

No. 2 3221 EA 539

GIVE YOUR SANITATION DEPT. A HAND

CAN YOUR GARBAGE
DON'T LITTER STREETS
OR SIDEWALKS.
HAVE ENOUGH
RECEPTACLES.



YOUR SANITATION DEPARTMENT

An Introduction



DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION
CITY OF NEW YORK



ANDREW W. MULRAIN

Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION
CITY OF NEW YORK

The Job

Municipal refuse collection and disposal is a major problem in any city.

The problem is magnified in New York owing to area, concentration of industry, population and millions of visitors passing through the city's airports, docks, rail terminals, etc.

To keep New York City clean, sanitation service must be rendered regularly, and efficiently.

Obviously each New York householder cannot safely and effectively dispose of his portion of 4,000,000 tons of refuse produced annually in the city. Nor has he street-sweeping, flushing, or snow removal facilities. Hence, a Sanitation organization:

History

In Colonial New York (1658) pigs were loosed into the streets to act as public scavengers.

After much agitation in 1695, a Street Cleaning Commissioner was appointed — at a salary of \$150 a year.

In 1701 citizens voted to pay for street cleaning service. Cartmen took away dirt at sixpence a load. If citizens loaded the cart themselves, cost was threepence a load.

Many means and various agencies since have been assigned the job of cleaning up after New York's ever-increasing millions.

In 1929 the Department of Sanitation was organized on a city-wide basis, replacing independent forces which had existed in boroughs.

BIG TOWN... BIG JOB!



The 21 million cubic yards of refuse picked up annually in New York by the Department of Sanitation exceeds the capacity of the Empire State Building 15 times.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

Responsibilities

1. Sweeping, cleaning, flushing and sanding of the city's streets.
2. Removal of ashes, sweepings, garbage, refuse, rubbish, etc.
3. The removal of ice and snow from the streets.
4. Operation and maintenance of incinerators, landfills, marine unloading plants for the disposal of municipal waste.

Physical Task

It is the daily job of the Department to clean 4,000 miles of paved streets; to collect and dispose of 4,000 truckloads, or approximately 12,250 tons of waste material; to operate and maintain over 3,000 pieces of equipment, including a fleet of 2,000 trucks and hundreds of snow-removal and waste-disposal machines. At present, Department of Sanitation is operating 11 destructor plants; three tugboats, 42 scows, and varying numbers of waterfront disposal stations and land reclamation (landfills) projects.



Streets before cleaning, showing "throw-outs" and other evidence of careless refuse handling by residents.



Same street after sweeping and flushing.

Bureau of Street Cleaning and Waste Collection

This largest and most important operational unit in the Department is, in effect, the municipal housekeeper to nearly 8,000,000 New Yorkers and from two to three million daily visitors to the world capital.

It is responsible for executing the first three Sanitation commandments of the City Charter: the sweeping of and cleaning of streets; the collection of refuse; and the removal of ice and snow.

To do its vitally important health job, the Bureau of Street Cleaning and Waste Collection employs 75% of all Sanitation Department personnel. Its operations are conducted through a five-borough system of 61 Districts and 248 Sections. Orders originating with the Bureau head or higher are handed down through the office of the Chief of Staff to the Boroughs, Districts and Sections — and finally to "the man in the street."

The population of a Sanitation District ranges between 10,000 and 350,000 persons. Heavily populated districts might cover three-fifths of a square mile, while less crowded outlying districts occasionally extend over a 21 square mile area. Usually, a district includes four sections. A section, the Department's smallest working unit, is staffed by approximately 25 to 30 Sanitationmen Class B (sweepers and loaders) and Class C (drivers), under the supervision of a foreman.

