

## 20—Industrial Sanitation and Personnel Facilities

TABLE 20-C  
LAVATORIES PER EMPLOYEE

| <i>Type of Employment</i>                                                    | <i>Number of Employees</i> | <i>Minimum Number of Lavatories</i>                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Nonindustrial—Office buildings, public buildings, and similar establishments | 1—15                       | 1                                                     |
|                                                                              | 16—35                      | 2                                                     |
|                                                                              | 36—60                      | 3                                                     |
|                                                                              | 61—90                      | 4                                                     |
|                                                                              | 91—125                     | 5                                                     |
|                                                                              | Over 125                   | 1 additional fixture for each additional 45 employees |
| Industrial—factories, warehouses, loft buildings, and similar establishments | 1—100                      | 1 fixture for each 10 employees                       |
|                                                                              | more than 100              | 1 fixture for each additional 15 employees            |

From OSHA Regulations, § 1910.141(d)(2)

is better to have these facilities in a single building centrally located or in several buildings near the work areas

All washing facilities should be maintained in a sanitary condition. Each lavatory should have hot and cold water, or at least must have tepid running water, and hand soap or similar cleansing agent.

Washrooms and locker rooms should be well ventilated, kept warm and comfortable, and at 50 percent relative humidity. The heating equipment should be so installed as to protect against burns and it should comply with state codes.

The floors of washrooms and locker rooms should be of nonabsorbent material such as glazed brick, tile, or concrete. The floor material should be continued up into the walls as a cove for at least 6 in. before there is a joint. The walls should then be connected to the floor cove with a tight joint and should be impervious to water to a height of at least 5 ft.

Flooring material should be selected for durability and sanitation and to minimize the hazard of slipping and falling. Terrazzo,

tile, marble, and polished concrete floor surfaces are particularly hazardous when wet. For safety with such floors, a rigid cleaning and mopping schedule must be maintained to keep them dry when they are in use.

Concrete floors can be made much less hazardous by covering the surface with a finishing layer of abrasive grain concrete. Abrasive strips may be helpful on old concrete floors, which have been worn smooth. Ceramic tiles with a nonskid, nonabsorbent, and watertight surface, are also available.

A floor should frequently be inspected for watertightness. Leaky floors cause damage to joists and other structural members of the building, and, if organic materials collect in them, may attract vermin. Worn wood or concrete floors may be covered with a plastic material to obtain a watertight surface.

Lavatories should be available in accordance with Table 20-C. A lavatory (wash basin), 24 in. of trough (wash sink), and 20 in. of circular basin are considered equivalent fixtures if there are water outlets (preferably a mixing faucet) at each space. In industries where workers need additional