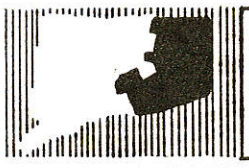
environmental review team report

POWDER RIDGE

Middlefield, Connecticut



RC&D

EASTERN CONNECTICUT
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ASSISTED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND COOPERATING AGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON THE
POWDER RIDGE SKI/RESORT AREA
MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

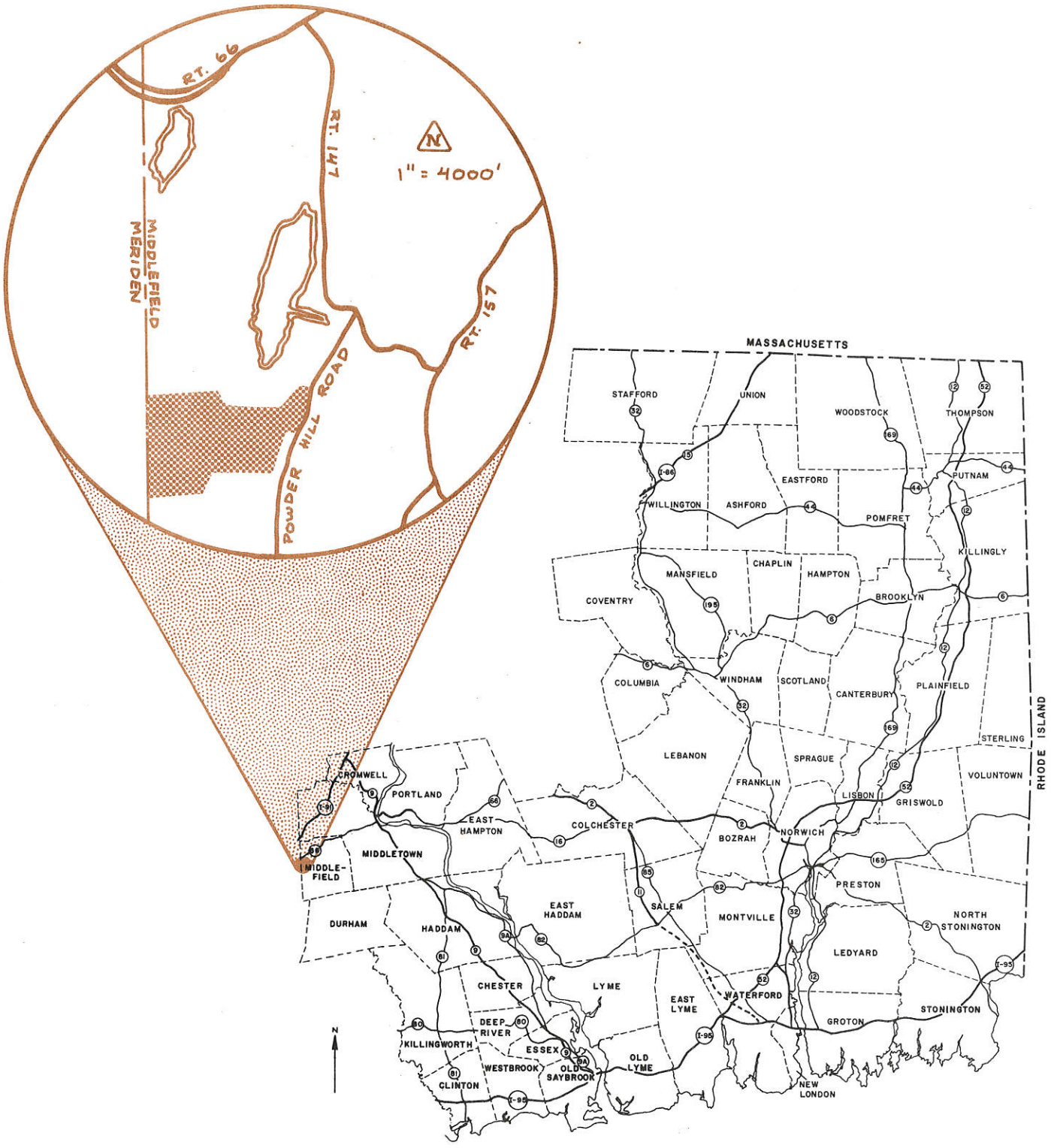
OCTOBER 1973

Preparation of this report has been, in part, assisted by a grant from the New England Regional Commission administered by the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency

EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Environmental Review Team
139 Boswell Avenue
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

LOCATION OF STUDY SITE

POWDER RIDGE
MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT



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RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
POWDER RIDGE SKI/RESORT AREA
MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Town of Middlefield Planning and Zoning Commission, with the approval of the owners, Zemel Brothers, Inc., to the Middlesex County Soil and Water Conservation District (S&WCD). The S&WCD referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Project Committee for their consideration and approval as a project measure. The request has been approved and the measure reviewed by the Environmental Review Team.

The soils of the site were mapped by a soil scientist, of the USDA Soil Conservation Service. Reproductions of the soil survey and a table of limitations for development were forwarded to all members of the Team prior to their review of the site.

The Team that reviewed the proposed industrial park consisted of the following personnel: Plater T. Campbell, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service (SCS); Dennis Hutchison, Soil Scientist, SCS; Whitney Ferguson, Jr., Civil Engineer, SCS; Dan Meade, Geologist, Natural Resource Center, State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); Stanley House, Forester, DEP; Peter B. Houle, Parks and Recreation Specialist, DEP; Gilbert Roberts, Earl Waltrous, Sanitarians, State of Connecticut Department of Health; David R. Miller, Climatologist, Connecticut Cooperative Extension Service; Thomas Seidel, Planner, Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency; William Lucas, Project Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Project; Barbara Hermann, Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Project.

The Team met and reviewed the site on August 23, 1973. Reports from each team member sent to the Team Coordinator for review and summarization.

This report is not meant to compete with private consultants by supplying site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. The report identifies the existing resource base and evaluates its significance to the proposed development and also suggests considerations that should be of concern to both the Town of Middlefield and the owner. The results of this Team action are oriented toward the development of a better environmental quality and the long-term economics of the land use.

The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on this particular site.

If you require any additional information, please contact:

Miss Barbara A. Hermann (889-2324)
Environmental Review Team Coordinator
Eastern Connecticut RC&D Project
139 Boswell Avenue
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

INTRODUCTION

The Powder Ridge Ski/Resort Area is located west of Powder Hill Road in Middlefield along the eastern side of Beseck Mountain. The owners, Zemel Brothers, Inc., are proposing a campground to augment other recreational facilities already present on the site. These facilities include ski slopes, lodge, restaurant, swimming pool, tennis courts, small pond, and picnic areas.

The proposed site for the campground is an open field, generally bordered by a hedgerow of trees and brush, which is used for parking during the ski season. Located on a hillside, the site has an average slope of 12%. Partial development of the campsites has already taken place with both electrical outlets and water service located in the hedgerow near each proposed campsite.

With respect to both the overall use of the property and the specific site, the proposed campground appears to be a compatible use. Prior to occupancy, however, there are some improvements which should be made. In particular, there are requirements for family campgrounds in the State Public Health Code which have not been met and are not mentioned in the application. The pertinent section of the Public Health Code has been included in the Appendix of this report. Other suggestions made within this report are for the consideration of the town and owners, but are not of a regulatory nature.

This report will identify the natural resources of the area and evaluate their significance with respect to the proposed development. As requested, there will also be some discussion of the intensity of use on the site and additional recreational opportunities which may exist.

EVALUATION

Geology and Soils

Beseck Mountain, immediately to the west of the Powder Ridge Ski/Resort Area is primarily a basalt ridge of Triassic age. The ridge runs in a north-south direction, forming cliffs to the west and high slopes to the east. It is a feature common to the central valley region of Connecticut. Generally the land to the east of these basalt ridges is void of bedrock outcroppings and the thickness of unconsolidated deposits is usually sufficient to support most common land uses.

