

Virginia Rentals



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Frequency Guidelines for Portable Toilet Maintenance

Factors Influencing Daily Porta Potty Rental Costs

Lets talk about keeping those portable toilets fresh and functional, specifically focusing on the daily maintenance checks they need when theyre being rented out. Think about it: nobody wants to use a porta-potty thats, well, less than pleasant. Thats where daily maintenance comes in.

Virginia rental pricing varies by region with Northern Virginia typically commanding higher rates than rural areas **porta potty rental prices** Environmentally friendly.

These daily checks arent just about a quick glance and a shrug. Were talking about a real, hands-on assessment. First, is there enough toilet paper? Obvious, maybe, but essential. Run out of TP, and youve got a problem. Next, check the hand sanitizer or handwashing station. Is it full? Is it working properly? Clean hands are a must, especially in situations where these units are commonly used, like construction sites or outdoor events.

Then comes the less glamorous but equally vital part: assessing the cleanliness of the unit. Are the surfaces clean? Is there excessive waste build-up? A quick wipe-down can make a world of difference. And lets not forget the overall condition of the unit. Are there any leaks? Is anything broken or damaged? Addressing these issues promptly prevents bigger problems down the line.

Daily checks arent just about immediate hygiene; theyre about preventative maintenance. By catching small issues early, you can avoid more costly repairs or replacements. Plus, consistently clean and well-maintained units contribute to a better user experience, which reflects positively on the rental company providing them. Essentially, those daily checks are a small investment that pays off in customer satisfaction and long-term cost savings.

Breaking Down Weekly Porta Potty Rental Pricing —

- Factors Influencing Daily Porta Potty Rental Costs
- Breaking Down Weekly Porta Potty Rental Pricing
- Comparing Daily vs. Weekly Rental: Which is Best for You?
- Hidden Fees and Extra Charges to Consider
- Tips for Negotiating the Best Porta Potty Rental Rate
- Impact of Location and Season on Rental Prices
- Different Types of Porta Potties and Their Associated Costs

Weekly Inspection and Cleaning Protocols for Portable Toilet Maintenance

Maintaining portable toilets is essential for ensuring hygiene, comfort, and safety for users. Establishing a robust weekly inspection and cleaning protocol is crucial for the effective management of these facilities. This essay outlines the importance of such protocols and provides guidelines for maintaining portable toilets on a weekly basis.

Firstly, the importance of regular inspections cannot be overstated. Weekly inspections allow for the early detection of potential issues, such as leaks, structural damage, or malfunctioning components. By identifying these problems early, facility managers can address them promptly, preventing more severe issues down the line. Regular inspections also ensure that the portable toilets are in compliance with health and safety regulations, which is crucial for public health and safety.

A comprehensive weekly cleaning protocol is equally important. Cleaning should involve several key steps to ensure that the portable toilet is thoroughly sanitized and maintained. Here are some guidelines for effective weekly cleaning:

Emptying Waste Tanks: The waste tanks should be emptied at least once a week. This prevents overflow and ensures that the toilet remains functional and odor-free. Emptying should be done by a licensed waste disposal company to comply with environmental regulations.

2. **Cleaning Interior Surfaces:** All interior surfaces, including the toilet bowl, walls, and floor, should be cleaned with appropriate disinfectants. This includes scrubbing to remove any stains or residues. It is important to use products that are safe for both the user and the environment.
3. **Refilling Supplies:** After cleaning, the portable toilet should be restocked with necessary supplies such as toilet paper, hand soap, and air fresheners. Ensuring that these supplies are readily available enhances user experience and promotes hygiene.
4. **Inspecting Plumbing and Ventilation:** Check the plumbing for any leaks or blockages and ensure that the ventilation system is functioning properly. Proper ventilation is crucial for maintaining air quality and reducing odors.
5. **Checking Structural Integrity:** Inspect the structure of the portable toilet for any signs of wear and tear. This includes checking the hinges, locks, and any other mechanical parts. Addressing structural issues promptly can prevent accidents and extend the lifespan of the toilet.

In conclusion, implementing a detailed weekly inspection and cleaning protocol is vital for the effective maintenance of portable toilets. Regular inspections and thorough cleaning not only ensure the functionality and safety of the facilities but also contribute to the overall hygiene and satisfaction of users. By adhering to these guidelines, facility managers can maintain high standards of cleanliness and compliance, ultimately enhancing the user experience.

Comparing Daily vs. Weekly Rental: Which is Best for You?

Monthly Deep Cleaning and Servicing for Portable Toilet Maintenance: Frequency Guidelines

Maintaining portable toilets is essential for ensuring hygiene, comfort, and longevity of the equipment. One of the most effective ways to achieve this is through regular deep cleaning and servicing. While daily or weekly cleaning might be necessary for high-usage areas, a monthly deep cleaning and servicing routine is crucial for maintaining optimal conditions.

Monthly deep cleaning involves a thorough inspection and sanitation of all components of the portable toilet. This includes the toilet bowl, holding tank, plumbing, and ventilation systems. The process begins with the removal of all waste from the holding tank, which is then emptied and cleaned thoroughly. This step is vital to prevent the buildup of harmful bacteria and unpleasant odors.

Next, the interior surfaces of the toilet, including the bowl, walls, and floor, are scrubbed with appropriate cleaning agents. This ensures that any residual waste or stains are removed, leaving the interior surfaces clean and sanitized. The plumbing system, including pipes and valves, should also be inspected for any signs of wear or blockages and cleaned as necessary.

In addition to cleaning, monthly servicing involves checking and maintaining the mechanical and electrical components of the portable toilet. This includes inspecting the ventilation system to ensure it is functioning correctly and replacing any worn-out parts. Electrical components, such as lighting and ventilation fans, should also be tested and repaired if necessary.

