

10

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION CODES

*Subject to adoption by reference by local Boards
of Health in accordance with R. S. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6
and not enforceable until so adopted.*

The "Trailer Court
Code of New Jersey [1956]"



New Jersey State Department of Health
Trenton 25, N. J.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION CODES ADOPTION BY REFERENCE ACT

Chapter 188 P.L. 1950 (R.S. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6)

26:3-69.1 Definitions

As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Local board of health" shall mean a county or municipal board of health, or the board of health of any regional local or special health district, having power to regulate, by ordinance, public health or sanitation.

(2) "Code" means printed code regulations or set of regulations, standards or set of standards concerning, affecting or relating to the subject matter of any such ordinance of substantially uniform character, approved by the State Department of Health.

(3) "Related document" means any printed document or part thereof adopted by reference in a code directly, or by successive adoptions by reference through other printed documents.

(4) "Printed" includes lithographing and any other method of duplicating.

26:3-69.2 Adopting certain codes and related documents by reference

Any local board of health may enact, amend or supplement ordinances establishing, amending or supplementing a code or any parts thereof by reference to such code in any such ordinance and without inclusion of the text thereof in such ordinance if the code to be adopted and any related documents are printed in book form and a copy of such printed code and related documents so marked as to indicate plainly what portion thereof, if less than the whole, is intended to be adopted, is annexed to such ordinance and if such code and related documents or such portion thereof as is intended to be adopted is so described in said ordinance as to identify them and there is indicated in said description the common or trade name, if any, of such code and related documents and it is stated in the ordinance that three copies of said code and said related documents, similarly marked, have

been placed on file in the office of the secretary, clerk or other similar officer of said local board of health, upon the introduction of said ordinance and will remain on file there until final action is taken on said ordinance, for the use and examination of the public.

26:3-69.3 Publication of adopted codes or related documents unnecessary

It shall not be necessary to publish any such code or related documents, so to be adopted, as part of any such ordinance notwithstanding that printed copies thereof are annexed thereto, either before or after the final passage of such ordinance, if said printed copies are filed as aforesaid.

26:3-69.4 Copies of adopted code and related ordinances to remain on file

In event that any such ordinance is adopted, the said copies of said code and related documents shall remain on file in said office, so long as said ordinance is in effect, and three copies shall be placed on file and shall remain on file in the office of any board, body or officer having in charge the enforcement of said ordinance, for the use and examination of the public so long as said ordinance is in effect and printed copies of said ordinance and said code and related documents shall be made available to citizens on request and for which a nominal fee may be charged.

26:3-69.5 Copy of adopted code and related documents construed as part of ordinance.

For the purpose of proof of any such ordinance or receipt thereof in evidence in all courts and places, such copy of such code and related documents, so marked and annexed to such ordinance, shall be construed to be part of said ordinance, as fully as though it had been set forth at length therein.

26:3-69.6 Short title

This act may be cited as the Public Health and Sanitation Codes Adoption by Reference Act.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE "TRAILER COURT CODE OF NEW JERSEY (1956)"

This suggested ordinance indicating the manner in which the "Trailer Court Code of New Jersey (1956)" may be adopted should be reviewed by counsel for the local board of health for possible changes that he or the board may desire to make. Prior to enactment of this ordinance the governing body or its counsel should also be consulted since under the provisions of R.S. 40:52-1 (d) governing bodies are specifically empowered to enact ordinances to license and regulate trailer courts. Powers of a board of health in this regard are related to R.S. 26:3-45 et seq. providing for enactment of ordinances defining nuisances and providing for abatement thereof.

AN ORDINANCE establishing a Code defining and regulating trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the construction, alteration, maintenance, operation and sanitation of trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the utilities and sanitary facilities to be provided at trailer courts; fixing the responsibilities and duties of the owners and operators of trailer courts; declaring and defining certain trailer courts as nuisances and authorizing inspections of trailer courts; declaring and fixing penalties for violations thereof.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF COUNTY OF STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Section 1. A Code defining and regulating trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the construction, alteration, maintenance, operation and sanitation of trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the utilities and sanitary facilities to be provided at trailer courts; fixing the responsibilities and duties of the owners and operators of trailer courts; declaring and defining certain trailer courts as nuisances and authorizing inspections of trailer courts; declaring and fixing penalties for violation thereof is hereby adopted pursuant to Chapter 188, P.L. 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6). A copy of said Code is annexed hereto and made

a part hereof without inclusion of the text thereof herein.

Section 2. The said Code established and adopted by this ordinance is described and commonly known as the Trailer Court Code of New Jersey (1956).

Section 3. Three (3) copies of the said Trailer Court Code of New Jersey (1956) have been placed on file in the office of the secretary, clerk or other similar officer of this Board of Health upon the introduction of this ordinance and will remain on file in said office for the use and examination of the public.

Section 4. No person shall construct, alter, maintain or operate a trailer court within the boundaries of this municipality until a valid license or permit therefor shall have been issued by this Board of Health.

Section 5. Licenses or permits required by this Ordinance or Code may be denied or suspended by this Board of Health for failure to comply with this Ordinance or Code.

This Board of Health shall afford the person whose license or permit to construct, alter or operate a trailer court has been denied or suspended an opportunity to be heard in public hearing; and following this to be informed of the Board's decision as provided by Section 12 of this Code.

Section 6. The following fees and charges are herewith established:

- a. For the issuance of a license or permit to construct a trailer court ----- dollars.

- b. For the issuance of a license permit to alter a trailer court ----- dollars.
- c. For the issuance of a license permit to maintain and operate a trailer court ----- dollar
- d. For the renewal of a license permit to maintain and operate a trailer court ----- dollar

Section 7. Licenses or permits to maintain and operate a trailer shall be issued for a period of one and shall expire annually on the anniversary date of issuance.

