

FIG 39-2 – Fountains should be conveniently located so that employees can maintain their daily water intake

tainers of salt tablets at the drinking fountains, with instructions posted nearby, or to supply the fountains with dilute (0 9 per cent) salt solution Use of salt tablets is essential on heavy, hot jobs where salt loss from perspiration can lead to heat cramps

Some workers may be on salt-restricted diets, but they will have already been warned about their own salt requirements and are not likely to be doing heavy work Other persons are nauseated bv fairly high salt concentrations This condition can be avoided by the use of enteric-coated salt tablets which prevent dissolving of the salt in the stomach, by the use of impregnated tablets which dissolve slowly in the stomach, or to some extent by the use of salt tablets containing dextrose Diabetics who may be working in the plant should be warned about tablets containing dextrose and, if necessary, should be provided with tablets without the sugar

Where city water is available on construction work, a water line can be extended to upper floors as the building is erected A standard drinking fountain can be installed on each floor

On some types of work, such as highway, pipeline, power line construction, and timber clearing, the drinking water source is so remote that it is impractical to pipe water to the job Some companies have successfully solved this problem by using portable drinking fountains These fountains have an insulated tank equipped with an angle jet drinking nozzle The tank has an air pump and pressure release valve so that it can be pumped up to the necessary operating pressure Containers should be kept scrupulously clean and should be sterilized daily with steam, boiling water, or chlorine solution

Under no circumstances should use of a common drinking cup or ladle be permitted If drinking cups are required, they should be single-service paper cups kept in a sanitary container at the drinking faucet, with a receptacle provided for disposal

American Standard A117 1, section 5 7 *Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped* mentions modifications necessary for use by the physically handicapped

Drinking fountains are usually not permitted to be installed in any toilet room Bubblers are usually not permitted by codes to be installed as an integral part of—or connected to—another fixture, such as a lavatory or sink

Carafes (vacuum-type bottles) that are frequently used in private offices are a potential source of bacterial contamination They should be rinsed and refilled daily and cleaned periodically, using a sanitizer, such as a cationic quarternary ammonium germicide

#### Washrooms and locker rooms

American Standard Z4 1, *Minimum Requirements for Sanitation in Places of Employment,* serves as a guide to the types and sizes of washroom, locker rooms, and accessories

A large, single washroom and locker room may be sufficient for a compact plant employing fewer than 500 people Washrooms in a large one-story plant generally are scattered throughout the building If the plant consists of a series of separate buildings with only a few people working in each, all the facilities may be placed in a centralized building This arrangement has been successful in such establishments as chemical plants, oil refineries, and railroad yards

If the plant is relatively small, it is advisable to have the dressing rooms, lockers, and washrooms near the entrance In a larger plant it is better to have these facilities in