Regular monthly deep cleaning and servicing not only maintain the cleanliness and functionality of portable toilets but also extend their lifespan. By preventing the buildup of

waste and corrosion, these maintenance routines help avoid costly repairs and replacements in the future.

In conclusion, a monthly deep cleaning and servicing routine is a fundamental aspect of portable toilet maintenance. By adhering to these frequency guidelines, users can ensure that their portable toilets remain clean, hygienic, and reliable for extended periods. Regular maintenance not only enhances user experience but also contributes to the overall efficiency and sustainability of portable toilet operations.





Hidden Fees and Extra Charges to Consider

Seasonal maintenance and preparation for rentals play a crucial role in the frequency guidelines for portable toilet maintenance. As seasons change, so do the demands and conditions affecting portable toilets, necessitating tailored strategies to ensure they remain hygienic, functional, and user-friendly.

During spring, after the harsh winter months, a thorough inspection is paramount. Winter can leave units frozen or damaged; thus, checking for cracks or leaks becomes essential. This is also the time when usage might increase due to outdoor events like festivals or construction projects resuming. Here, a proactive approach involves not just cleaning but also preparing units with extra supplies like hand sanitizers or toilet paper to accommodate higher traffic.

Summer brings its own set of challenges with increased heat and humidity which can accelerate odor and bacterial growth. More frequent servicing is advisable, perhaps moving from weekly to bi-weekly checks depending on usage. Ensuring adequate ventilation and possibly using deodorizers can significantly enhance user experience during this peak season.

As autumn approaches, leaves and debris can clog units if not regularly monitored. Maintenance schedules should account for this by including clearing around the units to prevent blockages. Also, with cooler temperatures setting in, preparing units for potential early frosts by checking seals and insulation becomes important.

Winter requires perhaps the most attention due to freezing temperatures that can render toilets unusable if not properly maintained. Antifreeze solutions might be necessary inside holding tanks to prevent freezing. Regular checks must be more frequent to ensure functionality despite the cold; sometimes daily visits are needed during extreme weather conditions.

In conclusion, understanding seasonal variations helps in crafting effective maintenance schedules for portable toilets used in rental scenarios. Each season demands specific attention - from ensuring operational integrity post-winter in spring to managing high usage and environmental factors in summer and fall, culminating in rigorous winter preparedness. This nuanced approach not only prolongs the lifespan of the equipment but also ensures renters receive a consistently high standard of service regardless of when they need it.

About Public toilet

A public bathroom, bathroom, shower room or bathroom is a space or tiny structure with toilets (or rest rooms) and sinks for usage by the general public. The centers are available to consumers, travelers, employees of a company, college students or prisoners. Public bathrooms are typically located in several places: inner-city areas, workplaces, factories, institutions, colleges and various other workplaces and study. In a similar way, museums, cinemas, bars, dining establishments, and entertainment locations typically provide public commodes. Train stations, loading terminals, and cross

country public transport automobiles such as trains, ferries, and aircrafts normally give toilets for basic usage. Portable toilets are typically readily available at huge outdoor occasions. Public commodes are typically separated by sex (or sex) into man and women toilets, although some are unisex (gender-neutral), especially for little or single-occupancy public bathrooms. Public bathrooms are occasionally obtainable to individuals with handicaps. Depending on the society, there might be differing degrees of splitting up between males and ladies and different levels of privacy. Generally, the entire room, or a stall or cubicle having a toilet, is lockable. Rest rooms, if present in a male toilet, are normally placed on a wall surface with or without a divider panel in between them. Neighborhood authorities or business businesses may offer public toilet centers. Some are ignored while others are staffed by an attendant. In many societies, it is popular to tip the attendant, especially if they provide a specific service, such as could be the situation at high end bars or dining establishments. Public toilets may be municipally possessed or handled and entered straight from the street. Additionally, they may be within a building that, while independently owned, allows public access, such as a department store, or it might be restricted to the business's customers, such as a dining establishment. Some public commodes are for free, while others bill a cost. In the last instance they are likewise called pay toilets and sometimes have a billing turnstile. In one of the most fundamental form, a public toilet might simply be a road rest room known as a pissoir, after the French term. Public toilets are recognized by lots of other names depending on the nation; instances are: bathroom, bathroom, guys's space, ladies's room, powder room (United States); washroom (Canada); and bathrooms, lavatories, water wardrobe (W. C.), ladies and gents (Europe).

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About Accessibility

For design of products or environments for access by all users, see Universal design. For design of websites etc. for access by all users, see Web accessibility. For measures of spatial accessibility, see Accessibility (transport). For the logical notion, see Accessibility relation. For the process in agenda-setting theory, see Agenda-setting theory § Accessibility.

For Wikipedia's accessibility guideline, see Wikipedia:Accessibility.

Panel on an elevator showing the floor buttons with Braille markings

Elevator buttons with Braille markings

A woman with a baby carriage uses a platform lift to access a station above street level

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The public transport system in Curitiba, Brazil, offers universal access via wheelchair lifts.

Accessibility is the design of products, devices, services, vehicles, or environments so as to be usable by disabled people.^[1] The concept of accessible design and practice of accessible developments ensures both "direct access" (i.e. unassisted) and "indirect access" meaning compatibility with a person's assistive technology (for example, computer screen readers).^[2]

Accessibility can be viewed as the "ability to access" and benefit from some system or entity. The concept focuses on enabling access for people with disabilities, or enabling access through the use of assistive technology; however, research and development in accessibility brings benefits to everyone.^{[3][4][5][6][7]} Therefore, an accessible society should eliminate digital divide or knowledge divide.