Collection Service

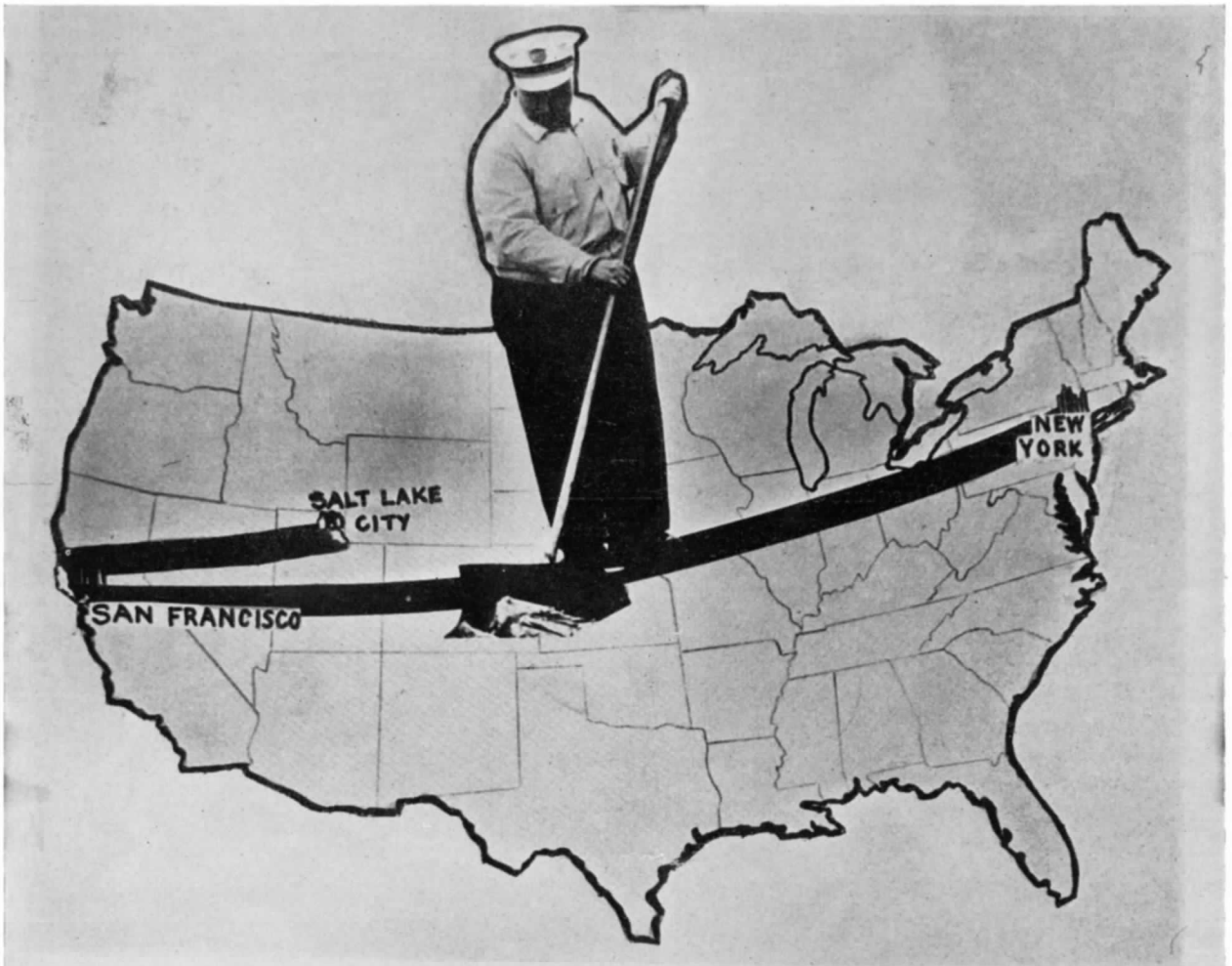
Daily refuse pick-up is important in tenement sections, city markets and other congested areas. In less crowded sections, collections can be made three times a week. Working day and night shifts, the Bureau hauls an average of 1,500,000 loads of refuse annually.



Street cleaning problem: parked cars which hamper hand sweeper.



Parked cars also prevent use of modern machine sweeper.



OUR DAILY SWEEPING TASK

covers an area which if laid out as a highway 30 feet wide would extend from New York City to San Francisco and back again as far as Salt Lake City.

(Approximately 4,000 miles)



Wire Baskets

Over 20,000 wire litter-baskets now dot city streets, intersections, theatrical and business centers, home areas, bus stops, etc., in an effort to keep hurrying New Yorkers from littering.

These baskets are to be used ONLY for discarding newspapers, candy wrappers, cigarette packages, fruit skins and similar light rubbish. They must NOT be used for garbage disposal.

Sanitation inspectors and Policemen summon to court careless citizens who fail to use the litter-baskets, or use them wrongly.

New Equipment

Modern, efficient equipment — trucks, mechanical sweepers, snow-removal machinery — is very important in the Department's big job. Millions of dollars worth is provided for in each year's budget.

