

Figure 65—The height, clear space, and reach range requirements for an outdoor fireplace.

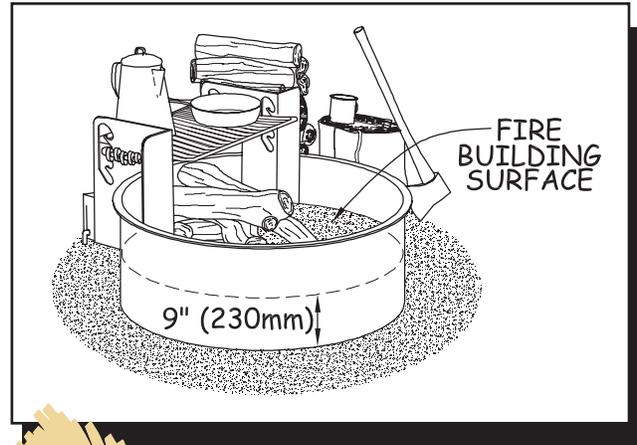


Figure 67—The height and reach requirements for manufactured steel fire rings.

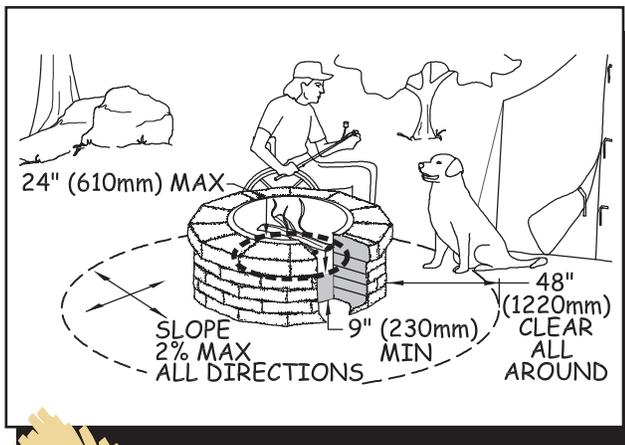


Figure 66—The height and reach requirements for custom fire rings.

This provision normally doesn't affect standard, commercially manufactured fire rings that are common in campgrounds, such as the fire ring shown in figure 67. The material used to fabricate commercial fire rings usually is not very thick or wide, so the reach to the fire-building surface is normally less than 24 inches (610 millimeters).

All usable portions of a fire ring, fireplace, or wood stove must have a clear floor or ground space that extends at least 48 inches (1,220 millimeters) out from the ring or stove and is at least 48 inches (1,220 millimeters) wide. An exception allows this space to be reduced to 36 inches

(915 millimeters) minimum where a condition for departure exists. The clear space must be adjacent to the ORAR, but it may not overlap the ORAR. The clear space is required for safety so that someone isn't forced to get too close to the heat or fire and risk getting burned.

The slope of the clear floor or ground space around a fire ring, fireplace, or wood stove may not exceed 1:50 (2 percent) in any direction. Where required for proper drainage, an exception permits the slope to be up to 1:33 (3 percent) in any direction. The surface of the clear floor or ground space must be firm and stable. Exemptions from the slope and surface requirements for fire rings, fireplaces, and wood stoves are allowed where a condition for departure exists. The exceptions are particularly relevant for fire rings provided in GFAs.

Controls and operating mechanisms for a wood stove must comply with the provisions for reach ranges and operability specified in ABAAS sections 308 and 309 and explained in *Reach Ranges and Operability Requirements*.

Utilities—Electricity, drinking water, sewer, and other utilities that are provided in recreation sites must meet the requirements explained below.

Controls and operating mechanisms for utilities must comply with the provisions for reach ranges and operability specified in ABAAS sections 308 and 309 that are explained in *Reach Ranges and Operability Requirements*. Sewage hookups don't have to comply with the reach ranges of ABAAS section 308 or operation requirements of section 309, but the slope and surface requirements must still be met.

A clear floor or ground space of at least 30 by 48 inches (760 by 1,220 millimeters), oriented for front or side approach to all usable sides of utilities must be provided, except at water hydrants, which have their own requirements that are explained below. The clear floor or ground space around utilities may overlap adjacent clear spaces. Figures 68 and 69 illustrate this requirement.

The slope of the clear spaces required at utilities and water hydrants can't exceed 1:50 (2 percent) in any direction. The slope can be up to 1:33 (3 percent) maximum in any direction, if required for proper drainage. The surface of the clear space must be firm and stable and of a material that is appropriate to the level of development and setting.

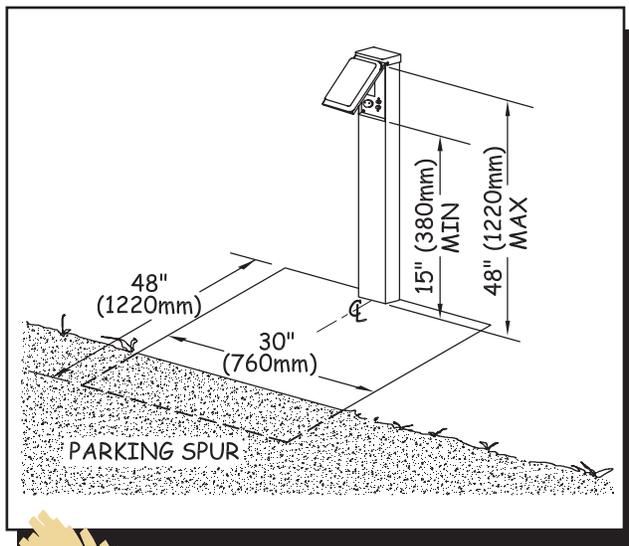


Figure 68—The requirements for campground utilities are illustrated by this electrical connection.