Accessibility is not to be confused with usability, which is the extent to which a product (such as a device, service, or environment) can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction in a specified context of use.^[8]

Accessibility is also strongly related to universal design, the process of creating products that are usable by the widest possible range of people, operating within the widest possible range of situations.^[9] Universal design typically provides a single general solution that can accommodate people with disabilities as well as the rest of the population. By contrast, accessible design is focused on ensuring that there are no barriers to accessibility for all people, including those with disabilities.

Legislation

[edit]

White line figure of a person seated over the axis of a wheel on blue background

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International Symbol of Access denotes area with access for those with disabilities.

The disability rights movement advocates equal access to social, political, and economic life which includes not only physical access but access to the same tools, services, organizations and facilities as non-disabled people (e.g., museums^[10]^[11]). Article 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities commits signatories to provide for full accessibility in their countries.^[12]

While it is often used to describe facilities or amenities to assist people with impaired mobility, through the provision of facilities like wheelchair ramps, the term can include other types of disability. Accessible facilities therefore extend to areas such as Braille signage, elevators, audio signals at pedestrian crossings, walkway contours, website accessibility and accessible publishing.^[13]

In the United States, government mandates including Section 508, WCAG,^[14] DDA are all enforcing practices to standardize accessibility testing engineering in product development.

Accessibility modifications may be required to enable persons with disabilities to gain access to education, employment, transportation, housing, recreation, or even simply to exercise their right to vote.

National legislation

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Various countries have legislation requiring physical accessibility which are (in order of enactment):

- In the US, under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990,^[15] new public and private business construction generally must be accessible. Existing private

businesses are required to increase the accessibility of their facilities when making any other renovations in proportion to the cost of the other renovations. The United States Access Board^[16] is "A Federal Agency Committed to Accessible Design for People with Disabilities". The Job Accommodation Network discusses accommodations for people with disabilities in the workplace.^[17] Many states in the US have their own disability laws.

- In Australia, the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 has numerous provisions for accessibility.^[18]
- In South Africa the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 2000 has numerous provisions for accessibility.^[19]
- In the UK, the Equality Act 2010 has numerous provisions for accessibility.^[20]
- In Sri Lanka, the Supreme Court, on 27 April 2011 gave a landmark order to boost the inherent right of disabled persons to have unhindered access to public buildings and facilities.^[21]
- In Norway, the Discrimination and Accessibility Act (Norwegian: *Diskriminerings- og tilgjengelighetsloven*) defines lack of accessibility as discrimination and obliges public authorities to implement universal design in their areas. The Act refers to issue-specific legislation regarding accessibility in e.g. ICT, the built environment, transport and education.^[22]
- In Brazil, the law on the inclusion of people with disabilities has numerous provisions for accessibility.^[23]
- In Canada, relevant federal legislation includes the Canadian Human Rights Act, the Employment Equity Act, the Canadian Labour Code, and the Accessible Canada Act (Bill-C81) which made Royal Assent on June 21, 2019.^[24]

Beachshore with a mobi-mat leading from the kerb to the seashore

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Ramps and mobi-mats enable wheelchair users to visit a sandy seashore.

Legislation may also be enacted on a state, provincial or local level. In Ontario, Canada, the Ontarians with Disabilities Act of 2001 is meant to "improve the identification, removal and prevention of barriers faced by persons with disabilities".^[25]

The European Union (EU), which has signed the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, also has adopted a European Disability Strategy for 2010–20. The Strategy includes the following goals, among others:^[26]

- Devising policies for inclusive, high-quality education;
- Ensuring the European Platform Against Poverty includes a special focus on people with disabilities (the forum brings together experts who share best practices and experience);
- Working towards the recognition of disability cards throughout the EU to ensure equal treatment when working, living or travelling in the bloc
- Establishing accessibility standards for voting locations and campaign materials.
- Taking the rights of people with disabilities into account in external development programmes and for EU candidate countries.

A *European Accessibility Act* was proposed in late 2012.^[27] This Act would establish standards within member countries for accessible products, services, and public buildings. The harmonization of accessibility standards within the EU "would facilitate the social integration of persons with disabilities and the elderly and their mobility across member states, thereby also fostering the free movement principle".^[28]

Enforcement of the European Accessibility Act (EAA) begins in June 2025

Assistive technology and adaptive technology

[edit]

People gathered around a table wearing headphones. The journalist holds the microphone t

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The Opportunities Fair and Beyond Art Exhibition was organised in Birmingham, England, to help people with disabilities and their carers find out what services, support and opportunities are available to them.

Assistive technology is the creation of a new device that assists a person in completing a task that would otherwise be impossible. Some examples include new computer software programs like screen readers, and inventions such as assistive listening devices, including hearing aids, and traffic lights with a standard color code that enables colorblind individuals to understand the correct signal.

Adaptive technology is the modification, or adaptation, of existing devices, methods, or the creation of new uses for existing devices, to enable a person to complete a task.^[29] Examples include the use of remote controls, and the autocomplete (word completion)^[30] feature in computer word processing programs, which both help individuals with mobility

impairments to complete tasks. Adaptations to wheelchair tires are another example; widening the tires enables wheelchair users to move over soft surfaces, such as deep snow on ski hills, and sandy beaches.

Assistive technology and adaptive technology have a key role in developing the means for people with disabilities to live more independently, and to more fully participate in mainstream society. In order to have access to assistive or adaptive technology, however, educating the public and even legislating requirements to incorporate this technology have been necessary.

The UN CRPD, and courts in the United States, Japan, UK, and elsewhere, have decided that when it is needed to assure secret ballot, authorities should provide voters with assistive technology.