The Department of Purchase orders new equipment for the city. When the Sanitation Department receives it, the trucks, snow loaders, etc., are distributed among the five boroughs where most needed.

Some idea of the value can be had from these prices of single items:

Compactor truck	— \$ 7,860
Box-type truck	— 10,717
Mechanical Broom	— 5,950
Snow-loading machine	— 19,000
Cross-walk Snow Plow	— 3,389

Trade Waste

In broad terms, trade waste is all waste other than garbage produced by a business establishment. (Special rules apply when buildings are occupied by both businesses and householders).



Detachable container unit to be employed in markets, hospitals, school areas, etc. Containers hold 10 and 12 cu. yds. of refuse. Cost: Chassis, \$4,500; hoist, \$3,100; container, \$800.

Ashes, plaster, and waste resulting from manufacture, commerce, construction, etc., are classified as trade waste.

Organic waste — garbage that would rot — promptly is collected from any building, whether it houses people, a business, or a combination of both.

Since August 16, 1948, when Queens and Richmond came under the trade waste regulations, every business in the city which produces trade waste, must employ private cartmen to remove it. Before that date, the Department had hauled commercial waste in Queens and Richmond, but not in the other boroughs.

Snow and Control Office

When most people are swimming, enjoying their summer vacations or perhaps reading the

baseball scores, the Office of Work Control and Snow Removal is preparing for the first flurries of winter.

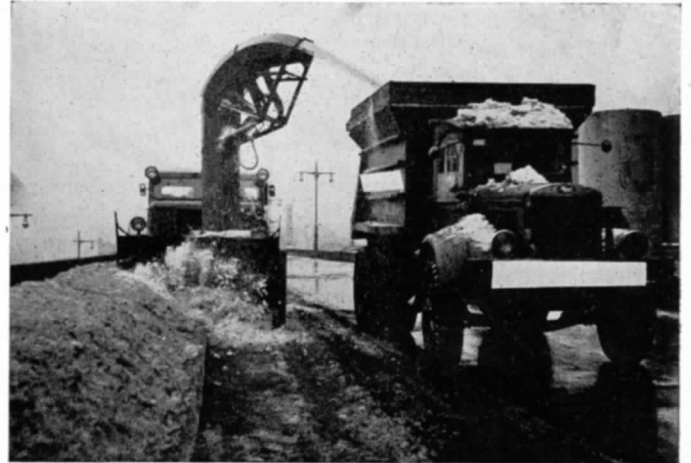
An important preliminary job in this office's work controlling all snow-removal operations is revising the "Snow Removal Manual." This booklet explains in detail personnel duties and operations, procedures, schedules, regulations and similar matters.

Going with this organizational phase of snow-removal planning is the thorough checking and repairing of snow-fighting equipment. All types of heavy machinery must be overhauled and made ready. Many other supplies must be checked too, including the stock of salt used in melting light snows; skid chains for trucks, snow-loading machines, plows, etc., shovels to be used by Sanitation and emergency snow-fighters and so on — right down to pencils and stationery used in keeping records of each snowstorm.



Plow-equipped refuse collection trucks serve a double purpose during the snow season.

SOME SNOW-FIGHTING TOOLS



MECHANICAL SNOW-LOADERS



CROSS-WALK PLOW



ROTARY BRIDGE BROOM



SAND OR SALT SPREADER

Snow Removal Procedures

Under normal conditions, a snow operation is divided into several logical phases. Where there is advance notice of a snowfall, all department personnel is alerted and equipment held in readiness for a prompt start. With snow on the ground in sufficient depth to be "worked," the following sequence of operations usually is observed.

1. *Salting, Sanding and Brooming of Streets and Bridges*

Sand and salt spreading machines, rotary snow brooms are assigned to bridges, main traffic arteries, bus routes and similar important points. This constitutes the initial action.

2. *Clearing of Crosswalks, Intersections and Sewer Catch Basins*

This involves the dispatching of crosswalk plows and the employment of manual labor.

3. *Plowing of Streets*

This operation, commences when there is sufficient accumulation of snow, and entails the use of plow-equipped collection trucks, flushers and wreckers.

4. *Disposal of Snow*

a) *Sewering:*

Conducted with the use of truck plows, crosswalk plows and hand shoveling labor gangs.

b) *Department Hauling:*

Requires the employment of department snow loading machines and dump trucks, hired cranes and trucks, and similar equipment from other city departments.

c) *Contract Snow Removal:*

Under department supervision, private contractors, snow forces and equipment are employed in the boroughs where snow removal assistance is considered necessary.

