

STATE SANITARY CODE
CHAPTER VIII
REFUSE DISPOSAL

265- 1962
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Regulation 1. Dumps Prohibited

Dumps are hereby declared to be nuisances hazardous to human health.

Beginning July 1, 1958, disposal of organic and/or combustible matter or other forms of solid waste on lands in this State shall be made only through use of:

(a) Sanitary landfills established, conducted, operated and maintained in accordance with standards set forth in Regulations 4, 5 and 6 of this Chapter

OR

(b) Incinerators constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Code or Regulation of the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Commission.

(c) Other methods of disposal as may be approved by the State Department of Health

Regulation 2. Domestic Refuse

The provisions of this Code shall not be applicable to disposal of family garbage or family refuse on the premises where the family resides nor shall the provisions of this Code be interpreted as permitting disposal of domestic sewage in any manner other than that prescribed by law.

Regulation 3. Sanitary Landfill Location

Sanitary landfills, whether operated on firm ground or on soft and unstable ground as may be found in marshes and swamps, shall be planned by a properly qualified engineer and be operated and maintained by properly trained personnel. The location or site of a sanitary landfill should be chosen with the approval of the local board of health.

Regulation 4. Requirements of Firm Ground Sanitary Landfills

Sanitary landfills on firm ground shall be designed, operated and maintained in such manner that:

- a. The face of the working fill is kept as narrow as is consistent with the proper operation of trucks and equipment in order that the area of waste material exposed during the operating day is minimal.
- b. All exposed surfaces, including the face of the fill, are covered with at least six (6) inches of earth at the close of each day's operation.
- c. Refuse is compacted into layers of approximately one-fourth of the original refuse volume.
- d. Bulky waste material which may furnish rat harborage is not used for the final surface or side slopes, but incorporated within the fill.
- e. The final earth covering for surface and side slopes is compacted and maintained at a depth of not less than twenty-four (24) inches.
- f. Cracks, depressions and erosion of the earth covering for surface and side slopes of fills are promptly repaired.
- g. The toe of finished fills having boundary side slope shall terminate in a dike or a ditch filled with sand and gravel or either.
- h. Surface water is properly drained, filled or treated with effective chemicals so as to prevent mosquito production and odors.
- i. Control over the scattering of papers and other lightweight materials is effected by the use of movable fencing or other suitable method.
- j. Dust control is effected as needed by spraying of the exposed waste material and adjacent surface.
- k. Scavengers, if permitted, are properly supervised so as not to interfere with the refuse disposal operation.
- l. Equipment adequate for digging, compacting and covering is provided as needed.
- m. Sufficient standby equipment is readily available to prevent delay in covering due to breakdowns or peak loads.
- n. Adequate water and fire-fighting equipment is readily available to control any and all fires.

Regulation 5. Requirements of Soft and Unstable Ground Sanitary Landfills

Sanitary landfills in soft and unstable ground, as marshes and swamps, shall be designed, operated and maintained in such manner that:

- a. The face of the working fill is kept as narrow as is consistent with the proper operation of trucks and equipment in order that the area of waste material exposed during the operating day is minimal.
- b. The maximum exposed active operating area shall not exceed an area greater than 100 feet by 150 feet. The active operating face shall not exceed 150 feet in width.
 1. Surface and side slopes of such landfills shall be compacted and covered on a progressive basis with earth as quickly as feasible but in no case shall it be exposed for more than one week or six (6) working days.
 2. At the termination of the filling operation or whenever a change in direction of the filling operation occurs, the uncovered surface and face shall be compacted and covered with earth on a progressive basis within one week or six (6) working days.
 3. The exposed active area and face of a landfill shall be reduced by one-half when less than 75 truck loads of refuse are brought to the landfill each day.
- c. Refuse is spread and compacted to a uniform grade with heavy equipment in order to support operating machinery and truck movement on the active operating area.
- d. Bulky waste materials which may furnish rat harborage is not used for the final surface or side slopes, but incorporated within the fill.
- e. The final earth covering for surface and side slopes is compacted and maintained at a depth of not less than twenty-four (24) inches.
- f. Cracks, depressions and erosion of the earth covering for surface and side slopes of fills are promptly repaired.
- g. The toe of finished fills having boundary side slopes shall terminate in a dike. The ditch formed by the construction of a dike shall be designed to have an open end to permit free flow of water in any or all ditches which were installed for mosquito control or shall be designed to permit the effective use of mosquito control equipment.
- h. Surface water is properly drained, filled or treated with effective chemicals so as to prevent mosquito production and odors. The operator of each landfill shall cooperate with the appropriate county mosquito commission to prevent and control mosquito production.
- i. Control over the scattering of papers and other lightweight materials is effected by the use of movable fencing. Fencing may not be required in marshland where tall grasses and other plant growth serve as an adequate screen to prevent scattering or movement of paper and other lightweight materials.
- j. Dust control is effected as needed by spraying of the exposed waste material and adjacent surface.
- k. Scavengers, if permitted, are properly supervised so as not to interfere with the refuse disposal operation.
- l. Equipment adequate for digging, compacting and covering is provided as needed.
- m. Sufficient standby equipment is readily available to prevent delay in covering due to breakdowns or peak loads.
- n. Adequate water and fire-fighting equipment is readily available to control any and all fires.

Regulation 6. Rodents, and Insects Hazardous to Public Health

Rodents, or insects hazardous to public health, shall not be permitted to exist on sanitary landfills.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Public Health Council under the provisions of N.J. S.A. 26:1A-7, Chapter VIII was amended to read as above set forth effective June 11, 1962.

/S/ Kathleen Sletteland
Kathleen Sletteland
Chairman, Public Health Council