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The Licensing of

HEALTH OFFICERS

MILK INSPECTORS

MEAT INSPECTORS

SANITARY INSPECTORS

PLUMBING INSPECTORS

FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTORS

VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTORS

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY TECHNICIANS



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NEW JERSEY

N. J. (STATE) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

I N D E X

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Training for Positions in Public Health

Public health is rapidly expanding both in scope and in the application of technical methods. The necessity for training was an important reason for the passage of the laws in 1903 requiring licenses for persons employed in certain positions by local boards of health. The necessity for employing trained and qualified personnel has become imperative.

Post graduate education leading to a master degree in public health may be obtained in an approved school of public health. Various universities and colleges offer courses in the sanitary and biological sciences. Rutgers University offers a four-year curriculum in the biological sciences with a major in sanitary science leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to courses giving collegiate credits, special courses are offered from time to time in particular aspects of public health practice. Such courses are frequently offered in training centers operated by the United States Public Health Service. Rutgers University in co-operation with the State Department of Health offers also such noncredit courses. A course known as "Basic Environmental Sanitation" is given annually. In addition, there are courses on milk inspection, meat inspection, plumbing inspection, elementary sanitation, etc. For further information write to the State Department of Health.

New Jersey High School Equivalency Certificate

In evaluating applications for admission to examinations, the New Jersey High School Equivalent Certificate will be recognized as the equivalent to graduation from an accredited high school. Information concerning the securing of such a certificate can be obtained from the Division of Academic Credentials, State Department of Education, Trenton, New Jersey.

Field experience and training under qualified supervision is an important supplement to formal education.

Licensure for Positions in Public Health

According to the New Jersey Statutes, a license granted by the New Jersey State Department of Health is required for all persons who are employed by local health departments as Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Food and Drug, Milk, Veterinary Meat, Meat, Plumbing Inspectors, and Public Health Laboratory Technicians or who perform the duties ordinarily performed by any such personnel. The statutes relating to this requirement are contained in Appendix I.

The State Department of Health grants licenses only to candidates who submit evidence of the required training and experience and who pass examinations indicating their fitness for the positions they seek.

Examinations are held in Trenton at least twice a year.

A person who desires to be admitted to an examination may secure an application blank from the Bureau of Examination and Licensing, New Jersey State Department of Health, State House, Trenton 25, New Jersey. This application blank is required to be filed with the Department. Applicants will be notified whether they qualify for admission to the examination and the date approximately one month prior to the examination.

Title 26 of the New Jersey Revised Statutes provides that the State Department of Health shall collect a fee from each candidate prior to the examination. Such fees will be payable only after a candidate has been notified of his eligibility for admission to the examination.

Health Officer	\$25.00	Veterinary Meat Inspector	\$20.00
Sanitary Inspector,		Meat Inspector	12.50
First Grade	20.00	Public Health Laboratory	
Sanitary Inspector,		Technician	10.00
Second Grade	12.50	Plumbing Inspector,	
Food and Drug Inspector	20.00	First Grade	10.00
Milk Inspector	20.00	Plumbing Inspector,	
		Second Grade	10.00

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Examinations

Qualifications for Health Officers

Effective October 10, 1960

- (1) Diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine.
- (2) Degree of Master of Public Health from a school of public health accredited by the American Public Health Association.

AND

Satisfactory completion of two years of full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility in a health department or some other public health organization approved by the State Department of Health for such experience.

OR

Satisfactory completion of one year of full time planned working experience with the State Department of Health.

- (3) Degree in Medicine; holder of a license to practice medicine in New Jersey or complete eligibility therefor.

AND

Satisfactory completion of two years of full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility in a health department or some other public health organization approved by the State Department of Health for such experience.

OR

Satisfactory completion of one year of full time planned working experience with the State Department of Health.

- (4) A baccalaureate degree, signifying the completion of a four-year undergraduate course, from a recognized college or university, including or supplemented by credit courses in public health or in the biologic or sanitary sciences.

AND

Satisfactory completion of two years of full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility in a health department or some other public health organization approved by the State Department of Health for such experience.

OR

Satisfactory completion of three years of supervised full time planned working experience as specified by the State Department of Health, in a health department approved by the State Department of Health for such experience and possession of Sanitary Inspector First Grade License.