The European Court of Human Rights, on the contrary, in case Toplak v. Slovenia ruled that due to high costs, the abandonment of the assistive equipment in elections did not violate human rights.

Employment

[edit]

A man is speaking behind a microphone podium during a conference. Behind him, there is a

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William P. Milton Jr., deputy director of the Office of Human Resource Management, outlined the "Four Simple Steps to Hiring Qualified Candidates with Disabilities" to employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture during a 2011 National Disability Employment Awareness Month event in Washington, D.C.

Accessibility of employment covers a wide range of issues, from skills training, to occupational therapy,^[31] finding employment, and retaining employment.

Employment rates for workers with disabilities are lower than for the general workforce. Workers in Western countries fare relatively well, having access to more services and training as well as legal protections against employment discrimination. Despite this, in the United States the 2012 unemployment rate for workers with disabilities was 12.9%, while it was 7.3% for workers without disabilities.^[32] More than half of workers with disabilities (52%) earned less than \$25,000 in the previous year, compared with just 38% of workers with no disabilities. This translates into an earnings gap where individuals with disabilities earn about 25 percent less of what workers without disabilities earn. Among occupations with 100,000 or more people, dishwashers had the highest disability rate (14.3%), followed by refuse and recyclable material collectors (12.7%), personal care aides (11.9%), and janitors and building cleaners (11.8%). The rates for refuse and recyclable material collectors, personal care aides, and janitors and building cleaners were not statistically different from one another.^[33]

Surveys of non-Western countries are limited, but the available statistics also indicate fewer jobs being filled by workers with disabilities. In India, a large 1999 survey found that "of the 'top 100 multinational companies' in the country [...] the employment rate of persons with disabilities in the private sector was a mere 0.28%, 0.05% in multinational companies and only 0.58% in the top 100 IT companies in the country".^[34] India, like much of the world, has large sections of the economy that are without strong regulation or social protections, such as the informal economy.^[35] Other factors have been cited as contributing to the high unemployment rate, such as public service regulations. Although employment for workers with disabilities is higher in the public sector due to hiring programs targeting persons with disabilities, regulations currently restrict types of work available to persons with disabilities: "Disability-specific employment reservations are limited to the public sector and a large number of the reserved positions continue to be vacant despite nearly two decades of enactment of the PWD Act".^[34]

Expenses related to adaptive or assistive technology required to participate in the workforce may be tax deductible expenses for individuals with a medical practitioner's prescription in some jurisdictions.

Disability management

[edit]

Disability management (DM) is a specialized area of human resources that supports efforts of employers to better integrate and retain workers with disabilities. Some workplaces have policies in place to provide "reasonable accommodation" for employees

with disabilities, but many do not. In some jurisdictions, employers may have legal requirements to end discrimination against persons with disabilities.

It has been noted by researchers that where accommodations are in place for employees with disabilities, these frequently apply to individuals with "pre-determined or apparent disabilities as determined by national social protection or Equality Authorities",^[36] which include persons with pre-existing conditions who receive an official disability designation. One of the biggest challenges for employers is in developing policies and practises to manage employees who develop disabilities during the course of employment. Even where these exist, they tend to focus on workplace injuries, overlooking job retention challenges faced by employees who acquire a non-occupation injury or illness. Protecting employability is a factor that can help close the unemployment gap for persons with disabilities.^[36]

Transportation

[edit]

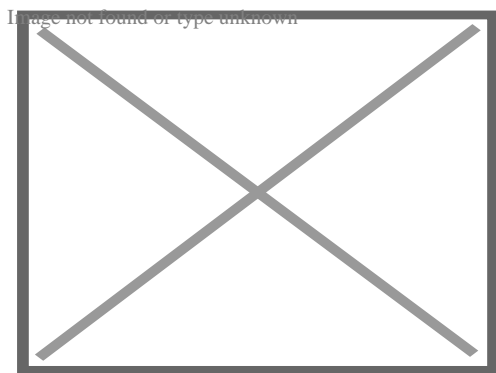
For the metric of transport connectivity for planning purposes, see Accessibility (transport).

Providing mobility to people with disabilities includes changes for public facilities like gently sloping paths of travel for people using wheelchairs and difficulty walking up stairs, or audio announcements for the blind (either live or automated); dedicated services like paratransit; and adaptations to personal vehicles.

Adapted automobiles for persons with disabilities

[edit]

See also: Adapted automobile



A wheelchair accessible taxi with a rear ramp, Tokyo Motor Show 2009

Automobile accessibility also refers to ease of use by disabled people. Automobiles, whether a car or a van, can be adapted for a range of physical disabilities. Foot pedals can be raised, or replaced with hand-controlled devices. Wheelchair hoists, lifts or ramps may be customized according to the needs of the driver. Ergonomic adaptations, such as a lumbar support cushion, may also be needed.^[37]

Generally, the more limiting the disability, the more expensive the adaptation needed for the vehicle. Financial assistance is available through some organizations, such as Motability in the United Kingdom, which requires a contribution by the prospective vehicle owner. Motability makes vehicles available for purchase or lease.^[38]

When an employee with a disability requires an adapted car for work use, the employee does not have to pay for a "reasonable adjustment" in the United Kingdom; if the employer is unable to pay the cost, assistance is offered by government programs.^[39]

Low floor

[edit]

"Low floor" redirects here. For more details, see Low-floor bus and Low-floor tram.

A man on a motorized wheelchair is using a ramp to enter an SMRT bus

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Wheelchair ramps allows those on wheelchairs or personal mobility devices to board low-floor public transport vehicles.

