

OAR 437 Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 4-2008
Filed March 24, 2008, effective May 1, 2008

Division 2/J, General Industry/General Environmental Controls

437-002-0142 Labor Camps.

For temporary labor camps operated by employers covered under Divisions 2 (General Industry), 3 (Construction) and 7 (Forest Activities), the following rule applies:

Division 4/J, 437-004-1120 (Agricultural Labor Housing and Related Facilities) except paragraphs (5), (6)(p) and (24).

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 315.164, 658.750, 658.755, 658.780, 658.785, 658.805, 658.810 and 658.825.

Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 13-1992, f. 12/7/92, ef. 2/1/93.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 10-1995, f. 11/29/95, ef. 11/29/95.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2000, f. 5/18/00, ef. 6/1/00.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2008, f. 3/24/08, ef. 5/1/08.

~~[(1) Application.]~~

~~[(a) These rules apply to any labor housing and related facilities defined in Rule 437-002-0142(4).]~~

~~[(b) These rules apply to any type of labor housing and related facilities together with the tract of land, established, or to be established, operated or maintained for housing workers with or without families whether or not fees are paid or collected.]~~

~~[(c) These rules apply but are not limited to, railroad work trains, logging camps, construction camps, and similar housing. They do not apply to housing covered by Division 4, Agriculture.]~~

~~[(d) These rules apply to tents, frame construction housing, and manufactured structures, and prefabricated structures defined in Oregon Revised Statutes.~~

~~Manufactured dwellings must comply with specifications for construction of sleeping places, unless they comply with ORS 446.155 to 446.185 and OAR 918-500-0020(2), that have the requirements and specifications for sanitation and safety design for manufactured dwellings.]~~

~~[(e) These rules apply to housing given to, rented, leased to or otherwise provided to employees for use while employed and provided either by the employer, a representative of the employer or a housing operator.]~~

~~[(f) These rules, unless otherwise stated, apply to all occupants of the labor housing and facilities.]~~

~~[(g) These rules apply to all labor housing sites owned, operated, or allowed to operate on property under the jurisdiction of any state or municipal authority.]~~

~~[(h) Violations relating to the occupants' personal housekeeping practices for issues in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 18 relate to the personal housekeeping practices of the occupants will not result in citations to the employer.]~~

~~[(2) Exemptions.]~~

~~[(a) Housing including tents, vehicles, manufactured and prefabricated structures owned or provided by employees for their own use are not subject to these rules. When the employee provides their own housing, the housing operator is responsible for the provision and maintenance of all other services in this standard.]~~

~~[(b) These rules do not apply to accommodations subject to licensing as manufactured dwelling parks, organizational camps, traveler's accommodations or recreation parks.]~~

~~[(c) Manufactured structures being moved regularly from place to place because of the work are exempt from these rules except when at parks or camps meant for parking mobile vehicles.]~~

~~[(3) Scope. These rules apply to any labor housing and related facilities defined in (4) below used in relationship to employment.]~~

~~[(4) Definitions.]~~

~~[Clean means the absence of soil or dirt or removal of soil or dirt by washing, sweeping, clearing away, or any method appropriate to the material at hand.]~~

~~[Division means the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health (OR-OSHA) Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.]~~

~~[Facility means a living area, drinking water installation, toilet installation, sewage disposal installation, food handling installation, or other installation required for compliance with the labor housing and related facility rules.]~~

~~[Garbage means food wastes, food packaging materials or any refuse that has been in contact with food stuffs.]~~

~~[Housing site is a place where there are living areas.]~~

~~[Labor housing and related facilities — any place, or area of land where there are living areas, manufactured or prefabricated structures or other housing provided by an employer or by another person.]~~

~~[Living area is any room, structure, shelter, tent, manufactured structure, vehicle or other place housing one or more persons.]~~

~~[Local public health administrator means the administrator defined in ORS 431.418 for the county or district where there is labor housing and related facilities.]~~

~~[Manufactured structure is:]~~

~~[recreational vehicle (includes park trailers)—a vehicle with or without motive power, designed for human temporary occupancy during recreational, seasonal or emergency use. Gross floor area is not more than 400 square feet when set up.]~~

~~[manufactured dwelling—a residential trailer, for movement on the highway, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities. Constructed before January 1, 1962. Or, a mobile home, constructed for movement on the highway, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities. Constructed between January 1, 1962 and June 15, 1976 and met the requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction.]~~

~~[manufactured home—a structure built for movement on the highway that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities and is used as a residence. Built to comply with federal manufactured housing standards and regulations in effect at the time of construction. These homes were built on or after June 15, 1976.]~~

~~[More information on these definitions is in ORS 446.003(26).]~~

~~[Operator means any person or company that operates labor housing and/or related facilities.]~~

~~[Potable water is water meeting the bacteriological and other requirements of the Oregon Health Division.]~~

~~[Prefabricated structure means a building or subassembly which has been in whole or substantial part manufactured or assembled using closed construction at an off-site location to be wholly or partially assembled on-site; but does not include a manufactured structure. Prefabricated structures are manufactured in accordance with the Oregon state building code and rules adopted by the Building Codes Division in OAR 918-674.]~~

~~[Privy is the same as outhouse or pit toilet but is not the same as portable toilets.]~~

~~[Recyclable material means containers that are returnable for refund of a deposit.]~~

~~[Refuse includes waste materials such as paper, metal, discarded items, as well as debris and litter and trash.]~~

~~[Sanitary means free from agents that may be injurious to health.]~~

~~[Sewage means the water-carried human and animal wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such ground-water infiltration, surface waters, or industrial wastes as may be present.]~~

~~[Single isolated dwelling means one dwelling unit, apart from those of the owners/operators of an agricultural establishment.]~~

~~[Toilet room is a room in or on the premises of any labor housing, with toilet facilities for use by employees and occupants of that housing.]~~

~~[(5) Site Requirements.]~~

~~[(a) The grounds of labor housing and related facilities must be substantially free from waste water, sewage, garbage, recyclable material, refuse or noxious plants such as poison oak and poison ivy.]~~

~~[(b) During housing occupancy, grass, weeds, and brush must be cut back at least 30 feet from buildings.]~~

~~[(c) All housing site land must have adequate drainage. The site must not be subject to periodic flooding when occupied.]~~

- ~~[(d) Adequately dispose of the waste water and food waste under outside water hydrants.]~~
- ~~[(e) Prevent or control the breeding of mosquitos, flies, and rodents in the immediate housing area and in the barns, pens, feed yards, or similar livestock or poultry areas within 200 feet of any labor housing and related facilities owned or under lawful control or supervision of the operator.]~~
- ~~[(f) The operator of labor housing is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the housing and its facilities.]~~
- ~~[(g) Store all toxic materials such as pesticides, fertilizers, paints and solvents in a safe place.]~~
- ~~[(h) Do not leave empty pesticide containers such as drums, bags, cans, or bottles in the housing area.]~~
- ~~[(i) Do not allow poultry or livestock in the housing area during occupancy.]~~
- ~~[(j) Provide electricity to all housing units in labor housing and related facilities.]~~
- ~~[(k) All electrical wiring and lighting fixtures must comply with the Oregon state building code in effect at the time of construction or remodeling.]~~
- ~~[(A) Extension cords must have circuit breaker or fuse protection either as part of the set or the building wiring.]~~
- ~~[(l) Facilities built or remodeled before December 15, 1989 must have a ceiling or wall-type electric light fixture in working order and at least one wall-type electrical outlet in every living area. Facilities built or remodeled after that date must comply with the code in effect at the time of construction or remodeling.]~~
- ~~[(m) Provide a ceiling or wall-type electric light in toilet rooms, lavatories, shower or bathing rooms, laundry rooms, hallways, stairways, the common eating area or other hazardous dark areas.]~~
- ~~[(n) Light privies either directly or indirectly from an outside light source.]~~
- ~~[(o) Provide enough light in corridors and walkways to allow safe travel at night.]~~

