

***CLARK COUNTY COMBINED HEALTH  
DISTRICT  
SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR SOLID  
WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR CLARK  
COUNTY***

(Excluding those areas of the county falling  
within the municipal limits of the  
City of Springfield and the City of New Carlisle)



**CLARK COUNTY COMBINED HEALTH DISTRICT**  
Division of Environmental Health  
As Approved March 15, 2012  
Effective Date April 20, 2012

Clark County Combined Health District Sanitary Regulations for Solid Waste  
Management

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Clark County Combined Health District

Sanitary Regulations for Solid Waste Management for Clark County  
(Excluding those areas of the county falling within the municipal limits of  
the City of Springfield and the City of New Carlisle)  
Chapter 30

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**30-01 Definitions.**

As used in sections 01-08 of the Clark County Combined Health District Sanitary Regulations for Solid Waste Management for Clark County, excluding those areas of the county falling within the municipal limits of the City of Springfield and the City of New Carlisle:

- (A) Bulk waste means scrap tires, combustible and noncombustible material, and such other unwanted residual solid material, as results from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and domestic operations; but excludes garbage and dangerous substances. For the purposes of this definition, bulk wastes include items such as clothing, large appliances, bed springs, household goods, and furniture.
- (B) Construction and demolition debris (C & DD) means those materials resulting from the alteration, construction, destruction, rehabilitation, or repair of any manmade physical structure (including, without limitation, houses, buildings, industrial or commercial facilities, or roadways) such as rock, stone, concrete, asphalt, glass, wallboard, framing and finishing lumber, shingles, insulation, and plumbing fixtures. C & DD does not include materials identified or listed as solid wastes, garbage, litter, rubbish, or refuse.
- (C) Dangerous waste means controlled substances, hazardous substances, and all other substances that are harmful or inimical to public health.
- (D) Garbage means all putrescible waste matter, solid, liquid or mixed, which attends, exists, is created or accumulates within the County from the preparation, cleaning, cooking, use, storage, sale of, or dealing in meats, fish, fowl, fruits, vegetables, cereals, grains, or other animal, vegetable, or mineral matter designed or intended as foodstuffs for human or animal consumption; but does not include dangerous substances.
- (E) Health Commissioner means the person occupying the office in the Clark County Combined Health District created by Ohio Revised Code 3709.11 and 3709.14 and that person's authorized representatives.
- (F) Nuisance means any residential or non-residential premises, yard, land, or lot, fence, wall, garage, shed, house, building, structure, or any excavation, basement, cellar, well, cistern, or sidewalk subspace or part thereof, having an accumulation of solid waste, bulk waste, C & DD, or other materials, which accumulation creates a danger to health, life, limb, or property or will cause hurt, harm, discomfort, damage, or injury to the public or to any considerable number of persons in the County by reason of any one (1) or more of the following:
  - (1) Being detrimental to the general health of the community.

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- (2) Being a fire hazard.
- (3) Being unsafe for occupancy or use.
- (4) Being an attractive nuisance to children.
- (5) Causing pollution to a public or private water supply.
- (6) Causing noxious exhalations, smoke, dust, particulate matter, or noisome or offensive smells.
- (7) Providing rat harborage.
- (8) Being infested with rats, insects, disease vectors, or other animals.

Nuisance also means any residential or non-residential premises, yard, land, or lot having on the premises a private water system, any part thereto, or any appurtenance thereto, that is being maintained in such a fashion, has deteriorated to such an extent, or has been abandoned, such that a safety hazard exists or contaminants might enter ground water or the potable water supply so as to constitute a public health hazard.

(G) Private water system means any water system, other than a public water supply system, for the provision of water for human consumption, if the system has fewer than fifteen service connections and does not regularly serve an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least sixty days each year. A private water system includes any:

- (1) Well, spring, cistern, pond, or hauled water and;
- (2) Any equipment for the collection, distribution, transportation, filtration, disinfection, treatment, or storage of water extending from and including the source of the water to the point of discharge from any pressure tank or other storage vessel;
- (3) To the point of discharge from the water pump where no pressure tank or other storage vessel is present;
- (4) To the point where the distribution line enters the foundation of the building or dwelling, where the pressure tank is outside of the building or dwelling;
- (5) Or, in the case of multiple service connections serving more than one dwelling, to the point of discharge from each service connection where the service connection enters the foundation of the dwelling.