The unconsolidated material at the ski/resort area is a heterogeneous mixture of particle sizes deposited in glacial times. It is characteristic of the glacial tills common to this part of the state. Typically, this material contains a relatively high content of fines (clay, silt, and very fine sand) which have a tendency to retard the flow of subsurface water.

The soils on the site of the proposed campground vary from moderately permeable soil with a hardpan on the higher elevations to generally well-drained soil underlain by sands on the lower elevations. Seepage plains are visible on the hillside. Water comes out at the surface in these areas during wet periods.

The slope of the entire parcel is relatively high with only small patches of land in the valley region being nearly level. The campground is on land that ranges from approximately 10% to as much as 20% slope, with most of the site averaging about 12%.

The most variable of all resources in this area is probably the hydrology. The local drainage area of the small brook flowing through the property and feeding Beseck Lake is only slightly larger than 1/2 square mile in size. Considering the type of soils together with the steep slopes over the entire drainage area, runoff over the surface would be considerably higher and infiltration into the ground considerably lower than is normal for Connecticut. That amount of water that does infiltrate and become part of the groundwater system flows downslope to the axis of the valley and eventually becomes incorporated into the waters of Beseck Lake.

Predictions of depth to the water table in the type of terrain and material present at the Powder Ridge Ski/Resort Area can only be made with the aid of a large number of test holes. At the base of the valley wall the water table is generally found within ten feet of the land surface.

Water Supply

No municipal water system is available to serve the area. However, an existing water supply from three wells on the property is reported to have a more than adequate yield for the needs of both the existing recreational facilities and the campground, and

is apparently of satisfactory quality. Requirements regarding water supply and distribution, as specified by the Public Health Code, can be found in the Appendix on page 16.

Sewage Disposal

The owners have proposed using an existing septic system, which now serves several buildings, to also serve the campground. In the present plans this would only involve a dumping station for the holding tanks of campers and trailers. A chemical toilet is proposed to serve those individuals at the campground who have no facilities of their own. However, the Public Health Code requires that "sanitary facilities consisting of flush toilets, lavatories and showers with hot and cold running water shall be provided at all family campgrounds." No campsite can be further than 300 feet from these facilities. In evaluating the adequacy of the existing septic system to handle the additional load, both the dumping station and the sanitary facilities must be considered.

The efficiency and longevity of on-site sewage disposal systems is dependent on many factors, three of which are extremely important: the natural resource conditions of the land in which the fields are placed, proper installation of the system, and the usage that the system receives. Pertinent natural resource conditions include depth to the water table, permeability of the soils, and slope. The chemical and physical nature of the effluent, the quantity of effluent, and the discharge into the system (slugs vs. steady flow) comprise the usage of the system.

Under normal conditions of water table, slope, and usage, glacial till is an excellent receiver and renovator of septic effluent. If high water table and/or high slope prevail, design of the system should consider alterations of natural drainages and an increase in the leachfield size to assure continued successful operation of the system. If large slug releases of effluent are anticipated, a holding tank could be incorporated into the system to stablilize the flow rates of the discharge.

Care should be taken in the location of the dumping station and any septic leachfields to protect the three water supply wells.

See the Appendix for the specific Public Health Code regulations on sanitary and sewage disposal facilities.

Foundation Development and Graded Conditions

Soil erosion and sedimentation is a problem common to all development in areas of high slope and high surface water runoff. Although the proposed campground is on an area of comparatively lower slope values, the nearly impervious glacial till will maximize runoff. Natural vegetation should be left totally

intact below the area to be developed until all disturbed areas are stabilized.

The only building construction anticipated at this time would be for the required sanitary facilities. The soils have adequate bearing capacity for foundations.