Section 8. (a) Any person or person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of this ordinance or "Trailer Court Code of New Jersey (1956)" made a part hereof shall upon conviction thereof, pay a penalty not less than two dollars (\$2.00) more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation.

(b) Each day a particular violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 9. All ordinances, codes or parts of same inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance and the Code established hereunder hereby repealed to the extent of inconsistency.

Section 10. In the event that a violation, sentence or clause of the ordinance or Code shall be declared unconstitutional by a Court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall in any manner prejudice the enforcement of the remaining provisions herein established.

Section 11. This ordinance and the provisions herein established shall take effect thirty (30) days after the publication of the ordinance in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 188, P. L. 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6).

Section I Definitions

- 1.1 For the purpose of this ordinance the terms listed below shall be defined and interpreted as follows:
 - Administrative Authority:** the board of health of municipality or the board, body

- b. For the issuance of a license or permit to alter a trailer court ----- dollars.
- c. For the issuance of a license or permit to maintain and operate a trailer court ----- dollars.
- d. For the renewal of a license or permit to maintain and operate a trailer court ----- dollars.

Section 7. Licenses or permits to maintain and operate a trailer court shall be issued for a period of one year and shall expire annually on the anniversary date of issuance.

Section 8. (a) Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or of the "Trailer Court Code of New Jersey (1956)" made a part hereof shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a penalty of not less than two dollars (\$2.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation.

(b) Each day a particular violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 9. All ordinances, codes or parts of same inconsistent with any of the provisions of this ordinance and the Code established hereunder are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Section 10. In the event that any section, sentence or clause of this ordinance or Code shall be declared unconstitutional by a Court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall not in any manner prejudice the enforcement of the remaining provisions.

Section 11. This ordinance and the Code herein established shall take effect thirty (30) days after the first publication of the ordinance in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 188, P. L. 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6)

Section I

Definitions

- 1.1 For the purpose of this Code the terms listed below shall be defined and interpreted as follows:

Administrative Authority—the board of health of municipality or the board, body or officer

lawfully exercising any of the powers of a board of health under the laws governing this municipality.

Alter—shall mean and include major changes, replacements, or repairs to the trailer court layout and service facilities.

Authorized Agent—is a licensed health officer, licensed sanitary inspector, or any other properly qualified and licensed person who is delegated to function within specified limits as the agent of the Administrative Authority.

Construct—shall mean and include building, constructing, or installing a new trailer court or enlarging an existing trailer court or its facilities.

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

Trailer Court—land and premises upon which two or more trailer coaches, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, are located.

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

Dependent Trailer Coach—a trailer coach which does not have a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Garbage—animal and vegetable matter originating in houses, kitchens, restaurants and hotels, produce markets, etc.

Independent Trailer Coach—a trailer coach that has a toilet and bathtub or shower.

Person—includes corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships, and joint stock companies as well as individuals.

Potable Water Supplies—

- (a) **Individual Water Supply**—a water supply used for the potable, culinary, or other

W A S H I N G T O N
D E P A R T M E N T O F P U B L I C W O R K S
D I V I S I O N O F S T R E E T S A N D A L L I E D I N F R A S T R U C T U R E
R E G U L A T O R Y C O D E F O R T R A I L E R C O U R T S

- domestic purposes of a single family.
- (b) **Public Potable Water Supply**—a municipally or privately owned water supply, approved by the New Jersey State Department of Health under the provisions of Article I, Chapter 10 of Title 58 and Article I, Chapter 11 of Title 58 of the Revised Statutes, which is distributed to consumers through a public water supply system.
- (c) **Semi-Public Water Supply**—a water supply, intended for potable, culinary or other domestic purposes, other than a public potable water supply or an individual water supply.
- Public Water Supply System**—a municipally or privately owned system comprising structures which operating alone or with other structures result in the derivation, conveyance (or transmission) or distribution of water for potable or domestic purposes to consumers in twenty or more dwellings or properties; this definition does not include a public water treatment plant.
- Public Water Treatment Plant**—a municipally or privately owned structure or structures by means of which water prior to discharge into a public water supply system is subjected to the addition of a substance or substances in order to enhance the safeness of the water used for drinking or domestic purposes.
- Refuse**—garbage, rubbish and trade waste.
- Service Building**—a building providing separate toilet and bathing facilities for men and women, laundry facilities and at least one slop-water closet.

Section 2

General Layout and Design

2.1 **Location**—The site of a trailer

- court shall be well drained, and not adjacent to a swamp or marsh.
- 2.2 **Minimum Size**—Each trailer coach space shall contain a minimum area of 1,250 square feet, shall be at least 25 feet wide, and its boundaries clearly marked.
- 2.3 **Road Layout and Road Widths**—all roads in the trailer court shall be continuous, at least 20 feet in bed width, and shall have an unobstructed access to a public street or highway. Where roadside parking of motor vehicles is proposed in place of off-road parking, the following road bed widths is required:
- Parallel parking, one side—26 feet
 - Parallel parking, both sides—32 feet
 - Diagonal parking, 60°, one side—36 feet
 - Diagonal parking, 60°, both sides—52 feet
 - Perpendicular parking, one side—40 feet
 - Perpendicular parking, both sides—60 feet
- Areas required for roadside swales or gutters and public walks shall not be included in determining road widths and minimum trailer coach space.
- 2.4 **Road and Parking Area Construction**—Roads and parking areas shall be constructed of concrete or macadam, or of gravel, crushed stone, sand, clay, slag, or other suitable materials, with a light bituminous surface treatment, oil coating or other dust preventive material. Roads shall be properly drained.
- 2.5 **Sidewalk Layout and Construction**—a system of public walks at least three (3) feet in width shall be provided from all trailer coach spaces to all service and playground facilities.
- Walks shall be constructed of concrete, macadam, gravel, fine stone, cinders or other materials providing a safe, stable footing. Step-