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- (6) A private water system does not include the water service line extending from the point of discharge to a structure except when the water service line extends to another dwelling or building.
- (7) "Single family dwelling" means a private water system source serving only one dwelling.
- (8) "Non single family" means a private water system source serving more than one family dwelling, a multi-unit dwelling, small manufactured home park, or transient locations including but not limited to, a small church, small business, or bed- and- breakfast.
- (9) A private water system includes public water systems that are defined as exempt in section 6109.02 of the Revised Code and use hauled water storage tanks for the only source of water.
- (10) A private water system also includes auxiliary water sources that enter a structure to supplement flushing toilets or laundry washing.
- (H) Rat eradication means the elimination or extermination of rats in buildings and their immediate surroundings by any or all of the accepted measures, such as poisoning or trapping.
- (I) Rat harborage means any condition which provides shelter or protection for rats, thus favoring their multiplication and continued existence in, under, or outside a building or structure of any kind. For the purposes of this definition, rat harborage includes thick or overgrown vegetation, accumulations of vegetative wastes, accumulations of animal bedding or manure, and accumulations of garbage and other solid wastes.
- (J) Rat-proofage means alterations to a property, building, or structure to prevent the ingress of rats into or under buildings or other structures from the exterior or from one building or structure to another. It consists essentially of the closing of all openings in the exterior walls, ground or first floors, basements, and foundations that may be reached by rats from the ground - by climbing or by burrowing - with concrete, sheet iron, hardware cloth, or other types of rat-proofing material impervious to rat gnawing and approved by the health commissioner. Hardware cloth shall mean wire screen of such thickness and spacing as to afford reasonable protection against the entrance of rats.
- (K) Rubbish means all natural refuse resulting from the use of any premises as a residence, such as furniture, appliances, parts of furniture or appliances, ashes, paper, tin cans, bottles, brush, grass, leaves or other similar substances, or containers, and also sweepings, dirt, paper and other debris resulting from the use of any premises as a mercantile establishment or place of business, but does not include any demolition matter or any dangerous substances.
- (L) Solid waste means garbage, litter, rubbish and such other unwanted residual solid or semisolid material as results from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and

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domestic operations; but excludes dangerous substances and construction and demolition debris. For the purposes of this definition, solid wastes include bulk wastes such as scrap tires, furniture, bed springs, clothing, household goods, and large appliances. For the purposes of this definition, "semisolid" means that the material in question, while cohesive and viscous, slowly flows or loses its shape when unconfined, and does not readily release liquids under normal climatic conditions.

- (M) Solid waste collection vehicle means any vehicle which is used for the purpose of collection and transportation of solid waste to an approved landfill site.

**30-02 Collection and Disposal.**

- (A) No person shall place or deposit, or permit to be placed or deposited, solid waste or C & DD in any street, alley, road, open excavation, abandoned well or cistern, ditch, stream or body of water, or on the surface of the ground in such manner as to cause a nuisance. Unless disposed of immediately after production, all solid wastes shall be stored in water-tight containers of sufficient strength to hold the wastes, with tight fitting lids or otherwise securely shut, and shall be properly disposed of in a manner to avoid the creation of a nuisance. Unless disposed of immediately after production, all C & DD shall be stored in organized piles until properly disposed of, in a manner to avoid the creation of a nuisance.
- (B) Each householder or commercial operator shall have his garbage removed for disposal as often as may prove necessary to prevent putrefication, noxious odors, or the attraction of rodents and insects. Fermenting, putrefying, or odoriferous garbage or refuse in containers or dumped in the open shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this chapter.

