



Circular 110—(Revised)

June, 1951

The Licensing of

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



NEW JERSEY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Licenses for Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Food and Drug, Milk, Meat, Plumbing Inspectors, and Public Health Laboratory Technicians

Health officers, sanitary inspectors, food and drug, milk, meat, plumbing inspectors, and public health laboratory technicians to be eligible for appointment by local boards of health in New Jersey are required by law* to obtain licenses issued by the State Department of Health. A person licensed as health officer is eligible to appointment to that office by any local board of health in the State and when so appointed becomes the executive officer of the local health department. Under the law the title "sanitary inspector" applies to every officer appointed by a local board of health to aid in the enforcement of the sanitary laws of this State, or the ordinances, rules and regulations of such local board, excepting health officers and persons performing merely clerical duties in the office of such local board.

The State Department of Health grants licenses only to candidates who pass written and oral examinations and give evidence of training and experience which would fit them for the positions they seek.

Examinations will be held at the State House, Trenton, ~~on the last Friday in June and the third Friday in November.~~

Persons who desire to be examined shall make application in writing to the State Department of Health at ~~least two weeks previous to the date of examination~~ upon blanks furnished by the Department. *Filing dates are April 15 and Oct. 15*

Fees for Admission to Examination

Chapter 119, P. L. 1950, provides that the State Department of Health shall collect a fee from each applicant admitted to an examination.

Opportunities for 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 in the field was an important reason for the passage of laws requiring licenses in 1903. Obviously the necessity for training, as well as the extent and types of training required, has become more extensive and urgent.

The best place to secure formal education in public health is in an approved** school of public health. The basic course is a full academic year leading to a degree of M.P.H. Ordinarily, completion of the basic medical sciences or equivalents is required for admission. In addition, some of these schools offer shorter courses for sanitarians, and other full year courses in such fields as health education, parasitology, etc.

Formal courses are offered from time to time in training centers operated through the U. S. Public Health Service.***

Rutgers University in cooperation with the State Department of Health has for some years offered courses in public health. A course known as "Basic Public Health Course" of approximately 144 hours is given in the summer and fall. It is held two days a week for two 6 week sessions. It offers basic instruction in bacteriology, public health administration, communicable disease control, water, food and milk control, etc. The State Department of Health should be contacted for more detailed information.

*Article VI, Chapter 177, P.L. 1947, and Chapter 181, P.L. 1947 as amended by Chapter 210, P.L. 1949 and Chapter 119, P.L. 1950.

**American Public Health Association approved list.

***See the State Department of Health.

In addition, short specialized courses are offered by Rutgers University and the State Department of Health during the fall and spring.

It must be emphasized that experience is also a most valuable method of training. Training to be most effective should, however, be in properly organized health departments under qualified and licensed supervisors.

Qualifications for Health Officer

Adopted by the Public Health Council on November 13, 1950.

- (1) Diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health.

OR

- (2) Degree of Master of Public Health from a school of public health accredited by the American Public Health Association, and at least two years of full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility in a local or state health department, or some other public health organization.

OR

- (3) Degree in Medicine; holder of a license to practice medicine in New Jersey or complete eligibility therefor; and at least two years of full time working experience in a position requiring administrative responsibility in a local or state health department, or some other public health organization. Possession of the degree of Master of Public Health will be accepted in lieu of one year experience required above.

OR

- (4) Formal education or other education or training showing attainment of the level represented by graduation from college supplemented by courses in public health work, allied sciences and three years of supervisory experience in public health work; possession of sanitary inspector, first grade, license.

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

Candidates for a health officer's license should carefully review this entire booklet. While it is not expected that the health officer will be a qualified expert in every field, it is expected that he shall have a broad knowledge and experience in all the fields discussed in the following pages, as well as those itemized below.

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 should be a coordinator of health efforts in the community. He should serve on committees, boards, and in citizen groups. He must, therefore, besides having technical knowledge and experience, have an acceptable personality, ability in public relations, and above all, good judgment and a zeal to be a good public servant. These essentials are taken into account during the examination.

In addition to the above and the subjects discussed in the remainder of this pamphlet, it is suggested that the candidate for the health officer's examination be versed in:

- (a) Public health administration.
- (b) Statistical methods applied to public health.
- (c) Epidemiology.
- (d) Maternal and child health.
- (e) Details of tuberculosis, venereal disease, and other special problems of communicable disease control.
- (f) Health education.