Roads and Utilities

The road layout, of turf gravel construction, has adequate width for one-way traffic and should be widened on the lower, westerly side for two-way traffic. The steeper grade on the northerly side of the area, however, presents several problems.

Control of runoff is necessary to prevent severe erosion and road washouts. The steep grade can also be hazardous because of poor traction on the turf gravel surface following rain or heavy dew. Consideration should be given to installing roadside ditches and culverts to handle runoff and a firm gravel roadbed for better stability and traction under all weather conditions.

From experience with State campgrounds, the majority of people have difficulty or are unable to back up trailers even on level ground. An inexperienced driver attempting to maneuver a trailer into a campsite on a moderate to steep slope may present a severe safety hazard. Because of this problem, sites 1-10, 20-25, and 35-38 are the only ones suitable for trailers, unless the terrain is reshaped to provide a fairly level area near each of the parking spurs. Without such improvements, the remaining sites should be restricted to tents or pickup campers.

One-way traffic flow in a clockwise direction is recommended for the easterly and northerly roads. Because of the steep slopes, large trailers may have difficulties going either up or down the hill. However, a trailer is less likely to get out of control when going uphill.

One-way roads should be about 12 feet wide to allow for adequate maneuverability when backing trailers or campers into a site. The parking spurs at each campsite should also be 10 to 12 feet wide. Twelve feet would be preferable on sites where the slope may make it difficult to park. Parking should be provided on the site or across the road for cars. This could be done on the site by having a longer parking spur or one of double width.

Hazards

The entire area is a frost pocket so septic tank leachfields and water lines should be deeper than normal to avoid freezing when there is no snow cover.

Aesthetics and Preservation

A hedgerow of mixed hardwood trees forms the border of the site, with the proposed campsites being adjacent to the hedgerow. No cutting of the trees is planned and care should be taken in construction of the campsites to avoid root damage. The hedgerow will provide shade for the campsites during some segment of the day. To provide some screening and to improve the aesthetics of the area, planting of some trees, such as hemlock or pine, between the sites would be recommended.

There should be no adverse effect on the forest from the campground. Most of the woodland on this property is on the nearby hillside on either side of the ski slope. The owners have done some forestry work in this area.

Services to Support Development

The campground should not require additional services from the town for its operation. Some increased traffic may occur on Powder Hill Road, but based on the limited number of campsites and projected occupancy, this should not be a critical problem.

Compabibility of Surrounding Land Uses

Surrounding land uses include residential use along Powder Hill Road and around Beseck Lake, Happy Acres commercial recreation area, the other recreational facilities at Powder Ridge, orchards, and undeveloped forests. The site is well buffered visually from the homes on Powder Hill Road and with the quiet hours proposed in the campground there should be no noise problem. The campground is compatible with the existing uses at Powder Ridge.

Alternative Land Uses for the Area

Because of the active recreational use of the land adjacent to the proposed campground at Powder Ridge, further recreational use appears to be most suitable. This type of development should not place as much demand on existing resources as other full-time uses. The area may be continued to be used as a parking lot during the winter.

An alternative site for the campground would be the lower parking lot south of the proposed site. The land there is nearly level and would lend itself to better maneuverability of trailers.

Other recreational opportunities could be developed at the Powder Ridge Ski/Resort Area for campers and other guests. Hiking, nature, and horseback riding trails could be provided on the property. The Mattabesett Trail is a public hiking trail which extends from Haddam to the Metacomet Trail in Meriden. It follows

the ridge of Beseck Mountain just west of the Powder Ridge ski slopes. A connection to this trail from Powder Ridge and the establishment of remote campsites could be attractive to backpackers.

The possibility of a lodge addition of 20-25 units was mentioned to the Team. No objections were raised by the Team. It was the general concensus that over-development does not exist on the property and will be controlled in the future by the adequacy of sanitary facilities approved by the State Health Department.

Suggested Standards for Campgrounds

In requesting the review of Powder Ridge, the Middlefield Planning and Zoning Commission also requested recommended standards for the development of campgrounds.

