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STATE SANITARY CODE
CHAPTER VIII
REFUSE DISPOSAL

MAY 27 '68

Regulation 1. Dumps Prohibited

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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 [heretofore established by the State Department of Health] set forth in Regulations 4, 5 and 6 of this Chapter

OR

(b) Incinerators constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with [standards heretofore established by the State Department of Health, and] Code or Regulation of the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Commission [, or other methods of disposal as may be permitted by Code or Regulation of that 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.

(The following regulations to be included in Chapter VIII of the State Sanitary Code are substantially the same as the Standards for Design, Operation and Maintenance of Sanitary Landfills previously established by the State Department of Health. Under-scoring indicates the extent to which the Department of Health standards are being changed.)

Regulation 3. Sanitary Landfill Location

Sanitary landfills whether operated on high ground or on marshes and wetlands 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 High Ground Sanitary Landfills

Sanitary landfills on high 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 light-weight 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 Low Ground Sanitary Landfills

Sanitary landfills in marches and wetlands 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. The 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 active operating area 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 to 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 light-weight 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 light-weight 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.