~~[(6) Water Supply.]~~

- ~~[(a) All domestic water furnished at labor housing and related facilities must conform to the standards of the Oregon Health Division.]~~
- ~~[(b) Have a bacteriological analysis done on the water before occupancy and as often as needed to assure a potable water supply, except when the water comes from a community water system.]~~
- ~~[(c) Provide enough potable water in the labor housing area for drinking, hand washing, bathing and domestic use. An ample supply is at least 35 gallons of water per day per occupant.]~~
- ~~[(A) Water for drinking and domestic use must be within 100 feet of each living area.]~~
- ~~[(d) Arrange, construct and if necessary, periodically disinfect the water distribution facilities to satisfactorily protect the water from contamination. Install all new plumbing in labor housing and related facilities to comply with the Oregon state building code.]~~
- ~~[Do not use cups, dippers or other utensils for common drinking purposes.]~~
- ~~[Drinking fountains must be angle-jet type with adequate water pressure.]~~
- ~~[Post as, "Unsafe for drinking," nonpotable water that is accessible to occupants.]~~
- ~~[Portable water containers with spigots and tight fitting lids are acceptable for providing and storing drinking water in the housing.]~~

~~[These containers must be made of impervious nontoxic materials that protect the water from contamination.]~~

~~[Wash and sanitize them at least every 7 days.]~~

~~[Do not use containers such as barrels, pails or tanks that require dipping or pouring to get the water.]~~

~~[Do not allow cross connection between a system furnishing water for drinking purposes and a nonpotable supply.]~~

~~[Laundry, Hand Washing, Toilet, and Bathing Facilities — General.]~~

~~[Provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water under pressure for all common use hand washing, bathing, and laundry facilities.]~~

~~[In installations with flush toilets, lavatory, bathing, or laundry facilities, the floor and walls must be of readily cleanable finish and impervious to moisture.]~~

~~[Separate central bathing or toilet facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, nonabsorbent wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.]~~

~~[All individual or common use laundry, toilet facilities, portable toilets, privies, hand washing, and bathing facilities must be clean, sanitary and operating properly.]~~

~~[NOTE: See 437-002-0142(5)(l) for lighting requirements.]~~

~~[Bathing Facilities.]~~

~~[Provide floor drains in all showers to remove waste water.]~~

~~[Slope floors so they drain and do not use slippery materials for flooring.]~~

~~[Provide at least one shower head with hot and cold water under pressure for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof of each sex. A plumbed-in bathtub will substitute for a shower head.]~~

~~[You may provide only one shower when housing a total of nine or less persons of both sexes. Unisex showers are acceptable in the same ratios if they have positive means to assure user privacy.]~~

~~[Mark bathing facilities for each sex with “women” and “men” in English and in the native language of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.]~~

~~[Hand Washing Facilities.]~~

~~[Provide at least one handwashing basin with hot and cold water under pressure for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof. Locate them either adjacent to all toilet facilities or adjacent to the sleeping places. Each 24 linear inches of “trough” type sink with individual faucets counts as one basin.]~~

~~[Do not use a single common towel. If you provide paper towels, there must be a container for their disposal.]~~

~~[Laundry Facilities.]~~

~~[When public laundry and drying facilities are not available within 5 miles, the housing must have readily accessible laundry and drying facilities.]~~

~~[Laundry facilities in the housing area must have trays or tubs, plumbed with hot and cold water in the ratio of 1 for each 25 occupants.]~~

~~[Mechanical washers are optional in the ratio of 1 to 50 occupants with one laundry tray per 100 occupants.]~~

~~[Provide clothes lines or drying facilities to serve the needs of the occupants.]~~

~~[Mechanical clothes dryers may be in the ratio of 1 per 50 occupants instead of clothes drying lines.]~~

~~[Toilet Facilities.]~~

~~[Locate toilet facilities in labor housing and related facilities within 200 feet from the living area that they serve.]~~

~~[Locate toilets, chemical toilets, or urinals in rooms built for that purpose.]~~

~~[Maintain a usable, unobstructed path or walkway free of weeds, debris, holes or standing water from each living area to the central toilet facilities.]~~

~~[Provide at least one toilet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof for each sex in the labor housing. You may provide one toilet when housing a total of 9 or fewer persons of both sexes.]~~

~~[If urinals are in the toilet facility and where three or more toilets are required for men, one urinal substitutes for one toilet (24 inches of trough-type urinal equals one toilet), to a maximum of one-third of the total required toilets.]~~

~~[Existing urinals must be nonabsorbent, noncorrosive materials that have a smooth and cleanable finish. Urinals installed after the effective date of this standard must meet the Oregon State Building Code.]~~

~~[Mark toilet facilities for each sex with "women" and "men" in English and in the native language of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.]~~

~~[Ventilate all labor housing toilet rooms according to the Oregon State Building Code.]~~

~~[Install privacy partitions between each individual toilet or toilet seat in multiple toilet facilities. The partitions may be less than the height of the room walls.]~~

~~[The top of the partition must be not less than 6 feet from the floor and the bottom of the partition not more than 1-foot from the floor. The width of the partition must extend at least 1 1/2 feet beyond the front of the toilet seat.]~~

~~[Provide a door or curtain so the toilet compartment is private.]~~

~~[Provide common use toilet facilities with toilet paper and holders or dispensers. Also provide disposal containers with lids.]~~

~~[NOTE: This rule does not apply to units occupied by a single family and that have their own bathrooms.]~~

~~[Portable Toilets, Chemical Toilets and Privies.]~~

~~[The location and construction of privies must conform to Department of Environmental Quality standards.]~~

~~[Privies must be between 50 and 200 feet from any living area or any facility where food is prepared or served.]~~

~~[Portable toilets and privies must have adequate lighting either direct or indirect from an outside source.]~~

~~[Sewage Disposal and Plumbing.]~~

~~[Connect the sewer lines from the labor housing and related facilities to a community sewer system, a septic tank with subsurface disposal of the effluent, pit type privies or other sanitary means conforming to Department of Environmental Quality standards.]~~
~~[Install all plumbing in labor housing and related facilities to comply with Department of Environmental Quality standards and the Oregon State Building Code.]~~

~~[Garbage and Refuse Disposal Outside of Buildings.]~~

~~[NOTE: Recyclable material is not garbage or refuse referred to in this section (14).]~~

~~[Store all refuse and garbage in water-tight containers that keep flies and rodents out.]~~

~~[Keep refuse and garbage containers clean and in good repair.]~~

~~[Provide at least one 30-gallon or larger container per 15 occupants. Containers must be accessible to all occupants and never outside of the housing site.]~~

~~[Empty common garbage and refuse containers at least once a week or when full.]~~

~~[Keep all refuse and garbage containers covered and the garbage storage area clean to control flies and rodents.]~~

~~[Do not burn any food, garbage or wet refuse.]~~

~~[Dispose of garbage and refuse according to DEQ standards that govern the disposal of garbage, refuse as and other solid wastes.]~~

~~[Living Areas.]~~

~~[Keep all living areas, safe and in good repair structurally and stable on their foundations. They must provide shelter for the occupants against the elements and protect the occupants from ground and surface water as well as rodents and insects.]~~

~~[The walls and roof must be tight and solid. Floors must be rigid and durable, with a smooth and cleanable finish in good repair. If tents are living areas, they must have wood, asphalt or concrete floors that are smooth and of tight construction.]~~

~~[Living areas occupied during October through May must have heating equipment capable of keeping a temperature of at least 68 degrees F. Equipment must comply with state fire, building and electrical regulations.]~~

~~[Solid fuel or gas fired heaters must meet the following:]~~

~~[Install and vent any stoves or other sources of heat that use combustible fuel to prevent fire hazards and dangerous concentration of gases.]~~

~~[Portable heaters must be electric.]~~

~~[Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves installed on or before December 15, 1989 must sit on a concrete slab, insulated metal sheet or other fire-resistant material when used in a room with wood or other combustible flooring. Extend it at least 18 inches beyond the perimeter of the base of the stove.]~~

~~[Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves must meet the manufacturer's specifications and the Oregon State Building Code.]~~

~~Install fire-resistant material on any wall or ceiling within 18 inches of a solid or liquid fuel stove or a stove pipe. Provide a vented metal collar around the stovepipe, or vent passing through a wall, ceiling, floor or roof or combustible material.]~~

~~[Heating systems with automatic controls must cut off the fuel supply on failure or interruption of the flame or ignition, or when they exceed a predetermined safe temperature or pressure.]~~

~~[All gas appliances and gas piping must comply with the Oregon State Building Code in effect at the time of installation and the manufacturer's instructions.]~~

~~[Do not locate stoves, portable heaters or combustion heaters so they block escape from a sleeping place.]~~