Standards vary considerably in different states and according to the type of use expected (Connecticut has no published standards). Overnight campsites are usually placed on smaller sites and closer together. Long-term sites usually give the campers more space and more privacy.

The following standards are based on specifications recommended by the Soil Conservation Service when no other regulations exist.

1. Camp units should be 100 feet apart.
2. 4-7 units per acre is ideal.
3. 1,400 to 1,600 square feet per unit is recommended.
4. Each unit should:
   a. have one picnic table
   b. have one fireplace or charcoal grill
   c. be within 300 feet of toilet facilities
   d. be within 200 feet of water outlet
5. One water outlet per five camping units.
6. Width of one-way roads - 12 feet plus 2-foot shoulders (wider for two-way).
7. Back-in parking spur - 12 feet wide and 60 feet long.
8. Roads and spurs should have as a minimum 6" depth of aggregate base.

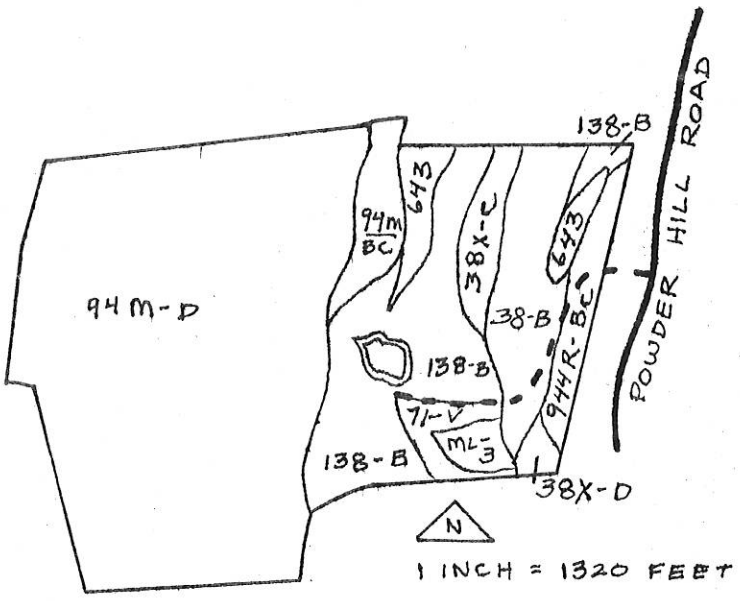
These specifications should be used as guidelines rather than absolute standards.

It would be advisable for the Planning and Zoning Commission of Middlefield to establish standards for campgrounds within their regulations for future applications. This would facilitate the review process for both the town and the applicant.

APPENDIX

SOIL MAP

ZEMEL BROTHERS PROPERTY
POWDER HILL
MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT



Prepared by: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Soil Conservation Service.

ADVANCE COPY, SUBJECT TO CHANGE. *JULY, 1973*

SOILS LIMITATIONS CHART

Natural Soil Group*	Mapping Symbols	Acres	Percent of Total Acres	Limitations For: ** On-Site Sewage	Basements	Landscaping	Streets and Parking	Principal Limiting Factor
A-1d	138-B	32.4	13.7	1	1	1-2	1-2	
C-1a	38-B	20.0	8.5	3	1-2	1-2	1-2	Hardpan
C-1b	38X-C	6.8	2.9	3	2	2	3	Hardpan, slope 8-15%
C-1d	38X-D	2.0	.8	3	3	3	3	Hardpan, slope 15-25%
D-1	94M-BC 944R-BC	17.0	7.2	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	Rocky, shallow to bedrock, slope 3-15%
D-2	94M-D	143.0	60.7	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	Rocky, shallow to bedrock, slope 15-35%
E-2	71V	3.2	1.4	3	3	2	3	Moderately high seasonal water table
G-3a	643	8.0	3.4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	High seasonal water table
Not Classified	ML-3	3.2	1.4	This is borrow and fill land. Suitability can only be determined by on-site investigation.				
		235.6	100.0					

* Refer to Know Your Land, Natural Soil Groups for Connecticut, Soil Conservation Service, USDA Connecticut Cooperative Extension Service, for further explanation of the natural soil groups.