A significant development in transportation, and public transport in particular, to achieve accessibility, is the move to "low-floor" vehicles. In a low-floor vehicle, access to part or all of the passenger cabin is unobstructed from one or more entrances by the presence of steps, enabling easier access for the infirm or people with push chairs. A further aspect may be that the entrance and corridors are wide enough to accommodate a wheelchair. Low-floor vehicles have been developed for buses, trolleybuses, trams and trains.

A low floor in the vehicular sense is normally combined in a conceptual meaning with normal pedestrian access from a standard kerb (curb) height. However, the accessibility of a low-floor vehicle can also be utilised from slightly raising portions of kerb at bus

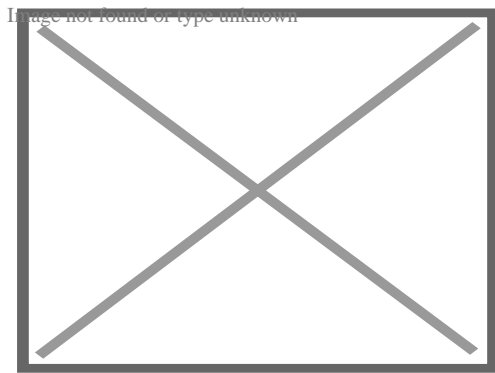
stops, or through use of level boarding bus rapid transit stations or tram stops.^[40] The combination of access from a kerb was the technological development of the 1990s, as step-free interior layouts for buses had existed in some cases for decades, with entrance steps being introduced as chassis designs and overall height regulations changed.

Low-floor buses may also be designed with special height adjustment controls that permit a stationary bus to temporarily lower itself to ground level, permitting wheelchair access. This is referred to as a kneeling bus.

At rapid transit systems, vehicles generally have floors in the same height as the platforms but the stations are often underground or elevated, so accessibility there is not a question of providing low-floor vehicles, but providing a step-free access from street level to the platforms (generally by elevators, which may be restricted to disabled passengers only, so that the step-free access is not obstructed by non-disabled people taking advantage).^[citation needed]

Accessibility planning for transportation in the United Kingdom

[edit]



Harrington Hump, Harrington station

In the United Kingdom, local transport authorities are responsible for checking that all people who live within their area can access essential opportunities and services, and where gaps in provision are identified the local authorities are responsible for organizing changes to make new connections. These requirements are defined in the UK Community Planning Acts legislation^[41] and more detailed guidance has been issued by the Department for Transport for each local authority. This includes the requirement to produce an Accessibility Plan under Community Planning legislation and to incorporate this within their Local Transport Plan.^[42] An Accessibility Plan sets out how each local authority plans to improve access to employment, learning, health care, food shops and

other services of local importance, particularly for disadvantaged groups and areas. Accessibility targets are defined in the accessibility plans, these are often the distance or time to access services by different modes of transport including walking, cycling and public transport.

Accessibility Planning was introduced as a result of the report "Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion".^[43] This report was the result of research carried out by the Social Exclusion Unit. The United Kingdom also has a "code of practice" for making train and stations accessible: "Accessible Train and Station Design for Disabled People: A Code of Practice".^[44] This code of practice was first published in 2002 with the objective of compliance to Section 71B of the Railways Act 1993,^[45] and revised after a public consultation period in 2008.

Some transport companies have since improved the accessibility of their services, such as incorporating low-floor buses into their stock as standard.^[citation needed] In August 2021, South Western Railway announced the streamlining of their accessibility services, allowing passengers requiring assistance to inform the company with as little as 10 minutes' notice at all 189 stations on its network, replacing an older scheme wherein assisted journeys had to be booked six hours to a day in advance. The system will utilise clear signage at stations and QR codes, allowing customers to send details of the assistance they require and their planned journey to staff remotely.^[46]

Making public services fully accessible to the public has led to some technological innovations. Public announcement systems using audio induction loop technology can broadcast announcements directly into the hearing aid of anyone with a hearing impairment, making them useful in such public places as auditoriums and train stations.

Public space

[edit]

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) requires 'appropriate measures' to ensure people with disabilities are able to 'access, on an equal basis with others', 'the physical environment', 'transportation' and 'other facilities and services open or provided to the public'. This requirement also applies to 'roads' and 'transportation' as well as 'buildings, and other indoor and outdoor facilities'.^[47]

At the same time, promotion of active travel, or 'shared space' initiatives to pedestrianise city centres can introduce unintended barriers, especially for pedestrians who are visually impaired and who can find these environments confusing or even dangerous.^[48] It is important to have effective mechanisms to ensure that urban spaces are designed to be inclusive of pedestrians with disabilities. These can include early consultation with disabled persons or their representative organisations, and appropriate regulation of city planning.^[48]

Housing

[edit]

Further information: Accessible housing

An entrance with ramps and guardrails

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Accessibly designed modification for a high-step entrance

Most existing and new housing, even in the wealthiest nations, lack basic accessibility features unless the designated, immediate occupant of a home currently has a disability. However, there are some initiatives to change typical residential practices so that new homes incorporate basic access features such as zero-step entries and door widths adequate for wheelchairs to pass through. Occupational Therapists are a professional group skilled in the assessment and making of recommendations to improve access to homes.^[49] They are involved in both the adaptation of existing housing to improve accessibility,^[50] and in the design of future housing.^[51]

The broad concept of Universal design is relevant to housing, as it is to all aspects of the built environment. Furthermore, a Visitability movement^[52] begun by grass roots disability advocates in the 1980s focuses specifically on changing construction practices in new housing. This movement, a network of interested people working in their locales, works on educating, passing laws, and spurring voluntary home access initiatives with the intention that basic access become a routine part of new home construction.