Auxiliary Field Force

The Auxiliary Field Force is a "trouble shooting" organization which supplements other operational units, whenever and wherever the need for special or extra services arises.

From time to time the AFF is used to step up collection service in areas where the refuse output is unusually heavy. It is used in cleaning up vacant lots. Its personnel conducts classes on the care and operation of equipment.

Other work includes: —

Assembling and repair of thousands of skid-chains to provide a stock-pile for use during snow

storms; processing the repair of brooms on mechanical sweeping machines; assisting the Police Department by removing abandoned cars from the streets, or by hauling away others parked in crowded, restricted areas; and removing dead animals from the streets, from riding academies, race tracks, dog-and-cat hospitals, zoos, markets, etc.

Two specially built trucks are kept on call 24 hours daily to haul animal carcasses. Two whales are among the animal bodies AFF men have been called upon to remove.



Among the special forces engaged in the battle for a clean city are these members of the Litter Patrol. Such two-man, truck crews constantly patrol heavily travelled streets to pick up all types of light refuse and encumbrances.

Sanitation Training Center

Time was when Sanitation employees had to learn little more than how to drive a horse, pick up refuse, or push a broom.

Today, the Department is so highly mechanized that most Sanitationmen must be familiar with various types of heavy, complicated machinery. This includes trucks, mechanical sweepers; special snow-fighting equipment, etc.

The new Sanitation Training Center under supervision of the Assistant to the Director of Operations, is responsible for the schooling of all employees. The Training Center plans, develops

and administers a basic training program for new employees, arranges refresher courses for older ones, and conducts classes for Department members seeking civil service promotions.

The Training Center is particularly effective with Department recruits. Besides being taught to perform their individual duties efficiently, these new Sanitationmen are acquainted with the broad scope of municipal sanitation. Classes in refuse-collection methods; the waste-disposal problem, snow operations, and similar phases of the Department's many-sided job also are included in the curriculum.

BACK TO SCHOOL . . .



Newly-appointed Sanitationmen in a blackboard session.



Officer uses scale-model to explain landfill engineering techniques.



Instructor and DS recruits get down to fundamentals: broom, shovel and can-carrier.

BUREAU OF WASTE DISPOSAL

The Bureau of Waste Disposal operates all Department of Sanitation facilities for the final disposition of waste material discarded by 8,000,000 New Yorkers.

This Bureau is streamlined into three divisions: Destructors (Incinerators), Marine Operations and Fill Operations.

Two methods are employed to dispose of waste material.

1. Incineration: The burning of garbage and other combustible wastes in city-owned destructors.
2. Landfill Operation: The scientific reclamation of worthless swampland.

Increasing population and expansion of the city are reflected in a corresponding increase in the amount of waste material as shown in the following table covering a three-year period:

Disposal Method	Cubic Yds. 1947	Cubic Yds. 1948	Tons* 1949
Incineration	7,221,618	7,441,031	1,367,091
Landfilling	17,146,479	19,372,496	2,521,097
Ashes Sold	187,003	145,299	65,733
TOTALS	24,555,100	26,958,826	3,953,921

*Measurement changed to tons.

The above table also shows the efforts to incinerate more of the city's combustible wastes. Construction of five new incinerators, and remodeling of several of the existing destructors should almost double the present capacity.

DIVISION OF DESTRUCTORS

This Division directs the operation of eleven Sanitation incinerators which annually process over 1,300,000 tons of combustible waste.

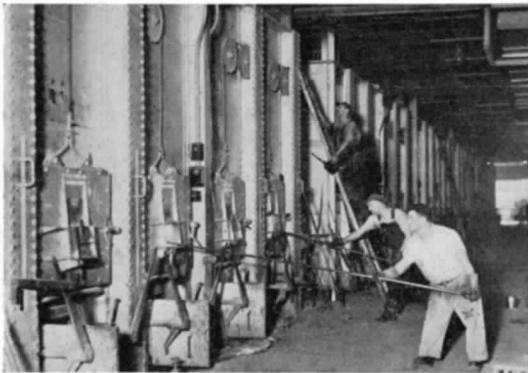
The scope of this Division's operations will be increased through a \$46,000,000 incinerator construction and rehabilitation program, including five destructors to be built in Queens, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond. The Betts Avenue incinerator in Queens has a daily capacity of 750 tons — as will the Gansevoort Market destructor in Manhattan, the West Ninth Street, Brooklyn plant, and another on the South Shore of Queens.