~~[Provide screens of at least 16 mesh on the doors and windows of the living areas when flies or mosquitos are present. All screen doors must be tight-fitting, in good repair, and self-closing.]~~

~~[If tents are living areas, the tent body and screens must be in good repair. Effective October 1, 2000 tents must be flame-resistant material or treated with flame-retardant. The tents must have adequate screens to effectively keep out flies and mosquitos. Do not use tents for housing between the months of October through May.]~~

~~[Provide beds, bunks or cots for each occupant and suitable storage facilities, such as wall cabinets or shelves, for each occupant or family unit.]~~

~~[Effective October 1, 2000, the camp operator must provide a mattress or pad for each bed or bunk. The beds or bunk must keep the mattress or pad at least 6 inches off the floor.]~~

~~[If you provide foam pads, they must be thicker than 2 inches.]~~

~~[Do not provide uncovered foam pads.]~~

~~[Mattresses or pads furnished by the camp operator must be clean, in good repair and free from insects and parasites.]~~

~~[Fumigate mattresses or pads, used uncovered, or treat with an effective insecticide before each season's occupancy. If you provide covers, clean them before each season's occupancy.]~~

~~[Store mattresses or pads in a clean, dry place.]~~

~~[Space the beds, bunks or cots so that there is enough room to allow for rapid and safe exiting during an emergency.]~~

~~[NOTE: Nothing in this standard prohibits "banking" elevated floors with earth or other suitable material around the outside walls in areas subject to extreme low temperatures.]~~

~~[Each room without double bunk beds must have at least 50 square feet of floor space per employee and at least one half of the floor area must have a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet, with the following exceptions:]~~

~~[If employees are members of the same nuclear family (defined as a mother and father, their combined children and grandparents), provide space as follows:]~~

~~[Full space for the first employee over twelve.]~~

~~[3/4 space for each additional occupant over twelve, whether or not they are an employee.]~~

~~[1/2 space for children under twelve, whether or not they are an employee.]~~

~~[In rooms where workers cook, live, and sleep provide at least 60 square feet of floor space per occupant. Where the same nuclear family is living apply the adjustments from (A) above.]~~

~~[In housing and related facilities built after August 1, 1975 where workers cook, live, and sleep provide at least 100 square feet per occupant. Where the same nuclear family is living apply the adjustments from (A) above.]~~

~~[In rooms used for sleeping only, where there are double bunk beds, provide 40 square feet per occupant. Do not use triple bunks.]~~

~~REQUIRED FLOOR SPACE PER OCCUPANT
(Square Feet)~~

~~WORKERS COOK, LIVE & SLEEP~~

Occupants' Classification	Sleeping Purposes Only		(w/ or w/o Bunk Bds)	
	Bunk Beds Used	Bunk Beds Not Used	Construct ed Before 8/75	Construct ed After 8/75
Nonrelated Occupants	40	50	60	100
Members of the same nuclear family, 1st member over 12 years of age		50	60	100
Additional member		38	45	-75
Children below 12 years of age		25	30	-50

~~[Provide separate private sleeping areas for each sex and for each family.]~~

~~[Provide a window or skylight that opens directly to the outside, except where there is mechanical or other ventilation, for each habitable room. Windows that meet the requirements of fire exits are also acceptable for ventilation.]~~

~~[Before occupancy clean all living areas and eliminate any rodents, insects, and animal parasites.]~~

~~[Fire Protection.]~~

~~[All fires must be in equipment designed for that use. Do not allow open fires within 25 feet of structures.]~~

~~[Effective October 1, 2000, each season, at the time of initial occupancy, each living area must have a working approved smoke detector.]~~

~~[NOTE: The camp operator is not responsible for daily maintenance of the detector nor the actions of occupants that defeat its function.]~~

~~[Provide fire extinguishing equipment in a readily accessible place, not more than 50 feet from each housing unit. The equipment must provide protection equal to a 2A:10BC rated extinguisher.]~~

~~[NOTE: Hoses are acceptable substitutes for extinguishers only if the water supply is constant and reliable. Hoses must be immediately available for firefighting use.]~~

~~[All living areas with more than one room, built before December 15, 1989, with one door, except tents, vehicles, and trailer houses owned by the occupants, must have, in addition to a door, a window in each sleeping room that can be an exit in case of fire.]~~

~~[This window must have an openable space at least 24 inches by 24 inches, nominal.]~~

~~[The lowest portion of the opening must be less than 48 inches above the floor.]~~

~~[This window must open directly to the outdoors and be readily openable by the occupants from inside without breaking the glass.]~~

~~[This window must be in a room other than the room with the outside door. Label the window as an emergency exit.]~~

~~[Living areas built on or after December 15, 1989 must meet the requirements for emergency exits in applicable rules of the Oregon Building Codes Division including the following:]~~

~~[Required emergency exit windows in sleeping rooms must have a clear net opening of at least 5.7 square feet, minimum vertical opening of 22 inches and minimum horizontal opening of 20 inches.]~~

~~[NOTE: Construct and maintain all living areas in labor housing and related facilities to comply with other applicable local and state laws and regulations in effect at the time of construction or remodel.]~~

~~[A second story must have at least two exits when the occupant load is 10 or more.~~

~~[Comply with the Oregon State Building Code.]~~

~~[Occupants on floors above the second story and in basements must have access to at least two separate exits from the floor or basement as required by the Uniform Building Code.]~~

~~[Cooking, Eating, and Dining Facilities.]~~

~~[Central cooking or food preparation facilities must have the following and each living area with an area for use as a kitchen and eating area must have the following:]~~

~~[A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below 45 degrees F.]~~

~~[A stove or hot plate large enough to serve the intended number of occupants. If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire-resistant material.]~~

~~[NOTE: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.]~~

~~[There must be no liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside any occupied building. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.]~~

~~[Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas must be made of or finished with smooth, nonabsorbent, cleanable material; and]~~

~~[A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.]~~

~~[The refrigerator and stove or hot plate must always be in working condition. Clean the facilities before each occupancy.]~~

~~[First Aid.]~~

~~[OAR 437-002-0161, Medical and First Aid, applies to all labor housing and related facilities. This rule includes requirements for first aid supplies an emergency medical plan and a plan of communication.]~~

~~[NOTE: Division 2/K requires all employees about the first aid requirements and emergency medical plans. If employees' native language is other than English, this must be taken into account in meeting this requirement.]~~

~~[Access to ORS and OAR. Those wishing access to any of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) or Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) referenced here, may contact the OR-OSHA Central Office or nearest Field Office.]~~

~~[Closure and Alternative Housing.]~~

~~[The operator of agricultural labor housing must provide replacement lodging without charge to the occupants if a government agency with the authority to enforce building, health or safety standards declares the housing or facilities to be uninhabitable and orders them vacated.]~~

~~[The operator must provide replacement lodging for seven consecutive days from the time the housing was closed or until the closing agency allows the original housing to reopen, whichever is shorter.]~~

~~[Replacement lodging must meet or exceed the health and safety standards of Oregon OSHA. OR-OSHA must approve the location of the replacement housing before employees are sent to it.]~~

~~[Operators must arrange for replacement lodging not later than the end of the day the original housing closes or another date designated by the closing agency.]~~

~~[Post the address of the replacement housing:]~~

~~[Not later than the end of the day the original housing closes.]~~

~~[In a place convenient to affected workers.]~~

~~[In all languages spoken by the occupants.]~~

~~[The posting in (e) above must state that the replacement housing is free to occupants of the closed housing.]~~

~~[The operator must give Oregon OSHA a list of names of the occupants and the location of the replacement housing, for each.]~~

~~[When the cause of the closure is beyond the control of the agricultural labor housing operator, sections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g) above do not apply. To determine whether the cause of closure was beyond the control of the operator, Oregon OSHA will consider these circumstances, including but not limited to:]~~

~~[Whether the cause of the closure is a natural disaster;]~~

~~[Whether the circumstances leading to the closure were known or should have been known to the operator;]~~

~~[Whether operator diligence could have avoided the circumstances leading to the closure.]~~

~~[Agricultural labor housing occupants entitled to temporary replacement housing under this rule must accept or reject that housing when the original housing closes. These rules do not obligate operators to reimburse displaced occupants for housing they obtain without the operator's knowledge or consent.]~~

~~[The operator is responsible for replacement lodging only for as many people as occupied the original closed housing. When an occupant rejects the replacement housing, the operator has no obligation to reimburse that occupant for other replacement housing.]~~

~~[Oregon OSHA may issue a citation and assess a monetary penalty for violation of these rules as in ORS 654.071 and 654.086.]~~

Division 4/J, Agriculture/Work Environment

437-004-1120 Agricultural Labor Housing and Related Facilities.