What a Candidate for a Health Officer's License Should Know

The health officer is expected to provide leadership in the field of public health in his community. In addition to being the executive officer of the Board of Health he is responsible for summarizing and evaluating the health problems of his community, planning appropriate activities to meet their health problems, developing necessary budget proposals to cover these activities and directing the department staff so as to carry out these activities efficiently and economically. Such activities include the recognized activities of local health departments approved by the Public Health Council of the New Jersey State Department of Health (see Appendix II). Applicants are examined relative to these essential qualifications.

Qualifications for Sanitary Inspector, First Grade

Effective November 26, 1957.

- (1) Two years training in a recognized college or university, including credits in the basic biological and/or physical sciences.

OR

- (2) Graduation from high school, or formal or other education or training showing attainment of the level represented by graduation from high school, with successful completion of the course in Basic Environmental Sanitation (approximately 144 hours) sponsored by Rutgers University and the New Jersey State Department of Health.

What a Candidate for Sanitary Inspector of the First Grade License Should Know

The New Jersey State Sanitary Code provides that in municipalities of less than 10,000 where no health officer is appointed, a licensed sanitary inspector may be appointed to perform such duties. A sanitary inspector first grade when so appointed shall be the executive officer of the local board of health for the enforcement of its ordinances and the public health laws of the State.

Therefore, the candidate for sanitary inspector first grade should be prepared to answer questions covering the broad field of public health in order that he may demonstrate his fitness to administer a public health program in such communities. The candidate should have knowledge of the public health practices involved in carrying out a program of the "Recognized Public Health Activities of Local Health Departments" as approved by the Public Health Council of the New Jersey State Department of Health (see Appendix II). The sanitary control of food, milk, water and the environmental factors influencing health are the special responsibility of the sanitary inspector.

Qualifications for Sanitary Inspector, Second Grade

Effective November 26, 1957.

Graduation from high school, or formal education or training showing attainment of the level represented by graduation from high school, or training and experience in public health or a related field comparable thereto.

What a Candidate for Sanitary Inspector of the Second Grade Should Know

A holder of a license as sanitary inspector second grade is eligible for appointment as sanitary inspector of a municipality of less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) population. However, sanitary inspectors of the second grade should be considered as inspectors in training for first grade. They should, therefore, direct their training and studies to cover the same subjects as suggested for sanitary inspector first grade. It should be understood that the examination will be set on an appropriate level.

Qualifications for Food and Drug Inspector

- (1) a. The applicant must hold a license for sanitary inspector, first grade.
b. Have the qualifications equivalent to those required of a sanitary inspector, first grade; and show evidence at the licensure examination (food and drug inspector) to the satisfaction of the examining board of adequate knowledge of the basic sanitary sciences, such knowledge being equivalent to that possessed by a person having a license for sanitary inspector, first grade.
- (2) The applicant must also indicate education or experience in food and drug control.

What a Candidate for Food and Drug Inspector Should Know

A food and drug inspector should have a broad knowledge of public health so that he can work effectively in this special field. The candidate should be prepared to answer questions covering the subject matter included in the examination for sanitary inspector, first grade as well as special material relating to the following:

(a) Relation of food (production, manufacturing and handling) to public health; (b) standards for foods as adopted by this State and Federal Government; (c) laws relating to food and drugs; (d) embargoing food and drugs; (e) sanitation of food establishments such as, dairies, creameries, ice cream factories, canning factories, bakeries, restaurants, meat markets, roadside lunch stands, etc.; (f) use of U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

Qualifications for Milk Inspector

(1) a. The applicant must hold a license for sanitary inspector, first grade.

OR

b. Have the qualifications equivalent to those required of a sanitary inspector, first grade; and show evidence at the licensure examination (milk inspector) to the satisfaction of the examining board of adequate knowledge of the basic sanitary sciences, such knowledge being equivalent to that possessed by a person having a license for sanitary inspector, first grade.

(2) The applicant must also indicate education or experience in milk control.