Suggested Books and Circulars for Study and Reference

(in addition to those mentioned under other licenses)

- Anderson, Gaylord W., Arnstein, Margaret G.:
Communicable Disease Control
The Macmillan Co., New York, 1946—\$4.50
- Smillie, Wilson G.: Preventive Medicine and
Public Health, The Macmillan Co., New York,
1946,—\$6.00
- Mustard, Harry S.: Introduction to Public Health,
2nd Edition, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1947—
\$3.50
- Mustard, Harry S.: Rural Health Practice, Commonwealth
Fund, New York, 1936—\$3.50
- N. J. State Department of Health: Sanitary Code of
New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey
- N. J. State Department of Health: Circular 210,
Public Health Laws

Qualifications for Sanitary Inspector, First Grade

Adopted by the Public Health Council on November 13, 1950 and amended on January 8, 1951.

- (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 Basic Public Health Course (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

It is provided by law that the health officer, when so appointed, shall be the general agent of the local board of health for the enforcement of its ordinances and the public health laws of the State. In communities of less than 10,000 where no health officer is appointed, a licensed sanitary inspector may perform such duties. Therefore, the examination for sanitary inspector's license covers, as far as practical, the broad field of public health in order that the candidate may have an opportunity to demonstrate his fitness to carry out a public health program in such places.

The applicant for a sanitary inspector's license of the first grade should be prepared to answer questions on the following subjects: communicable disease prevention and control; vital statistics; milk and food supervision; water supplies and their treatments; sewage disposal (public and private); insects and disease; use of the laboratory in public health work; legal aspects of local health administration; nuisance abatement, special programs in child hygiene, tuberculosis, venereal disease control, education and publicity, and administrative problems likely to arise in a health department.

In the examination for sanitary inspector's license more emphasis is placed upon the practical problems of health administration and sanitation and less knowledge of underlying theories and policies.

In the following paragraphs more detailed suggestions are given as to what the candidate should know regarding the subjects mentioned above.

Communicable Diseases: The following facts regarding the common communicable diseases (chickenpox, diphtheria, gonorrhoea, malaria, measles, mumps, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, rabies, scarlet fever, smallpox, syphilis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and whooping cough,) (a) causative organism (if known); (b) means of transmission; (c) application of laboratory aids to diagnosis and release (if established); (d) detection and control of disease carriers; (e) methods of destroying infectious material, disinfection, etc.; (f) preventive measures; (g) periods of incubation and isolation.

The candidate should also have a general knowledge of the other reportable diseases. (See Regulation 1, Chapter 6 of the State Sanitary Code).

Vital Statistics: (a) Source and method of collection of such statistical records; (b) methods of computing estimated populations, morbidity, fatality, and mortality rates; birth rates, neo-natal and infant death rates; (c) presentation of statistics by graphic methods.

Milk and Food Supervision: (a) Essentials for the production of clean milk; (b) methods of inspection of dairies and creameries; (c) method of collecting legal milk and food samples; (d) application of laboratory and field methods of milk examination; (e) principles of pasteurization of milk; (f) inspection of food handling establishments.

Sanitary Engineering: (a) Temporary and permanent methods of purifying potable water (both municipal and private supplies); (b) principles of sewage disposal and their application to municipal disposal plants; (c) excreta disposal for private dwellings; (d) modern methods of garbage disposal; (e) wells, and water bacteriology; (f) inspection and sanitation of summer camps.

Insects and Disease (a) Fly and mosquito life histories and control measures; (b) identification of malaria-carrying mosquito; (c) control of other insects affecting health, particularly ticks.

Special Programs: (a) Child hygiene, tuberculosis, and venereal disease control; (b) health education and publicity.

Public Health Laws: While it is desirable that candidates be familiar with all the public health laws, particular study should be given to the subjects mentioned below; (a) Laws relating to the establishment, powers and duties of the State Department of Health and local boards of health, giving special study to the purposes for which ordinances may be adopted; (b) legal methods of abating nuisances (Chapter 192, P.L. 1945) (c) provisions of the law relating to the adoption and enforcement of the State Sanitary Code; (d) venereal disease control law; (e) regulations concerning the control of tuberculosis patients (See also circular number 136, issued by State Department of Health); (f) provisions of the law relating to the registration of vital statistics; (g) provisions of the food law; (h) sanitation of food establishments; (i) control of rabies.