A new incinerator planned for Richmond will burn 500 tons per day. In addition to new constructions, an estimated \$10,000,000 will be expended to increase the capacities and efficiency of existing incinerators.

INCINERATORS



West 56th Street Incinerator, which also houses a garage.



The plant's furnace chambers.



Crane feeding refuse into hopper of furnace. Note stoker chained to wall.



New incinerator located at Betts Avenue, Maspeth, Queens, completed in 1950 at a cost of \$4,050,000.

DIVISION OF MARINE OPERATIONS

The Division of Marine Operations directs all Department waterfront activity.

It operates five waterfront disposal stations in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn, in addition to three tugs valued at \$250,000 each, and 42 steel-well barges required for waste transportation.

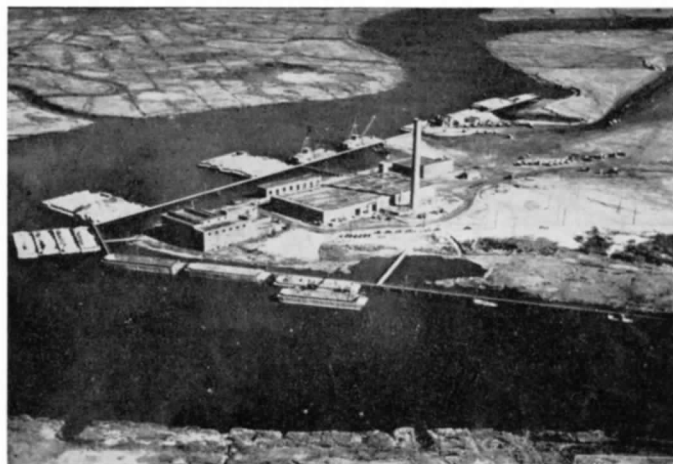
Department collection trucks as well as private cartmen's vehicles discharge loads at waterfront disposal stations. Loaded, covered barges then are towed to the Marine Unloading plant adjacent to the Fresh Kills, Staten Island landfill.

All Sanitation barges and tugboats are city owned. They are operated on a seven day week schedule, with the crews sleeping and eating aboard. Between towing and shifting operations, the three tugboats average 6,000 miles per month. Considerable savings have resulted from municipal ownership of marine equipment used in waste disposal.

Approximately 3,000 bargeloads containing over 1,500,000 tons of waste are unloaded annually at the new Fresh Kills plant, which now receives roughly 35% of the city's waste.



One of the Department's three tugs towing covered barge to marine unloading plant.



Fresh Kills, Staten Island, marine unloading plant, showing mooring rack, anchored barges, marine diggers, Athey conveyor wagons, etc.



Scale model of enclosed waterfront disposal station. Trucks enter from ramp. Note truck (left) dumping into barge anchored underneath.



Unloading operations. Crane deposits refuse into conveyor wagons which transport refuse to bank of nearby landfill.



Example of lowland site of a landfill.



Refuse is dumped. Bulldozer pushes it over bank.



Flusher truck sprays refuse with disinfectant.

DIVISION OF FILL OPERATIONS

Landfilling projects undertaken by this Division simultaneously provide repositories for the city's waste and reclaim for public use areas which had been worthless marshland. Fill operations entail two methods: Truck Landfills, and the Marine Unloading Plant on Staten Island.

Truck landfills are reclamation projects into which trucks deposit waste materials hauled directly from collection routes.

Marine Unloading, a more involved and costly operation, is the final step in marine waste disposal. After collection trucks have discharged into barges at Waterfront Disposal Stations, the barges are towed to Fresh Kills, Staten Island. Here, four marine diggers unload the scows, depositing the material into wagons which are tractor-hauled to the bank of an active fill and

Below: Drift fence erected at start of operation.



dumped. Actual filling, disinfecting, compacting, covering and grading operations follow.

Fresh Kills landfill operations, designed to provide 1,500 acres of parkland, commenced on April 21st, 1948. Between that date and the end of the year, 3,763,435 cubic yards of waste were deposited into the fill.

Prior to the Fresh Kills project, Marine Unloading operations had been conducted at Great Kills. Approximately 15,078,726 cubic yards of waste material were disposed of at Great Kills between November 25th, 1944 and its completion in mid-July, 1948. Between January 1 and July 8, 1948, over two million cubic yards of material were deposited into the landfill. At Great Kills, 467 acres of swampland were reclaimed for public use.



