.

Upon receipt of notice of suspension, such person shall cease operation of such trailer court, and shall not resume operation until written permission is obtained from the State Health Officer.

SECTION IV - SITE PROVISIONS

The trailer court must be well-drained, and not adjacent to swamps or marshes. The trailer court shall be adequately lighted at night.

Each trailer coach space shall consist of a minimum of one thousand square feet, shall be at least 25 feet wide, and have its boundaries clearly defined. The space shall abut on a driveway not less than 20 feet in width, which shall have unobstructed access to a public street or highway. Trailer coaches shall be parked on each space so there is 15 feet clearance between coaches, 10 feet between coaches and any adjoining property line, at least 25 feet between coaches and any public street or highway and at least 15 feet between coaches and any building or structure. No greater number of coaches shall be allowed than there are trailer coach spaces available therefor.

Sufficient area shall be provided for the parking of at least one motor vehicle for each trailer coach space. Motor vehicles shall not be parked between trailer coaches.

A separate area shall be provided for recreational purposes. This area shall be in a location not subject to traffic hazards and shall provide 100 square feet of open area for each trailer coach space.

SECTION V - SERVICE BUILDINGS

Each trailer court shall be provided with one or more service buildings adequately equipped with flush-type fixtures. No service building shall contain less than two toilets for women, one toilet for men, two lavatories and one shower for each sex, a urinal for males, a laundry tray, and a slop sink. These minimum fixtures will be adequate to serve up to 20 dependent trailer coaches. Additional fixtures shall be provided in the ratios mentioned below.

Toilet facilities for women shall consist of at least one flush-type water closet for every 10 dependent trailer coaches and toilet facilities for men shall consist of one flush-type water closet or urinal for every 10 dependent trailer coaches. Urinals shall be substituted for not more than 1/3 of the toilet fixtures required for men. Each water closet shall be in a private compartment.

Toilet facilities for men and women shall be separated if in the same building by a sound-resistant wall.

A lavatory for each sex shall be provided for every 10 dependent trailer coaches and a bath or shower for each sex shall be provided for every 20 dependent trailer coaches. Each bath or shower shall be in a private compartment.

Laundry facilities shall be provided in the ration of one unit for every 20 trailer coach spaces. Drying space in the ratio of 50 feet to each coach space or other clothes drying facilities shall be provided to accommodate the laundry of the trailer court occupants.

A slop sink shall be provided in a separate room in the service building.

The service building shall meet the following requirements:

(a) It shall be located not more than 200 feet from any dependent trailer coach nor less than 15 feet from any trailer coach;

(b) It shall be of permanent construction and be provided with adequate light, heat, and ventilation;

(c) The interior shall be constructed of moisture-resistant material;

(d) All rooms shall be well-ventilated with all openings screened;

SECTION VI - WATER SUPPLY

An adequate and safe supply of water under pressure shall be supplied to each trailer court. The source and distribution system shall be approved by the State Health Officer. Each trailer coach space shall have a water supply outlet. An adequate supply of hot and cold water shall be provided at all times in the service buildings.

SECTION VII - SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Waste from toilets, slop sinks, bath tubs, showers, lavatories and laundries shall be discharged into a public sewerage system or into a private sewerage system and disposal plant. The method of disposal shall meet with the approval of the State Health Officer. Each trailer coach space shall have a trapped sewer inlet to receive all trailer coach wastes.

SECTION VIII - REFUSE DISPOSAL

The storage, collection and disposal of refuse shall be in such manner as to avoid a health hazard or an odor nuisance. Refuse containers shall be provided in adequate numbers within 150 feet of each trailer coach. Garbage shall be collected at least twice a week.

SECTION IX - INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

The trailer court shall be kept free of rubbish and maintained in a sanitary condition at all times. Harborage places for rodents or other hosts of insect vectors shall be eliminated. Breeding places for flies and mosquitoes shall be eliminated or controlled by other methods.

SECTION X - ELECTRICITY

All electrical wiring in the trailer court shall be done in compliance with local ordinances. Each trailer coach space shall be provided with 110 volt electrical outlet. In the absence of local wiring ordinances, wiring shall be done in accordance with the National Electric Code.

SECTION XI - PLUMBING

The plumbing in any trailer court shall be done in compliance with local regulations. In the absence of local plumbing codes, plumbing shall comply with the provisions of the Uniform Plumbing Code of the Western Plumbing Officials Association.

SECTION XII - FIRE PROTECTION

Every trailer court shall be kept free of flammable material at all times. Hoses and portable fire extinguishers shall be available and in good repair for use in fighting fires.

Fires shall be made only in stoves, incinerators or other equipment intended for that purpose.

SECTION XIII - ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS: RESTRICTION OF ANIMALS AND PETS

No permanent additions of any kind shall be built onto or become a part of any trailer coach. Skirting of coaches is permissible, but such skirting shall not permanently attach the coach to the ground, provide a harborage for rodents or create a fire hazard.

The wheels of any trailer coach shall not be removed except temporarily for repair. Jacks or stabilizers may be used under the trailer coach to prevent movement on the springs when the coach is parked and occupied.

Dogs, cats and other pet animals shall not be permitted to roam at large in the trailer court.

SECTION XIV - MISCELLANEOUS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In addition to the requirements set forth in these regulations, all trailer courts and facilities shall be established and constructed in compliance with all existing State and local statutes, ordinances, codes and regulations.

SECTION XV - REGISTRATION OF OCCUPANTS

Every trailer court owner or operator shall maintain a register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants using the trailer court. Such register shall be available to any authorized person inspecting the court, and shall be preserved for a period of six months. Such register shall contain (1) the names and addresses of all trailer court occupants, (2) the make, model and license number of each motor vehicle and trailer coach, (3) the State, territory or county issuing the trailer license, and (4) the dates of arrival and departure of each trailer coach.

SECTION XVI - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

It shall be the duty of all trailer court managers to report immediately to the State Health Officer all known or suspected cases of communicable disease.

Approved June 27, 1953

TRAILER COURT SANITARY CODE

Location and Area Requirements: The trailer court should be well drained, and not adjacent to swamps, marshes, breeding places for insects and rodents or heavy industrial zones with objectionable odors or noise. The court should have good natural drainage, or a storm drainage system should be provided; and its drainage should not endanger any water supply. The site should be graded and ditched to eliminate standing water.

Whenever possible the trailer court should be located so as to be accessible to public water and sewerage systems.

The area of the trailer court must be sufficient to accommodate: (1) the number of trailer-coach spaces for which the court is designed; (2) parking areas for motor vehicles; (3) service areas and playgrounds.

Before acquiring land for the trailer court, the State Health Officer should be consulted regarding the compliance of the proposed site with existing health regulations. Other local agencies, such as zoning or planning commissions, should also be consulted.

Roads and Parking Areas: All roads in the trailer court should be continuous and at least 20 feet wide, and connecting with public streets or highways. Parking areas should be provided to accommodate at least one motor vehicle for each trailer-coach space. It is desirable that all roads and parking areas be paved or oiled sufficiently to control dust. One satisfactory method of providing sufficient space for one motor vehicle per coach space is to have road widths of 35 feet and permit parallel parking on both sides of the roadway. Although many trailer courts are built with right-angle coach spaces, angular parking of the coaches is preferable. Angular layout of spaces and wider streets facilitate the parking of large coaches and reduce traffic hazards.