What a Candidate for Milk Inspector's License Should Know

A milk inspector should have a broad knowledge of public health so that he can work effectively in this special field. The candidate should be prepared to answer questions covering the subject matter included in the examination for sanitary inspector, first grade as well as special material relating to the following:

(a) Sanitary practice in the production and handling of clean milk; (b) sanitation of dairies, creameries and other establishments handling milk and its products; (c) purity of ingredients used in milk products; (d) relation of milk supply to public health; (e) principles of milk pasteurization; (f) laws and standards relative to milk and its products; (g) application of laboratory methods of milk analysis; (h) legal methods of sampling milk; (i) basic knowledge in the operation of all equipment used in milk and milk products.

Qualifications for Veterinary Meat Inspector

Effective November 26, 1957.

Graduation from a generally recognized school of veterinary medicine.

AND

Knowledge and skill in the theory and practical application of sanitary sciences, especially in the field of food control.

What a Candidate for a Veterinary Meat Inspector's License Should Know

The candidate should be prepared to answer questions covering the public health aspects of the slaughtering and processing of meat. This includes both red meat and poultry. Specifically included may be the following:

Inspector Should Know

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Meat Inspector

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Meat Inspector's License

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be the following:

- (a) basic principals of meat inspection and their application to public health;
- (b) State and Federal laws regarding inspection of meat and its products;
- (c) methods of sanitation and types of compounds that may be used in the sanitizing of slaughter houses, meat markets and meat processing plants;
- (d) preservatives that are allowed and those not allowed in meat and its products;
- (e) legal methods of sampling meat and its products;
- (f) diseases of animals whose carcasses are used for meat or meat products and whether such diseases are transmissible to humans and if so whether by: (1) contact, (2) aerosol and contamination or (3) consumption or a combination of 1, 2 or 3; and proper disposition of infected or inedible carcasses in accordance with State Health Department Regulations;
- (g) elements of a safe water supply and satisfactory method of sewage disposal;
- (h) each candidate may be asked to display his knowledge of inspection and processing techniques in an actual practical examination. Questions on the practical examination will be of the type to determine knowledge of location and function of the liver, kidney, spleen, heart, lungs, their surrounding and protective tissues as well as lymph glands all on actual carcasses under actual inspection procedures;
- (i) in addition, each candidate should be able to demonstrate his ability to handle inspection equipment such as knives, hooks and trays and to sharpen a knife if on his observation it needs sharpening to allow him to utilize same in his inspection procedures.

Qualifications for Meat Inspector

Effective September 14, 1959.

Except for the substitution of education provided for below, applicants for Meat Inspector license must have had, since their 16th birthday, at least three years of experience in one or any combination of the following:

- 1. Experience with animals such as that gained in the capacity of an assistant to a veterinarian or in field disease control activities.
- 2. Experience with livestock or poultry such as that gained in (a) public stockyard, (b) in the manufacture or preparation of veterinary biological products, or (c) on a ranch, farm, or hatchery in the management or handling of livestock or poultry, or in some other comparable activity.
- 3. Experience with livestock or poultry slaughtering or poultry or meat processing, or experience in marketing or handling meat or poultry at wholesale or retail outlets.
- 4. Experience in dairy, poultry, meat, or other food processing, in plants or activities where sanitary measures and quality controls are applied.

Experience (such as laborer, guard, sales clerk, etc.) in the activities described above which does not provide an intimate knowledge of livestock or poultry, livestock slaughtering, or meat, dairy, or other food processing will not be qualifying. The total training and experience of an applicant must show that he possesses the ability to comprehend, interpret, explain, and apply regulations and instructions pertaining to the duties of a meat or poultry inspector, and show that he can meet and deal satisfactorily with employees and officials of poultry eviscerating or processing plants, or meat packing establishments.

Educational Substitution (Maximum of 3 years of experience)

1. Satisfactory completion of a full 4-year course of accredited high school study which has included at least 2 one-year courses in biology, general science, chemistry, or appropriate agricultural subjects, or a time-equivalent combination of these subjects, may be substituted for one year of the experience required.

OR

Satisfactory completion of the course entitled "Inspection of Meat and Meat Products" offered by Rutgers University Extension Division in co-operation with the New Jersey State Department of Health, may be substituted for one year of the experience required.

OR

2. Each successfully completed year of study in a residence school above the high school level may be substituted for 9 months of required experience, provided that such study included an average of at least 6 semester hours (or equivalent) per year in one or in any combination of the subjects of zoology, biology, chemistry, or appropriate agricultural subjects.