**30-03 Permits and Solid Waste (Refuse and Garbage) Collectors.**

- (A) No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the collection and removal of solid waste in the Clark County Combined Health District until a permit is obtained from the health commissioner. Permits will be issued only after vehicles engaging in the collection and removal of solid waste have been inspected and deemed to have met the necessary regulations. Permits shall be issued for such periods, times, and fees as deemed advisable by the health commissioner. The permit shall state the conditions under which material shall be removed and disposed. Any and all permits may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the health commissioner.
- (B) All vehicles used for the collection and transportation of solid waste shall have enclosed bodies or suitable provisions for covering the body of the vehicle, unless all the solid waste is kept in an approved packer type or compaction type

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truck. All vehicles shall be leak-proof; of easily cleanable construction; shall be cleaned at sufficient frequency to prevent odor, nuisance conditions, or insect breeding; and shall be maintained in good repair.

- (C) All vehicles used for the collection of solid waste shall be properly identified with the firm's name or individual's name and telephone number. Lettering shall be three (3) inches or larger in size and displayed on both sides of the vehicle.
- (D) All solid waste shall be disposed of only at Ohio Environmental Protection Agency approved facilities or other facilities compliant with Ohio Revised Code.

**30-04** Rat Control.

- (A) **RAT HARBORAGE PROHIBITED.**  
No person shall place, leave, dump, or permit to accumulate any overgrown vegetation, vegetative wastes, animal bedding or manure, garbage, C & DD, or solid wastes on a property or in or around any building, structure or premises so that the same shall afford food or harborage for rats.
- (B) **Inspection.**  
The health commissioner shall inspect all properties, buildings, or structures where there is a complaint of rat infestation. When any evidence is found indicating the presence of rats or openings through which rats may enter buildings or structures, the owner, agent, or occupant of such properties, buildings, or structures shall be served with written notice to abate the conditions found.
- (C) **Rat Eradication.**  
Upon receipt of written notice and/or order from the health commissioner, the owner, agent, or occupant of the property, building, or structure specified therein shall take immediate steps to eradicate rats by removing rat harborage and/or providing rat extermination and/or installing rat-proofage.
- (D) **Maintenance.**
  - (1) The owner, agent, or occupant shall continuously maintain rat eradication measures in a satisfactory manner until rat extermination is complete.
  - (2) The owner, agent, or occupant shall continuously maintain the property, building, or structure to prevent the recurrence of conditions that provide rat harborage or rat infestation.
  - (3) The owner, agent, or occupant in charge of all rat-proofed properties, buildings, or structures shall maintain them in a rat-proofed condition and repair all breaks or leaks that may occur in the rat-proofage.

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(E) Unlawful to Remove Rat-Proofage.

No owner, occupant, contractor, public utility company worker, plumber, or any other person, shall remove rat-proofage from any building or structure for any purpose and fail to restore the same in satisfactory condition. No owner, occupant, contractor, public utility company worker, plumber, or any other person shall make new openings that are not closed or sealed against the entrance of rats.

**30-05 Nuisances.**

It is a violation of these regulations for a nuisance condition to exist on any property within the jurisdiction of the Clark County Combined Health District. It shall be the duty of the health commissioner of the Clark County Combined Health District to abate and remove all nuisances within the jurisdiction of the Clark County Combined Health District. When evidence is found of any violation of this regulation or the presence of a nuisance condition, then a written notice shall be issued to the owners, agents, assignees, occupants, or tenants of any lot, property, building, or structure, requiring the abatement of the violation or nuisance condition. The time limit for compliance (not less than twenty (20) days, except in the case of an emergency) with the notice shall be specified in such notice. In cases of neglect or refusal to abate the violation or nuisance in accordance with such notice, the health commissioner shall cause said owners, agents, assignees, occupants, or tenants to be prosecuted as provided by law.

**30-06 Penalty.**

Violation of any provision of this regulation is prohibited by Section 3707.48 and/or 3709.21 of the Ohio Revised Code and subject to the penalties provided by Section 3707.99 and/or 3709.99 of the Ohio Revised Code.

**30-07 Saving Clause.**

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this regulation is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, void, or invalid, the validity of the remaining portions of this regulation shall not be affected thereby.

**30-08 Effective Date.**

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