



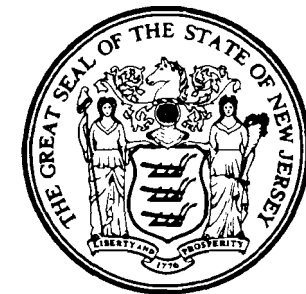
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THE LICENSING OF

HEALTH OFFICERS • MILK INSPECTORS
MEAT INSPECTORS • SANITARY INSPECTORS
PLUMBING INSPECTORS
FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTORS
VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTORS
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY TECHNICIANS,



NEW JERSEY, STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

NEW
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

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 II.

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

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, P. O. Box 1540, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. This application blank is required to be filed with the Department accompanied by documentary evidence supporting education and training. Applicants will be notified whether they qualify approximately two weeks 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, First Grade	20.00	Meat Inspector	12.50
Sanitary Inspector, Second Grade	12.50	Public Health Laboratory Technician	10.00
Food and Drug Inspector	20.00	Plumbing Inspector, First Grade	10.00
Milk Inspector	20.00	Plumbing Inspector, Second Grade	10.00

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.

Qualifications for Health Officers

Effective December 12, 1966

Applicants shall meet one of the following qualifications:

- (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 full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility for public health programs of a scope and nature acceptable to the State Department of Health for such experience.

or

Satisfactory completion of one year 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 full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility for public health programs of a scope and nature acceptable to the State Department of Health for such experience.

or

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

or

Successful completion of residency of one or more years approved by the American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public 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 full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility for public health programs of a scope and nature acceptable to the State Department of Health for such experience.

or

Satisfactory completion of three years of supervised full time working experience in public health programs of scope and nature acceptable to the State Department of Health for such experience and possession of a Sanitary Inspector First Grade license for a minimum period of three years.

Work Experience:

In evaluating work experience, Public Health programs of a scope and nature acceptable to the State Department of Health insofar as they relate to New Jersey local health departments shall be those programs in such departments which meet the criteria for participation of the State Health Aid Act of 1966. (For Definition of "Criteria for Participation" see Appendix I)

What a Candidate for Health Officer 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 administrative officer of a local health department he is responsible for evaluating the health problems of his community, planning appropriate activities to meet their health problems, developing necessary budget procedures to cover these activities, and directing the department's staff so as to carry out the activities efficiently and economically. Such activities include the "Recognized Public Health Activities" which meet the "Minimum Standards of Performance for Local Health Departments in New Jersey" promulgated by the Public Health Council of the New Jersey State Department of Health (see Appendix III). Applicants are examined relative to these essential activities.

Qualifications for Sanitary Inspector, First Grade

Effective Date—July 1, 1967

Satisfactory completion of a two-year Associate Degree course in a recognized college or university or two years training in a recognized college or university with satisfactory completion of sixty credit hours. The collegiate training shall include credits in the biological sciences and/or physical sciences.

and

Successful completion of the course in Environmental Health and Law conducted by Rutgers — The State University.

and

Successful completion of a Field Training Course designated as such by the State Department of Health.

Equivalent training and/or experience may be accepted in lieu of completion of the Environmental Health and Law Course and/or the Field Training Course. The academic qualification is a basic requirement and no substitution is to be accepted.

What a Candidate for Sanitary Inspector First Grade License Should Know

The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for making inspections, compiling proper records of such inspections, informing operators of establishments of violations, the sanitary basis thereof, methods

of abating such violations, securing evidence that may be necessary for legal action. Such inspections shall be in all environmental sanitation activities particularly those indicated in the "Recognized Public Health Activities and Minimum Standards of Performance for Local Health Departments in New Jersey." Applicants are examined relative to these indicated activities.

Qualifications for Sanitary Inspector, Second Grade

Effective Date—July 1, 1967

Satisfactory completion of a two-year Associate Degree course in a recognized college or university or two years training in a recognized college or university with satisfactory completion of sixty credit hours. The collegiate training shall include credits in the biological and/or physical sciences.

and

Successful completion of the course in Environmental Health and Law conducted by Rutgers — The State University. Equivalent training and/or experience may be accepted in lieu of completion of the Environmental Health and Law Course. The academic qualification is a basic requirement and no substitution is to be accepted.

**What a Candidate for Sanitary Inspector
Second Grade License Should Know**

The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for making inspections, compiling proper records of such inspections, informing operators of establishments of violations, the sanitary basis thereof, methods of abating such violations, securing evidence that may be necessary for legal action. Such inspections shall be in all environmental sanitation activities particularly those indicated in the "Recognized Public Health Activities and Minimum Standards of Performance for Local Health Departments in New Jersey." Applicants are examined relative to these indicated activities.

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

The Food and Drug Inspector is responsible for making inspections, compiling proper records of such inspections, informing operators of establishments of violations, the sanitary basis thereof, methods of abating such violations, securing evidence that may be necessary for legal action. Applicants are examined relative to these activities.

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

The Milk Inspector is responsible for making inspections, compiling proper records of such inspections, informing operators of establishments of violations, the sanitary basis thereof, methods of abating such violations, securing evidence that may be necessary for legal action. Applicants are examined relative to these indicated activities.