- ping stones may be walks to trailers.
- 2.6 **Parking**—(a) Trailers shall be parked on each side of the court in Section 2.2 so that there shall be at least 15 feet side spacing between coaches, 10 feet spacing between coaches adjoining property from the sidewalk, street or highway. No building or structure, other than a trailer, shall be parked in accordance with the provisions of the regulations of the plat.
- (b) Parking shall be between trailers. The spacing between one motor vehicle and one coach shall be at least 10 feet.
- 2.7 **Permanency of Structures**—(a) Permanent structures shall not be built on any trailer coach space unless permitted by the Department of Public Works to provide a harbor or create a fire hazard.
- (b) Wheels of trailers shall not be removed for repairs unless the wheels are replaced for safety purposes.
- 2.8 **Playgrounds**—A playground of at least 1,000 square feet per trailer coach shall be provided in each trailer court for playground purposes.

Facilities

- Toilets
- Urinals
- Lavatories
- Showers

(b) For motor vehicles dependent on the weather.

ping stones may be used from main walks to trailers.

2.6 **Parking**—(a) Trailer coaches shall be parked on each space as defined in Section 2.2 so that there will be at least 15 feet side-to-side spacing between coaches, 10 feet end-to-end spacing between coaches and any adjoining property line, 25 feet from the sideline of any public street or highway, and 15 feet from any building or structure. Additionally, trailer coaches shall be parked in accordance with the regulations of the planning and zoning ordinances of this municipality.

(b) Parking shall not be permitted between trailer coaches. Sufficient parking area for at least one motor vehicle per trailer coach shall be provided.

2.7 **Permanency of Coaches and Additions**—(a) Permanent additions shall not be built onto or made part of any trailer coach. Skirting is permitted but not to attach the coach permanently to the ground, provide a harborage for rodents or create a fire hazard.

(b) Wheels of the trailer coach shall not be removed, except for repairs. Jacks or stabilizers may be used for stabilization purposes.

2.8 **Playgrounds**—A minimum of 100 square feet per coach space shall be provided in one or more places for playground areas, be restricted

to such use, and protected from main highways, parking areas and access roads.

2.9 **Clothes Drying Area**—Space shall be provided for one or more outside drying areas where adequate inside drying facilities are not provided. A minimum of 50 square feet per coach space is required for the outside clothes drying areas.

2.10 **Number of Trailer Coaches**—The number of trailer coaches permitted in a trailer court shall not exceed the number of trailer coach spaces.

2.11 **Lighting**—Public areas of the trailer court shall be completely lighted at night with a minimum illumination of at least 0.3 foot candles.

Section 3

Service and Auxiliary Buildings

3.1 **Number and Construction**—One or more service buildings having at least one (1) laundry tray and slop water closet shall be provided for each trailer court. All such buildings shall be of permanent construction.

3.2 **Minimum Facilities**—Additional facilities for dependent trailers shall be provided in accordance with the following:

(a) For twenty (20) or less dependent trailers

Facilities	Male	Female
Toilets	1	2
Urinals	1	-
Lavatories	2	2
Showers	1	1

(b) For more than twenty (20) dependent trailers

Facilities	Male	Female
Toilets	One (1) for every ten (10) or less dependent coaches	One for every ten (10) or less dependent coaches
Urinals	May be partially substituted for total toilet requirements above, but not for more than 1/3 of the total toilet requirements	
Lavatories	One for every ten (10) or less dependent coaches	One for every ten (10) or less dependent coaches
Showers	One for every twenty (20) or less dependent coaches	One for every twenty (20) or less dependent coaches
Laundry Trays	One for every twenty (20) or less dependent coaches	

3.3 **Location**—Dependent trailer coaches shall not be located more than 200 feet from any service building.

3.4 **Interior Walls and Floors**—The interior finish of the service building shall be moisture-resistant. The floors shall be constructed of material impervious to water and easily cleanable. Material impervious to water shall be extended upward from the floor along all walls and dividing partitions to a height of at least six (6) inches. The floor shall be sloped to floor drains connected to the sewerage system.

3.5 **Separation and Marking of Toilet Rooms**—Men's and women's toilet rooms shall be distinctly marked, separated by a sound proof wall, and screened by means of a vestibule or wall to prevent a direct view into such rooms when the exterior doors are open. Toilet and laundry rooms shall not be connected by a common door.

3.6 **Water Closets**—Water closets shall be located in separate compartments equipped with self closing doors.

3.7 **Shower Facilities**—Shower facilities shall be required for both men and women. Individual shower stalls, at least 3 by 3 feet in size, shall be installed for women and shall be provided with a dressing compartment of at least the same dimensions, which are screened from view and equipped with a stool or bench. Gang-type shower compartments with an adjacent dressing room may be constructed for men in place of individual shower stalls.

3.8 **Laundry Rooms**—Laundry rooms and toilet rooms shall not be connected by a common doorway.

3.9 **Slop Water Closets**—A water closet with seat removed shall be installed in each service building. Rooms having slop water closets shall be separated from the laundry and toilet rooms, and shall have a single direct opening to the outside. Hot and cold water faucets, located over the bowl, shall be provided in addition to the flush mechanism used for cleaning of the bowl.

3.10 **Window Areas**—Window areas in service buildings shall be equal

to at least 12 percent of the floor area. Windows shall be located as high as practicable and along more than one wall wherever possible.