** Limitations: 1-slight; 2-moderate; 3-severe; 4-very severe.

ACREAGE SUMMARY OF SOILS LIMITATIONS

	Slight		Slight-Moderate		Moderate		Severe		Severe-Very Severe	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
On-Site Sewage	32.4	13.7	-	-	-	-	32.0	13.6	168.0	71.3
Basements	32.4	13.7	20.0	8.5	6.8	2.9	5.2	2.2	168.0	71.3
Landscaping	-	-	52.4	22.2	10.0	4.3	2.0	0.8	168.0	71.3
Streets and Parking	-	-	52.4	22.2	-	-	12.0	5.1	168.0	71.3

Exerpt from The Public Health Code of the State of Connecticut, January, 1973.

Section 19-13-B97. Family campgrounds.

(a) Definitions. (1) "Family campground" means a tract or parcel of land used or intended to be used by the public for the establishment of overnight living quarters consisting of tents, camping vehicles or temporary structures, primarily occupied by family groups engaged in travel, recreation or vacation.

(2) "Camp site" is the space reserved for a single tent, camping vehicle or temporary structure.

(3) "Camping vehicle" means a mobile, vehicular structure mounted on wheels and designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreation or vacation, including but not limited to self-propelled motor homes, travel trailers not exceeding thirty-two feet in length, collapsible tent trailers and truck-mounted units.

(4) "Self-contained camping vehicle" means a camping vehicle equipped with a water supply tank and a holding tank for sink, shower and toilet waste.

(5) "Semi-dependent camping vehicle" means a camping vehicle equipped with a water supply tank and a self-contained chemical toilet, but no holding tank for sink or shower waste.

(6) "Remote camp sites" means camp sites located greater than three hundred feet from a service building or water distribution point.

(7) "Natural campground" means a family campground with remote camp sites, containing not more than ten sites per acre and laid out to preserve natural environmental features.

(b) General provisions. (1) Registration with director of health. The management of any family campground organized for profit or otherwise shall register annually in writing with the director of health of the town, borough or city in which such campground is located. Such registration shall describe the campground, its location, the number of campsites, the expected dates of operation and the responsible individual to be contacted for information. Registration shall be made sixty days in advance of opening to allow time for adequate inspection by the director of health or his authorized agent and for necessary improvement.

(2) Responsibility of director of health. The director of health or his agent shall inspect annually each family campground registered within his town. When any such campground is found not to meet the requirements of these regulations, or when a condition is found which constitutes a hazard to the health of the campers, or a health nuisance on the camp property or to neighboring properties, the director of health may order such campground closed until

suitable corrections are made. The director of health may also order such closure when there is evidence of infectious disease prevalent within the campground or when the campground is being operated in such a manner as to constitute a health nuisance. Any person aggrieved by an order issued by a director of health, may within forty-eight hours after the making of such order, appeal to the commissioner of health in accordance with Sec. 19-103 of the General Statutes.

(3) Responsibility of management. The management of each family campground shall be responsible for maintaining in good repair the water supply and sanitary facilities in the campground and for maintaining satisfactory sanitation and safety in all public areas. He shall promptly prosecute or eject any individual who willfully or maliciously damages the sanitary facilities or creates a public nuisance, annoyance or disturbance.

(4) Records. The owner of each family campground shall maintain a register of all families at the campground. Such register shall include the individual's name, permanent address, dates of arrival and departure and each motor vehicle registration number.

(5) Space allotment. In order to avoid overcrowding and provide adequate sanitary facilities, the number of camp sites shall be limited to not more than fifteen per suitable acre, except for sites for overnight stops, where they shall be limited to twenty-five camp sites per suitable acre. Suitable acreage is well drained land available for camp sites.