(1) Application.

(a) These rules apply to any ~~[agricultural labor housing and related facilities defined in OAR 437-004-1120(4).]~~ **place, or area of land, where there are living areas, manufactured or prefabricated homes or dwellings or other housing provided by a farmer, farm labor contractor, agricultural employer or other person in connection with the recruitment of workers on an agricultural establishment.**

(b) These rules apply to any type of labor housing and related facilities together with the tract of land, established, or to be established, operated or maintained for housing workers with or without families whether or not ~~[fees are]~~ **rent is** paid or collected.

(c) ~~[These rules apply to, but are not limited to, tents, frame construction housing, manufactured and prefabricated structures defined in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS).]~~ Manufactured dwellings **and homes** must comply with specifications for construction of sleeping places, unless they comply with ORS 446.155 to 446.185 and OAR 918-500-0020(2) that have the requirements and specifications for sanitation and safety design for manufactured dwellings.

(d) These rules apply to housing given to, rented, leased to or otherwise provided to employees for use while employed and provided **or allowed** either by the employer, a representative of the employer or a housing operator.

(e) These rules, unless otherwise stated, apply to all occupants of the labor housing and facilities.

(f) These rules apply to all labor housing sites owned, operated, or allowed to operate on property under the jurisdiction of any state or municipal authority.

(g) Violations relating to the occupants' personal housekeeping practices ~~[for issues in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 18]~~ **in facilities that are not common use** will not result in citations to the employer.

(h) For the purposes of OAR 437-004-1120, labor contractors as defined in ORS 658.405 are employers.

(2) ~~[Exemptions.]~~ **These rules do not apply to:**

(a) ~~[Housing including tents, vehicles, manufactured and prefabricated structures owned or provided by employees for their own use are not subject to these rules. When the employee provides their own housing, the housing operator is responsible for the provision and maintenance of all other services in this standard.]~~ **hotels or motels that provide similar housing commercially to the public on the same terms as they do to workers.**

(b) ~~[These rules do not apply to]~~ accommodations subject to licensing as manufactured dwelling parks, organizational camps, traveler's accommodations or recreation vehicle parks **and open to the general public on the same terms.**

(c) ~~[M]~~ **manufactured [structures] homes or dwellings** being moved regularly from place to place because of the work ~~[are exempt from these rules]~~ when at parks or camps meant for parking mobile vehicles **and open to the general public on the same terms.**

(3) ~~[Scope. These rules apply to any labor housing and related facilities defined in (4) below used in relationship to agricultural employment.]~~ **Charging occupants for required services. Operators may not charge for services required by this rule (OAR437-004-1120). This prohibits pay-per-use toilets, pay-per-use bathing facilities or any other method of paying for individual service requirements.**

(4) Definitions.

Clean means the absence of soil or dirt or removal of soil or dirt by washing, sweeping, clearing away, or any method appropriate to the material at hand.

Common use facilities are those for use by occupants of more than one housing unit or by occupants of dormitory-style housing.

Common use cooking and eating facility is a shared area for occupants to store, prepare, cook, and eat their own food.

Dining hall is an eating place with food furnished by and prepared under the direction of the operator for consumption, with or without charge, of the occupants.

~~[Division means the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health (OR-OSHA) Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.]~~

Facility means a living area, drinking water installation, toilet installation, sewage disposal installation, food handling installation, or other installation required for compliance with the labor housing and related facility rules.

Garbage means food wastes, food packaging materials or any refuse that has been in contact with food stuffs.

Housing site is a place where there are living areas.

~~[Labor housing and related facilities (formerly called a farm worker camp, farm labor camp, labor camp) — Any place, or area of land, where there are living areas, manufactured or prefabricated structures or other housing provided by a farmer, farm labor contractor, agricultural employer or other person in connection with the recruitment of workers on an agricultural establishment.]~~

Livestock operation is any place, establishment or facility with pens or other enclosures in which livestock is kept for purposes including, but not limited to, feeding, milking, slaughter, watering, weighing, sorting, receiving, and shipping. Livestock operations include, among other things, dairy farms, corrals, slaughterhouses, feedlots, and stockyards. Operations where livestock can roam on a pasture over a distance are outside this definition.

Living area is any room, structure, shelter, tent, manufactured **home or dwelling** or prefabricated structure, vehicle or other place housing one or more persons.

~~[Local public health administrator is the administrator defined in ORS 431.418 for the county or district where there is labor housing and related facilities.]~~

~~[Manufactured structure is:]~~

~~[recreational vehicle (includes park trailers)—a vehicle with or without motive power, designed for human temporary occupancy during recreational, seasonal or emergency use. Gross floor area is not more than 400 square feet when set up.]~~

~~[**M**Manufactured dwelling [-] **is** a residential trailer, **built before January 1, 1962**, for movement on the highway, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities; [- Constructed before January 1, 1962.] [O]**or**, a mobile home, constructed for movement on the highway, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, **built** [-Constructed] between January 1, 1962 and June 15, 1976 and **meeting** [~~met~~] the requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction.~~

~~[**M**Manufactured home [-] **is** a structure built for movement on the highway that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities and is used as a residence. Built **on or after June 15, 1976** to comply with federal manufactured housing standards and regulations in effect at the time of construction. [These homes were built on or after June 15, 1976.] More information on these definitions is in ORS 446.003(26).~~

Operator means any person or company that operates labor housing and/or related facilities.

Potable water is water meeting the bacteriological and other requirements of the ~~[Oregon]~~ **Public Health Division of the Oregon Department of Human Services** .

Prefabricated structure means a building or subassembly which has been in whole or substantial part manufactured or assembled using closed construction at an off-site location to be wholly or partially assembled on-site; but does not include a manufactured ~~[structure]~~ **home or dwelling**. Prefabricated structures are manufactured in accordance with the Oregon state building code and rules adopted by the Building Codes Division **of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services** in OAR 918-674.

Privy is the same as outhouse or pit toilet but is not the same as portable toilets.

Recyclable material means containers that are returnable for refund of a deposit or materials gathered as part of a recycling program.

Refuse includes waste materials such as paper, metal, discarded items, as well as debris, litter and trash.

Sanitary means free from agents that may be injurious to health.

Sewage means the water-carried human and animal wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such ground-water infiltration, surface waters, or industrial wastes as may be present.

~~[Single isolated dwelling means one dwelling unit, apart from those of the owners/operators of an agricultural establishment.]~~

Toilet room is a room in or on the premises of any labor housing, with toilet facilities for use by employees and occupants of that housing.

(5) Housing registration requirements.

~~(a) [The following are not labor housing required to be registered with OR-OSHA:~~

~~(A) A single isolated dwelling occupied solely by members of the same family, or by five or fewer unrelated persons; or~~

~~(B) A hotel or motel that provides similar housing commercially to the public on the same terms as it does to workers.~~

~~NOTE: This note is to show where the registration rules originated. ORS 658.705(7) "Farm worker camp" means any place or area of land where sleeping places, manufactured structures or other housing is provided by a farmer, farm labor contractor, employer or any other person in connection with the recruitment or employment of workers to work in the production and harvesting of farm crops or in the reforestation of lands, as described in ORS 658.405. "Farmworker camp" does not include:]~~

~~[(a) A single isolated dwelling occupied solely by members of the same family, or by five or fewer unrelated individuals; or~~

~~(b) A hotel or motel which provides housing with the same characteristics on a commercial basis to the general public on the same terms and conditions as housing is provided to such workers.]~~ **ORS 658.705 requires the operator of Agricultural**

Labor Housing and Related Facilities to register such housing with Oregon OSHA as in (b) below, except the following:

(A) housing occupied solely by members of the same family,

(B) housing occupied by five or fewer unrelated persons, and

(C) housing on operations that do not produce or harvest farm crops

(Oregon OSHA considers "production of crops" to mean production of farm crops for sale")

(b) Each year, before occupancy, the operator or employer must register ~~[all labor housing and related facilities with OR-OSHA as set out below, except those as in (a) above. Follow these mandatory steps:]~~ **agricultural labor housing and related facilities with Oregon OSHA as set out below.**

(A) The operator must contact O~~[R-]~~**regon** OSHA at least 45 days before the first day of operation or occupancy of the housing and related facilities. ~~[You will receive information with further instructions to follow.]~~

Instructions and additional information will come later by mail.