Accessibility and "ageing in place"

[edit]

Accessibility in the design of housing and household devices has become more prominent in recent decades due to a rapidly ageing population in developed countries.[⁵³] Ageing seniors may wish to continue living independently, but the ageing process naturally increases the disabilities that a senior citizen will experience. A growing trend is the desire for many senior citizens to 'age in place', living as independently as possible for as long as possible. Accessibility modifications that allow ageing in place are becoming more common. Housing may even be designed to incorporate accessibility modifications that can be made throughout the life cycle of the residents.

The English Housing Survey for 2018/19 found only 9% of homes in England have key features, such as a toilet at entrance level and sufficiently wide doorways, to deem them accessible. This was an improvement from 5% in 2005. More than 400,000 wheelchair users in England were living in homes which are neither adapted nor accessible.[⁵⁴]

Voting

[edit]

Under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, states parties are bound to assure accessible elections, voting, and voting procedures. In 2018, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities issued an opinion that all polling stations should be fully accessible. At the European Court of Human Rights, there are currently two ongoing cases about the accessibility of polling places and voting procedures. They were brought against Slovenia by two voters and the Slovenian Disability Rights Association.[⁵⁵] As of January 2020, the case, called *Toplak and Mrak v. Slovenia*, was ongoing.[⁵⁶] The aim of the court procedure is to make accessible all polling places in Europe.[⁵⁷]

Disability, information technology (IT) and telecommunications

[edit]



This section's **factual accuracy may be compromised due to out-of-date information**. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (*November 2012*)

Main article: Design for All (in ICT)

See also: Data access and Assistive technology

Advances in information technology and telecommunications have represented a leap forward for accessibility. Access to the technology is restricted to those who can afford it, but it has become more widespread in Western countries in recent years. For those who use it, it provides the ability to access information and services by minimizing the barriers of distance and cost as well as the accessibility and usability of the interface. In many countries this has led to initiatives, laws and/or regulations that aim toward providing universal access to the internet and to phone systems at reasonable cost to citizens.[⁵⁸]

A major advantage of advanced technology is its flexibility. Some technologies can be used at home, in the workplace, and in school, expanding the ability of the user to participate in various spheres of daily life. Augmentative and alternative communication technology is one such area of IT progress. It includes inventions such as speech-generating devices, teletypewriter devices, adaptive pointing devices to replace computer mouse devices, and many others. Mobile telecommunications devices and computer applications are also equipped with accessibility features.^{[59][60][61]} They can be adapted to create accessibility to a range of tasks, and may be suitable for different kinds of disability.

The following impairments are some of the disabilities that affect communications and technology access, as well as many other life activities:

- Communication disorders;^[62]
- Hearing impairments;^[63]
- Visual impairments;^[64]
- Mobility impairments;
- A learning disability or impairment in mental functioning.

Each kind of disability requires a different kind of accommodation, and this may require analysis by a medical specialist, an educational specialist or a job analysis when the impairment requires accommodation.

- Job analysis^[65]

Examples of common assistive technologies

[edit]

Impairment	Assistive technology
Communication impairment	Blissymbols board or similar device; electronic speech synthesizer
Hearing impairment	hearing aids, earphones, headphones, headsets; real-time closed captioning; teletypewriter; sign language avatars
Mobility impairment	Page-turning device; adaptive keyboards and computer mice (pointing devices such as trackballs, vertical mouse, foot mouse, or programmable pedal)
Physical or mental impairment, learning disability	Voice recognition software, refreshable braille display, screen reader
Perceptual disability, learning disability	Talking textbooks, virtual keyboard

Visual impairment, learning disability	Modified monitor interface, magnification devices; reading service, e-text
Visual impairment, learning disability	Braille note-taker; Braille printer; screen magnifiers; optical scanner
	Screen readers; notable examples include NonVisual Desktop Access (NVDA), VoiceOver, and Check Meister Screen Reader.
Visual impairment	Check Meister also offers a screen reader for Mac OS and Windows, available here: [Check Meister Browser](https://www.checkmeister.com/browser).

Mobility impairments

[edit]

One of the first areas where information technology improved the quality of life for disabled individuals is the voice operated wheelchair. Quadriplegics have the most profound disability, and the voice operated wheelchair technology was first developed in 1977 to provide increased mobility. The original version replaced the joystick system with a module that recognized 8 commands. Many other technology accommodation improvements have evolved from this initial development.^[66]

Missing arms or fingers may make the use of a keyboard and mouse difficult or impossible. Technological improvements such as speech recognition devices and software can improve access.

Communication (including speech) impairments

[edit]

A communication disorder interferes with the ability to produce clearly understandable speech. There can be many different causes, such as nerve degeneration, muscle degeneration, stroke, and vocal cord injury. The modern method to deal with speaking disabilities has been to provide a text interface for a speech synthesizer for complete vocal disability. This can be a great improvement for people that have been limited to the use of a throat vibrator to produce speech since the 1960s.

Hearing impairment

[edit]

An individual satisfies the definition of hearing disabled when hearing loss is about 30 dB for a single frequency, but this is not always perceptible as a disability.^[67] For example, loss of sensitivity in one ear interferes with sound localization (directional hearing), which can interfere with communication in a crowd. This is often recognized when certain words are confused during normal conversation. This can interfere with voice-only interfaces, like automated customer service telephone systems, because it is sometimes difficult to increase the volume and repeat the message.

Mild to moderate hearing loss may be accommodated with a hearing aid that amplifies ambient sounds. Portable devices with speed recognition that can produce text can reduce problems associated with understanding conversation. This kind of hearing loss is relatively common, and this often grows worse with age.