What a Candidate for a Meat Inspector's License Should Know

The candidate should be prepared to answer questions covering the public health aspects of the slaughtering and processing of meat. This includes both red meat and poultry. Specifically included may be the following:

- (a) basic principles of meat inspection and their application to public health and why inspectors look at glands, tissues and organs;
- (b) State and Federal laws regarding inspection of meat and its products;
- (c) methods of sanitation of slaughter houses, meat markets and meat processing plants;
- (d) preservatives that are allowed and those not allowed in meat and its products;
- (e) legal methods of sampling meat and its products;
- (f) Common disease of animals whose carcasses are used for meat and its products;
- (g) principles and procedures to be followed in conducting a post-mortem examination under supervision of a veterinary meat inspector and the normal from abnormal tissue appearance of all food animals.;
- (h) each candidate may be asked to display his knowledge of inspection and processing techniques in an actual practical examination. Questions on the practical examination will be of the type to determine knowledge of location and function of the liver, kidney, spleen, heart, lungs, their surrounding and protective tissues as well as lymph glands all on actual carcasses under actual inspection procedures;
- (i) elements of a safe water supply and satisfactory method of sewage disposal;
- (j) in addition, each candidate should be able to demonstrate his ability to handle inspection equipment such as knives, hooks and trays and to sharpen a knife if on his observation it needs sharpening to allow him to utilize same in his inspection procedures.

Qualification for Plumbing Inspector, First and Second Grade

The applicant must have met one of the following requirements:

1. Hold a degree in engineering from a recognized school of engineering and at least one year's practical experience in plumbing.
2. Possess a license for health officer or sanitary inspector, first grade; and have had either at least two years' experience in plumbing, or have successfully completed a twenty-hour course in plumbing inspection, or its equivalent, and have one year's practical experience in plumbing.
3. Holder of a license as a professional engineer and, in addition, one year's practical experience in plumbing.
4. Graduation from a high school or technical school with at least five years' working experience as a journeyman or master plumber.
5. Eight years' working experience as a journeyman or master plumber.

What a Candidate for Plumbing Inspector's License Should Know

The candidate for a plumbing inspector's license should be familiar with the proper methods of installing sanitary drainage systems in every type of building. He should also know how sewage is disposed of in cesspools and septic tank disposal systems without creating a nuisance or endangering sources of water supply.

He should have a practical working knowledge of water supply systems and sewage collecting systems in dwellings and commercial properties. A candidate should have knowledge of the following:

- a. Avoiding the use of cross-connections between safe and unsafe water supplies.
- b. Airconditioning and ventilating systems.
- c. Hot water heaters and storage tanks, condensing tanks and blow-off tanks.
- d. Patented devices used in connection with plumbing systems.
- e. Be able to draw plans of plumbing systems showing soil waste and vent pipes, traps and fixtures.
- f. Engineering principles of water purification and sewage disposal.
- g. Methods of construction, location and operation of cesspools, septic tanks and small sewage disposal plants.
- h. Construction, location and operation of private water supply systems.
- i. The interpretation and correction of plans of plumbing and drainage systems.
- j. Methods of testing plumbing systems, locating defects and improper cross-connections, and correcting the same.
- k. Common laws of physics and hygiene dealing with proper methods of removing waste water and sewage from buildings.
- l. Weights and sizes of materials used in the installation of plumbing and drainage systems.

It must be emphasized that the examination is for plumbing inspector and not for the plumbing itself. Therefore, the emphasis will be on methods of inspection rather than techniques of plumbing. It is expected that the plumbing inspector will also know the basic elements of safe water supply and satisfactory methods of sewage disposal from a public health point of view.

The above information applies to both licenses of the first and second grade. Applicants for a plumbing license of the first grade should, in addition, be familiar with the engineering and plumbing problems of tall buildings, sewage pumps, house tanks, water pumps, air conditioning and refrigeration systems.

Qualifications for Public Health Laboratory Technician

- (1) Formal education represented by graduation from a recognized college or university with a major in the Chemical or Biological Sciences or its equivalent.

OR

- (2) Certification as Registered Technician by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists in co-operation with the American Society of Medical Technicians.