(B) If the housing and related facilities were not registered in the previous year, **the operator must** call O~~[R-]~~**regon** OSHA to request a consultation visit to the housing. O~~[R-]~~**regon** OSHA will register housing and related facilities not previously registered only after a pre-occupancy consultation that finds the housing or facility to be substantially in compliance with all applicable safety and health rules.

(C) If there were significant changes in the circumstances of the housing or facilities since the last registration, O~~[R-]~~**regon** OSHA may, at its discretion, refer the employer for a consultation prior to re-registering the housing and facilities.

(D) Once registered, the operator must display the registration certificate provided by O~~[R-]~~**regon** OSHA in a place frequented by employees. The operator must also provide and display a translation of the certificate in the language or languages used to communicate with employees.

(c) The Director **of the Department of Consumer and Business Services or designee** may revoke a labor housing and related facilities registration ~~[for the following reasons]~~ **if Oregon OSHA determines that any of the following apply:**

(A) ~~[Making]~~ **The application had** any negligent or willful material misrepresentation, or false statement ~~[in the application for registration].~~

(B) **The [C]conditions** under which the registration was accepted no longer exist or have changed~~[, or].~~

(C) ~~[OR-OSHA determines that]~~ ~~[t]~~**The housing and related facilities are not** substantially ~~[out of]~~ **in** compliance with the applicable safety and health rules.

(d) When Oregon OSHA revokes the registration of ~~[A]~~**agricultural** ~~[L]~~**labor** ~~[H]~~**housing** and ~~[R]~~**related** ~~[F]~~**facilities**, operators or their agents have 30 days to file a written appeal. ~~[Upon]~~**On** receipt of such appeal, the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services ~~[or a designee]~~ will hold a contested case hearing on that appeal under ORS 183.413, et seq.

(e) Any group or individual may protest the proposed registration, **continued registration** or renewal of any labor housing and related facilities **registration** under the following conditions:

(A) The signed and dated protest must be submitted in writing and received by the Director ~~[prior to]~~ **before** issuance of the registration or renewal.

(B) The protest must include the name, address and phone number of the individual or group filing it.

(C) The protest must clearly identify which housing and related facilities is the subject of the protest, including the exact physical location and name of the applicant.

(D) The protest must clearly state the facts and reasons for the protest. Such facts and reasons must be based on factors ~~[which]~~ **that** are within the scope ~~[of]~~ **of** ORS 654, **ORS 658.705 through 658.850** and any **relevant** regulations ~~[adopted thereunder]~~.

(E) When the above provisions are met, such group or individual may participate in the contested case as a party or limited party under OAR 137-~~003-0005~~.

(6) Site requirements.

(a) The grounds of labor housing and related facilities must be substantially free from waste water, sewage, garbage, recyclable material, refuse or noxious plants such as poison oak and poison ivy.

(b) During housing occupancy, grass, weeds and brush must be cut back at least 30 feet from buildings.

(c) All housing site land must have adequate drainage. The site must not be subject to flooding when occupied.

(d) Adequately dispose of the waste water and food waste under outside water hydrants.

~~[(e) Prevent or control the breeding of mosquitos, flies, and rodents in the immediate housing area and in the barns, pens, feed yards, or similar livestock or poultry areas within 200 feet of any labor housing and related facilities owned or under lawful control or supervision of the operator.]~~

~~[(f)e]~~ The operator of labor housing is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the housing and its facilities.

~~[(g)f]~~ Store all toxic materials such as pesticides, fertilizers, paints and solvents in a safe place.

~~[(h)g]~~ Do not leave empty pesticide containers such as drums, bags, cans, or bottles in the housing area.

(h) Prevent or control the breeding of mosquitoes, flies, and rodents in the immediate housing area and within 200 feet of any labor housing and related facilities owned or under lawful control or supervision of the operator.

(i) Do not ~~[allow]~~ **locate labor housing within 500 feet of livestock operations unless the employees** in the housing ~~[site during occupancy]~~ **are employed to tend or otherwise work with the animals. NOTE: This does not apply to animals owned by the housing occupants.**

(j) Provide electricity to all housing units ~~[in labor housing]~~ and related facilities. **Subdivision 4/S, Electricity applies to ALH**

~~(k) [All electrical wiring and lighting fixtures must comply with the Oregon state building code in effect at the time the work was done.]~~

~~[(A)]~~ Extension cords or plug strips must have circuit breaker or fuse protection either as part of the set or part of the building wiring.

(l) Facilities built or remodeled before December 15, 1989, must have a ceiling or wall-type electric light fixture in working order and at least one wall-type electrical outlet in every living area. Facilities built or remodeled after that date must comply with the code in effect at the time of construction or remodeling.

(m) Provide a ceiling or wall-type electric light in toilet rooms, lavatories, shower or bathing rooms, laundry rooms, hallways, stairways, the common eating area or other hazardous dark areas.

(n) Light privies either directly or indirectly from an outside light source.

(o) Provide enough light in corridors and walkways to allow safe travel at night.

(p) Each housing site must have its street numbers displayed to be easily visible to responding emergency vehicles on public highways or roads.

(q) The lowest point of wooden floor structures must be at least 12 inches above ground.

(7) Water supply.

(a) All domestic water furnished at labor housing and related facilities must conform to the standards of the [Oregon] **Public Health Division of the Oregon Department of Human Services.**

(A) The site water system must supply at least 15 psi at the outlet end of all water lines regardless of the number of outlets in use.

(b) Have a bacteriological analysis done on the water before occupancy and as often as needed to assure a potable water supply, except when the water comes from a community water system.

(c) Provide enough potable water in the labor housing area for drinking, hand washing, bathing and domestic use. An ample supply is at least 35 gallons of water per day per occupant.

~~[(A) Water for drinking and domestic use must be within 100 feet of each living area.]~~

(d) Arrange, construct and if necessary, periodically disinfect the water storage and distribution facilities to satisfactorily protect the water from contamination. Install all new plumbing in labor housing and related facilities to comply with the Oregon state building code.

(e) When potable water is not available in each dwelling unit, there must be a potable water source within 100 feet of each unit and there must be a working, clean drinking fountain for each 100 occupants or fraction thereof.

~~[(g)f] Post as, "Unsafe for drinking," non-potable water that is accessible to occupants. **The posting must be in the language of the camp occupants or with a universal symbol.**~~

~~[(h)g] Portable water containers with spigots and tight fitting lids are acceptable for providing and storing drinking water in the housing.~~

~~(A) These containers must be made of impervious non-toxic materials that protect the water from contamination.~~

~~(B) Wash and sanitize them at least every 7 days.~~

~~[(f) Drinking fountains at labor housing and related facilities must be angle-jet type with adequate water pressure.]~~

(~~h~~) Do not use containers such as barrels, pails or tanks that require dipping or pouring to get the water.

(~~e~~) Do not use cups, dippers or other utensils for common drinking purposes.

(j) Do not allow cross connection between a system furnishing water for drinking purposes and a non-potable supply.

(8) ~~Laundry~~ **Bathing**, hand washing, ~~toilet~~ **laundry**, and ~~bathing~~ **toilet** facilities – General.

(a) Provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water under pressure for all common use **bathing**, hand washing, ~~bathing,~~ and laundry facilities at all labor housing and related facilities.

(b) In installations with **bathing, laundry facilities, or** flush toilets, ~~lavatory, bathing, or laundry facilities,~~ the floor and walls must be of readily cleanable finish and impervious to moisture.

~~(c) Separate central bathing or toilet facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.~~

(~~c~~) All ~~individual or~~ common use **bathing, hand washing, and** laundry, ~~toilet facilities, portable toilets, privies, hand washing, and bathing~~ facilities must be clean, sanitary and operating properly.

(d) Buildings for common use bathing, hand washing, laundry, and toilet facilities must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.

[NOTE: See 437-004-1120(6)(l) for lighting requirements.]

(9) Bathing facilities.

(a) Provide ~~floor~~ drains in all showers to remove waste water. ~~(A)~~ Slope floors so they drain. ~~and d~~ Do not use slippery materials for flooring.

Note: Paragraph (b) is effective April 1, 2009. Until then the old ratio of 1 to 15 applies.