State Sanitary Code: Copies of the Code may be secured from the State Department of Health. Candidates should be acquainted with all the chapters of the Code. Special attention should, however, be given to communicable diseases and regulations pertaining to them (Chapter VI.)

Suggested Books and Circulars for Study and Reference

- N. J. State Department of Health, Public Health Laws,
Circular 210, Trenton, N. J.
Anderson, Gaylord W., Arnstein, Margaret G.:
Communicable Disease Control, The Macmillan Co.,
New York, 1946—\$4.50

Mustard, Harry S.: Introduction to Public Health, 2nd Edition, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1947—\$3.50
Rosenau, Milton J.: Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, 6th Ed. Appleton and Co., New York
Smilie, Wilson G.: Public Health Administration in the United States, The Macmillan Co., New York
American Public Health Association: Control of Communicable Diseases, 1790 Broadway, New York 19—35
United States Public Health Service: Vital Statistics supplement No. 12, Washington, D. C.
State Department of Health: Communicable Diseases Among School Children, Circular No. 191, Trenton, N. J.
American Public Health Association: Basic Principles of Healthful Housing, 1790 Broadway, New York 19—40

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

Valuable health bulletins are issued from time to time by the U. S. Public Health Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Qualifications for Sanitary Inspector, Second Grade

Adopted by the Public Health Council on August 11, 1947.

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 License Should Know

Sanitary inspectors of the second grade should be considered as inspectors in training for first grade. They should, therefore, direct their training to that end. A holder of a license as sanitary inspector, second grade, is however eligible for appointment as sanitary inspector of a municipality of less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) population. It may thus be necessary for him to perform most of the duties of any sanitary inspector in municipalities of this size and he may be obliged to work with little guidance and supervision.

It is therefore expected that the sanitary inspector of the second grade will have knowledge of the simple principles and practical aspects of the following subjects:

1. Public Health Laws of N. J., N. J. State Department of Health, Circular 210.
2. Communicable disease control, at least to the extent of (a) the germ theory of disease, (b) the legal requirements of reporting isolation;
3. Vital statistics, at least to the extent of the legal requirements and prevailing system;
4. The knowledge of what constitutes a safe water supply, and the elements of satisfactory sewage disposal with rather detailed knowledge of septic tanks and privy construction;
5. Milk and food control, at least to the extent of knowing the fundamental legal requirements and basic elements of control measures;
6. Some knowledge of fly, mosquito, and tick control;
7. Familiarity with laboratory methods, at least to the extent of being able to collect water, milk, and food samples. He should also know the manner of collection of release specimens in the communicable diseases.

*—Military experience in the field of public health may be substituted for High School on an equal time basis.

Qualifications for Food and Drug Inspector

(See Note) Adopted by the Public Health Council on August 11, 1947 and amended on January 8, 1951.

(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 (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.

NOTE: The written examination for food and drug inspectors will be given in two parts, (1) a set of multiple choice items comprising the basic examination in the general field, same as given to sanitary inspectors, first grade, and (2) a few essay type questions in the special field. Holders of a sanitary inspector's first grade license will be excused from part 1.

What A Candidate for Food and Drug Inspector Should Know

It is essential that a food and drug inspector have a broad knowledge of public health before he can work effectively in this special field. Reference should be made to the previous discussion for sanitary inspector first grade.

In addition, the following subjects for special study are suggested:

(a) Relation of food (production, manufacturing and handling) to public health; (b) standards for foods as adopted by this State and the Federal Government; (c) laws relating to food and drugs; (d) legal methods of sampling food and drugs; (e) legal methods of embargoing food and drugs; (f) sanitation of food establishments such as, dairies, creameries, ice cream factories, canning factories, bakeries, restaurants, meat markets, roadside lunch stands, etc.; (g) purpose of publishing and reasons for consulting U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary (usually on file at a drug store).

Suggested Books and Circulars for Food and Drug Inspectors

N. J. State Department of Health: Circulars 121, 122, 124, 172, 201, 202, 204, 205, 211, 216, 245 and Chapter XI of the State Sanitary Code.