The modern method to deal with profound hearing disability is the Internet using email or word processing applications. The telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) became available in the form of the teletype (TTY) during the 1960s. These devices consist of a keyboard, display and modem that connects two or more of these devices using a dedicated wire or plain old telephone service.

Modern computer animation allows for sign language avatars to be integrated into public areas. This technology could potentially make train station announcements, news broadcasts, etc. accessible when a human interpreter is not available.^{[68][69]} Sign language can also be incorporated into film; for example, all movies shown in Brazilian movie theaters must have a Brazilian Sign Language video track available to play alongside the film via a second screen.^{[70][71]}

Visual impairments

[edit]

A wide array of technology products is available to assist with visual impairment. These include screen magnification for monitors, screen-reading software for computers and mobile devices, mouse-over speech synthesis for browsing, braille displays, braille printers, braille cameras, and voice-activated phones and tablets.

One emerging product that will make ordinary computer displays available for the blind is the refreshable tactile display, which is very different from a conventional braille display. This provides a raised surface corresponding to the bright and dim spots on a conventional display. An example is the Touch Sight Camera for the Blind.

Speech Synthesis Markup Language^[72] and Speech Recognition Grammar Specification^[73] are relatively recent technologies intended to standardize communication interfaces using Augmented BNF Form and XML Form. These technologies assist visual impairments and physical impairment by providing interactive

access to web content without the need to visually observe the content. While these technologies provides access for visually impaired individuals, the primary benefactor has been automated systems that replace live human customer service representatives that handle telephone calls.

Web accessibility

[edit]

Main article: Web accessibility

International standards and guidelines

[edit]

There have been a few major movements to coordinate a set of guidelines for accessibility for the web. The first and most well known is The Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI), which is part of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). This organization developed the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 1.0 and 2.0 which explain how to make Web content accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities. Web "content" generally refers to the information in a Web page or Web application, including text, images, forms, and sounds. (More specific definitions are available in the WCAG documents.)^[74]

The WCAG is separated into three levels of compliance, A, AA and AAA. Each level requires a stricter set of conformance guidelines, such as different versions of HTML (Transitional vs Strict) and other techniques that need to be incorporated into coding before accomplishing validation. Online tools allow users to submit their website and automatically run it through the WCAG guidelines and produce a report, stating whether or not they conform to each level of compliance. Adobe Dreamweaver also offers plugins which allow web developers to test these guidelines on their work from within the program.

The ISO/IEC JTC1 SC36 WG7 24751 Individualized Adaptability and Accessibility in e-learning, education and training series is freely available and made of 3 parts: Individualized Adaptability and Accessibility in e-learning, education and training, Standards inventory and Guidance on user needs mapping.

Another source of web accessibility guidance comes from the US government. In response to Section 508 of the US Rehabilitation Act, the Access Board developed standards to which U.S. federal agencies must comply in order to make their sites accessible. The U.S. General Services Administration has developed a website where one can take online training courses for free to learn about these rules.^[75]

Web accessibility features

[edit]

Examples of accessibility features include:

- WAI-AA compliance with the WAI's WCAG
- Semantic Web markup
- (X)HTML Validation from the W3C for the page's content
- CSS Validation from the W3C for the page's layout
- Compliance with all guidelines from Section 508 of the US Rehabilitation Act
- A high contrast version of the site for individuals with low vision, and a low contrast (yellow or blue) version of the site for individuals with dyslexia
- Alternative media for any multimedia used on the site (video, flash, audio, etc.)
- Simple and consistent navigation
- Device independent
- Reducing Cognitive load for decision making

While WCAG provides much technical information for use by web designers, coders and editors, *BS 8878:2010 Web accessibility – Code of Practice*^[76] has been introduced, initially in the UK, to help site owners and product managers to understand the importance of accessibility. It includes advice on the business case behind accessibility, and how organisations might usefully update their policies and production processes to embed accessibility in their business-as-usual. On 28 May 2019, BS 8878 was superseded by *ISO 30071-1*,^[77] the international Standard that built on BS 8878 and expanded it for international use.

Another useful idea is for websites to include a web accessibility statement on the site. Initially introduced in PAS 78,^[78] the best practice for web accessibility statements has been updated in BS 8878^[79] to emphasise the inclusion of: information on how disabled and elderly people could get a better experience of using the website by using assistive technologies or accessibility settings of browsers and operating systems (linking to "BBC My Web My Way"^[80] can be useful here); information on what accessibility features the site's creators have included, and if there are any user needs which the site does not currently support (for example, descriptive video to allow blind people to access the information in videos more easily); and contact details for disabled people to be able to use to let the site creators know if they have any problems in using the site. While validations against WCAG, and other accessibility badges can also be included, they should be put lower down the statement, as most disabled people still do not understand these technical terms.^[81]

Education and accessibility for students

[edit]

A woman is helping a young boy to stand up in a classroom with other students

Image not found or type unknown

A teacher helps her student in an orphanage in central Vietnam. The orphanage caters to many abandoned and disabled children who, through education and communication programs, are able to have a life that would otherwise not be possible.

People constructing a ramp for an accessible bathroom

Image not found or type unknown

Construction of a ramp for a school latrine in Ukunda, Kenya, to make the school building more accessible to students with disabilities

Equal access to education for students with disabilities is supported in some countries by legislation. It is still challenging for some students with disabilities to fully participate in mainstream education settings, but many adaptive technologies and assistive programs are making improvements. In India, the Medical Council of India has now passed the directives to all the medical institutions to make them accessible to persons with disabilities. This happened due to a petition by Satendra Singh founder of Infinite Ability.[82]

Students with a physical or mental impairment or learning disability may require note-taking assistance, which may be provided by a business offering such services, as with tutoring services. Talking books in the form of talking textbooks are available in Canadian secondary and post-secondary schools. Also, students may require adaptive technology to access computers and the Internet. These may be tax-exempt expenses in some jurisdictions with a medical prescription.