OR

- (3) Graduation from a high school; at least one year of full-time experience in a laboratory performing bacteriological, serological, chemical or related technical laboratory tests. Completion of one year's successful training in a recognized school for laboratory technicians will be accepted in lieu of one year of full-time experience required above.

What a Candidate for Public Health Laboratory Technician's License Should Know

In addition to the general information on communicable disease control as previously outlined under sanitary inspector, the laboratory technician candidate should have special information and training in the methods of handling, laboratory preparation, and examination for identification of communicable disease organisms. Training should be in the following categories:

(a) Bacteriology: Knowledge of care and use of microscope; preparation of specimens for bacteriological examination; media, their uses and preparation; stains, their application and preparation; methods of sterilization; bacteriological examination of milk and water; and knowledge of laboratory techniques in the handling of infectious material.

(b) Chemistry: General background in chemistry with knowledge of the chemical techniques in blood, food and drug, sanitation, milk and milk products, drinking waters, streams, trade wastes, and sewage.

(c) Pathology: Knowledge of preparation, embedding and staining of pathological specimens for examination; use of microtome, preparation of stains, and proper recording of specimens of tissue.

(d) Serology: Knowledge of techniques and principles involved in standard blood tests for syphilis, blood counts, blood grouping and Rh factor determination, serological tests for communicable diseases.

(e) Virology knowledge and techniques involved in examination or studies of virus infections.

The candidate has privilege of selecting one of three booklets titled "Bacteriology," "Pathology" or "Serology," it must be emphasized that each booklet contains a certain number of general questions in addition to those related to title.

APPENDIX I

Statutes Relating to the Appointment of Local Health Officers, Inspectors, and Public Health Laboratory Technicians

(Title 26 of the New Jersey Statutes Concerning Health and Vital Statistics)

26:1A-38. The Public Health Council shall prescribe the qualifications of health officers, sanitary inspectors, food and drug inspectors, milk inspectors, meat inspectors, plumbing inspectors and public health laboratory technicians.

Note—"public health laboratory technician" includes every officer appointed by a board of health to perform bacteriological, serological, chemical and related technical laboratory tests in a laboratory conducted by a board of health, excepting health officers, public health nurses, sanitary inspectors, plumbing inspectors, food and drug inspectors, milk inspectors, meat inspectors, and persons performing washing or cleaning services or clerical duties in the office of the board of health.

26:1A-39. The commissioner shall cause examinations to be conducted in such manner and at such times and places as he may prescribe, for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for licenses as health officers, sanitary inspectors, food and drug inspectors, milk inspectors, meat inspectors, plumbing inspectors, and public health laboratory technicians of the classes and grades set forth in section 41 hereof. Application for examination in any of the classes and grades enumerated in section 41 of this act must be made in writing upon forms supplied by the department. The department shall collect from each applicant who shall be admitted to the examination the following fees. For each examination for a health officer's license, \$25.00; for each examination for a sanitary inspector's license of the first grade, \$20.00; for each examination for a milk inspector's license, \$20.00; for each examination for a food and drug inspector's license, \$20.00; for each examination for a veterinary

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Local Health Officers, Laboratory Technicians

Health and Vital Statistics)

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The department shall collect e examination the following cense, \$25.00; for each exam- first grade, \$20.00; for each for each examination for a examination for a veterinary

meat inspector's license, \$20.00; for each examination for a meat inspector's license, \$12.50; for each examination for a sanitary inspector's license of the second grade, \$12.50; for each examination for public health laboratory technician's license, \$10.00; for each examination for a plumbing inspector's license of the first grade, \$10.00; and for each examination for a plumbing inspector's license of the second grade, \$10.00.

26:1A-40. Every such examination shall be in such public health subjects as the commissioner shall direct.

26:1A-41. The commissioner shall, in the name of the department, issue the following classes and grades of licenses:

- a. Health officer's license;
- b. Sanitary inspector's license of the first grade;
- c. Sanitary inspector's license of the second grade;
- d. Plumbing inspector's license of the first grade;
- e. Plumbing inspector's license of the second grade;
- f. Food and drug inspector's license;
- g. Milk inspector's license;
- h. Meat inspector's license;
- i. Veterinary meat inspector's license;
- j. Public health laboratory technician's license.