Space Limitations: Each trailer-coach space should contain a minimum of 1,000 square feet, and should be at least 25 feet wide. Coach spaces should be larger than 1,000 square feet where coaches may stay for extended periods, and longer coach spaces should be provided for coaches over 35 feet in length.

Each space should abut on a roadway or other clear area, with unobstructed access to a public street. Spaces should be clearly defined, and coaches should be parked so that there will be a minimum of 15 feet between coaches and 10 feet between any coach and the trailer court's property line. No trailer coach should be parked closer than 25 feet to any public street or highway, or so that any part of the trailer obstructs any roadway or walkway. No greater number of trailer coaches should be permitted than there are coach spaces available.

Recreational and Service Areas: At least 100 square feet per trailer-coach space should be made available in one or more areas for recreational uses. These areas should be located so as to be free of traffic hazards. Because of the various age groups represented, it is desirable that two or more recreational areas be provided in larger trailer courts. In some instances a second-story room may be provided in the service building to permit indoor recreational activities during inclement weather.

Where service areas are necessary, they should be provided on the basis of at least 50 square feet per coach space. The service areas should be located close to the service building and as far as possible from roadways or travel areas. Where mechanical clothes-dryers are provided in the laundry room of the service building, service areas for the drying of clothes need not be provided.

Layout and Other Plans: Layout plans of the proposed court should be prepared and submitted to the State Health Officer for his approval. A description of the trailer-court location with regard to highways, street number, etc., should accompany the layout plan.

The plan should show (1) the area and dimensions of the site; (2) the number, location, and size of all coach spaces; (3) the location and width of roadways; and walkways; (4) the location of the service building (or buildings) and any other proposed structures; (5) the location of water and sewer lines; and (6) the location of storm drains and catch basins. When it is necessary to provide private water-supply and sewage-disposal facilities, their location should be shown. (Figure 1 shows a typical trailer-court layout)

A floor plan of the service building should be prepared, showing the number and location of toilets, urinals, showers or baths, lavatories, laundry trays, and slop sinks. Additional plans may be required, including the details of a typical, individual water and sewer connection, the grade and location of sanitary and storm sewers, details of the water-distribution system, development of the water-supply and -storage facilities, and details of the private sewage-disposal plant.

SERVICE BUILDINGS

Locations: Each trailer court should have at least one service building. Hard-surfaced and well-marked walkways should be provided to permit easy access to the service building from all coach spaces. Adequate lighting should be provided at night for all walkways, with a minimum illumination of 0.3 foot-candles. (This lighting can be obtained by locating 100 watt lamps with reflectors at 100-foot intervals, mounted 15 feet above the ground) Since the service building is provided principally to serve the occupants of dependent coaches, no such coach should be parked more than 200 feet away. Although the occupants of independent coaches will use the laundry facilities, and perhaps the shower facilities, of the service building, these need not be parked within 200 feet of the building.

Construction and Maintenance: The service building should be of permanent construction, with an interior finish of moisture-resistant material which will stand frequent washing and cleaning. The floors should be impervious to water, easily cleanable, and sloped to floor drains which are connected to the sewerage system.

The floors and all plumbing fixtures located in the service building should be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, and should be washed and disinfected at least daily. All rooms of the service building should be well ventilated, and all exterior openings should be covered with 16-mesh screen.

The following formula may be used in estimating the total wattage required in lighting the rooms of the service building: With incandescent lamps, multiply the floor area in square feet by the foot-candles desired, and divide by 6 for total wattage; with fluorescent lamps, multiply the total floor area by the foot-candles desired, and divide by 12 for total wattage. One light may be sufficient in small rooms, but where rooms are more than 10 feet in length it is desirable to have two lights. Toilet rooms should be lighted with a minimum of 5 foot-candles. A well-lighted toilet room encourages cleanliness.

The service building should have adequate heating facilities to maintain a temperature of 70° F. in cold weather. Hot water should be provided for lavatory, shower, and laundry-room fixtures, with storage sufficient to supply 3 gallons per hour per coach space.

Separate men's and women's toilet rooms should be provided and distinctly marked. These rooms should be separated by a sound-resistant wall. A vestibule or screen wall should be provided to prevent direct view into the toilet rooms when the exterior doors are open.

Fixture Requirements: Every trailer court should provide adequate toilet and laundry facilities. In no instance should there be less than: 1 laundry unit; 2 water closets, 1 lavatory, and 1 shower for women; and 1 water closet, 1 urinal, 1 lavatory and 1 shower for men.

The facilities listed above will accommodate up to 20 dependent trailer coaches. One water closet should be provided for each sex for every 10 additional dependent trailer coaches. (Urinals may be substituted for one-third of these water closets)

One lavatory should be provided for each sex for every 10 additional dependent coaches; and 1 shower or bath for each sex for every 20 additional dependent coaches. A laundry tray should be provided for every 20 trailer-coach spaces. A slop water closet, or slop sink should be provided in each service building. This slop sink should have hot- and cold-water faucets located over the bowl and should be provided with a flush mechanism -- preferably a flushometer valve for the complete cleansing of the bowl. The slop sink should be in a separate room of the service building with a single direct opening to the outside.

All water closets and showers should be located in separate compartments, with self-closing doors on all water-closet compartments. The shower stall should be approximately 3 x 3 feet. Showers for women should have a dressing compartment with stool or bench. The room containing the laundry trays should be separated from the toilet rooms, and have an exterior entrance only.

Installation of fixtures in excess of the minimum will depend upon the number of dependent trailer coaches which the trailer-court operator desires to serve. For example, in the typical service-building layout (Figure 2) the toilet facilities would be the limiting factor and the maximum number of dependent trailer coaches which could be admitted to the court would be 30.

WATER SUPPLY

General: An adequate and safe supply of water under pressure should be provided to serve each trailer-coach space. The source and distribution system should be satisfactorily constructed, and approved by the State Health Officer. A sufficient amount of hot and cold water should be available at all times in the service building.

Source of Supply: Where a public water supply or community system is available, connection should be made thereto. When no public supply is available, a private supply should be developed and constructed in accordance with plans approved by the State Health Officer.

Wells should be properly constructed. The drilled or driven type is preferred. Springs should be used only if they are determined to be bacteriologically satisfactory, and then should be protected from any possible contamination. All surface supplies should receive sufficient treatment to render them safe for drinking purposes.

Quality and Quantity: An adequate and palatable supply of water, complying with all of the requirements of the State Board of Health Drinking Water Standards, should be provided in each trailer park. The supply should be capable of delivering 125 gallons per trailer-coach space per day at a rate $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average hourly demand. (Additional water may be necessary for lawn watering, car washing, etc.)

Location and Development of Wells: The well site should be at a point of high elevation within the court. The well should be developed in such a manner that neither surface nor underground contamination may enter the water supply from any source, such as, pit privies, subsurface pits, or septic-tank systems. The question of safe distances from such sources of contamination depends upon local factors; however, the well should be located not less than 100 feet from any of the above-mentioned sources, nor less than 150 feet from a cesspool. Sewer lines should not be laid within 50 feet of the well, unless specially constructed to provide additional safeguards. In no case should a sewer be within 30 feet of a well. Water suction lines should be as distant as wells from possible sources of contamination. The minimum depth at which safe water can be obtained varies with different soil formations and other local conditions. In no case, however, should water be drawn from wells with a depth of less than 10 feet.