3.11 **Lighting**—Toilet and laundry rooms shall be well lighted at all times in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) General seeing tasks—5 foot candles
- (b) Laundry room work area—40 foot candles
- (c) Toilet room—in front of mirrors—40 foot candles

3.12 **Heating Facilities**—Service buildings shall be maintained at a temperature of at least 70° F. during use.

3.13 **Hot Water Facilities**—A continuous supply of hot water shall be available in each service building.

3.14 **Eating Places**—Trailer court buildings, including restaurants and dining rooms used for the preparation and serving of food and drink, shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the laws and regulations of this State and municipality applicable to public places where food and drink are offered for sale to the public.

3.15 **Auxiliary Building**—Office building, filling stations and any other auxiliary building not specifically covered in this code shall be constructed in accordance with the laws and regulations of this municipality governing such installations. Toilet facilities provided in these buildings shall not be included in the computation of the total toilet fixtures required under this Section.

Section 4

Plumbing

4.1 The plumbing of all buildings shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of The Plumbing Code of this municipality.

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3.15 **Auxiliary Building**—Office building, filling stations and any other auxiliary building not specifically covered in this code shall be constructed in accordance with the laws and regulations of this municipality governing such installations.

Toilet facilities provided in these buildings shall not be included in the computation of the total toilet fixtures required under this Section.

Section 4

Plumbing

4.1 The plumbing of all buildings shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of The Plumbing Code of this municipality.

Section 5

Water Supply and Distribution

5.1 **General**—Each trailer court shall be supplied with water from an approved public potable water supply, if available. If an approved public potable water supply, is not available, a water supply, approved by the local board of health, shall be developed in accordance with the provisions of the Standards for Construction of Water Supply Systems for Realty Improvements Promulgated by the State Commissioner of Health in accordance with Chapter 199, P.L. 1954 and if not a public water supply system as defined herein shall be considered a semipublic water supply. Water from semipublic water supplies shall meet the standards of quality fixed by the State Commissioner of Health.

5.2 **Water Supply System**—Water systems shall be designed to meet fire protection requirements of Section 11 and shall include services to all buildings and all trailer spaces. The minimum capacity of the system shall be such as may be required by the authority responsible for fire protection and shall not be less than 125 gallons per trailer space per day. Piping shall be so arranged as to provide 6 g.p.m. at each trailer space outlet with a residual pressure of approximately 20 p.s.i. with 20% of the outlets flowing at the prescribed rate of 6 g.p.m. The water system of each trailer court shall be piped to all buildings and all trailer spaces.

5.3 **Cross Connection to Water Supplies**—No physical connection may be made between an approved public potable water supply and an unapproved water supply. A semipublic water supply is considered as an unapproved water supply for the purpose of this section of the Code even though it may meet the

potable water standards adopted by the State Department of Health.

- 5.4 **Water Service Connections**—Individual water service connections provided for direct use by trailer coaches shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by the parking of such coaches. The connection shall consist of a riser terminating at least 4 inches above the ground level, with two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch valved outlets threaded so that a flexible metallic tubing with a screw connection may be attached between the riser and coach. The ground surface around the riser pipe shall be graded to divert surface drainage away from the connection.

(Note: Fig. 1, Appendix, shows details of a typical year round water connection for trailer courts. A shut off valve with a stop-and-waste cock is prohibited. A service curb protecting the services supplied from damage by trailers and towing vehicles, is shown on Fig. 3.)

- 5.5 **Drinking Fountains**—Drinking fountains shall be installed in or near service buildings and in the playground area. The fountains shall be constructed of impervious material with the nozzle protected with a rust proof guard and shall conform to the American Standard Specifications for drinking fountains ASA Z4.2-1942.

Section 6

Sewerage and Storm Drainage Facilities

- 6.1 **Building Sewer Outlet and Hose Connections**—Each coach space shall be provided with at least a 3 inch building sewer, trapped below the frost line and extending at

least 4 inches above the surface of the ground. It shall be further protected by a concrete collar at least 3 inches in depth and extending 12 inches from the connection in all directions. The sewer outlet shall consist of a 3 inch or larger quarter-bend or Y, capped with standard ferrules with 3 inch screw plugs provided with keeper chains fastened to the concrete collar. The hose connecting the trailer coach to the sewer outlet shall be watertight, equipped with a threaded connection to connect to the sewer outlet and with either a threaded, fitted or clamped connection for the coach drain. The trailer court owner shall maintain in good repair several spare connecting hoses to be used when privately owned hoses do not meet the requirements of this provision.

(Note: Fig. 2, Appendix, shows details of a typical sewer connection for trailer courts. A service curb protecting the services supplied from damage by trailers and towing vehicles, is shown on Fig. 3.)

- 6.2 **Installation of Sewer Lines**—(a) Sewer lines shall be laid in trenches separated horizontally from any potable water line by at least five (5) feet of undisturbed or well compacted earth or laid in a common trench with the potable water line placed on a firm foundation at the side of the trench at least twelve (12) inches above the top of the sewer line.

- (b) The minimum size of sewer lines shall be 6" and shall be laid at the following minimum grades:

Pipe size	Vitrified Tile, Concrete	Asbestos Cement
6"	0.65%	0.40%
8"	0.40%	0.24%
10"	0.29%	0.18%
12"	0.22%	0.14%

- (c) All sewer line joints shall be made as watertight as possible to minimize groundwater infiltration.

- 6.3 **Manholes**—(a) Manholes shall be located at every change in direction, at every junction of two or more branch sewers and at intervals of not more than four hundred (400) feet. Cleanouts extending to grade and provided with cleanout plugs may be used in place of manholes on six (6) inch lines, and be at intervals of not more than one hundred (100) feet.
- (b) Where tight manhole covers and cleanouts are employed, each sewer lateral serving a row of coach spaces shall be properly vented at its upper end. Where septic tanks are used the line(s) entering the tanks shall be vented between the tank and the first trailer coach connection.