However, any health officer's license, sanitary inspector's license, and plumbing inspector's license heretofore issued by the State Department of Health shall, unless suspended or revoked in accordance with the provisions of sections 43 and 44 of this act, remain in effect during the employment as such of the holder thereof.

All veterinarians previously licensed by the State Department of Health to inspect meat in this State shall upon application therefor within one year from the effective date of this act be issued a veterinary meat inspector's license without further examination. All persons not veterinarians previously licensed by the State Department of Health to inspect meat in this State shall upon application therefor within one year from the effective date of this act be issued a meat inspector's license without further examination.

26:1A-42. Each applicant whose examination shall be approved by the commissioner shall receive the license to which his examination may entitle him.

26:1A-43. Any license issued in accordance with the provisions of this article, and any health officer's license, sanitary inspector's license, and plumbing inspector's license, heretofore issued by the State Department of Health, may be suspended or revoked, in the manner provided in section forty-four hereof, for any of the following causes:

- a. Violation of any provision of the State Sanitary Code;
- b. Violation of any of the provisions of this act or of any law relating to public health;
- c. Violation of any applicable local health regulation or ordinance;
- d. Any act or happening occurring after the making of application for such license which, if the same had occurred prior to said time, would have prevented the issuance of such license.

26:1A-44. Upon written charges alleging any such violation, act or happening being filed with the Public Health Council by the commissioner or by the local board of health within whose territory or jurisdiction such violation, act or happening occurred, said Public Health Council shall thereupon fix a time and place for a hearing before it thereon. Said Public Health Council shall, at least ten days prior to such hearing, cause to be served upon the licensee, either personally or by mailing the same by registered mail addressed to him at his

home address, a written copy of the charges and a written notice of the time and place of the hearing.

At the hearing the Public Health Council shall hear all witnesses and receive all evidence produced, and if the charges are found to be true in fact, and just cause be shown, the Public Health Council may suspend or revoke said license.

A suspension or revocation of license shall be affected by a notice in writing of such suspension or revocation, designating the effective date thereof, and in case of suspension, the term of such suspension, which notice may be served upon the licensee personally or by mailing the same by registered mail addressed to him at his own address.

A copy of such notice of suspension or revocation of license shall be filed with the local board by the commissioner.

26:3-19. The local board may employ such personnel as it may deem necessary, including health officers, public health laboratory technicians, plumbing inspectors, food and drug inspectors, milk inspectors and meat inspectors, of the classes and grades provided for by law, to carry into effect the powers vested in it. It shall fix the duties and compensation of every appointee and, as to local boards which shall not be operating under the provisions of subtitle three. Title 11, Civil Service, of the Revised Statutes, fix the term of every appointee.

The appointees, agents and officers of a local board, which shall not be operating under provisions of subtitle three, Title 11, Civil Service, of the Revised Statutes, shall hold their offices during the term for which they are severally appointed, and shall not be removed except for cause and after an opportunity has been given them for a hearing.

Any duly appointed health officer shall, subject to the superior authority of the local board appointing him, be its general agent for the enforcement of its ordinances and the sanitary laws of the State. Any duly appointed public health laboratory technician, sanitary inspector, food and drug inspector, milk inspector, meat inspector or plumbing inspector shall be the agent of the local board appointing him for the performance of such services not inconsistent with the license held as such local board, or any health officer under the authority of such board, shall assign to him. A sanitary inspector is authorized to make all types of inspections for a local board except plumbing inspections.

26:3-20. No local board shall appoint any person as health officer, public health laboratory technician, sanitary inspector, food and drug inspector, milk inspector, meat inspector or plumbing inspector nor employ a person to do work ordinarily performed by a health officer, public health laboratory technician, or an inspector of any of the classes named, who is not the holder of a proper license as such.

26:3-20.1. Whenever any local board shall violate any of the provisions of section 26:3-20 of this Title, the department may institute an action in the Superior Court in the name of the State at the relation of the department to enjoin such violation and for such other relief as the court deems proper.

26:3-21. Any holder of a license as a health officer shall be eligible to appointment as such officer by any local board.

Any holder of a license as a public health laboratory technician shall be eligible to appointment as a public health laboratory technician by any board of health.

Any holder of a license as a sanitary inspector of the first grade shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board.

Any holder of a license as a sanitary inspector of the second grade shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by the local board in any municipality having a population of not more than twenty-five thousand at the last Federal census.