Pumping Equipment: No pumps, well casings, or suction pipes should be located in any pit, room, or space extending below ground level, nor in any room or space above ground which is walled in or otherwise enclosed, unless it has free drainage by gravity to the surface of the ground. A sanitary seal should be provided for the annular space between the drop pipe and the casing. Pump-room floors should be of impervious construction and should slope from the pump pedestal to the floor drain. This floor drain should not be connected to a sewer or to any pipe in which sewage may back up. The floor of rooms above ground should be at least 6 inches above the outside ground surface, and in every case the pump pedestal should extend at least 12 inches above the floor.

Storage: There should be sufficient storage capacity in the system to assure an adequate supply of water at ample pressures in all parts of the system at all times. If the trailer-court system is connected to a public water supply, storage facilities may not be necessary. Storage reservoirs should be located above ground-water level, and in such a location that surface water and under-ground drainage flow away from the structure. All reservoirs should be constructed of a permanent, watertight material and should be covered. All overflow, blow-off, or clean-out pipes should be turned downward, and covered with 24-mesh screen to prevent the entrance of dust, birds, insects, rodents, and other contaminants. All manholes should be fitted with raised, watertight walls and closed with a watertight, overlapping cover.

In trailer courts it is usually not economical to provide sufficient water storage to supply a standard fire stream of 250 gallons per minute. However, a limited amount of stored water should be provided, the quantity depending on the capacity of the source of supply and the availability of other types of fire-fighting equipment. Water may be stored in elevated tanks, ground-level reservoirs, pressure tanks, or combinations of these.

Only about 20 percent of the over-all capacity of a pressure tank is effective storage. After this reserve has been used, the pressure tank no longer acts as a storage vessel. Then, the rate of supply from the tank (if the pressure is not to be reduced) depends on the delivery rate of the source of supply, pumps, and piping. The delivery rate to the pressure tank, therefore, must be equal to the maximum domestic demand. Demands greater than the delivery rate, such as those caused by fire fighting, cannot be met by this type of storage alone. A ground-level reservoir can be used to supplement the pressure tank in order to meet these peak demands.

Elevated tanks usually provide a more constant pressure and delivery rate than pressure tanks and a reserve supply for fire fighting. A ground-level reservoir located on an elevation is usually the most inexpensive facility for storing water. Pump capacities and pumping rates can be lowered if additional storage facilities are provided.

Distribution System: The water-distribution system should be constructed from cast iron, wrought iron, copper, asbestos cement, or other materials specifically approved for such use. The piping should have sufficient capacity and size to supply a minimum pressure of 15 pounds per square inch at each coach outlet.

An individual water connection should be provided at an appropriate location at each trailer-coach space, consisting of a riser terminating at least 4 inches above the ground surface, with two 3/4-inch valved outlets. The outlets should be threaded so that a screwed connection, using flexible metallic tubing, may be made to the coach's water-piping system with one, leaving the other for use as a hose connection for lawn watering and fire control. The ground surface around the riser pipe should be graded so as to divert surface drainage away from the connection. (In the colder climates, it is recommended that the riser pipe be encased in a 6-inch vitrified-clay pipe, with the intervening space filled with an insulating material to protect it from freezing) An insulated cover should be provided that will encase both valve outlets, but which will not prevent connection to the trailer during freezing weather. When the coach space is not occupied during cold weather, the outlets should be protected from freezing, either by a heater tape connected to the court's electrical system, or by draining of the pipes. A shut-off valve placed below frost depth on the service line is desirable, but in no instance should this valve be a stop-and-waste cock (Figure 3 is a perspective sketch of the sewer and water connections and figure 4 shows the details of a typical water connection).

Drinking fountains should be installed in or near the service building and in the playground areas. The fountains should be constructed of impervious material, and should have an angle jet with the nozzle above the over-flow rim of the bowl. The nozzle should be protected by a non-oxidizing guard, and the bowl should be of easily-cleanable design, without corners. The bowl opening should have a strainer. The drain from the fountain should have no direct, physical connection with a waste pipe, unless the drain is trapped.

Sanitary precautions should be taken in laying all water pipes. Pipes should not be laid in water, nor where they can be flooded by water or sewage during the laying process. Dirt and other contaminating material should be excluded from the pipe. All water pipes should be disinfected, following the procedure given below, before being placed into service.

Disinfection and Other Treatment: Wells, after being constructed or repaired, should be disinfected with a 50-ppm chlorine solution.* The chlorine should be diffused and allowed to remain in contact with the well water for at least 12 hours. The pump should then be operated, and water discharged to waste until it is free of the odor of chlorine.

The storage tank or reservoir, the water distribution system, and the water piping in all buildings, after being constructed or repaired, should be flushed out and then disinfected with a 50-ppm chlorine solution.* The entire system should be

*To obtain a strength of 50-ppm of available chlorine in 1,000 gallons of water, add 1 pound, 14 ounces of chlorinated lime (25 percent available chlorine) or 10 ounces of high test hypochlorite (70 percent available chlorine).

filled with the chlorine solution, and all taps and trailer-coach-space outlets should be opened and left open until a strong odor of chlorine is noticeable in the water coming from the outlets. All outlets should then be closed, and the disinfecting solution should remain in the system for not less than 12 hours. The system should then be flushed and filled with water from the source of supply. A bacteriological sample should be taken and tested to determine if the water delivered by the system is free of contamination; if tests show it is not, the disinfecting procedure should be repeated.

Surface supplies should be used only after approval by the State Health Officer. Questionable ground-water should be continuously chlorinated to maintain it as a safe drinking-water supply, and the chlorinating equipment should be properly operated and maintained at all times. Daily records should be kept of the quantity of water used, the amount of chlorine used, and the chlorine residual at several points in the system.

Inspection and Maintenance: Each water supply system provided for a trailer court should be approved by the State Health Officer after construction and disinfection and before it is placed into use. The recommendations of the State Health Department will furnish additional guidance toward the development of a safe and satisfactory supply.

In order to maintain the system in a safe and satisfactory condition, samples of the water should be collected and bacteriologically tested each month for organisms of the coliform group. Samples should be sent to the State Department of Public Health. Sterilized containers for this purpose will be furnished upon request.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Plumbing: All plumbing installed in the trailer court should conform to local plumbing-code requirements. In the absence of such codes the provisions of the Uniform Plumbing Code, Western Plumbing Officials Association should be followed.

Sewage Disposal Requirements: Each coach space should be equipped with a 4-inch sewer connection, trapped below frost line and extended to at least 4 inches above the surface of the ground. The sewer connection should be protected by a concrete collar at least 3 inches deep and extending 12 inches from the connection in all directions. The sewer connection should be provided with suitable fittings to permit a watertight junction to be made with the trailer outlet.

