

September 30, 1950.

GLASSBORO BOROUGH, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Population—1940 Census—5,073; 1948 Estimate—5,207.

IN GENERAL: Located on the West Jersey and Seashore Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad about 19 miles south of Camden. It is a residential community with a State Normal School and 14 hosiery, container, and food product industries employing about 800. Area about 9.1 square miles. Elevations range from 80 to 171 feet. Main roads are concrete; other streets are gravel in fair condition. Railroad crossings at grade or other features should not seriously affect the fire department operations.

WATER SUPPLY: The Borough of Glassboro owns and operates the supply works, distribution system, and appurtenances, supplying water for domestic and fire protection purposes to the borough only. Organization: The system is in charge of a competent superintendent with one assistant appointed annually by the mayor and council. These employees and the borough clerk perform all duties with laborers as needed. Major extensions are made under the supervision of a consulting engineer. Office in borough hall in business district. Two trucks are provided and a small amount of supplies is on hand at pumping station. The superintendent is a fireman and responds to alarms of fire. Pressure recording gauges are installed in superintendent's home and in fire station. Records consist of a complete distribution map showing gate valve and hydrant locations and operating and inspection data. Supply Works: The system was originally installed by the Clayton-Glassboro Water Company and was acquired by the borough in 1927 and substantially improved to date. Water supply is obtained from two 12-inch diameter wells. One well located near High Street in the business district is 654 feet deep and yields 350 to 450 gallons per minute under normal head variation, and one well located on Main Street at elevated tank is 613 feet deep and yields 500 to 823 gallons per minute. Deep well pumps discharge to distribution system with a standpipe and elevated tank acting as equalizers and providing storage. Well Stations: One located on Main Street south of High Street at rear of the borough garage and police headquarters as shown on map. Building is a small area 1-story cement block structure with concrete floor, concrete roof, electric lights, steam heat, and meter shop in pump room. No hand protection. Moderate exposure from nearby buildings of similar construction. Wiring standard in conduit. Housekeeping fair. Elevation of pump room floor about 140 feet. Equipment: One 450-g.p.m. Layne deep well turbine driven by a 50-h.p. G. E. electric motor. One located on Main St. at Broadway at elevated tank as shown on map. Building is a small area cinder block structure with electric lights and heat. Mild exposure. Wiring standard. Housekeeping good. Elevation of floor about 140. Equipment:

One 500-g.p.m. Layne deep well turbine driven by a 50-h.p. G. E. motor. Distribution System: In one service consisting of an incomplete 4-inch and 6-inch gridiron and unsupported dead ends. One 8-inch artery extending to the northerly and southerly municipal limits is connected through two normally closed double gated connections respectively to a 6-inch main on the Pitman system and an 8-inch main on the Clayton system. These connections afford an aggregate emergency supply of about 1.0 m.g.d. Elevated Tank: Located at Broad and Main Streets as shown on map. It is steel on a 100-foot steel tower 30 feet in diameter by 25 feet high with a capacity of 132,500 gallons. Elevation of base about 148 feet. Elevation of overflow about 273 feet. Standpipe: Located south of Park Avenue west of Broadway. It is steel, 10 feet in diameter, 128.67 feet in height, capacity 75,000 gallons. Elevation of base 144 feet. Elevation of overflow 272.67 feet. Consumption: The average daily consumption during 1949 was about 400,000 gallons. The maximum daily consumption during 1949 is estimated at 600,000 gallons. At time of inspection there were about 1,200 services, all of which were metered. Pipe: About 40% is American Pipe and Construction Company cement pipe and the balance is cast iron, tar coated, bell and spigot joint, except a small amount of cement-asbestos laid with about a 3½-foot cover. No serious trouble reported from frozen mains or electrolysis. Total length, exclusive of 2,150 feet of 6-inch and 350 feet of 4-inch private mains, 102.200 feet; 36.0% 4-inch, 42.1% 6-inch, and 21.9% 8-inch. Gate Valves: There are 140 on the system of Ludlow, Wood, and Chapman makes set with valve boxes at or near grade. Direction of operation is uniform and major control valves are subject to occasional inspection. Hydrants: There are 107 public and 8 private hydrants on the system of Ludlow and Wood makes of standard type. All have two 2½-inch outlets, 5-inch barrels and 4-inch branches, of which about 20% are gated. Hydrant outlets have Jones snap fittings. They are inspected twice annually and were found to be in good condition at time of inspection. Pressures: A recording gauge in the fire station at about elevation 140 shows pressures to be fairly well maintained at about 52 pounds with a maximum of 55 pounds with elevated tank and standpipe full. Readings taken at 10 hydrants widely distributed showed pressures ranging from 44 to 57 pounds with an average of 51.3 pounds. Fire Flow Tests: Probable supply available for fire protection purposes was measured on March 25, 1937 and corrected to December 21, 1949 by means of Pitot tube. Location of hydrant, discharge in gallons per minute, pressure before flow, and pressure during flow were as follows:

Main and High Sts., 1,140—53—32. High St. E. of Margale Ave., 285—50—*.