(6) Posted instructions. Instructions shall be prominently posted as to the availability, location and proper use of the water supply, sanitary facilities and first aid facilities. Special rules regarding safety or general conduct shall be posted as required by the management or director of health.

(7) First aid facilities. A fully equipped first aid kit shall be available at all times. Each family campground shall have a public telephone available at all times for the use of campers when personal health problems arise, together with a directory of local physicians, hospitals or ambulance service.

(c) Water supply. (1) General requirements. A water supply of satisfactory sanitary quality shall be provided at each family campground in ample quantity to meet all the requirements of the maximum number of persons using the campground at any one time. The water available shall be one hundred gallons per day per camp site, with a peak flow of thirty-five gallons per hour per camp site at a flow pressure of at least twenty pounds per square inch at all service connections. Whenever water is obtained from other than an approved public supply, it shall be of safe, sanitary quality, approved by the commissioner of health. Wells used for such water supply shall comply with the requirements of sections 19-13-B51a to 19-13-B51l, inclusive, of the Public Health Code.

(2) Water distribution system. Such water supply shall be easily obtainable from distribution taps within a distance of not more than three hundred feet from any camp site except for remote camp sites. Water distribution piping shall be of approved materials adequately protected from leakage, damage and vandalism. The size and design shall be such as to provide adequate pressure throughout the system at all times. Campgrounds accommodating camping vehicles shall have a watering station with suitable appurtenances for filling the water storage tanks in such vehicles. Such facilities shall be protected against the hazard of backflow or backsiphonage. Riser pipe connections for individual camping vehicles shall extend at least six inches above ground surface and be protected from damage by vehicles. Each connection shall be provided with a valve and elbows with the opening down or capped when not in use. Underground stop and waste valves shall not be used.

(d) Sanitary facilities. (1) General requirements. Sanitary facilities consisting of flush toilets, lavatories and showers with hot and cold running water shall be provided at all family campgrounds. Such facilities shall be in good repair and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. Separate facilities available at all times, shall be provided for men and women. No camp site shall be located at a distance greater than three hundred feet from such facilities, except for remote camp sites. In the case of remote camp sites restricted to self-contained camping vehicles, the director of health shall review plans and determine what sanitary facilities need be required. In the case of other remote camp sites he shall require toilets consisting of approved privies or chemical toilets, separate for each sex, available within this distance in the same ratio as required for flush toilets in paragraph two. The number of remote camp sites shall not be greater than twenty-five percent of the total number of camp sites except for a campground approved by the director of health as a natural campground.

(2) Minimum number of fixtures. Sanitary fixtures shall be provided on the following minimum basis:

Total Number of Camp Sites*	Flush Toilets		Urinals	Lavatories		Showers	
	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women
1- 15	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
16- 30	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
31- 45	2	3	1	3	3	1	1
46- 60	2	4	2	3	3	2	2
61 -80	3	5	2	4	4	2	2
81-100	3	5	2	4	4	3	3

For campgrounds having more than 100 camp sites there should be provided:

1 additional toilet and lavatory for each sex per each 30 additional sites

1 additional shower for each sex per each 40 additional sites

1 additional men's urinal per each additional 100 sites

* Excluding remote camp sites.

(3) Service building. A central service building or buildings containing the necessary sanitary fixtures shall be provided at each family campground. This building shall be a permanent structure or a part thereof, and shall be adequately lighted and ventilated. Separate facilities shall be provided for men and women with full partition between. Entrances shall be equipped with self-closing doors, and shall be so arranged as to prevent direct view of the interior when the exterior doors are open. Exterior windows and vents shall be screened. Separate compartments shall be provided for each toilet and shower. Where required by the director of health, separate laundry facilities also shall be provided.