It is desirable that the connection between the coach and the sewer be made with a flexible hose, which may be provided either by the trailer owner or by the court owner. The hose should be 4 to 5 feet in length, and 2 inches in diameter, and should be equipped with standard hose couplings so that a threaded connection can be made to the outlet drain of the trailer and the pipe fittings of the sewer connection. The sewer outlet should consist of a 4-inch quarter-bend, capped with a standard 4-inch ferrule which has a 3-inch screw plug with standard tapered pipe thread. The screw plug should be fastened by chain or other device to the concrete collar surrounding the sewer connection, to prevent its removal from the site while the sewer connection is in use. A threaded hose connection should be provided, connecting with the ferrule by use of pipe fittings. However, if temporary pipe connections are necessary, the 2-inch pipe can be inserted into the ferrule and calked to make an acceptable connection. (Figure 5 shows a recommended sewer connection for the trailer coach and Figure 6 shows the location of water and sewer connections on a typical coach space)

Whenever trailer coaches are parked overnight outside of trailer courts, the plumbing fixtures within the coaches should not be used unless satisfactory means of disposal of all sewage wastes are available. Wherever possible, parking areas should be located close to toilet buildings, and the trailer-coach occupants should be directed to use the toilet facilities in those buildings.

Sewerage Systems: All sewer lines should be laid in trenches separated 10 feet horizontally from any drinking-water supply line under pressure, at a grade which will insure a velocity of 2 feet per second when the sewer is flowing full or half-full. All joints on the sewer line should be made water-tight; every effort must be made to minimize ground-water infiltration into the sewerage system. All sewer connections and manholes should be so constructed as to prevent surface water from entering the sanitary sewers. Manholes should be provided at every change in direction, at every junction of two or more branch sewers, and at intervals of not more than 400 feet. Each sewer lateral serving a row of coaches may need to be vented at its upper end.

In general practice, sewer mains are limited to a minimum of 6 inches in size. However, due to the low consumption of water per coach space, 4-inch lateral lines may be constructed on the court's sewerage system, provided that sufficient grade is maintained. The minimum grade per 100 feet, to maintain a velocity of 2 feet per second, for 4-inch sewers is 15 inches; for 6-inch sewers, 8 inches; for 8-inch sewers, 5 inches; and for 10-inch sewers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Sewage Treatment: The most desirable method of sewage disposal is by means of public sewers; every effort should be made to connect to such systems. If public sewers should not be available within a reasonable distance of the court's site, an adequate sewage treatment plant must be installed to dispose of all sanitary sewage. The design of the sewage treatment plant should be based on the maximum number of coach spaces that may be developed in the area, considering a minimum of 125 gallons per coach space per day. The treatment plant should be located where it will not create a health hazard or odor nuisance to the occupants of the court or to owners of adjacent property. The State Health Officer will furnish helpful advice on the type of sewage treatment facilities best suited to the location, considering the number of coaches to be served, soil conditions, and other problems involved in sanitary disposal. His recommendations as to the design and construction of the treatment plant must be followed.

Storm-Water Drainage: If the site should not have good natural drainage, it will be improved by the installation of a storm-water-drainage system. Under no condition should sewage effluent be discharged into the storm-water sewers unless they are built as a combined system, with all sewage therefrom treated in accordance with the recommendations of the State Health Department. Preferably, storm-water sewers should be separate and apart from any sanitary sewerage system.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The storage, collection, and disposal of refuse from the court should be in such a manner as to avoid the creation of health hazards, rodent harborage, or insect-breeding areas, and to guard against air pollution and accidents. The term "refuse" includes all solid wastes -- garbage, rubbish and ashes.

Containers: All refuse should be stored in flytight, watertight and rodent-proof containers, which should be maintained in a clean condition and in good repair at all times. Sufficient capacity should be provided to prevent the overflowing of any container between collections. Each coach space will require from 4 to 6

gallons of refuse-storage capacity per day. If refuse should be collected twice each week, a total of 20 gallons of storage space for each coach should be adequate.

Unless local collection regulations or disposal methods require the use of separate containers for garbage and rubbish, they may be stored in the same container. If separation is required, the containers should be appropriately marked, that is, "garbage" (food wastes), "rubbish" (papers, cans, bottles, etc.). The draining and wrapping of garbage are recommended, as this practice helps to eliminate fly-breeding, reduces the frequency of container-washing, and minimizes odors.

Container Racks: Definite locations for the refuse containers should be selected, and satisfactory racks or holders should be provided which will minimize spillage and container deterioration. The racks should have 12 inches of clear space beneath them to facilitate cleaning and to prevent rodent harborage. The rack stations should be located not more than 150 feet from any trailer-coach space.

Collection: Garbage should be collected at least twice weekly. Rubbish should be collected frequently enough to prevent it from overflowing available containers. Frequent collections of garbage and rubbish will reduce the capacity of storage facilities needed. If collection service should not be available from municipal or private agencies, the trailer-court operator must provide this service. All refuse should be transported to the disposal site in covered vehicles or covered containers.

Disposal: Where collection service is provided by municipal or private agencies, the court operator is not immediately concerned with the method of disposal. For areas in which collection service is not available, refuse should be incinerated, buried, or transported to a municipal or county disposal plant by the trailer-court operator.

Incineration may be used to dispose of gabarge and combustible rubbish, or combustible rubbish alone. The incinerator must be properly designed and operated so that the materials will be burned to an odorless gas and an inorganic ash. A minimum temperature of 1,250°F. must be maintained in the incinerator. If garbage is to be burned, an auxiliary fuel burner is needed. There should be adequate draft for the maximum condition of operations, and a spark screen to prevent the incinerator from becoming a fire hazard.

Small incinerators, a variety of which are available, will serve to dispose of the quantities of refuse accumulated in trailer courts. The manufacturers of such equipment may be consulted as to the type and capacity of incinerator needed.

Where garbage is to be buried, it should have at least 12 inches of compacted earth placed over it. All combustible rubbish should then be burned in a suitable trash incinerator. Non-combustible rubbish should also be covered with earth. Breaking bottles and flattening cans will help to conserve space. The method of disposal in any case must meet with the approval of the State Health Officer.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

Mosquito Control: The trailer court should be kept free of cans, jars, buckets, old tires, etc., which may hold water and provide temporary breeding places for mosquitoes. Permanent mosquito-control measures should include the draining or filling of any depression in which water may collect, with such supplemental larvicidal treatment as may be necessary.

As a larvicidal agent, use either 5 percent DDT in No. 2 fuel oil, or No. 2 fuel oil alone, either of which may be applied with hand sprayers. A 5 percent DDT oil emulsion may be used as a residual spray in the interior of the service building, protected portions of the exterior, and other areas about the court which may serve as resting places for mosquitoes such as the space under trailer coaches.

Fly Control: Flies can be controlled most effectively by elimination of their breeding places. This can best be done by careful handling of all garbage. Cans should be repaired or replaced when damaged to the extent that their lids do not fit in a flytight manner. The area surrounding the garbage-can racks must not become littered with garbage, or saturated with waste liquids from garbage. All garbage cans should be washed frequently, and should be fastened securely on the racks to prevent overturning by domestic animals. If supplemental larviciding should be necessary, a 2 percent chlordane oil emulsion may be used.