In every municipality having a population of more than twenty-five thousand, all sanitary inspectors appointed shall be of the first grade; provided,

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more than twenty-five thou-
f the first grade; provided,

however, that if the local board of such municipality employs two or more inspectors of the first grade, it may employ sanitary inspectors of the second grade on a temporary basis until such inspectors have qualified for and received licenses as sanitary inspector of the first grade. In no case shall such temporary employment of a second grade sanitary inspector continue for more than three years from the date of his original appointment.

Any holder of a license as food and drug inspector shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board.

Any holder of a license as milk inspector shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board.

Any holder of a license as meat inspector shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board.

Any holder of a license as plumbing inspector of the first grade shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board.

Any holder of a license as plumbing inspector of the second grade shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by the local board of any municipality having a population of not more than twenty-five thousand at the last Federal census.

All sanitary inspector's licenses of the first class issued prior to the passage of this act shall be accepted as sanitary inspectors' licenses of the first grade.

All sanitary inspectors' licenses of the second class issued prior to the passage of this act shall be accepted as sanitary inspectors' licenses of the second grade. All sanitary inspectors' licenses of the third class issued prior to the passage of this act shall remain valid in townships and entitle holders thereof to serve legally as sanitary inspectors in the employ of township boards of health. All plumbing inspectors' licenses issued prior to the passage of this act shall be accepted as plumbing inspectors' licenses of the first grade. Any holder of a license as plumbing inspector issued prior to the passage of this act who applies to the department for a corresponding license of the first grade shall be issued such license.

All laboratory technicians now employed by boards of health under whatsoever title for the specific purpose of performing laboratory tests in bacteriology, serology, chemistry and related technical laboratory tests shall be granted public health laboratory technicians' licenses, without further examination, by the State Department of Health; provided, that said technician apply to the department for same on a form provided by the department within one year of the effective date of this act.

26:3-22. Local boards of health of two or more adjacent municipalities may join in employing a health officer and one or more sanitary inspectors and other personnel. In such case, the local boards of such municipalities or a regional health commission formed by them, as the case may be, shall fix the salary to be paid to the health officer, inspectors and other personnel, arrange the duties of such persons and in case of regional health commissions apportion the sums to be paid by each of the municipalities, which sums shall be paid from moneys appropriated to the local boards of such municipalities.

26:3-25.1. Every health officer and every sanitary inspector, plumbing inspector, food and drug inspector, milk inspector, meat inspector and public health laboratory technician holding a license as such issued in the name of the State Department of Health, who is employed as such by any board of health, municipality or group of municipalities shall receive his or her maximum salary in their respective salary range, within five years from the date of his or her appointment as such health officer, inspector or public health laboratory technician.

26:3-26. No health officer, inspector or employee holding a license issued in the name of the State Department of Health after five years' consecutive service in the employ of a local board or regional health commission, shall be removed from office or reduced in pay or position except for just cause and after public hearing as provided in section 26:3-27 of this Title.

26:3-27. The local board or regional health commission, not operating under the provisions of subtitle three, Title 11, Civil Service, of the Revised Statutes, employing a health officer, public health laboratory technician or inspector whom it is sought to remove, shall formulate or receive charges, in writing, against such person and shall fix a time and place for a hearing thereon.

A written copy of the charges and written notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be served upon the person sought to be removed at least twenty days prior to the hearing.

At the hearing the local board or regional health commission shall hear all witnesses and receive all evidence produced, and if the charges are found to be true in fact and just cause be shown, the local board or regional health commission may remove or reduce the pay or position of the person against whom the charges are made.