- 6.4 **Sewage Disposal Facilities**—Where the sewer lines of a trailer court are not to be connected to public sewer system, a disposal system shall be installed in accordance with the Standards for Construction of Sewerage Facilities for Realty Improvements promulgated by the State Commissioner of Health in accordance with Chapter 199 P.L. 1954.

- 6.5 **Storm Drainage**—(a) Drainage of storm water shall be provided for all trailer courts.

- (b) Storm water sewers shall separate and apart from the sanitary sewerage system at a trailer court.

Section 7

Pipe size	Vitrified Tile, Concrete	Asbestos Cement
6"	0.65%	0.40%
8"	0.40%	0.24%
10"	0.29%	0.18%
12"	0.22%	0.14%

Refuse, Storage, Collection and Disposal

(c) All sewer line joints shall be made as watertight as possible to minimize ground-water infiltration.

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(b) Where tight manhole covers and cleanouts are employed, each sewer lateral serving a row of coach spaces shall be properly vented at its upper end. Where septic tanks are used the line(s) entering the tanks shall be vented between the tank and the first trailer coach connection.

6.4 Sewage Disposal Facilities—Where the sewer lines of a trailer court are not to be connected to public sewer system, a disposal system shall be installed in accordance with the Standards for Construction of Sewerage Facilities for Realty Improvements promulgated by the State Commissioner of Health in accordance with Chapter 199 P.L. 1954.

6.5 Storm Drainage—(a) Drainage for storm water shall be provided at all trailer courts.

(b) Storm water sewers shall be separate and apart from the sanitary sewerage system of a trailer court.

7.1 General—The storage, collection and disposal of refuse in a trailer court shall be so managed as to prevent health hazards, rodent harborage, insect breeding, accident hazards, or air pollution.

7.2 Refuse Containers—All refuse shall be stored in metal containers having tight fitting metal covers and as may be required by ordinance. Where separation of refuse is required separate marked containers shall be provided.

7.3 Storage Capacity and Location of Refuse Containers—(a) At least six (6) gallons of refuse storage capacity per day shall be provided for each trailer coach space.

(b) Refuse containers necessary to comply with the provisions of (a) above shall be permanently located no farther than 150 feet from any trailer coach space.

(c) Racks or holders shall be provided at all container locations to minimize spillage and container deterioration and prevent rodent harborage.

7.4 Collection Service—Where suitable collection service is not available the trailer court operator shall provide this service at least twice a week for garbage and as often as necessary for other refuse but not less than once a week. Such refuse shall be collected and transported in covered vehicles or covered containers.

7.5 Disposal Methods—(a) Where disposal services are not provided by municipal or private agencies the trailer court operator shall provide such services by incineration or sanitary landfill methods approved by the board of health.

(b) Trash or rubbish burners shall not be used.

Section 8

Insect, Rodent and Weed Control

- 8.1 **Insects**—(a) Trailer courts shall be kept free of receptacles and other articles which may hold water and provide temporary breeding places for mosquitoes. Permanent mosquito control measures such as draining or filling depressions in which water may collect shall be taken by the person licensed to operate a trailer court and supplemental larvicidal measures shall be provided by him when necessary.
- (b) Fly breeding shall be controlled by eliminating the insanitary practices which provide breeding places. Garbage cans shall be repaired or replaced when so damaged that they will leak or their lids do not fit in a fly tight manner. The area surrounding the garbage can racks or holders shall not be permitted to become littered with garbage nor saturated with waste liquids from garbage. All garbage cans shall be washed frequently and fastened to racks or holders to prevent overturning.
- (c) The growth of brush, weeds and grass in trailer court areas shall be controlled. Insecticidal measures shall be applied if necessary or if requested for this reason by the Administrative Authority.
- 8.2 **Rodents**—(a) All food handling establishments and service buildings shall be ratproofed.
- (b) Storage areas shall be maintained in such a manner as to eliminate the possibility of rodent harborage. The space beneath trailer coaches shall not be used to store supplies. Lumber, pipe and other building material shall be stored at least eighteen (18) inches above the ground.

- 8.3 **Weeds**—Trailer courts shall be maintained in such manner as to prevent the growth of ragweed, poison ivy and poison sumac.

Section 9

Electricity

- 9.1 **General**—Electrical systems and equipment installed in trailer courts shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code.*
- 9.2 **Grounding**—The system and exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment and conductors shall be grounded in accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code.* The grounded conductor of the trailer supply system shall be effectively grounded at each trailer supply center. (Note: The trailer supply center contains one or more attachment plug receptacles with appropriate overcurrent protection.)
- 9.3 **Multiwire Receptacle**—Each trailer unit shall be provided with a 25-ampere minimum, multiwire receptacle with appropriate overcurrent protection, conveniently located for the trailer supplies. The grounding terminal of the receptacle shall be connected to the grounding conductor required in Section 9.2.
- 9.4 **Wearing and Strain on Supply Cords**—At each supply center there shall be provision for preventing strain on or undue wearing of the supply cord. Similar provisions shall be made for connections between the plug of the supply cord and the receptacle. Supply cords shall be maintained in a good and safe working condition.
- 9.5 **Service Conductors**—The service conductors, service equipment, feeders, and feeder equipment

shall have adequate current capacity to conduct safely the current for the loads supplied. In determining the capacity required for this equipment and conductors, the authorities having jurisdiction and the utility company should be consulted.