Rodent Control: The most effective way to prevent or eliminate rodent infestation in any area is to destroy actual and potential harborage and remove sources of food. Harborage can be eliminated by the orderly stacking of such materials as lumber, pipes, wood, etc., 18 inches above the ground, and the complete destruction of unnecessary scrap materials. The space beneath coaches should never be used to store supplies under which rats may find harborage. All buildings within the court should be adequately ratproofed, especially those in which any foods are stored.

In any building where foods may be served or held for sale purposes, such as restaurants, dining rooms, or filling stations, precaution should be taken to have the food stored in rodentproof containers, and to keep the rooms in which the food is stored rat free. Wherever the presence of rodents is noticed, immediate steps should be taken for their extermination in accordance with the recommendations of the State Health Officer.

Control of Other Vectors: In many trailer-court areas, the presence of ticks may create a problem. This is especially true of recreational areas. Tick-control measures should include the elimination of all harborage for the hosts of the ticks (rodents, rabbits, etc.) by the removal of all rubbish and debris, the clearing of brush and weeds, and the cutting of grass.

Ticks may also be controlled by dusting infested areas with a 10 percent DDT dust, at the rate of 10 ounces to 1,000 square feet or 30 pounds to an acre.

Fleas of dogs and cats, which are a nuisance, and fleas of rats, which may carry murine typhus, may be killed by the application of 10 percent DDT dust or 2½ percent chlordane dust in places frequented by these animals.

Cockroaches may be eliminated by the use of a 2 percent chlordane spray for the German and brown-banded roaches (water bugs). American and Oriental roaches can best be controlled with a spray of 10 percent DDT dust or a 5 percent DDT spray solution.

In most trailer courts, especially those located in suburban areas and in or adjacent to wooded areas, precautions should be taken against contact with poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac. Ragweed is undersirable in the area for people subject to hay fever, and should be eliminated. Keeping the grass and weeds cut in all areas of the courts will control most of these undesirable or poisonous weeds.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Electricity: Every trailer court should be equipped with electric power. An electric outlet supplying 110 volts should be provided for each coach space. The outlets should be weatherproof, and in easy reach of the parked trailer. In no instance should any power line across the trailer-court area be less than 10 feet above the ground. All electrical wiring in the court should be in compliance with applicable local codes, or, where none exist, with the National Electric Code.

Fuel: Cylinders containing bottled gas or oil to be used as fuel by trailer occupants, should be connected to the stoves or heaters of the trailer by copper or other metallic tubing, to provide leak-proof connections. The cylinders should be securely fastened in place, not less than 5 feet from any coach exit. Local regulations applicable to the handling of bottled gas and fuel oil must be followed.

Fire Protection: Where a public water system is available to the park and a water main of 6 inches or larger is available, standard fire hydrants should be located within 400 feet of each trailer coach. Where individual water systems are provided, it is desirable to have adequate storage to meet possible fire demands. A reel for 1½-inch hose may be provided at the service building, and 3/4-inch hoses may be attached to some individual water connections. Portable fire extinguishers should be available in the service building and other buildings in the court area; all such extinguishers should be inspected regularly and kept in good repair. Fires should be made only in stoves, incinerators, and other equipment specifically intended for such purposes. Open fires should not be permitted in the trailer-court area. The Standards for Trailer Coaches and Trailer Coach Camps, published by the National Fire Protection Association, should be used as a guide in providing adequate fire protection for the trailer court.

Alterations, Repairs, and Additions: All plumbing and electric alterations or repairs in the court should be done in accordance with local regulations. No permanent additions of any kind should be built onto, or become a part of, any trailer coach. The skirting of coaches is permissible to achieve more satisfactory heating of the unit, but skirting should not attach the coach permanently to the ground nor provide a harborage for rodents or a fire hazard.

The wheels of the coach should not be removed, except temporarily for repairs. In some instances, it may be desirable to place jacks or stabilizers under the frame of the coach to prevent movement on the springs while the coach is parked and occupied.

Restrictions on Pets: Dogs, cats, and other domestic animals should not be permitted to run at large in the trailer court. If such animals are kept in restricted enclosures on the individual coach space, the enclosures must be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

Office Buildings, Filling Stations, Etc.: Any auxiliary building, such as an office building or filling station, constructed on the trailer-court property, whether operated by the court owner or otherwise, should be constructed in accordance with plans approved by proper authorities and maintained in compliance with applicable local regualtions. All plumbing facilities in such buildings shall be connected to the sewerage system serving the court or to an approved, individual, sewage-disposal system. When toilet fixtures are provided in these buildings for use by the public, they should not be included in the computation of total fixture requirements to serve the coach spaces.

Registration of Occupants: Every trailer-court operator should maintain a register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants permitted to use the trailer court. Such register should be available to any authorized person inspecting the court, and should be preserved for a period of 6 months. The register should contain: (1) the names and addresses of all trailer-coach occupants; (2) the make, model, and license number of each motor vehicle and trailer coach; (3) the country, territory, State, or county issuing the trailer license; and (4) the dates of arrival and departure of each trailer coach.

RESTAURANTS

Wherever a restaurant, dining room, or court building is provided and operated for the serving of food or drink, it should be constructed and operated in accordance with State Board of Health regulations applicable to food-service establishments.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The trailer-court operator must immediately notify the State Health Officer of any known or suspected case of communicable disease. In case of a disease diagnosed as quarantinable, the park attendant should not permit the departure of a trailer coach or its occupants, or the removal therefrom of clothing or other articles that have been exposed to the infection, without approval of the State Health Officer.