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:

- (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. 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.

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) 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 Plumbing Inspector, First and Second Grade

Effective July 1, 1967

1. Possess a New Jersey professional engineer's license plus successful completion of the Advanced Course in Plumbing Regulation and Inspection at Rutgers University or its equivalent.

or

2. Possess a license for Sanitary Inspector First Grade, at least five years full time working experience in the plumbing trade, plus successful completion of the Advanced Course in Plumbing Regulation and Inspection at Rutgers University or its equivalent.

or

3. Graduation from high school or equivalent with at least 10 years of full time working experience as a Journeyman or Master Plumber following an apprenticeship (*) of four years plus successful completion of the Basic Course in Plumbing Regulation and Inspection at Rutgers University or its equivalent.

or

4. Fourteen years as a Journeyman or Master Plumber, plus successful completion of the Basic Course in Plumbing Regulation and Inspection at Rutgers University, or its equivalent.

(*) For the purpose of these qualifications, an apprenticeship is regarded as the first four years of full time working experience in the plumbing trade under the supervision of a Master Plumber.

What a Candidate for Plumbing Inspector's License Should Know

The candidate for a plumbing inspector's license should have detailed knowledge of the proper methods and procedures for all types of plumbing installations used in private dwellings, industrial buildings, office buildings, etc. in order that the public health of citizenry be protected.

A plumbing inspector should be able to administer a program which includes techniques of plumbing, methods of inspection, enforcement procedures, and record keeping.

The candidate should be prepared in the following areas:

- a. Engineering principles of water purification and sewage disposal.
- b. Interpretation and corrections of plans for plumbing and drainage systems.
- c. Methods of testing plumbing systems, locating defects, and improper cross-connections and correcting the same.
- d. Principles of physics and hygiene which deal with the proper methods of removing waste water and sewage from buildings.

- e. Knowledge of standards for materials used in the installation of plumbing and drainage systems.
- f. Ability to draw plans of plumbing systems showing soil waste and vent pipes, traps and fixtures.
- g. Devices used in connection with plumbing systems.
- h. Hot water heaters and storage tanks, condensing tanks and blowoff tanks.
- i. Plumbing aspects of Air conditioning and ventilating systems.
- j. Knowledge of laws and State rules and regulations for installations of cross-connections between safe and unsafe water supplies.
- k. Methods of construction, location and operation of cess-pools, septic tanks, small sewage disposal plants, and private water supply systems.
- l. Principles of administration, record keeping and communications with public.
- m. Statutes relating to licensing, local board of health powers and State codes.
- n. Procedures for preparing cases for legal action.

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

The laboratory technician candidate should have special information and training in the methods of handling, laboratory preparation, and examination of specimens 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 microtone, 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 booklet titles: "Bacteriology," "Pathology" or "Serology", on the day of examination. It must be emphasized that each booklet contains a certain number of general questions in addition to those related to title.

APPENDIX I

STATE HEALTH AID ACT

Chapter 36, P. L. 1966

3. ***

(k) "Criteria for participation" shall mean that a local health agency serving a minimum population of 25,000 is under the administrative direction of a full-time health officer, and all other employees are appropriately qualified and licensed as required by law. The minimum population of 25,000 may be waived at the discretion of the commissioner in the case of a local health agency which from the period beginning January 1, 1960, has carried on and continues to carry on a comprehensive public health program under the direction of a full-time health officer.

APPENDIX II

**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 drugs 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 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 technicians' 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, 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 inspectors' 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 III

Suggested Reading Material in Preparation for Examination

- Communicable Disease Control—Gaylord W. Anderson and Margaret G. Arnstein: The Macmillan Co., New York.
- Municipal Government in New Jersey—Stanley H. Friedelbaum: Rutgers, The State University.
- 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.
- Municipal and Rural Sanitation—Ehlers & Steele: McGraw Hill.
- Principles of Public Health Administration—John J. Hanlon: Mosby Company.
- Administration of Community Health Services—The International City Manager's Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- The Analysis of Foods—Winton & Winton—John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.
- 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.
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- 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, N. J. 08625
- Chapters of State Sanitary Code.
- Recognized Public Health Activities and Minimum Standards of Performance.
- Sanitation in Food Establishments.
- Slaughter—House License Act and Regulations.
- Refrigerated Warehouses and Locker Plants.
- Laws and Regulations Governing the Sanitation, Handling, Shipping and Shucking of Shellfish.
- Laws and Regulations Governing the Production, Handling, and Distribution of Milk, Cream and Milk Products.

Laws and Regulations Governing the **Manufacture, Handling, Sale, and Distribution of Frozen Desserts and Special Frozen Dietary Foods.**

Flour and Bread Enrichment Act.

Preventing Food Poisoning.

Hazardous Substances Labeling Act.

Drug Abuse Law.

Uniform Narcotic Drug Law.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws.

New Jersey Certified Health Services.

Public Health Laws—Public Libraries.

Public Health Laws are available in Public Libraries.

Periodicals issued are:

Public Health Reports—United States Public Health Service,
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American Journal of Public Health—American Public Health Association,
1740 Broadway, New York, New York.

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.