Section 10

Fuel, Flammable Liquids and Gases

- 10.1 **General**—All handling and storage of gasoline, fuel oil or other flammable liquids or gases shall be consistent with nationally recognized standard good practice for the safeguarding of life and property. Compliance with the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters or other nationally recognized safety standards shall be deemed to be prima facie evidence of compliance with this requirement. The applicable standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters are set forth in Pamphlets Nos. 30 and 58, respectively, titled "Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Storage and Handling of Flammable Liquids" and "Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases."
- 10.2 **Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.**
- (a) **Container Filling.** Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be filled at a properly equipped container filling plant located in accordance with Section 10.2(b) or from a tank truck subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 10.2 (c), provided that in either case the operations are in compliance with the applicable requirements of the standards prescribed in pamphlet No. 58 for the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases. During

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these operations no vapor or liquid shall be vented to the atmosphere and container filling in either instance shall be performed only by qualified personnel during daylight hours.

(b) **Location of Filling Plant.**

Filling plants may be located in the trailer court provided that the entire operation including the storage container, is located not less than fifty (50) feet from the nearest trailer, important buildings, or group of buildings, or line of adjoining property which may be built upon, and not less than twenty-five (25) feet from any public street or highway. Such filling plant and storage containers shall be enclosed by manproof fencing or otherwise protected from tampering or physical damage. The access to the enclosed area shall be kept locked when unattended.

(c) **Filling from Tank Truck.**

Containers installed at any trailer may be filled at that location by tank truck, except that such filling shall be limited to three containers or 100 pounds at any one trailer location, provided that such filling operation is conducted not closer than 5 feet to the trailer exit. Filling operations in excess of this limitation shall be conducted at a filling plant conforming to Section 11.2 (b).

(d) **Empty Containers**

Empty liquefied petroleum gas containers for trailer coaches shall be replaced with filled containers or removed.

Section 11

Fire Protection

11.1 Maintenance—Trailer coach areas shall be kept free of combustible refuse.

11.2 **Fire Hydrants**—When an approved public potable water supply system providing public fire protection is available, all buildings and trailer court spaces shall be located within 600 feet of standard fire hydrants with at least one 2-½" outlet and one 2-½" outlet with a 1-½" hose adapter. Hydrants shall be installed in such a manner so as to be accessible from a road and shall be supplied in such a manner as to provide a free flow of not less than 200 g.p.m. at a residual pressure of 20 p.s.i. at any hydrant.

11.3 **Risers**—Where an approved public potable water supply system providing public fire protection is not available the water supply system shall be equipped with 2" frost protected risers with 1-½" capped hose connections spaced at intervals not more than 300' from any building or trailer space.

11.4 **Hose**—At least one hose reel or other supply of 1-½" hose in sufficient length to reach any point of the court from a hydrant or hose connection shall be provided at suitable weather protected locations.

11.5 **First Aid Fire Equipment**—First aid fire equipment as prescribed below shall be provided, maintained, and always readily available at each trailer court. The word "approved" as used in this Section shall mean as approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

(a) **Class "A" Fires**—At least 1 unit of approved first aid fire equipment for each ten trailers. Such equipment includes approved pump tanks, extinguishers and water barrels with fire buckets.

(b) **Class "B" Fires**—(involving flammable liquids and grease) Approved carbon dioxide, vaporizing liquid, foam or dry chemical extinguishers. At least one unit for each ten trailers and one unit for each restaurant kitchen.

(c) **Class "C" Fires**—(involving electricity) Approved vaporizing liquid, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers. At least one unit for each trailer court and one for each switchboard and maintenance shop.

(d) **Grass and Woods Fires**—Approved "back pack" extinguishers shall be provided for courts subject to exposure to grass or woods fires. It is recommended that a fire break be provided around the perimeter of the camp where the court is exposed to grass or woods fires.

11.6 **Watchman Service**—Watchman services shall be provided as prescribed by law and the official responsible for fire protection in this municipality. Approved watchman's clocks and station equipment shall be provided where watchman service is required. Watchman service shall be required if in the opinion of the Board of Health such service is reasonable and essential.

Section 12

Administration

12.1 **Approval to Construct or Alter**—Trailer courts shall not be constructed or altered by any person until the Administrative Authority has given formal approval therefor by issuance of a license or permit.

12.2 **Procedure for Obtaining Approval to Construct**—Licenses or permits to construct shall not be issued until the Administrative Authority has inspected and approved the proposed trailer court site and has received and approved final plans, specifications and reports prepared by a licensed professional engineer or registered architect fully describing and setting forth all data as hereinafter required or as may otherwise be required by the Administrative Authority or its authorized agent.

(1) Preliminary plans and reports may be submitted for review.

An applicant shall submit for approval the final plans, specifications and reports prepared by a licensed professional engineer or registered architect which shall include the following data:

(a) **Plot Plan Showing:**
Area and dimensions of tract
Streams, water courses and any proposed diversions
Contours of original grades and proposed grade changes.
Service buildings or other proposed structures

Roads and walkways
Water and sewer lines
Fire hydrants and drinking fountains
Size and arrangement of trailer coach spaces
Playground areas
Refuse storage stations

(b) Detail plans and specifications of service buildings, roads, walks and other proposed construction.

(c) Detail plans and specifications for water supply, sewerage and electrical facilities.

(2) The applicant shall also submit:

(a) A statement from the municipal agency responsible for administration of planning and zoning ordinances that construction of the trailer court as proposed is not in violation of such ordinances.

(b) A statement from the municipal official responsible for administration of the building, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, planning and zoning ordinances that

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 - Roads and walkways
 - Water and sewer lines
 - Fire hydrants and drinking fountains
 - Size and arrangement of trailer coach spaces
 - Playground areas
 - Refuse storage stations
 - (b) Detail plans and specifications of service buildings, roads, walks and other proposed construction.
 - (c) Detail plans and specifications for water supply, sewerage and electrical facilities.
- (2) The applicant shall also submit:
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 - (b) A statement from the municipal official responsible for administration of the building, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, planning and zoning ordinances that

construction as proposed is not in violation of such ordinances.