N. J. State Department of Health: Circular 210, Public Health Laws

Prescott and Proctor: Food Technology, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York 1939

U. S. Department of Agriculture: Federal Food and Drug Act, Washington, D. C.

Tanner, Fred W.: Microbiology of Foods, Girard Press, 1944,—\$12.50

Schrader, James H.: Food Control—Its Public Health Aspects, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1939

Dack, G. M.: Food Poisoning, University of Chicago, 1943

Qualifications for Milk Inspector

(See Note) Adopted by the Public Health Council on August 11, 1947 and amended on January 8, 1951.

- (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.

NOTE: The written examination for milk inspectors will be given in two parts, (1) a set of multiple choice items comprising the basic examination in the general field, same as given to sanitary inspectors, first grade, and (2) a few essay type questions in the special field. Holders of a sanitary inspector's first grade license will be excused from part 1.

What A Candidate for Milk Inspector's License Should Know

It is essential that a milk inspector have a broad knowledge of public health before he can work effectively in this special field. Reference should be made to the previous discussion for sanitary inspector, first grade.

In addition, the following subjects for special study are suggested:

- (a) Essentials for 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. (Basic knowledge in the operation of all equipment used in milk and milk product plants, particularly the engineering principles involved, is essential); (h) legal methods of sampling milk.

Suggested Books and Circulars for Milk Inspectors

N. J. State Department of Health: Circulars 201, 202, 205, 211, 212, and Chapter XI of the State Sanitary Code.

N. J. State Department of Health, Circular 210, Public Health Laws

American Public Health Association: Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, 1790 Broadway, New York 19—\$2.00

U. S. Public Health Service: Milk Ordinance and Code Recommended, (Public Health Bulletin 220), Washington, D. C.

Schrader, James H.: Food Control—Its Public Health Aspects, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1939

U. S. Public Health Service: Bulletins on the subject of Milk and The Pasteurization of Milk, Washington, D. C.

Qualifications for Meat Inspector

Adopted by the Public Health Council on August 11, 1947.

Graduation from a generally recognized school of veterinary medicine, and knowl

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

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

In addition to knowing the following list of subjects, the meat inspector should have basic knowledge in the field of sanitation such as the elements of a safe water supply and satisfactory methods of sewage disposal.

(a) principles of meat inspection and their application to public health; (b) State and Federal laws regarding inspection of meat and its products; (c) sanitation of slaughter houses and meat markets; (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 diseases of animals whose carcasses are used for meat and its products.

Suggested Books and Circulars for Meat Inspectors

- N. J. State Department of Health: Circulars 122, 124, 211
- N. J. State Department of Health: Circular 210, Public Health Laws
- Edelman, Mohler and Eichborn: Meat Hygiene, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1939
- Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture: Regulation "Meat Inspection" Washington, D. C.
- Jensen, L. B.: Microbiology of Meats, Girard Press, 1944—\$5.50

Qualifications for Plumbing Inspector, First Grade and Second Grade

Adopted by the Public Health Council on August 11, 1947.

The eligibility requirements for first and second grade plumbing inspector's licenses are the same.

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

A plumber who is a 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.

Since a plumbing inspector may be called upon to pass judgment on all types of piping installed in a building, he should have a practical working knowledge of water supply systems including cross connections between safe and unsafe supplies, air conditioning and ventilating systems, hot water heaters and storage tanks, condensing tanks, blow-off tanks and patented devices used in connection with plumbing systems.

A candidate should be able to draw plans of plumbing systems showing soil, waste and vent pipes, traps and fixtures and should be prepared to answer questions on the following subjects:

- (a) Engineering principles of water purification and sewage disposal.
- (b) Methods of construction, location and operation of cesspools, septic tanks and small sewage disposal plants.
- (c) Construction, location and operation of private water supply systems.
- (d) The interpretation and correction of plans of plumbing and drainage systems.
- (e) Methods of testing plumbing systems, locating defects and improper cross-connections, and correcting the same.
- (f) Common laws of physics and hygiene dealing with proper methods of removing waste water and sewage from buildings.
- (g) 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 as a member of a health department 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 discussion 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.