Transporting clean covering fill to active bank of landfill.



Bulldozers spread sandy cover and compact deposited material.

Below: Drift fence catching waste paper.



A former marshland transformed into valuable property following landfill operations.



A demonstration unit of the Baldt-type loader, designed by a member of the Department's motor maintenance bureau. Simplicity of design and ability to handle non-compactables such as ashes may make this compactor a valuable addition to the Department's fleet of trucks.



New 15 cu. yd. compactor collection truck which compresses about twice the capacity of mixed refuse as conveyor and hand-loaded vehicles. Cost: \$7,860.

BUREAU OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT

The Bureau of Motor Equipment is responsible for the continuous serviceability of over 3,600 pieces of equipment now needed to remove New York's tremendous waste output, and the winter's snow.

It is also required to design, develop and assist in the preparation of specifications for new automotive equipment, and to conduct laboratory and road tests.

New machinery always is a welcome addition to the Department. Worn, outmoded equipment, such as that which has hampered the Sanitation service in the past, creates added burdens for the mechanical staff. But new or old, the wheels must be kept turning.

Nerve center of the Department's huge maintenance problem is the Central Motors Repair Shop which employs the bulk of the Bureau's

1,000-man force of supervisors and technicians. The shop occupies a 10-story building at 16th Street and Avenue C, Manhattan.

Considerable overhauling and repair work also is done in well-equipped shops in Queens and Richmond, as well as in the Department's 57 garages. But the major part of all maintenance is done at Central Motors.

In addition to keeping the motor fleet in working order, the Bureau maintains a complete case-history of every piece of equipment. This provides for an efficient preventive maintenance program, which brings every truck into the shops for inspection and repair at regular intervals.

These precautionary measures assure the Department of maximum usage of its rolling stock, and has a favorable effect on the continuance and regularity of refuse-collection schedules.



One of 30 new mechanical sweeping machines added to those already patrolling New York's main-travelled thoroughfares. Cost: \$5,950.



Some of new-box type trucks. Plans are under way to improve these and earlier models by adding a compactor device.

BUREAU OF PLANT MAINTENANCE

Another of the Department's main operational arms, this Bureau is charged with the maintenance of over 350 city-owned and leased buildings which house everything from a small section-station to a huge incinerator or waterfront disposal plant.

Bureau artisans maintain ventilating, heating, lighting and plumbing systems; make alterations, and affect repairs to many different types of equipment.

The auxiliary Painting Unit in a year might paint over 7,000 pieces of automotive and other equipment. In addition, it letters some 11,000 street signs and public notices, and designs and paints posters of an educational nature for this, as well as other city departments.

HEARINGS OFFICER

The Hearings Officer schedules hearings and trials in matters concerning employees charged with breaking department rules and regulations.

The primary aim of this officer is to ascertain causes of infractions, and to try to bring about better understanding, rather than inflict penalties. In cases where such procedures do not apply, naturally sterner measures are adopted.

Private cartmen and others who operate under permits issued by the Department also appear before the Hearings Officer when charged with violations of contracts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

This unit is responsible for the tremendous amount of clerical detail which might be expected to attend any \$55 million dollar business employing 13,000 persons supplying vital services for over eight million customers.



Scraping and washing.



Spraying a new coat of paint.



Letterers complete the job.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION

This Division is the Sanitation law-enforcement agency insofar as the provisions of the Sanitary and Administrative Codes are concerned.

Though the mission of the division's inspectors can be punitive, it prefers to carry out its function through educational means.

Persons who break sanitation laws, either through unawareness of the rules, or carelessness in disposing of waste, first are cautioned. If advice and warnings are ignored, "litterbugs" are summoned to court by Sanitation Inspectors, who derive their authority from the Police Commissioner.

Persons who persist in violating the sanitary laws are summoned to appear before the Magistrates Court, where they are fined and again cautioned to observe 'clean-city' practices.



Pedestrian receives a summons for failure to control his dog.



Vigilant inspectors help solve one of the Department's biggest problems: uncovered refuse improperly put out for collection.



Some of the ingredients of a court case: littered property, a dog on the sidewalk — and a Sanitation inspector with his summons book.