- 12.3 Procedure for Obtaining A License or Permit to Alter—(a) A license or permit to alter a trailer court shall not be issued until the Administrative Authority has received a letter of application therefor, together with such plans, specifications or reports as may be requested by the Administrative Authority to fully describe the proposed alteration.
- (b) Upon compliance with all applicable provisions of this Ordinance and Code and approval of the requested alteration or proposal, a license or permit shall be issued for said alteration.
- 12.4 Existing Trailer Courts—Provisions of this Code relating to construction shall not apply to trailer courts in existence at the time of its adoption, except that any alteration of any portion of such trailer courts shall be made in accordance with the applicable provision of this Code.
- 12.5 Approval to Operate—Trailer courts shall not be operated by any person until the Administrative Authority has given formal approval therefor by issuance of an appropriate license or permit. This license or permit shall be displayed in a conspicuous place on the premises where it may be readily observed by all patrons. No person shall operate a trailer court whose license therefor is suspended.
- 12.6 Procedure for Obtaining License or Permit to Operate — Licenses or permits to operate a trailer court shall not be issued until a properly executed application containing information as requested has been submitted to and approved by the Administrative Authority.
- 12.7 Denial of License or Permit—Persons denied a license or permit shall be so notified in writing by

the Administrative Authority. Such notice shall specify the reason for such action and the remedial action necessary to obtain approval for issuance of a license or permit.

12.8 Suspension of License or Permit to Operate—The license or permit of any person to operate a trailer court may be suspended at any time when in the opinion of the Administrative Authority or its health officer such action is necessary to abate a present or threatened menace to public health.

12.9 Suspension Notification—The person whose license or permit has been suspended or his representative in charge of the trailer court shall, at the time such license is suspended, be informed that the license or permit to operate the trailer court is suspended, the reason for such action and the remedial action to be taken before the suspension may be lifted. Thereafter and within 24 hours, written notice of suspension containing the same information given at the time the license was suspended shall be forwarded registered mail to the last known address of the person whose license was suspended.

12.10 Hearings—(a) Persons whose licenses or permits have been suspended shall be afforded a hearing before the Administrative Authority within three (3) days after such suspension, or thereafter at such persons' option, to show cause why the suspension should be lifted. The Administrative Authority shall, within seven (7) days after such hearing, render a

written decision confirming or rescinding the suspension. The person whose license or permit has been suspended shall be notified in writing of the decision and reasons therefor.

(b) Persons whose licenses or permits have been denied shall be afforded a hearing before the Administrative Authority within seven (7) days after such denial, or thereafter at such person's option, to show cause why a license or permit should be granted. The Administrative Authority shall, within seven (7) days after such hearing, render a written decision confirming or rescinding the denial of a license or permit and shall notify the person whose license or permit has been denied in writing of its action and reasons therefor.

12.11 Registry—Licensees shall maintain a registry of all occupants in trailer courts.

12.12 Inspection—Trailer court buildings and premises shall be subject to inspection by the Administrative Authority.

Section 13

Nuisance Defined

13.1 General—A trailer court constructed, altered or operated in violation of the provisions of this Code is hereby declared to be a nuisance and detrimental to public health.