APPENDIX II

Suggested Reading Material in Preparation for Examinations

- Communicable Disease Control—Gaylord W. Anderson and Margaret G. Arnstein: The Macmillan Co., New York.
- Essentials of Public Health—William P. Shepard, M.D.: J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.
- Introduction to Public Health—Harry S. Mustard: The Macmillan Co., New York.
- Rosenau—Preventive Medicine and Hygiene—Kenneth F. Maxcy: Appleton Century Crafts Inc., New York.
- Preventive Medicine and Public Health—Wilson G. Smillie: The Macmillan Co., New York.
- Public Health Administration in the United States—Wilson G. Smillie: The Macmillan Co., New York.
- Textbook of Preventive Medicine—Leavell & Clark: McGraw.
- The Analysis of Foods—Winton & Winton—John Wiley and Sons Inc.
- Food Control—Its Public Health Aspects—James H. Schrader: J. Wiley Sons, New York.
- Food Poisoning—G. M. Dack: University of Chicago.
- Food Technology—Prescott and Proctor: McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.
- Microbiology of Foods—Fred W. Tanner: Girard Press.
- Meat Hygiene—Edelman, Mohler and Eichborn: Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia and New York.
- Microbiology of Meats—L. B. Jensen: Girard Press.
- Plumbing—Harold E. Babbitt: McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York City.
- Plumbing Engineering—Walter S. Cleverdon, I., B.S., C.E.: Pitman Publishing Corp., New York and Chicago.
- Plumbing Practice and Design, Volumes I and II—Plum, Svend: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York City.
- Questions and Answers on Plumbing—R. M. Starbuck: Hartford, Connecticut.
- Cross-Connections, Water Supply Piping and Plumbing Drainage System—Technical Bulletin #2,—F. M. Dawson, and A. A. Kalinski: National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States Inc., Washington, D. C.
- Water Bacteriology—Prescott, Winslow and McGrady: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.
- Zinsser Bacteriology—Smith and Conant: Appleton-Century-Croft Inc., New York.
- Approved Laboratory Technics—Kolmer, Spaulding and Robinson: Appleton-Century-Croft Inc., New York.
- Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods—Todd and Sandford: W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.

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son and Margaret G. Arnstein:

t, M.D.: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Macmillan Co., New York.
enneth F. Maxcy: Appleton

f. Smillie: The Macmillan Co.,

ates—Wilson G. Smillie: The

k: McGraw.

Wiley and Sons Inc.

H. Schrader: J. Wiley Sons,

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7-Hill Book Co., New York.

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Co., New York City.

3.S., C.E.: Pitman Publishing

—Plum, Svend: John Wiley &

ick: Hartford, Connecticut.

lumbing Drainage System—

id A. A. Kalinski: National

States Inc., Washington, D. C.

ady: John Wiley and Sons,

Century-Croft Inc., New York.

ig and Robinson: Appleton-

nd Sandford: W. B. Saunders

Histopathologic Techniques—R. D. Lillie: Blakiston Co., Philadelphia.

The Pharmacopeia of the United States—Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.

The National Formulary—American Pharmaceutical Association, Wash-
ton, D. C.

Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
by Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, P. O. Box #540, Benjamin
Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: Regulation "Meat
Inspection," Washington, D. C.

Practical Bacteriology, Hermatology and Parasitology—Stitt, Clough, Branham:
Blakeston Co., Inc., Philadelphia.

Principles of Bacteriology—Salle: C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Publications of the: American Public Health Association—1790 Broadway, New York, New York.

Basic Principles of Healthful Housing.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

Diagnostic Procedures and Reagents.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage.

Publications of the: United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Milk Ordinance and Code Recommended.

The Pasteurization of Milk.

Manual of Serologic Tests for Syphilis.

Publications of the State Department of Health, Trenton 25, N. J.

Sanitary Code.

Recognized Public Health Activities.

Communicable Disease Among School Children, revised.

Sanitation in Food Establishments.

Slaughter-House License Act and Regulation.

Refrigerated Warehouses and Locker Plants.

Laws and Regulations Governing the Sanitation, Handling, Shipping and
Shucking of Shellfish.

Production, Handling and Distribution of Milk, Cream and Milk Products.

Laws and Regulations Governing the Manufacture, Handling, Sale and
Distribution of Ice Cream, Sherbets and Ices.

Uniform Narcotic Drug Law.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws.

Laws Relating to Production, Processing and Sale of Goats Milk.

Flour and Bread Enrichment Act.

Public Health Laws—Public Libraries.

Public Health Laws are available in Public Libraries.

Prospective health officers and sanitary inspectors should keep themselves
well informed upon all new public health problems. The "Public Health News,"
issued periodically by the N. J. State Department of Health will be of assistance.
A resident of New Jersey may be placed upon the mailing list for this publication
upon application to the Department.

Periodicals issued are:

Public Health Reports.

Journal American Public Health Association.

