

## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Population-1940 Census-491.

IN GENERAL: Located mainly in the central portion of the county between Westwood and Ridgewood, with a small separate section adjacent to Park Ridge Borough and Montvale Township. It is a sparsely settled residential community. Area 3.1 square miles. Elevations range from 60 to 360 feet. Main roads are macadam with others of dirt or gravel in poor condition. There are no unusual conditions which might interfere with the response of fire apparatus

WATER SUPPLY: Water for domestic and fire protection purposes is furnished by the Hackensack Water Company from its New Milford Low Service. Township is supplied primarily by a 16-inch and 20-inch line from the Western Reservoir which acts as an equalizer, with one portion supplied through a 6-inch connection to a 12-inch line from the New Milford Pumping Station. Distribution System: In one service, See map and description above. Consumption: The average and maximum daily consumption during 1945 in the entire territory served (84,266 live services) were 39.221 and 46 526 million gallons respectively The maximum daily consumption was 39 526 and 8 65 million gallons respectively on the low and high services. The average daily consumption was 32.914 and 6.307 million gallons respectively on the low and high services. On December 31st, 1945 there were 62 services in Washington Township, all of which were metered. It is estimated that 0.02% of the total consumption is used in Washington Township. Pipe: All pipe is cast iron, tar coated, bell and spigot joint, laid with a minimum 3-foot cover. Total length, 22,525 feet; 6.38% 20-inch, 16.50% 16-inch, 21.53% 12-inch, and 55.59% 6-inch. No trouble has been reported from freezing or electrolysis Gate Valves: There are 48 within the township of various makes set with iron boxes or manholes at grade. Direction of operation is uniform All valves are inspected annually with semi-annual inspections of major control valves. Hydrants: There are 16 within the township of Smith make of standard type. All have one 42-inch and two 22-inch outlets and 6-inch gated branches. Outlets have National Standard threads. Hydrants are inspected semi-annually, after use, and frequently during winter months At time of inspection those operated were found to be in good condition Pressures: Readings taken at 3 well distributed locations showed pressures ranging from 84 to 87 pounds with an average of 86 pounds. Fire Flow Tests: Probable supply available for fire protection purposes was measured on November 1st, 1945 by means of Pitot tube Location of hydrant, discharge in gallons per minute, pressure before flow, and pressure during flow were as follows:

Hickory St. and Washington Ave., 1,580—86—80. Jefferson Ave 150 ft. E of Pascack Rd, 1,230—87—57. Ridgewood Ave 300 ft. E. of Pascack Rd., 250—84—60.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: A volunteer organization of one company under partial control of the township, which makes an annual appropriation for the support of the department. Company owns apparatus and equipment and use of house is donated by a local florist. Total active membership 18 of whom a minimum of 8 are available at all times. Officers include a chief, captain, and 2 lieutenants who are elected annually by the company and confirmed by the township. Company—The Township of Washington Volunteer Fire

Department, Incorporated: Located on Washington Avenue east of Pascack Road in a small 1-story frame building with composition roof, concrete apparatus floor, coal stove for heat, electric lights, and siren on roof. Equipment: A 1925 Buffalo Larrabee 500-g.p m. triple combination pumping engine carrying 1,000 feet of 2½-inch hose, 150 feet of booster hose, two 35-gallon booster tanks, 2 short ladders and one 35-foot extension ladder, and meager minor equipment. A 1937 GMC 450-g.p.m triple combination pumping engine carrying a 500-gallon booster tank, 175 feet of booster hose, 500 feet of 2½-inch hose, 300 feet of 1½-inch hose, 2 short ladders, a 1,500-watt portable electric generator, 2 flood lights, one spray nozzle, and fair minor equipment. Hose: All 2½-inch hose is C.R.L. with National Standard screw couplings It is shifted and tested about 3 times a year at about 150 pounds pressure and dried on apparatus floor or repacked wet There is a reserve supply of 500 feet which is over 5 years old. Balance of hose is fairly new **Operations**: Department is governed by township ordinance and company by-laws Chief has control of apparatus at all times and of men at fires and drills. Motors are started semi-weekly and there are 4 appointed drivers, although any member may drive apparatus **Drills and Training:** Monthly drills are held under the supervision of the chief officers and consist of pump operation, hose laying, some ladder work and use of minor equipment, and in addition to the regular monthly drills, occasional indoor classes are held. Fire Methods: Booster lines are used on incipient fires reinforced by hydrant and engine lines with shut-off nozzles. Department is almost totally lacking in gas masks, salvage equipment, and heavy stream appliances. Response to Alarms: Both pieces of apparatus respond to all alarms of fire and outside aid may be secured from the volunteer departments of the surrounding municipalities. Building Inspection: None Records and Reports: Fairly complete records are kept of all fires and drills, and chief makes a monthly report to the township. Fire Alarms: Alarms of fire are telephoned to a greenhouse adjacent to the fire house or to a nearby home of one of the members of the department. They are sounded on the siren by means of a switch located on the front of the fire house.

POLICE DEPARTMENT: Consists of a full time chief who is provided with a patrol car equipped with two-way short wave radio

BUILDING LAWS: Code adopted May 3rd, 1927 provides for the appointment of a building inspector and requires that plans and specifications be submitted and permit secured before building operations may be started. Code contains some good features, but does not establish fire limits nor regulate the use of combustible roof coverings and is generally not sufficiently comprehensive from a fire protection standpoint.

FIRE PREVENTION LAWS: No municipal regulations State laws adequately cover the storage and shipment of explosives and flammables and the construction of motion picture booths They also restrict the discharge of fireworks to responsible bonded parties.

ZONING ORDINANCE: None