APPENDIX

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

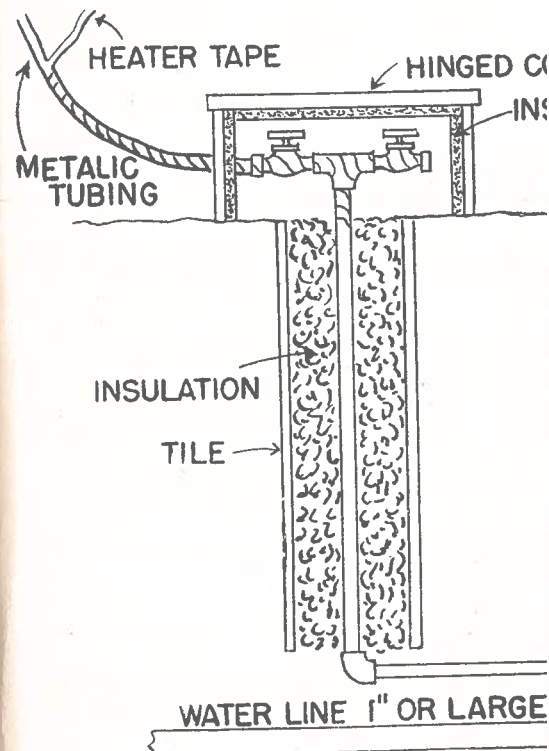


Figure 1. Detail of Water

APPENDIX

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

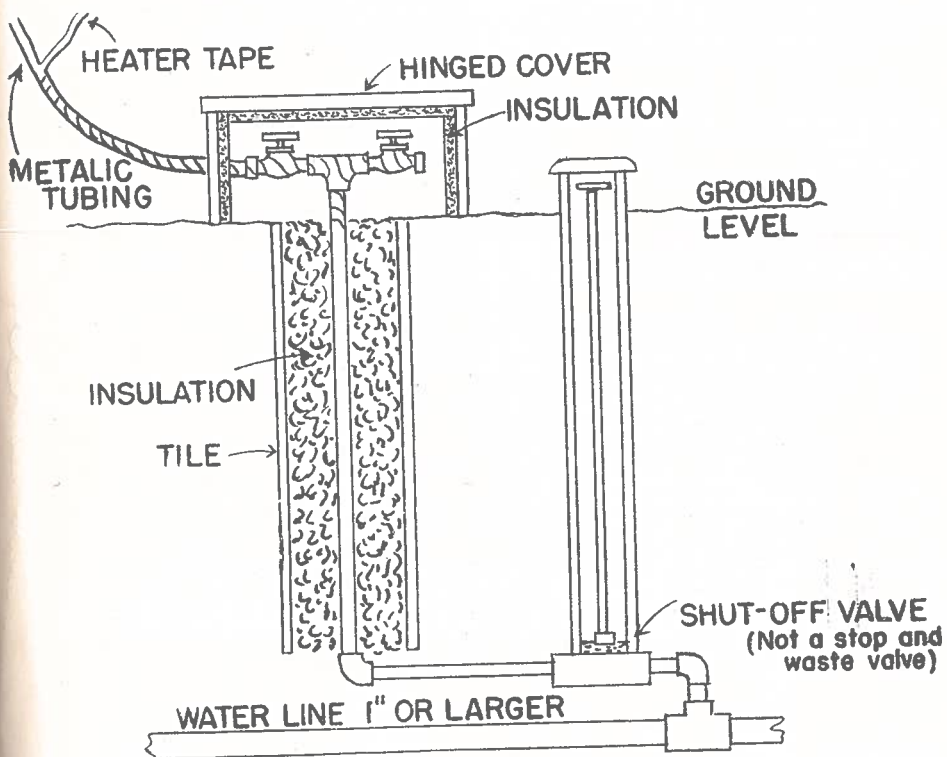


Figure 1. Detail of Water Connection.

WARNING
 EXPOSURE TO X-RAY MAY BE HAZARDOUS
 CUSTOMERS MUST NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE
 LIMIT FOR EACH CUSTOMER

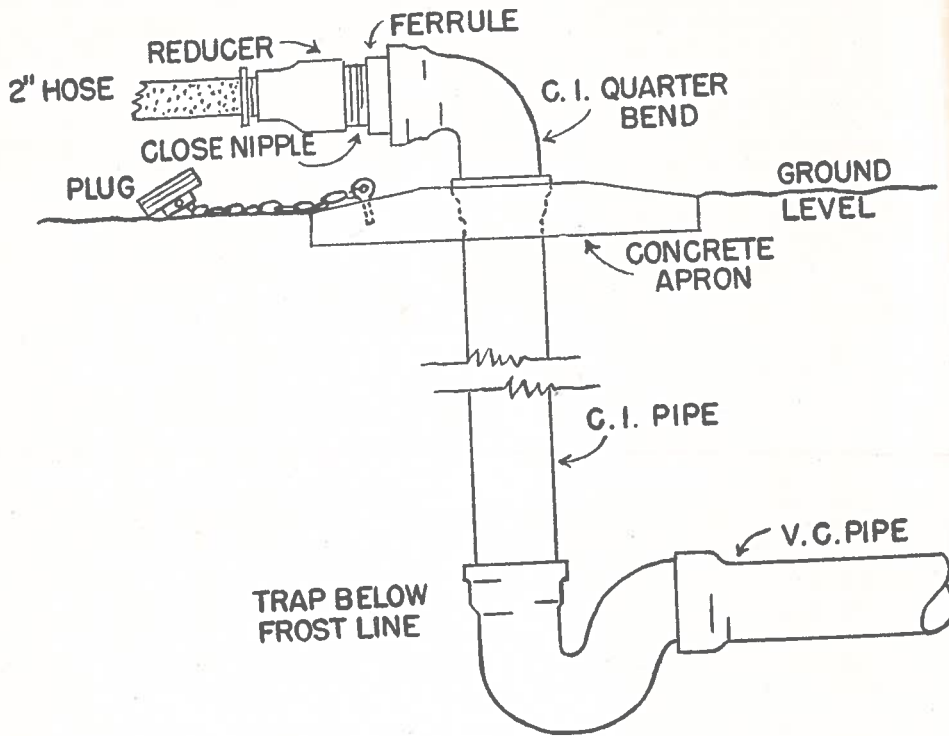


Figure 2. Detail of Sewer Connection.

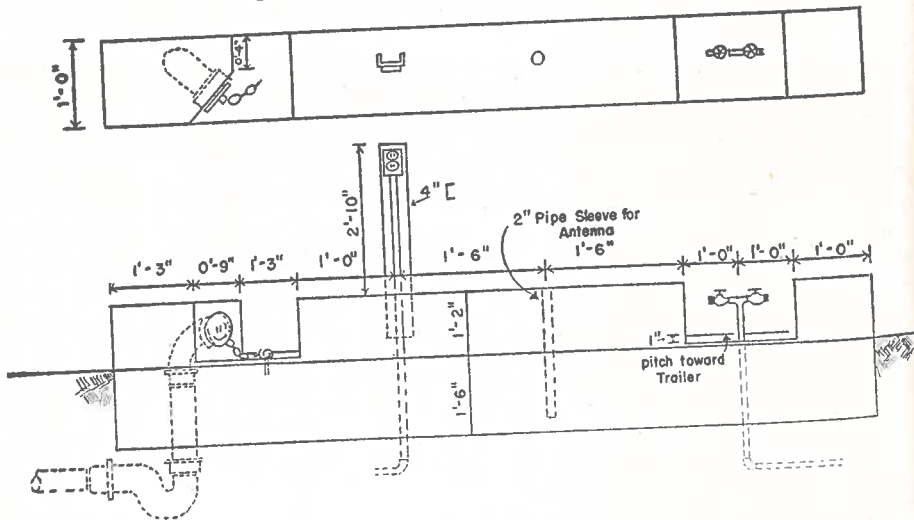


Figure 3. Service Curb.