(b) Provide at least one shower head with hot and cold water under pressure for every ~~15~~ **10** occupants or fraction thereof ~~of each sex~~. ~~A plumbed-in bathtub will substitute for a shower head.~~

(A) ~~You may provide only one shower when housing a total of nine or less persons of both sexes.~~ Unisex shower[s] **rooms** are acceptable in the same ratios ~~if they have positive means to assure user privacy~~. **They must have working locks and provide privacy.**

(c) Separate common use bathing facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.

(~~e~~) Mark **separate sex** bathing facilities, **if provided**, ~~for each sex~~ with “women” and “men” in English and in the native language of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.

(10) Hand washing facilities.

Note: Paragraph (a) is effective April 1, 2009. Until then the old ratio of 1 to 15 applies.

(a) Provide at least one hand washing **sink or** basin with hot and cold water under pressure for every ~~[15]~~**6** occupants or fraction thereof. ~~[Locate them either adjacent to all toilet facilities or adjacent to the sleeping places.]~~ Each 24 linear inches of "trough" type sink with individual faucets counts as one basin. **When each living unit does not have hand washing facilities, locate common use facilities either close to the toilet facilities or close to the sleeping places.**

Note: Sinks in food preparation areas can count toward only half of this requirement.

(b) **In common use facilities,** ~~[D]~~**d**o not use a single common towel. If you provide paper towels, there must be a container for their disposal.

(11) Laundry facilities.

NOTE: Paragraph (a) is effective April 1, 2009. Until then the old rule applies.

~~[(a) When public laundry and drying facilities are not available within 5 miles, the housing must have readily accessible laundry and drying facilities.]~~

~~[(b)a] [Laundry facilities in the housing area must have]~~ **Provide laundry** trays, ~~[or]~~ tubs, **or machines with** plumbed ~~[with]~~ hot and cold water in the **combined** ratio of 1 for each ~~[25]~~**30** occupants **or each part of 30.**

~~[(c) Mechanical washers are optional in the ratio of 1 to 50 occupants with one laundry tray per 100 occupants.]~~

~~[(d)b] Provide clothes lines or drying facilities to serve the needs of the occupants. [Mechanical clothes dryers may be in the ratio of 1 per 50 occupants instead of clothes drying lines.]~~

(c) Laundry rooms must have drains to remove waste water.

(d) Each common use laundry room must have a slop sink.

(12) Toilet facilities.

(a) Locate toilet facilities in labor housing and related facilities within 200 feet from the living area that they serve.

(b) Locate toilets, chemical toilets, or urinals in rooms built for that purpose.

(c) Maintain a usable, unobstructed path or walkway free of weeds, debris, holes or standing water from each living area to the ~~[central]~~ **common use** toilet facilities.

(d) Provide at least one toilet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof for each ~~[sex]~~ **gender** in the labor housing. ~~[You may provide one toilet when housing a total of 9 or fewer persons of both sexes.]~~ **Toilets must assure privacy.**

~~[EXAMPLE: If you have 24 male employees and 3 female employees, you must have two toilets for the males and one for the females. If you provide unisex toilets, they must be lockable, and you would need two under the above example.]~~

(A) If urinals are in the toilet facility and where three or more toilets are required for men, one urinal substitutes for one toilet (24 inches of trough-type urinal equals one toilet), to a maximum of one-third of the total required toilets.

(B) Existing urinals must be non-absorbent, non-corrosive materials that have a smooth and cleanable finish. Urinals installed after the effective date of this standard must meet Oregon state building code.

(C) If there are no common use toilet facilities, calculate the required ratio without regard to gender.

(e) Clean common use toilet facilities daily or more often when needed to maintain sanitation.

(~~h~~f) Mark **separate sex** toilet facilities, **when provided**, [~~for each sex~~] with “women” and “men” in English and in the native language of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.

(~~f~~g) Ventilate all labor housing toilet rooms according to the Oregon state building code.

(h) Separate common use toilet facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.

(~~g~~i) Install privacy partitions between each individual toilet or toilet seat in multiple toilet facilities. The partitions may be less than the height of the room walls.

(A) The top of the partition must be not less than 6 feet from the floor and the bottom of the partition not more than 1-foot from the floor. The width of the partition must extend at least 1 1/2 feet beyond the front of the toilet seat.

(B) Provide a door or curtain so the toilet compartment is private.

(~~h~~j) Provide common use toilet facilities with toilet paper and holders or dispensers. Also provide disposal containers with lids.

(k) Do not allow obstruction of the path or access to a toilet room. If access is through another room, that room must not be lockable.

[NOTE: This rule does not apply to units occupied by a single family and that have their own bathrooms.]

(13) Portable toilets, chemical toilets and privies.

(a) The location and construction of privies must conform to **Oregon** Department of Environmental Quality standards.

(b) Privies must be **at least 100** [~~between 50 and 200~~] feet from any living area or any facility where food is prepared or served.

(c) Portable toilets and privies must have adequate lighting [~~either direct or indirect from an outside source~~].

(d) When in use, service portable and chemical toilets at least weekly or often enough to keep them from becoming a health hazard. Clean portable toilets, chemical toilets and privies at least daily.

(14) Sewage disposal and plumbing.

(a) Connect the sewer lines from the labor housing and related facilities to a community sewer system, a septic tank with subsurface disposal of the effluent, pit type privies or other sanitary means conforming to Department of Environmental Quality standards.

(b) Install all plumbing in labor housing and related facilities to comply with Department of Environmental Quality standards and the Oregon state building code.

(15) Garbage and refuse disposal outside of buildings.

NOTE: Recyclable material is not garbage or refuse referred to in this section (15).

~~[(a) Store all refuse and garbage in watertight containers that keep flies and rodents out.]~~

~~[(b)a] Keep refuse and garbage containers clean and in good repair.~~

~~[(e)b] Provide at least one 30-gallon or larger container per 15 occupants.~~

~~Containers must be [accessible to all occupants and never outside of the housing site]~~ **inside the housing site area and accessible to all occupants.**

~~[(e)c] Empty [common] garbage [and refuse containers at least once a week or when full]~~ **bins and dumpsters at least weekly during use, but always before they become a health hazard or full enough to interfere with full closing of the lid.**

(d) Empty common use cans and portable containers into a bin or dumpster, when full or twice weekly whichever is more frequent. Do not allow garbage on the ground.

(e) Keep all refuse and garbage containers covered and the garbage storage area clean to control flies and rodents.

(f) Do not burn any food, garbage or wet refuse.

(g) Dispose of garbage and refuse according to **Department of Environmental Quality** standards that govern the disposal of garbage, refuse and other solid wastes.

(16) Living areas.

(a) Keep all living areas, safe and in good repair structurally and stable on their foundations. They must provide shelter for the occupants against the elements and protect the occupants from ground and surface water as well as rodents and insects.

(b) The walls and roof must be tight and solid. Floors must be rigid and durable, with a smooth and cleanable finish in good repair. ~~[If tents are living areas, they must have wood, asphalt or concrete floors that are smooth and of tight construction.]~~

~~(c) [Living areas occupied during October through May must have heating equipment capable of keeping a temperature of at least 68 degrees F.~~

~~Equipment must comply with state fire, building and electrical regulations.]~~

For living areas without a working permanent heating system or heaters, the ALH operator must supply portable heaters at no cost to the occupant.

These heaters must be capable of keeping the temperature in the living area at a minimum of 68 degrees. Heaters must meet these requirements:

(A) Operate by electricity only.

(B) Not be the resistance, ribbon type nor any other type that uses a glowing element as the heat source.

(C) Have working safety devices installed by the manufacturer for the particular type heater.

(D) Be in good working order with no defects or alterations that make them unsafe.

(d) **Permanently installed** [S]solid fuel or gas fired heaters must meet the following:

(A) Install and vent any stoves or other sources of heat that use combustible fuel to prevent fire hazards and dangerous concentration of gases.

~~[(i) Portable heaters must be electric.]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves installed on or before December 15, 1989, must sit on a concrete slab, insulated metal sheet or other fire resistant material when used in a room with wood or other combustible flooring. Extend it at least 18 inches beyond the perimeter of the base of the stove.

~~[(iii)]~~ Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves must meet the manufacturer's specifications and the Oregon state building code in effect at the time of installation.