FRANKLIN D[illegible]ODER, M.D., DIRECTOR
CHEYENNE, WYOMING

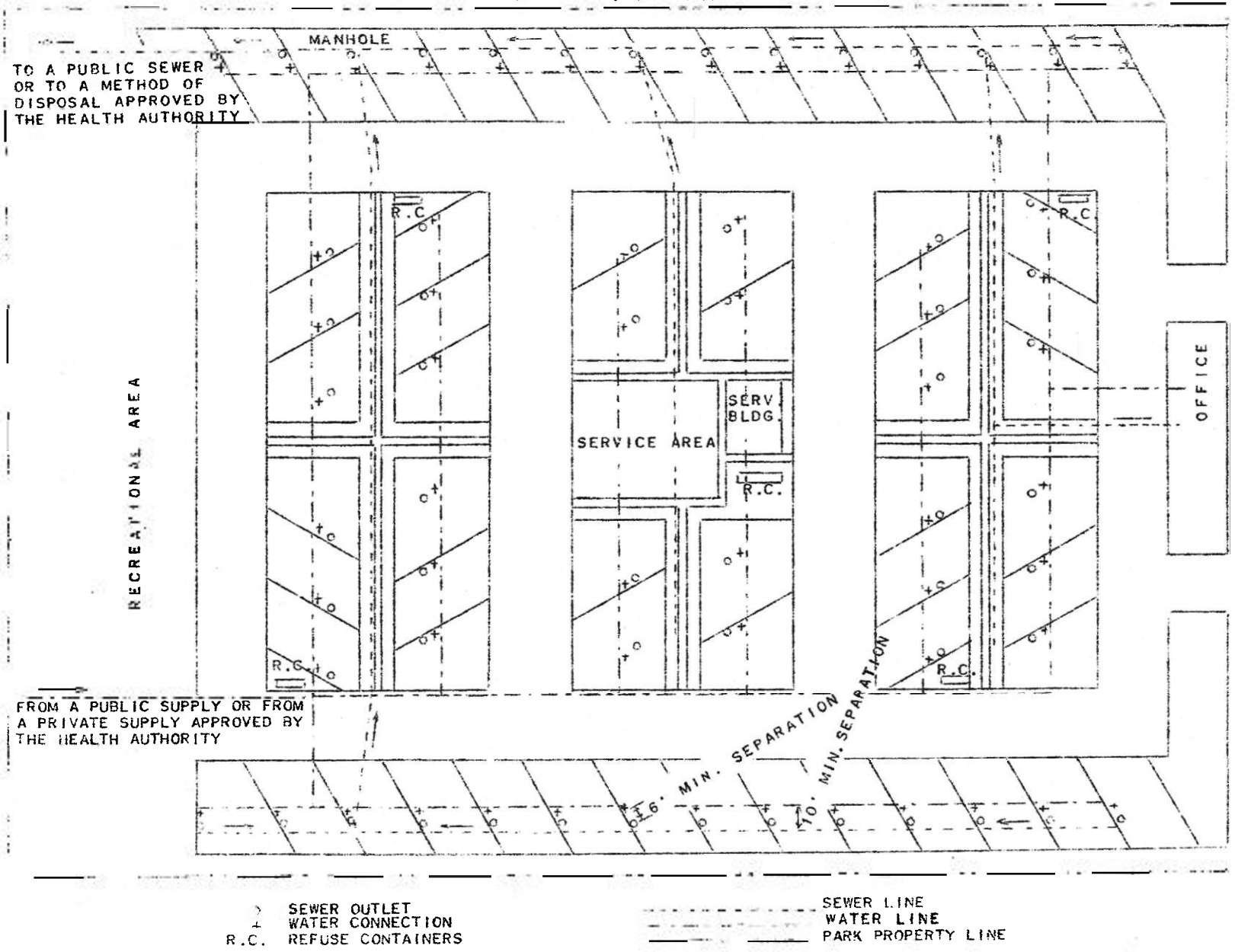

FIG. 1-TYPICAL LAYOUT OF TRAILER COURT

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FRANKLIN D. YODER M.D. DIRECTOR
CHEYENNE, WYOMING

