

TITLE 17

REFUSE AND TRASH DISPOSAL¹

CHAPTER

1. REFUSE.

CHAPTER 1

REFUSE

SECTION

- 17-101. Refuse defined.
- 17-102. Premises to be kept clean.
- 17-103. Storage.
- 17-104. Disturbing containers.
- 17-105. Collection.
- 17-106. Collection vehicles.
- 17-107. Disposal.

17-101. Refuse defined. Refuse shall mean and include garbage, rubbish, leaves, brush, and refuse as those terms are generally defined except that dead animals and fowls, body wastes, hot ashes, rocks, concrete, bricks, and similar materials are expressly excluded therefrom and shall not be stored in refuse containers. (1972 Code, § 8-101)

17-102. Premises to be kept clean. All persons within the City of Camden are required to keep their premises in a clean and sanitary condition, free from accumulations of refuse except when stored as provided in this chapter. (1972 Code, § 8-102)

17-103. Storage. Each owner, occupant, or other responsible person using or occupying any building or other premises within this municipality where refuse accumulates or is likely to accumulate, shall provide and keep covered an adequate number of refuse containers. The refuse containers shall be strong, durable, and rodent and insect proof. They shall each have a capacity of not less than twenty (20) nor more than thirty-two (32) gallons, except that this maximum capacity shall not apply to larger containers which the municipality handles mechanically. Furthermore, except for containers which the municipality handles mechanically, the combined weight of any refuse

¹Municipal code reference

Property maintenance regulations: title 13.

container and its contents shall not exceed thirty (30) pounds. No refuse shall be placed in a refuse container until such refuse has been drained of all free liquids and placed in garbage bags. (Ord. #GWO-7, Feb. 1994)

17-104. Disturbing containers. No unauthorized person shall uncover, rifle, pilfer, dig into, turn over, or in any other manner disturb or use any refuse container belonging to another. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of public refuse containers for their intended purpose. (1972 Code, § 8-105)

17-105. Collection. All refuse accumulated within the corporate limits shall be collected, conveyed, and disposed of under the supervision of such officer as the council shall designate. Collections shall be made regularly in accordance with an announced schedule. (1972 Code, § 8-106)

17-106. Collection vehicles. The collection of refuse shall be by means of vehicles with beds constructed of impervious materials which are easily cleanable and so constructed that there will be no leakage of liquids draining from the refuse onto the streets and alleys. Furthermore, all refuse collection vehicles shall utilize closed beds or such coverings as will effectively prevent the scattering of refuse over the streets or alleys. (1972 Code, § 8-107)

17-107. Disposal. The disposal of refuse in any quantity by any person in any place, public or private, other than at the site or sites designated for refuse disposal by the council is expressly prohibited.

The disposal of any type medical wastes thru the use of the city sanitation collection system, either directly or indirectly is expressly prohibited.

Medical waste shall include but not be limited to the following:

Wastes generated by hospitalized patients who are isolated to protect others from communicable diseases (see the U.S. Centers for Disease Control Guidelines for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals, July, 1983 for definition of diseases requiring such isolation).

Cultures and stocks of infectious agents, including specimen cultures from medical and pathological laboratories, cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from the production of biologicals, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.

Waste human blood and blood products such as serum, plasma, and other blood components.

Pathological wastes (i.e., tissues, organs, body parts, and body fluids) that are removed during surgery and autopsy.

All discarded sharps (e.g., hypodermic needles, syringes, pasteur pipettes, broken glass, scalpel blades) used in patient care for which have come into

contact with infectious agents during use in medical, research, or industrial laboratories.

Contaminated carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were intentionally exposed to pathogens in research, in the production of biologicals, or in the in vivo testing of pharmaceuticals.

Wastes from patients known or not known to be infected with blood-borne diseases.

Contaminated wastes from surgery and autopsy (such as soiled dressings, sponges, drapes, lavage tubes, drainage sets, underpads, surgical gloves).

Wastes from medical, pathological, pharmaceutical, or other research, commercial, or industrial laboratories that were in contact with infectious agents (e.g., specimen containers, slides and cover slips, disposable sheets, towels, gloves, aprons, and lab coats).

Discarded equipment and parts that were used in patient care, medical and industrial laboratories, research, and in the production and testing of certain pharmaceuticals and that may be contaminated with infectious agents. (1972 Code, § 8-108, as amended by Ord. #GWO-27, July 1996)