(B) Install fire resistant material on any wall or ceiling within 18 inches of a solid or liquid fuel stove or a stove pipe. Provide a vented metal collar around the stovepipe, or vent passing through a wall, ceiling, floor or roof or combustible material.

(C) Heating systems with automatic controls must cut off the fuel supply on failure or interruption of the flame or ignition, or when they exceed a pre-determined safe temperature or pressure.

(D) All gas appliances and gas piping must comply with the Oregon state building code in effect at time of installation and the manufacturer's instructions.

(E) Do not locate stoves~~[-, portable heaters or combustion heaters]~~ so they block escape from a sleeping place.

(e) Provide screens of at least 16 mesh on the doors and windows of the living area~~[-when flies or mosquitos are present]~~. All screen doors must be tight-fitting, in good repair, and self-closing.

~~[(f) If tents are living areas, the tent body and screens must be in good repair. Effective October 1, 2000, tents must be flame resistant material or treated with flame retardant. The tents must have adequate screens to effectively keep out flies and mosquitos. Do not use tents for housing between the months of October through May.]~~

~~[(g)]~~ Provide beds, bunks or cots for each occupant and suitable storage facilities, such as wall cabinets or shelves, for each occupant or family unit.

(A) [~~Effective October 1, 2000, the camp operator must provide a mattress or pad for each bed or bunk. The beds or bunks must keep the mattress or pad at least 6 inches off the floor.~~] **The camp operator must provide a mattress or pad for each bed or bunk.**

(i) If you provide foam pads, they must be thicker than 2 inches.

(ii) Do not provide uncovered foam pads.

(iii) Mattresses or pads must not sit on the floor.

(iv) The sleeping surface must be at least 12 inches above the floor.

([h]g) Mattresses or pads furnished by the camp operator must be clean, in good repair, and free from insects and parasites.

(A) Fumigate mattresses or pads, used uncovered, or treat with an effective insecticide before each season's occupancy. If you provide covers, clean them before each season's occupancy.

(B) Store mattresses or pads in a clean, dry place.

([i]h) Space the beds, bunks or cots so that there is enough room to allow for rapid and safe exiting during an emergency.

[~~NOTE: Nothing in this standard prohibits "banking" elevated floors with earth or other suitable material around the outside walls in areas subject to extreme low temperatures.~~]

Note: Do not count children 2 years old and younger when calculating square footage requirements in paragraphs (i), (j), (k), and (l).

(i) In living areas built after August 1, 1975, where workers cook, live, and sleep, provide at least 100 square feet per occupant.

~~(j) Each room without double bunk beds must have at least 50 square feet of floor space per employee and at least one half of the floor area must have a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet, with the following exceptions:~~

~~(A) If employees are members of the same nuclear family (defined as a mother and father, their combined children and grandparents), provide space as follows:~~

~~(i) Full space for the first employee over 12.~~

~~(ii) 3/4 space for each additional occupant over 12, whether or not they are an employee.~~

~~(iii) 1/2 space for children under 12, whether or not they are an employee.~~

~~(B) In rooms where workers cook, live, and sleep provide at least 60 square feet of floor space per occupant. Where the same nuclear family is living apply the adjustments from (A) above.~~

~~(C) In housing and related facilities built after August 1, 1975, where workers cook, live, and sleep provide at least 100 square feet per occupant. Where the same nuclear family is living apply the adjustments from (A) above.]~~

(j) In living areas built before August 1, 1975, where workers cook, live and sleep, provide at least 60 square feet per occupant.

(k) Each sleeping room without double bunk beds must have at least 50 square feet of floor space per employee. Where there are double bunk beds, provide 40 square feet per occupant. Do not use triple bunks. NOTE: When a sleeping room is part of a living area, the square footage of the sleeping rooms counts as part of the living area requirement.

(l) Beginning on January 1, 2018 all agricultural labor housing, where workers cook, live and sleep in the same area, must provide 100 square feet per occupant.

(m) For units built after April 3, 1980 at least one-half the required floor space in each living area must have a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet. Floor space with a ceiling height less than 5 feet does not count toward the minimum required floor space.

(n) Beginning on January 1, 2018 only areas with a 7 foot ceiling height will count toward the required square footage of any living or sleeping area.

~~[(k) In rooms used for sleeping only, where there are double bunk beds, provide 40 square feet per occupant. Do not use triple bunks.]~~

Required Floor Space Per Occupant (Square Feet) Workers Cook, Live & Sleep				
Occupants' Classification	Sleeping Purposes Only		(w/ or w/o Bunk Beds)	
	Bunk Beds Used	Bunk Beds Not Used	Construct ed Before 8/75	Construct ed After 8/75
Non-related Occupants	40	50	60	100
Members of the same nuclear family, 1st member over 12 years of age		50	60	100
Additional member		38	45	75
Children below 12 years of age		25	30	50

~~[(f) Provide separate private sleeping areas for unrelated persons of each sex and for each family unit.~~

Note: Paragraph (p) is effective April 1, 2009.

~~[(m) Provide a window or skylight that opens directly to the outside, except where there is mechanical or other ventilation, for each habitable room. Windows that meet the requirements of fire exits are also acceptable for ventilation.]~~

(p) Provide windows or skylights with a total area equal to at least 10 percent of the required floor area. At least one-half (nominal) the total required window or skylight area must be openable to the outside. Adequate mechanical ventilation may substitute for openable window space. Not more than one-half the required space can be met with skylights. Openable, screened windows in doors count toward this requirement.

([A]g) Before occupancy clean all living areas and eliminate any rodents, insects, and animal parasites.

(17) Fire protection.

(a) All fires must be in equipment designed for that use. Do not allow open fires within 25 feet of structures.

(b) ~~[Effective October 1, 2000, e]~~ Each season, at the time of initial occupancy, each living area must have a working approved smoke detector.

NOTE: The camp operator is not responsible for daily maintenance of the detector [A] or the actions of occupants that defeat its function.

(c) Provide fire extinguishing equipment in a readily accessible place, not more than 50 feet from each housing unit. The equipment must provide protection equal to a 2A:10BC rated extinguisher.

NOTE: Hoses are acceptable substitutes for extinguishers only if the water supply is constant and reliable. Hoses must be immediately available for firefighting use.

(d) All living areas with more than one room, built before December 15, 1989, with one door, ~~[except tents, vehicles, and trailer houses owned by the occupants,]~~ must have, in addition to a door, a window in each sleeping room that can be an exit in case of fire.

(A) This window must have an openable space at least 24 inches by 24 inches, nominal.

(B) The lowest portion of the opening must be less than 48 inches above the floor.

(C) This window must open directly to the outdoors and be readily openable by the occupants from inside without breaking the glass.

(D) ~~[This window must be in a room other than the room with the outside door.]~~ Label the **escape** window as an emergency exit.

(e) Living areas built on or after December 15, 1989, must meet the requirements for emergency exits in applicable rules of the ~~[Oregon]~~ Building Codes Division **of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services**, including the following:

(A) Required emergency exit windows in sleeping rooms must have a clear net opening of at least 5.7 square feet, minimum vertical opening of 22 inches and minimum horizontal opening of 20 inches.

NOTE: Construct and maintain all living areas in labor housing and related facilities to comply with other applicable local and state laws and regulations in effect at the time of construction or remodel.

(f) A second story must have at least two exits when its occupant load is 10 or more. Comply with the ~~[Uniform]~~ **Oregon State** Building Code.

(g) Occupants on floors above the second story and in basements must have access to at least two separate exits from the floor or basement as required by the Oregon State Building Code.

(18) **Common use** ~~[C]~~**cooking** ~~[,]~~ **and** ~~[, and dining]~~ **facilities and equipment.**

(a) ~~[Central]~~ **When provided, common use cooking or food preparation facilities or equipment** must have the following ~~[and each living area with an area for use as a kitchen and eating area must have the following]:~~

(A) A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below ~~[45]~~**41** degrees F.

(B) A minimum equivalent of two cooking burners for every 10 persons or part thereof or 2 families, whichever requires the most burners.

~~[(B)i] [A stove or hot plate large enough to serve the intended number of occupants.]~~ If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire-resistant material.

NOTE: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.

(C) ~~[There must be n]~~**No** liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside any occupied building. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.

(D) Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas must be made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent, cleanable material; and

(E) A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.

~~[(F)b] [The r]~~**R**efrigerators **s** and stoves **s** or hot plates **s** must always be in working condition.

(c) Clean the facilities **and equipment** before each occupancy.