DIVISION OF SAFETY



Testing air in an incinerator pit to assure safety of men working in it. Oxygen deficiency will cause lamp to go out. If explosive gases are present, flame will change color and burn brighter.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Within the limitations of civil service, the Personnel Division is the Department's recruiting agency. It processes the assignment of new employees to work locations; prepares vacancy and personal service schedules; operates an extensive service-rating system; and maintains a master file dating back over 50 years, of the service and conduct of active and retired Sanitation employees.

The Division of Safety is concerned with any and all accident-prevention measures which give protection to Sanitationmen working in New York's crowded streets, or on some other phase of the Department's job.

It instructs personnel in safety methods and procedures; it inspects buildings and equipment, and encourages the careful operation of all types of machinery — whether it is a 10-ton truck or an electric fan.



Incinerator laborer cleaning soot chamber protected against dust by goggles and respirator. He wears wooden sandals to prevent feet being burned by hot soot.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL SERVICE

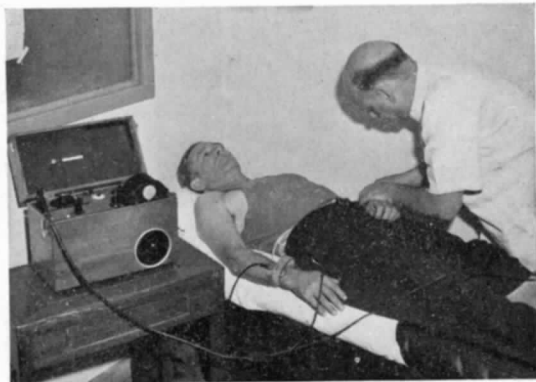
Chief function of this bureau is to provide medical attention for the men who daily are engaged in one of the most arduous occupations of municipal service.

In addition to administering to those injured while working in the streets, assistance and advice is given to those requiring other forms of treatment. Employees of various other city departments also are aided by Medical Bureau diagnosis and equipment.

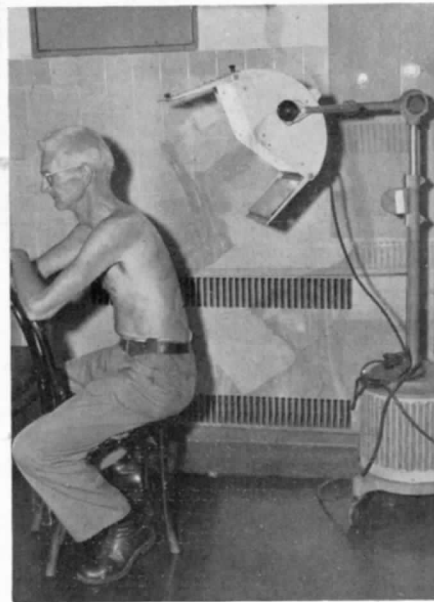
EMPLOYEES RECEIVING TREATMENT AT OUR CLINIC



Whirlpool bath.



Electrocardiograph machine.



Ultraviolet-ray machine.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISER

The office of the Public Relations Adviser came into being November 1st, 1948. As an information and educational agency, it supplied a long-felt need for a link between the Department and the public it so intimately serves.

Specifically, the Public Relations Adviser must: plan and direct a continuing well-rounded program which includes evaluating public attitudes toward the Department; preparing and disseminating articles to newspapers and all types of periodicals; rendering similar service to radio and television outlets; maintaining liaison with the Mayor's office, and coordinating his activities with the work of other Department Bureaus and Divisions.

In addition, he serves as adviser to the Commissioner on press matters; as coordinator of the Department's sanitary education program; as a source of information for the public and students, and as editor of the Annual and other special reports.

Through the exercise of these functions, the PRA office becomes a central clearing house for knowledge of the Department. Through the dissemination of this varied information, the Public Relations Adviser seeks to enlist the understanding and good will of the public. For with understanding comes help — and the 10,000-man street force must have the help and cooperation of New York's huge population if the city's streets are to be maintained in the manner required by present day health standards.



Before and After a Well-Publicized Community Educational Campaign



SANITARY EDUCATION

Inasmuch as there are only 10,000 Sanitationmen to keep house after New York's eight million — a ratio of about 1-800, not including transients — obviously various other aids must be enlisted to help keep the city clean.

The office of Sanitary Education, an adjunct to Public Relations, is another one of the agencies which supplements the job of the hard-working "man in the street."

Most of the office's clean city missionary work is conducted in the schools. Via sanitary education talks and slide projections, thousands of children each year are informed of the workings of the Department, and how citizens best can cooperate with its work.