(4) Plumbing. Plumbing and drainage systems and sanitary fixtures shall comply with the requirements of section 19-13-B45 of the Public Health Code. Sewer riser pipes for camping vehicles shall be of cast iron with a minimum diameter of four inches, and shall be trapped below the ground surface. Such pipes shall be capped when not in use. Adapters shall be provided to receive three inch hose from camping vehicles, making tight connections. Connections from the riser pipes to camping vechiles shall be such as to prevent odors, leakage or overflow of liquid waste.

(5) Privies and chemical toilets (for remote camp sites only). Privies and chemical toilets shall comply with the requirements of section 19-13-B20q of the Public Health Code, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(e) Sewage disposal. (1) General requirements. Sewage, sink and shower wastes and wastes from holding tanks and camping vehicles shall be disposed of by connection to public sewers or approved subsurface sewage disposal systems. Sewage disposal systems shall comply with the requirements of sections 19-13-B20a

to 19-13-B20r, inclusive, of the Public Health Code as nonresidential buildings, except as follows: (a) Sink waste from semi-dependent camping vehicles may be disposed of by individual subsurface sewage disposal systems consisting of leaching pits or galleries only. Such pits may be located under the camping vehicles. (b) Where permitted by the director of health, several camping vehicles may be connected to a common subsurface sewage disposal system.

(2) Sink waste dumping facilities. No sink waste shall be thrown on the surface of the ground or disposed of in open pits. At least one leaching pit or gallery, for sink wastes only, shall be provided for each four camp sites where other conveniently located disposal areas are not available. The leaching pit or gallery shall be covered and be provided with facilities for receiving the sink wastes which will prevent odors or breeding of flies or other insects.

(3) Holding tank dumping station. Family campgrounds accommodating self-contained camping vehicles shall have facilities for the dumping and disposal of waste from holding tanks in such vehicles. These dumping stations shall consist of at least a trapped, four inch diameter cast iron sewer riser with a hinged or chained cover which shall be kept chained when not in use. The riser shall be surrounded by a concrete apron pitched to drain to the sewer, curbed to exclude adjacent surface water, and connected to an approved public sewer or subsurface sewage disposal system. A water tap with suitable hose and appurtenances shall be provided at the dumping station for periodic cleanup of the area. This tap shall be equipped with a vacuum breaker to prevent back-siphonage, and be posted as not to be used for drinking or filling of water tanks. No camp site or building used by the public shall be located within fifty feet of a waste dumping station. At least one dumping station will be provided for each one hundred camp sites.

(4) Mobile units for pumping out holding tanks on self-contained camping vehicles shall be constructed and operated to prevent any leakage, odors or any other nuisance.

(f) Food dispensing. Food and beverages sold at family campgrounds shall be stored and dispensed in accordance with the requirements of sections 19-13-B40 and 19-13-B42 of the Public Health Code. Food or beverage vending machine operation shall conform to the requirements of section 19-13-B52 of the Public Health Code.

(g) Bathing areas. Bathing areas, if provided, shall comply with the provisions of sections 19-13-B33a, 19-13-B34 and 19-13-B36 of the Public Health Code.

(h) General sanitation. (1) Refuse. The storage, collection and disposal of refuse at family campgrounds shall be such as to create no health hazards, rodent harborage, insect breeding, odors,

unsightliness or other nuisance. An adequate number of fly-tight metal or heavy plastic containers for refuse shall be provided and conspicuously located within one hundred feet of each camp site. Such containers shall be kept covered at all times. Final disposal of refuse shall be in an approved manner and location in compliance with local and state regulations.

(2) Insects and rodents. Grounds, buildings and structures at family campgrounds shall be maintained free of and in such a manner as to prevent infestation by rodents, breeding of flies, mosquitoes or other insects, or depredation by animals. Control measures shall be as required by the director of health.

(3) Site improvement. The camp site area of a family campground shall be selected, arranged and improved in such a manner as to promote proper drainage and eliminate flooding and mosquito breeding areas. Poison ivy, and other noxious plants shall be removed from the camp site area. No safety hazard or attractive nuisance shall be allowed to remain in the camp site area.