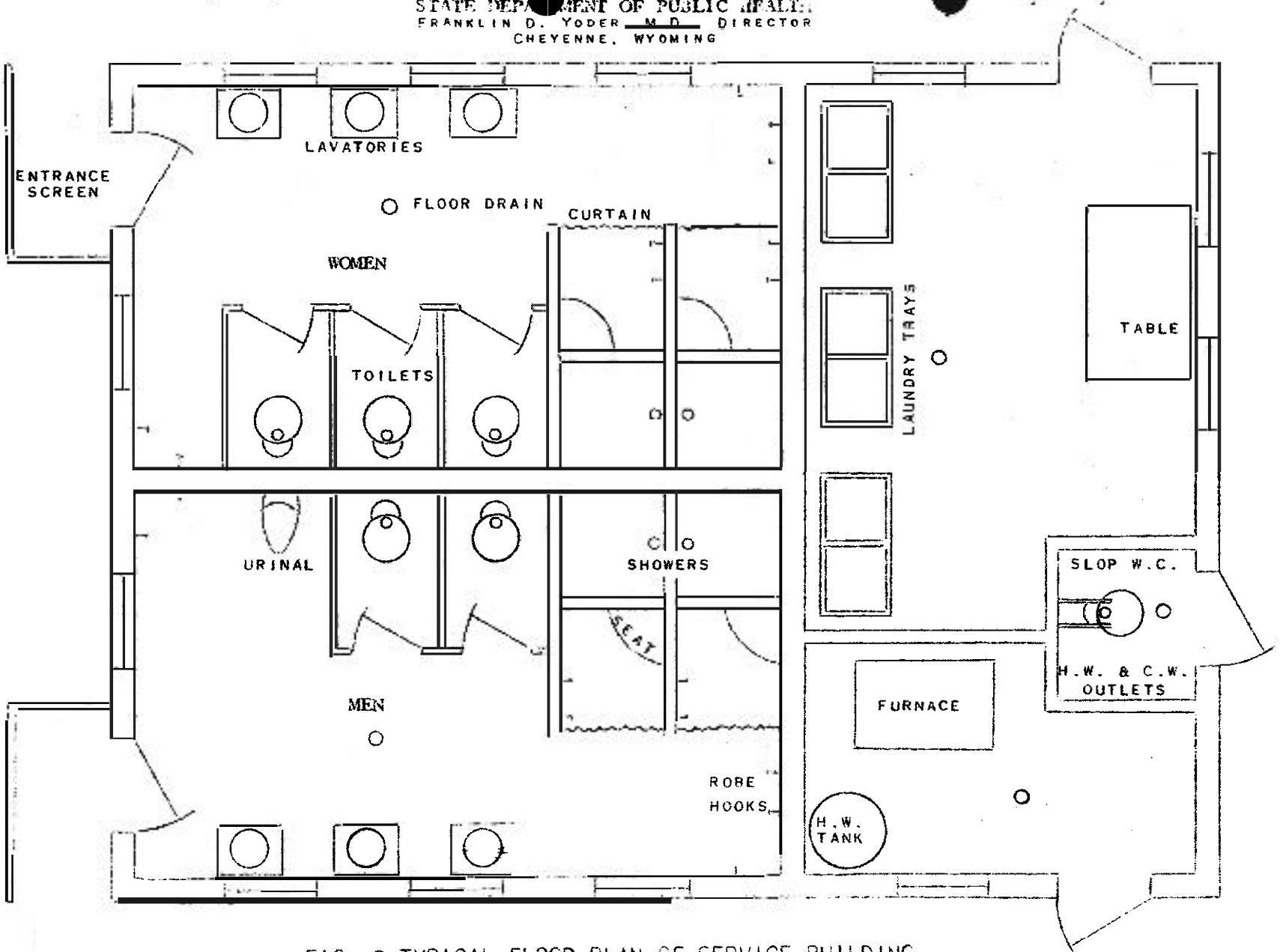

FIG. 2-TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF SERVICE BUILDING

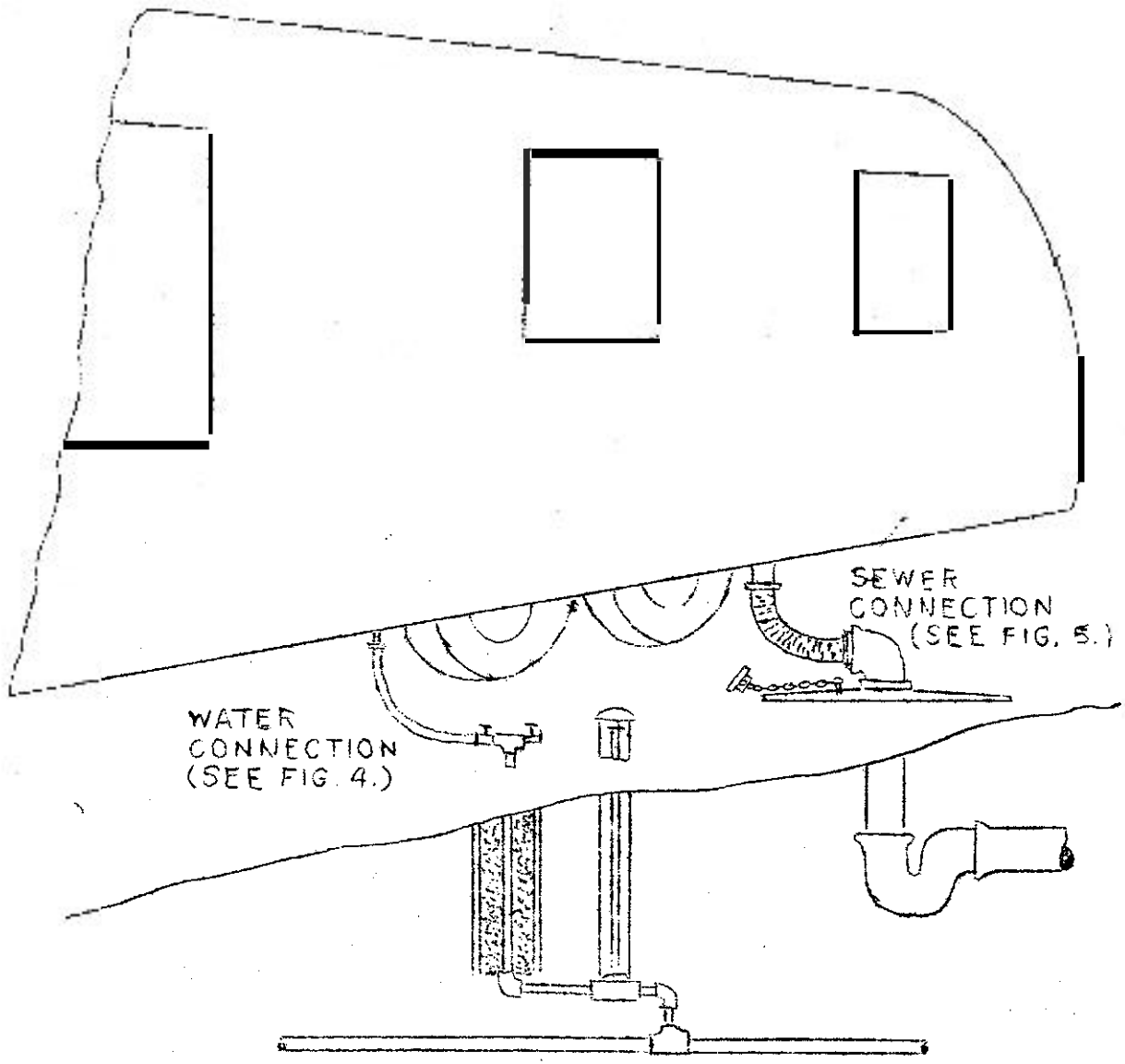

FIG. 3 - TYPICAL TRAILER CONNECTIONS

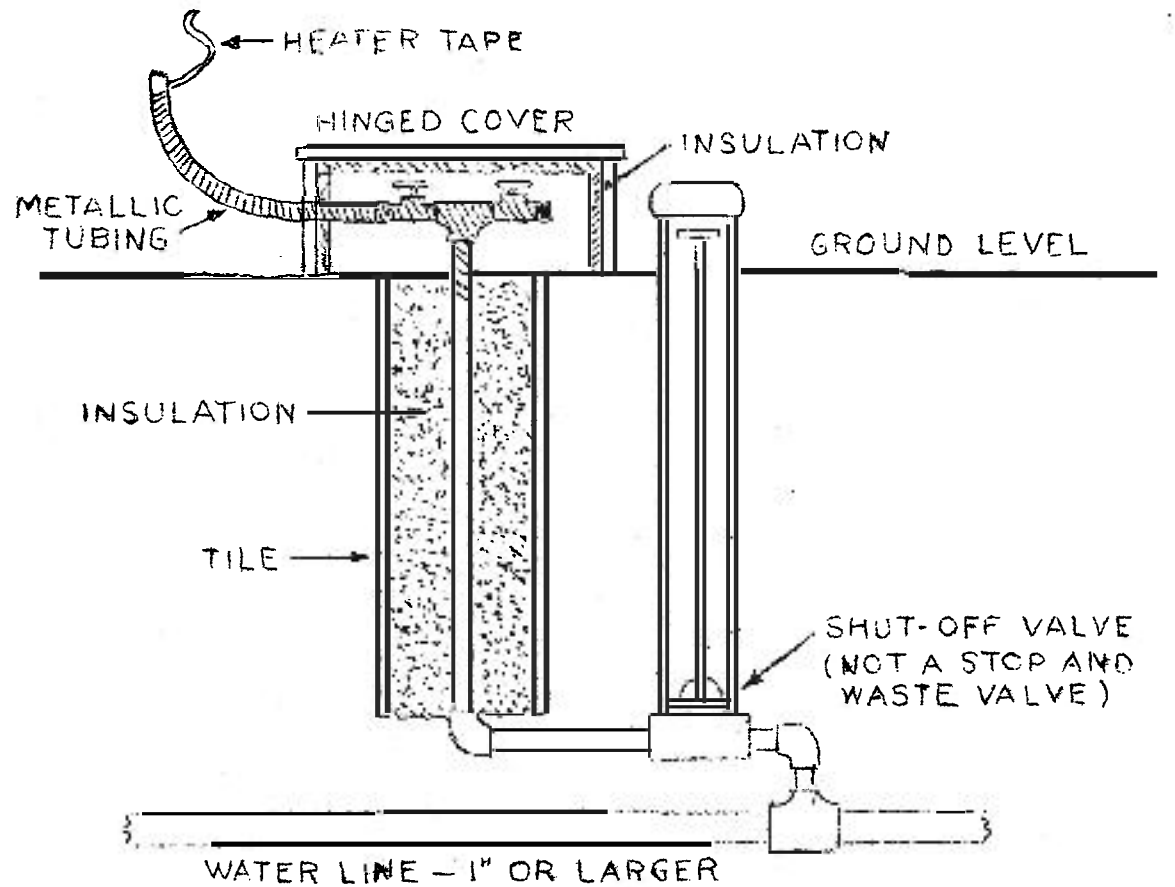