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Continued.

Delsea Dr. N. of Focer St., 460—53—33. Jefferson and Highland Aves., 590—51—28. Mullica Hill and Harvard Rds., 220-55-*. Lehigh and Cornell Rds., 440-52-19. Deptford and Princeton Rds., 300-51-14. Delsea Dr. 2,000 ft. N. of Clayton Limits, 570-Liberty and Reading Sts., 590-47-21. (No-

vember 30, 1949.)

On Normal School Grounds at Entrance, 390— 44—30. (December 21, 1949.)

*No reading taken.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: A volunteer company under partial control of the borough which owns quarters, apparatus, and equipment, and appropriated \$6,290 for the support of the department during 1950. Total active membership 31 including a chief, assistant chief, 4 foremen, and a full-paid driver who acts as caretaker and lives near fire station and is on duty 6 days per week for 24 hours. A minimum of 15 members are available at all times. The officers are elected annually by company and confirmed by the mayor and council. The present fire chief has held the position for the past 3 years. Company—Glassboro Fire Company: Located on High Street west of Main Street as shown on map. Building is a 2-story joisted brick structure with concrete floor, metal on wood roof, steam heat, electric lights, telephone, and siren. Equipment: One 1945 Seagrave 750-g.p.m. triple combination pumping engine carrying 1,400 feet of 2½-inch hose, one 200-gallon booster tank, 150 feet of booster hose, 200 feet of 1½-inch hose, two short ladders, and fairly complete minor equipment. One 1929 Seagrave 500-g.p.m. triple combination pumping engine carrying a 215-gallon booster tank, 250 feet of booster hose, 200 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, 1,000 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, and fairly complete minor equipment. One 1925 Seagrave 55-foot city service ladder truck carrying 11 ladders ranging from 12 to 55 feet, totaling 251 feet, and fairly complete minor equipment. Hose: All 2½-inch hose is C.R.L. with Jones snap couplings. About 30% is over 5 years old and there is 500 feet of reserve hose. Hose is tested semi-annually at 250 pounds per square inch and dried in tower. Operations: Department is governed by company by-laws under the supervision of the fire committee of the borough council. There is no fire department ordinance. The chief has control of apparatus and equipment at all times and of men at fires and drills. Motors are started daily and 13 members are assigned as drivers and operators. Drills and Training: Company drills are held monthly under the direction of the chief officers. They consist of pump operation, hose laying, and ladder work. Fire Methods: Booster streams are used on incipient fires

supported by engine streams with shut-off nozzles. Three salvage covers and 3 all-service gas masks provided. Response to Alarms: The entire department responds to all borough alarms and aid may be secured from the surrounding volunteer departments in Pitman and Clayton, 2 to 3 miles distant. Building Inspection: Inspection procedure provided for in the recently adopted fire prevention ordinance was being established at time of inspection. Records and Reports: A log book maintained by the chief is fairly complete except that hose data is lacking. Annual reports are made to the mayor and council. Fire Alarms: Telephoned through local dial central office in modern fire resistive building to local place of business where constant watch is maintained and sounded from transmitter on air horn at fire station. Two electric sirens and plant steam whistle are also provided for audible alarm transmission. A private telephone circuit connects alarm receipt location, chief's home and place of business, and fire station.

POLICE DEPARTMENT: Consists of 5 patrolmen working on 8-hour shifts with relief provided. One police car and one motorcycle are provided. In addition there is one special policeman on call.

BUILDING LAWS: The Modified Edition of the National Building Code was adopted by title on April 13, 1950. This code provides good construction requirements and establishes fire limits including the entire borough. Enforcement is effected by a competent annually appointed inspector. State laws provide some good regulations for construction of factories, tenement houses, and public schools, and fire protection and safety features for hotels.

FIRE PREVENTION LAWS: The Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance, as recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Edition of 1947, was adopted by title on April 13, 1950. This ordinance is being enforced by the fire department under the direct supervision of the chief. State laws adequately cover the manufacture, storage, and handling of explosives, and provide for regulations governing the intrastate transportation of explosives and flammable liquids. They also restrict the dis-charge of fireworks to responsible bonded parties and embody good requirements for motion picture booths and the hazard incident to the display of motion pictures except that flammable film and portable booths are permitted for temperary exhibitions, and enclosures for projection equipment are not required in schools. The State Tenement House Act restricts keeping and handling of certain combustible materials in tenements.

ZONING ORDINANCE: None.