(d) Common use kitchen and dining areas must be separate from all sleeping quarters. There can be no direct opening between kitchen or dining areas and any living or sleeping area.

(e) If the operator becomes aware of or has reason to suspect that anybody preparing, cooking or serving food has a communicable disease as listed in paragraph (22), the operator must bar them from the cooking facility until the disease is no longer communicable.

(f) Buildings must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.

(19) Dining halls and equipment.

(a) When provided, dining halls or equipment must have the following:

(A) A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below 41 degrees F.

(B) A minimum equivalent of two cooking burners for every 10 persons or part thereof, 2 families whichever requires the most burners.

(i) If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire resistant material.

NOTE: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.

(C) No liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside any occupied building. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.

(D) Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas must be made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent, cleanable material; and

(E) A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.

(b) Refrigerators and stoves or hot plates must always be in working condition.

(c) Clean the facilities and equipment before each occupancy.

(d) Common use kitchen and dining areas must be separate from all sleeping quarters. There can be no direct opening between kitchen or dining areas and any living or sleeping area.

(e) If the operator becomes aware of or has reason to suspect that anybody preparing, cooking or serving food has a communicable disease as listed in paragraph (22), the operator must bar them from the cooking facility until the disease is no longer communicable.

(f) Buildings must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.

(g) The facility must comply with the 2005 edition of the FDA Food Code. NOTE: Follow Division 4, Agriculture when it differs from the FDA Food Code. The code is available at: <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/foodcode.html> or contact the Oregon OSHA Resource Center at 800-922-2689 or in Salem 503-378-3272.

(20) Single Unit Cooking Facilities.

(a) When provided, single unit cooking, eating and dining facilities or equipment must have the following:

(A) A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below 41 degrees F.

(B) A minimum equivalent of two burners for cooking for every 10 persons or part thereof, or 2 families, whichever requires the most burners.

(i) If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire resistant material.

NOTE: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.

(C) No liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.

(D) Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent, cleanable material.

(E) A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.

(F) A refrigerator and stove or hot plate in working condition.

(b) Clean the facilities before each occupancy.

([19]21) First aid. OAR 437-004-1305, Medical and First Aid, applies to all labor housing and related facilities. This rule includes requirements for first aid supplies, an emergency medical plan and a plan of communication.

NOTE: Division 4/K requires all employees know about the first aid requirements and emergency medical plans. If employees' native language is other than English, this must be taken into account in meeting this requirement.

(22) Disease Reporting. The camp operator must comply with OAR 333-018-0000, Who Must Report and OAR 333-018-0015, What To Report And When :

333-018-0000 Who Must Report

(1) Each Health Care Provider knowing of or attending a case or suspected case of any of the diseases, infections, or conditions listed in OAR 333-018-0015 shall report such cases as specified. Where no Health Care Provider is in attendance, any individual knowing of such a case shall report in a similar manner.

333-018-0015 What to Report and When

(4) Reportable diseases, infections, microorganisms, and conditions, and the time frames within which they must be reported are as follows:

(a) Immediately, day or night: *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax); *Clostridium botulinum* (botulism); *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (diphtheria); Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and infection by SARS-coronavirus; *Yersinia pestis* (plague); intoxication caused by marine microorganisms or their byproducts (for example, paralytic shellfish poisoning, domoic acid intoxication, ciguatera, scombroid); any known or suspected common-source Outbreaks; any Uncommon Illness of Potential Public Health Significance.

(b) Within 24 hours (including weekends and holidays): *Haemophilus influenzae* (any invasive disease; for laboratories, any isolation or identification from a normally sterile site); measles (rubeola); *Neisseria meningitidis* (any invasive disease; for laboratories, any isolation or identification from a normally sterile site); Pesticide Poisoning; poliomyelitis; *rabies* (human or animal); rubella; *Vibrio* (all species).

(c) Within one Local Public Health Authority working day: *Bordetella pertussis* (pertussis); *Borrelia* (relapsing fever, Lyme disease); *Brucella* (brucellosis); *Campylobacter* (campylobacteriosis); *Chlamydomphila* (*Chlamydia*) *psittaci* (psittacosis); *Chlamydia trachomatis* (chlamydiosis; lymphogranuloma venereum); *Clostridium tetani* (tetanus); *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever); *Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease* and other transmissible spongiform encephalopathies; *Cryptosporidium* (cryptosporidiosis); *Cyclospora cayetanensis* (cyclosporiasis); *Escherichia coli* (Shiga-toxicogenic, including *E. coli* O157 and other serogroups); *Francisella tularensis* (tularemia); *Giardia* (giardiasis); *Haemophilus ducreyi* (chancroid); *hantavirus*; hepatitis A; hepatitis B (acute or chronic infection); hepatitis C; hepatitis D (delta); HIV infection (does not apply to anonymous testing) and AIDS; *Legionella* (legionellosis); *Leptospira* (leptospirosis); *Listeria monocytogenes* (listeriosis); mumps; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* (tuberculosis); *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (gonococcal infections); pelvic inflammatory disease (acute, non-gonococcal); *Plasmodium* (malaria); *Rickettsia* (all species: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus, others); *Salmonella* (salmonellosis, including typhoid); *Shigella* (shigellosis); *Taenia solium* (including

cysticercosis and undifferentiated Taenia infections); *Treponema pallidum* (syphilis); *Trichinella* (trichinosis); *Yersinia* (other than pestis); any infection that is typically arthropod vector-borne (for example: Western equine encephalitis, Eastern equine encephalitis, St. Louis encephalitis, dengue, West Nile fever, yellow fever, California encephalitis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, Kyasanur Forest disease, Colorado tick fever, etc.); human bites by any other mammal; CD4 cell count < 200/ l (mm3) or CD4 proportion of total lymphocytes < 14%; hemolytic uremic syndrome.

(d) Within 7 days: Suspected Lead Poisoning (for laboratories; this includes all blood lead tests performed on persons with suspected lead poisoning).

([20]23) Access to ORS and OAR. Those wishing access to any of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) or Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) referenced here, may contact the O[~~R-~~]regon OSHA [~~Central Office~~] [Resource Center] in Salem or the nearest Oregon OSHA Field Office.

([24]24) Closure and alternative housing.

(a) The operator of agricultural labor housing must provide replacement lodging without charge to the occupants if a government agency with the authority to enforce building, health or safety standards declares the housing or facilities to be uninhabitable and orders them vacated.

(b) The operator must provide replacement lodging for 7 consecutive days from the time the housing was closed or until the closing agency allows the original housing to reopen, whichever is shorter.

(c) Replacement lodging must meet or exceed the health and safety standards of Oregon OSHA. O[~~R-~~]regon OSHA must approve the location of the replacement housing before employees are sent to it.

(d) Operators must arrange for replacement lodging not later than the end of the day the original housing closes or another date designated by the closing agency.

(e) Post the address of the replacement housing:

(A) Not later than the end of the day the original housing closes.

(B) In a place convenient to affected workers.

(C) In all languages spoken by the occupants.

(f) The posting in (e) above must state that the replacement housing is free to occupants of the closed housing.

(g) The operator must give Oregon OSHA a list of names of the occupants and the location of the replacement housing, for each.

(h) When the cause of the closure is beyond the control of the agricultural labor housing operator, sections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g) above do not apply. To determine whether the cause of closure was beyond the control of the operator, Oregon OSHA will consider these circumstances, including but not limited to:

(A) Whether the cause of the closure is a natural disaster;

- (B) Whether the circumstances leading to the closure were known or should have been known to the operator;
- (C) Whether operator diligence could have avoided the circumstances leading to the closure.

(i) Agricultural labor housing occupants entitled to temporary replacement housing under this rule must accept or reject that housing when the original housing closes. These rules do not obligate operators to reimburse displaced occupants for housing they obtain without the operator's knowledge or consent.

(A) The operator is responsible for replacement lodging only for as many people as occupied the original closed housing. When an occupant rejects the replacement housing, the operator has no obligation to reimburse that occupant for other replacement housing.

(j) Oregon OSHA may issue a citation and assess a monetary penalty for violation of these rules as in ORS 654.071 and 654.086.

~~[NOTE: Rules on Field Sanitation are in 4/J, OAR 437-004-1110, Field Sanitation.]~~

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f. 8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2000, f. 5/18/00, ef. 6/1/00.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2008, f. 3/21/08, ef. 5/1/08.