Suggested Books and Circulars for Study and Reference

- Starbuck, R. M.: Questions and Answers on Plumbing, Hartford, Connecticut
- Plum, Svend: Plumbing Practice and Design, Volumes I & II, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York City
- Babbitt, Harold E.: Plumbing, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City
- Steel, E. W.: Water Supply and Sewerage. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City
- Dawson, F. M., and Kalinski, A. A.: Cross-Connections, Water Supply Piping and Plumbing Drainage System, Technical Bulletin #2. National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States, Inc., Washington, D. C.
- Prescott, Winslow and McGrady: Water Bacteriology, 6th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York
- Cleverdon, Walter S. I., B. S., C. E.: Plumbing Engineering, Pitman Publishing Corp., New York and Chicago
- Bureau of Standards: Hoover Code (plumbing), Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Qualifications for Public Health Laboratory Technician

Adopted by the Public Health Council on November 13, 1950 and amended on January 8, 1951.

- (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 cooperation with the American Society of Medical Technicians.

OR

- (3) Graduation from 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 desired under "Communicable Diseases" 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, such as Mazzini, Kahn, Kline and V.D.R.L. flocculation tests, Kilmer complement fixation test; blood counts, blood grouping and Rh factor determination, agglutination tests for communicable diseases, such as typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, brucellosis, tularemia, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and typhus fever.

Suggested Books and Circulars for Study and Reference

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

Zinsser and Bayne-Jones: Textbook of Bacteriology, 8th Ed., D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., New York

Topley & Wilson: Principles of Bacteriology and Immunology, Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.

Tod & Sanford: Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods, 9th Ed., W. B. Saunders Co., Phila., 1939

American Public Health Association: Diagnostic Procedures and Reagents, 3rd Ed., 1790 Broadway, New York 19

American Public Health Association: Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, 9th Ed., 1790 Broadway, New York 19

American Public Health Association: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Sewage, 9th Ed., 1790 Broadway, New York 19

R. D. Lillie: Histopathologic Techniques, Blakiston Co., Phila.

Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service:
Manual of Serologic Tests for Syphilis, Supplement
No. 22, U. S. Government Printing Office, Supt. of Docu-
ments, Washington 25, D. C.

Stitt, Clough, Branham: Practical Bacteriology, Hematology
and Parasitology, 10th Ed., Blakiston Co., Inc., Phila.,
1938

Kolmer and Boerner: Approved Laboratory Technics, 3rd
Ed., D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., New York, 1941

The Pharmacopoeia of the United States, 14th Revision,
Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.

Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official
Agricultural Chemists, 7th Ed., 1950, by Association of
Official Agricultural Chemists, P. O. Box 540, Benjamin
Franklin Station, Washington 4, D. C.

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

Article VI, Chapter 177, P.L. 1947

As amended by Chapter 119, P.L. 1950

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.

As used in this act, "public health laboratory technician" applies to 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.

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 forty-one hereof. Application for examination in any of the classes and grades enumerated in section forty-one 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, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00); for each examination for a sanitary inspector's license of the first grade, twenty dollars (\$20.00); for each examination for a milk inspector's license, twenty dollars (\$20.00); for each examination for a food and drug inspector's license, twenty dollars (\$20.00); for each examination for a meat inspector's license, twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50); for each examination for a sanitary inspector's license of the second grade, twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50); for each examination for public health laboratory technician's license, ten dollars (\$10.00); for each examination for a plumbing inspector's license of the first grade, ten dollars (\$10.00); and for each examination for a plumbing inspector's license of the second grade, ten dollars (\$10.00).

40. Every such examination shall be in such public health subjects as the commissioner shall direct.

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. 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 section forty-three, and forty-four of this act, remain in effect during the employment as such of the holder thereof.

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

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 of the provisions of this act or of any law relating to public health;
- b. Violation of any provision of the State Sanitary Code;
- 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.

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.

Chapter 181, P.L. 1947

As Amended by Chapter 119, P.L. 1950

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.

26:3-21. 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 inspectors 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 his 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.

5. 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.

8. Whenever any local board shall violate any of the provisions of section 26:3-20 of this Title, the department may file a bill in the Court of Chancery in the name of the State at the relation of the department for an injunction to restrain such violation and for such other or further relief as the Court of Chancery shall deem proper.