Accessibility of assessments

[edit]

It is important to ensure that the accessibility in education includes assessments.^[83] Accessibility in testing or assessments entails the extent to which a test and its constituent item set eliminates barriers and permits the test-taker to demonstrate their knowledge of the tested content.^[84]

With the passage of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 in the United States,^[85] student accountability in essential content areas such as reading, mathematics, and science has become a major area of focus in educational reform.^[86] As a result, test developers have needed to create tests to ensure all students, including those with special needs (e.g., students identified with disabilities), are given the opportunity to demonstrate the extent to which they have mastered the content measured on state assessments. Currently, states are permitted to develop two different types of tests in addition to the standard grade-level assessments to target students with special needs. First, the alternate assessment may be used to report proficiency for up to 1% of students in a state. Second, new regulations permit the use of alternate assessments based on modified academic achievement standards to report proficiency for up to 2% of students in a state.

To ensure that these new tests generate results that allow valid inferences to be made about student performance, they must be accessible to as many people as possible. The Test Accessibility and Modification Inventory (TAMI)^[87] and its companion evaluation tool, the Accessibility Rating Matrix (ARM), were designed to facilitate the evaluation of tests and test items with a focus on enhancing their accessibility. Both instruments incorporate the principles of accessibility theory and were guided by research on universal design, assessment accessibility, cognitive load theory, and research on item writing and test development. The TAMI is a non-commercial instrument that has been made available to all state assessment directors and testing companies. Assessment researchers have used the ARM to conduct accessibility reviews of state assessment items for several state departments of education.

See also

[edit]

- Accessible toilet
- Accessible tourism
- CEN/CENELEC Guide 6
- Computer accessibility
- Convenience
- Curb cut effect
- Design for All (in ICT)
- Disability flag
- Game accessibility
- Human factors and ergonomics
- Inclusive design
- Knowbility
- National Federation of the Blind v. Target Corporation
- Principles of Intelligent Urbanism
- Public transport accessibility level
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
- Section 508 Amendment to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Timeline of disability rights in the United States
- Timeline of disability rights outside the United States
- Transgenerational design
- Transport divide
- Universal design for instruction
- Walkability
- Walking audit
- Walter Harris Callow, inventor of wheelchair accessible bus
- Wheelchair accessible van

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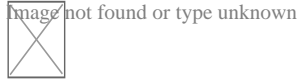
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External links

[edit]



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Disability

Main topics

- Disability
- Disability studies
- Medical model
- Social model
- IEP
- Inclusion
- Learning disability
- Mainstreaming

Approaches

- Physical therapy
 - driver rehabilitation
- Special needs
 - school
 - education

Rights, law, support	Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ableism/disablism ○ Disability rights ○ Pejorative terms ○ Right to sit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ United States ○ Accessibility Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NB ○ NL ○ NS
	Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ABCA ○ ACA ○ AMA ○ AODA ○ ADA ○ An Act to secure handicapped persons in the exercise of their rights ○ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ○ Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons ○ International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
	Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Services for mental disorders ○ Services for disabled people ○ DLA ○ ODSP ○ Rail
	Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SSDI ○ SSI ○ Students ○ CNIB ○ CCD
	Activist groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DPI ○ MINDS ○ Reach Canada

**Structural
and
assistive**

- Accessible toilet
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- Invisible disability
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About Toilet paper

Toilet tissue (in some cases called toilet/bath/bathroom tissue, or bathroom roll) is a tissue paper product mostly used to clean the rectum and bordering area of feces (after defecation), and to cleanse the exterior genitalia and perineal area of pee (after peeing). It is commonly provided as a long strip of perforated paper wrapped around a round paperboard core, for storage space in a dispenser within arm's reach of a commode. The package, or roll of bathroom tissue, is particularly called a toilet roll, loo roll, or bog roll (in Britain). There are other uses for bathroom tissue, as it is an easily offered house item. It can be utilized for blowing the nose or wiping the eyes (or various other uses facial tissue). It can be utilized to rub out sweat or absorb it. Some people may use the paper to soak up the bloody discharge that appears of the vaginal area throughout menstrual cycle. Bathroom tissue can be made use of in cleaning (like a much less unpleasant paper towel). As an adolescent trick, "toilet papering" is a form of temporary criminal damage. A lot of contemporary bathroom tissue in the developed world is made to decompose in sewage-disposal tanks, whereas some other washroom and facial cells are not. Damp bathroom tissue rapidly disintegrates in the atmosphere. Toilet tissue can be found in various numbers of plies (layers of density), from one- to six-ply, with even more back-to-back plies offering better stamina and absorbency. A lot of modern domestic toilet paper is white, and embossed with a pattern, which increases the surface of the paper, and thus, its effectiveness at eliminating waste. Some individuals like whether the orientation of the roll on a dispenser need to be over or under. Making use of paper for hygiene has actually been taped in China in the sixth century advertisement, with especially produced toilet paper being mass-produced in the 14th century. Modern business toilet paper originated in the 19th century, with a license for roll-based dispensers being made in 1883.

Clean Restroom Rentals

Phone : +18889350009

Email : info@cleanrestrooms.com

City : Manassas

State : VA

Zip : 20111

Address : Historic District, 8193-B Euclid Ct

Google Business Profile

Company Website : <https://restroomrentalsvirginia.com/product/porta-potty-rental/>

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