There is left behind in each school visited, a permanent student organization — a chapter of the Clean City League. These units are asked to institute local clean-up campaigns and solicit the cooperation of residents of the community. Badges and certificates of merit are awarded to children for aiding the Department.

Parent-teacher groups also are visited by Department speakers, as are all types of community service groups.

During the school summer vacation, sanitary education work continues, with office members reaching large numbers of residents of congested areas through Department of Health neighborhood centers, playgrounds and play streets.



One of the Department's educational exhibits.



Poster used during a clean-up campaign.

OFFICE OF THE LABOR RELATIONS ADVISER

This office's functions are: To develop and administer a comprehensive labor relations policy; to maintain liaison with the Mayor's Division of Labor Relations and similar agencies, and to serve as a consultant on matters pertaining to the work, wages and welfare of all Sanitation employees.

SECRETARY TO DEPARTMENT

In addition to the performance of regular secretarial functions, which include certifying departmental orders and records, a major activity is rendering aid to employees who sought assistance or counsel in personal affairs. The Secretary also serves as recorder for various boards and committees within the department.

LAW ASSISTANT

The Law Assistant is responsible for the preparation of all legal documents required by the Department.

He acts in liaison with the office of the Corporation Counsel in all matters concerning the Department, and also serves as a member of the Commissioner's advisory staff.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY

Talents of the Photographic Laboratory at one time or another are utilized by practically every branch of the Department. In addition, it extends photographic service to the Corporation Counsel's office for use in court cases and is employed by various other city departments.

Sanitation cameramen take, develop and print pictures of accidents which involve Department personnel and equipment; they make photographic records of leased property; new equipment; snow removal work; landfill procedures, public exhibits, and many other phases of the Department's job.

IN SHORT . . .

The Department of Sanitation had one of the few accurate presidential "polls" in 1948. During President Truman's tour of the city, 63 tons of confetti, ticker tape, paper, etc., accrued. Governor Dewey's campaign here added 9.3 tons to the Sanitationman's burden.



Removing part of refuse accumulation in Times Square following election celebration.

Sanitationmen don't love a parade. Following the Charles A. Lindbergh parade in 1927, the Department removed 1,750 tons of confetti and waste paper.

There are only 13,000 Department of Sanitation employees to "keep house" for New York's eight million residents.

In 1699, New York's street cleaning bill was about \$40. Now, the Department of Sanitation's annual budget is nearly 55 million dollars.

Laid end to end, streets swept by Department of Sanitation men would reach from New York to San Francisco and back to Salt Lake City.

Cubic yards of refuse picked up annually in New York by the Department of Sanitation exceed the capacity of the Empire State Building 15 times.

The four million tons of waste material collected annually in New York City would fill Yankee Stadium nearly a mile high.

The Department of Sanitation employs a fleet of over 3,600 pieces of motor equipment in its job of cleaning the city.

More than 9 million gallons of gasoline are consumed annually by the Department of Sanitation vehicles.

Sanitation flushing trucks contain up to 3,500 gallons of water, and can wash a 30-foot wide street in one "pass."

Salvage companies pay the city thousands of dollars a year for the privilege of recovering paper, rags and metal from refuse brought to incinerators and landfills.

The Department of Sanitation has its own "hearse." This specially-equipped truck is always on call to remove bodies of animals which die in the city.

Over 20,000 wire litter baskets dot the city's streets to catch newspapers, candy wrappers and other light refuse discarded by pedestrians.

Clothing, money, bags of laundry and even false teeth are among the lost items Sanitationmen are asked to recover after such valuables accidentally have been thrown away.

**YOU CAN HELP MAKE YOUR CITY A CLEANER, BETTER PLACE IN
WHICH TO LIVE BY DOING THESE THINGS:**

By placing all your garbage and refuse into covered metal cans. Leave at least a four-inch space from the top to prevent spilling while loading.

By seeing that your house has sufficient waste receptacles to accommodate *all* your refuse for a 60 hour period.

By tying all loose paper, rags, clothing, etc., in tight bundles for efficient collection.

By sweeping your sidewalk and placing the sweepings in your waste can. Never throw anything into the street or onto the sidewalk.

By using street-corner litter baskets only for refuse such as newspapers, candy wrappers, fruit skins, etc.

By curbing your dog. Do not walk your dog on the sidewalks; use the roadways.