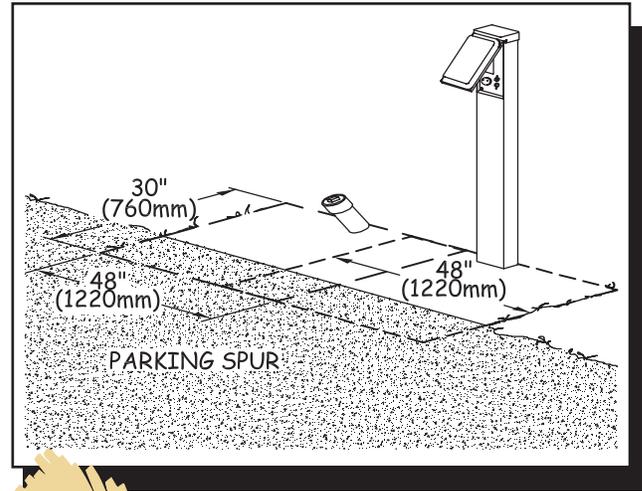


Figure 69—The clear space for utilities can overlap at campsites.

Water Hydrants—Water hydrants are the outdoor devices from which people obtain drinking water, and include water faucets on posts and hand pumps. They must be between 28 inches (710 millimeters) and 36 inches (915 millimeters) above the ground or floor surface on the edge of a clear space that is at least 60 by 60 inches (1,525 by 1,525 millimeters). This permits a forward or side approach to the hydrant and allows enough room for someone in a wheelchair to turn around and leave.

If the hydrant is an unusual design with the handle and spout on different sides of the post, be sure that people can access both sides. The required clear space must be adjacent to the ORAR, but it may not overlap the ORAR. In addition, if drainage grates are provided, the openings in the grate must comply with the ORAR provision for openings. Figure 70 illustrates these requirements.

While the controls for a hydrant must comply with the provisions for reach ranges and operability specified in ABAAS sections 308 and 309 and explained in the section on Reach Ranges and Operability Requirements, hand pumps are exempt from this requirement. Standard hand pumps require a force greater than 5 pounds (2.2

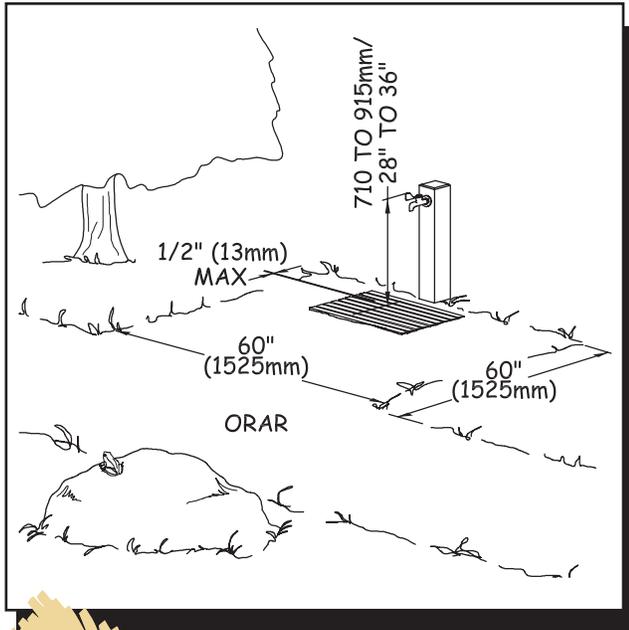


Figure 70—The requirements for water hydrants.



Figure 71—This accessible handpump is operated by a crank, making it possible for almost everyone to draw water independently.

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newtons) and a long reach to operate. Until hand pumps are available that can meet the accessibility standard for operating controls, while adequately accessing the water supply, hand pump operating controls are exempt from this requirement.

The Forest Service's Technology and Development program has produced an accessible hand pump that can be used where the well is 40 feet (12 meters) deep or less. This pump should be used for new or replacement shallow-well installations where the accessible pump meets the technical specifications for the water supply. Information about the commercially manufactured accessible hand pump (figure 71) is available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/programs/eng/handpump.htm> (Username: t-d Password: t-d). The tech tip, *New Accessible Handpump for Campgrounds*, also has information about the commercially manufactured accessible hand pump. The tech tip is available on the Internet at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/pubs/htmlpubs/btm05712311/> (Username: t-d, Password: t-d).

Utility Sinks—A utility sink is deeper than a standard restroom basin or kitchen sink and can be used to clean

large pots or equipment. Usually, utility sinks are provided only in highly developed recreation areas. At least one of each type of sink provided in each accessible room or space and at least 5 percent of the total number of utility sinks must comply with the requirements explained below.

Clear floor or ground space that is at least 30 inches (760 millimeters) by at least 48 inches (1,220 millimeters) must be provided at each accessible utility sink and be oriented for either a forward or side approach. These requirements are identical to the requirements in ABAAS sections 305.3 and 305.5. The clear space at the utility sink must be connected to an ORAR, but it can't overlap the ORAR. The slope of the clear floor or ground space can't exceed 1:50 (2 percent) in any direction, although an exception permits a slope up to 1:33 (3 percent) in any direction where needed for proper drainage. The surface of the clear floor or ground space must be firm and stable and of a material that is appropriate for the setting and level of development.