FIG. 4.- DETAIL OF WATER CONNECTION SHOWING A METHOD OF WINTER PROTECTION

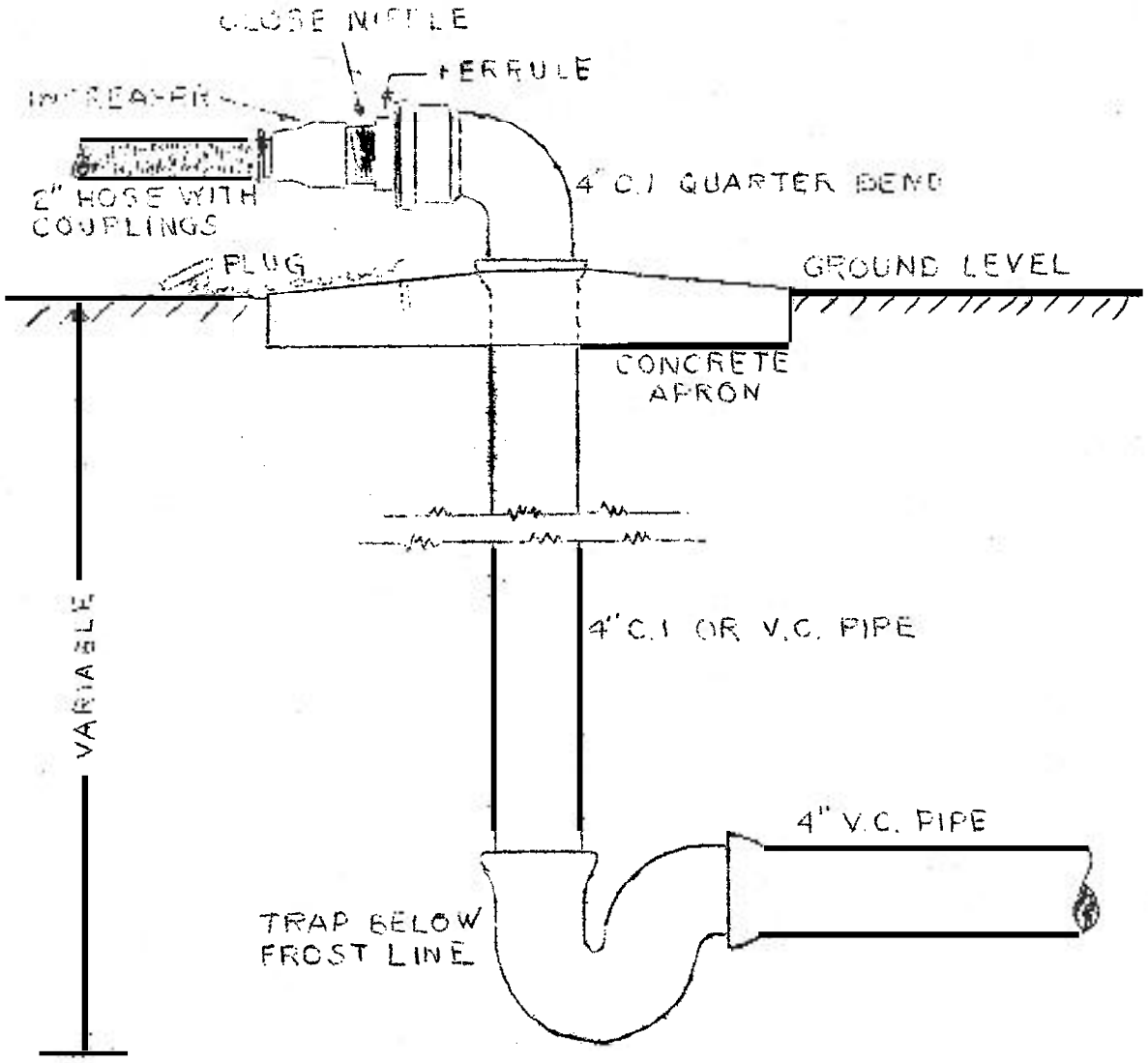

FIG. 5. – DETAIL OF SEWER CONNECTION

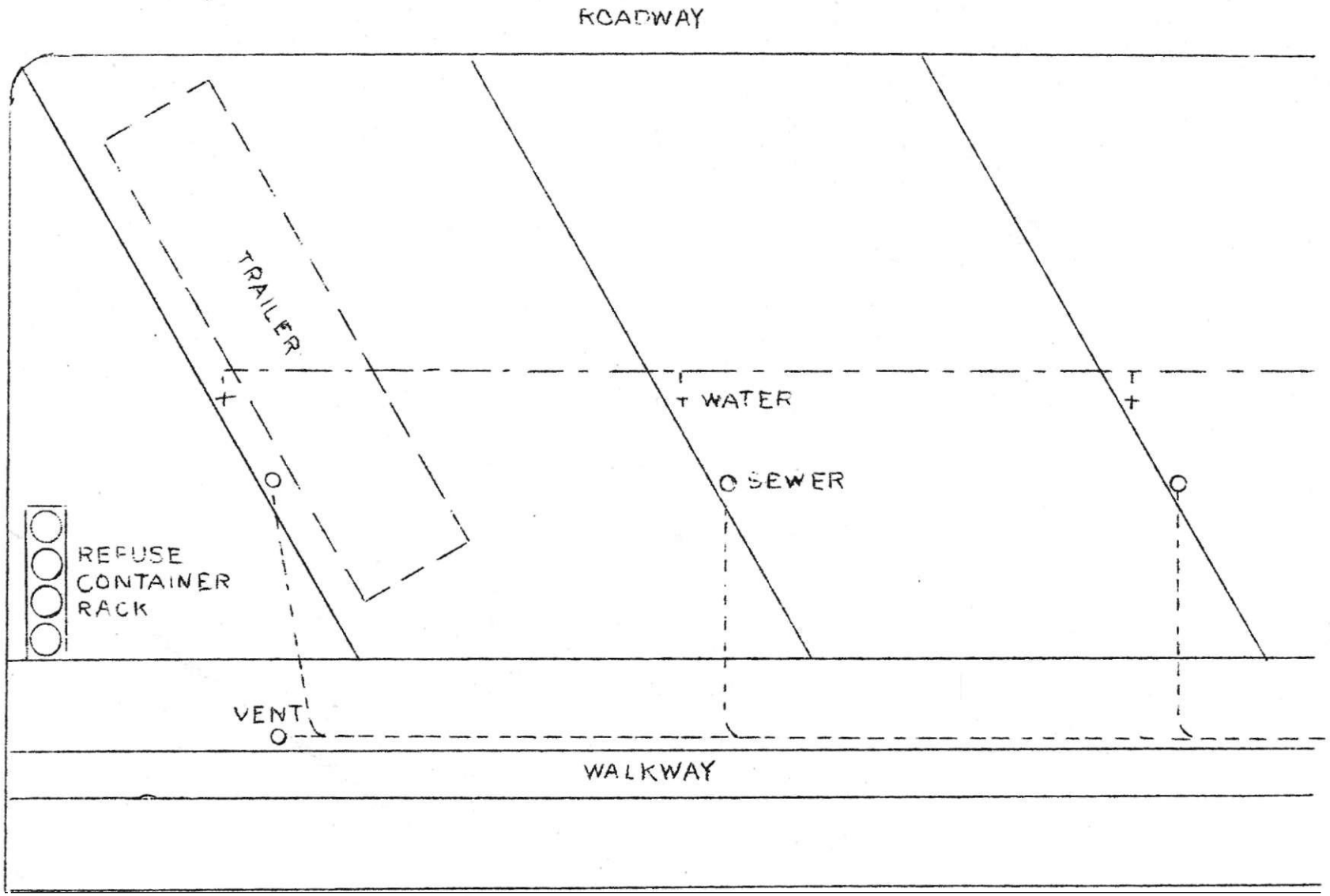

FIG. 6.- TYPICAL LAYOUT OF TRAILER SPACE