

**Title 51**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH-SANITARY CODE**  
**Part V. Disease Vector Control**

**Chapter 1. Mosquito Control**

**§101. Definitions**

[formerly paragraph 5:001]

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this Part of the Sanitary Code and all other Parts which are adopted or may be adopted, are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

*Community* Any incorporated area, or in the case of unincorporated areas, either of the following:

- a. a settlement consisting of 25 or more residences within a circle having a 0.5 mile diameter; or
- b. a settlement consisting of 25 or more residences per mile of highway frontage.

*Control Measures* Any measures approved by the state health officer which are used in the prevention or control of mosquito-borne diseases. These measures include source reduction, application of pesticides, naturalistic (biological) control, exclusion of mosquitoes, and integrated pest management.

*Exclusion* Exclusion of mosquitoes includes measures of protection against mosquitoes such as screening of openings in dwellings to prevent entry of adult mosquitoes and screening of stored water to prevent egg-laying by mosquitoes and the use of protective clothing and mosquito repellents.

*Impounded* Any body of water formed by the construction or excavation of a basin or the obstruction of surface water run-off in such a manner as to cause the collection of a body of water which could not have formed under natural conditions. Such impounded waters of less than two acres of water surface, are not included in this definition, except that in the event an outbreak of disease known or suspected to be transmissible by mosquitoes occurs in the vicinity of such a pond, the state health officer may require that it be subject to the same regulations as larger bodies of impounded water.

*Integrated Pest Management* Integrated pest management as applied to mosquito prevention and control includes a combination of procedures such as exclusion, naturalistic control, source reduction, and the application of pesticides.

*Naturalistic* Naturalistic control involves the use of predators, pathogens (diseases), and other natural antagonists of mosquitoes.

**AUTHORITY NOTE:** The first source of authority for promulgation of the Sanitary Code is in R.S. 36:258(B), with more particular provisions found in Chapters 1 and 4 of Title 40. This Part is promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

**HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1226 (June 2002).

**§103. General Mosquito Control Regulations**  
[formerly paragraph 5:002]

A. Water in man-made containers or man-made basins within one mile (1.61 km) of communities shall not be permitted to produce mosquitoes. Tanks and other containers used for storage of water shall have all openings larger than 1/18 of an inch (.14 cm) screened with wire mesh not less than 18 strands to the inch each way (seven strands to the centimeter). Standing water in fountains, basins, and urns in parks, cemeteries, and residential and commercial sites, and water in ponds, pools, borrow pits, ditches, or other depressions or excavations must be maintained free from debris, flottage, and emergent vegetation and stocked with mosquito larvae-eating fish or treated at suitable intervals with federal and state approved larvicide if mosquito production becomes imminent.

B. [Formerly paragraph 5:003] In the event of an outbreak or imminent outbreak of mosquito-borne disease, the state health officer, may, in addition to the regulations promulgated elsewhere in this Part, require mosquito prevention or abatement measures applied to less usual sources of mosquito production as considered necessary.

C. [Formerly paragraph 5:004] All persons suspected of having a mosquito-borne infection shall be protected from the bites of mosquitoes unless, and until, the infection is found not to be due to mosquito-borne infection; and if found to be mosquito-borne, protection shall be continued until the infective stage has passed, as determined by the state health officer.

D. [Formerly paragraph 5:005] It shall be unlawful for any person to create, or cause to be created, conditions favorable for producing mosquitoes by impounding of water unless provision has been made for control measures.

E. [Formerly paragraph 5:006] In the event of an outbreak or imminent outbreak of mosquito-borne disease, the state health officer may require that any person proposing to impound water, raise the level of existing impounded water, or re-impound water in areas where previous impoundage has been discontinued for one or more seasons, prior to the institution of any construction activities, shall make written application to the state health officer and receive therefrom a written permit for impoundage construction.

**AUTHORITY NOTE:** Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1226 (June 2002).

**§105. Approval of Community Abatement Plans**  
[formerly paragraph 5:025]

A. No person shall conduct operations designed to abate community mosquito problems until plans for such operations have been approved by the state health officer, and a written approval has been secured therefrom. The state health officer will, upon request, provide an applicant with guidelines for the preparation of an operational plan for mosquito control.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1226 (June 2002).

## Chapter 3. Rodent Control

**§301. Definitions**  
[formerly paragraph 5:026]

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this Part of the Sanitary Code and all other Parts which are adopted or may be adopted, are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

*Business Building* Cany structure which is used in any way for the monetary profit of the occupant or in which persons are employed, or any building the principal use of which is storage.

*Dense Concrete* Cwhenever concrete is mentioned in these regulations, it shall be taken to mean dense concrete composed of not less than one part by volume of Portland cement to six parts of aggregate consisting of sand mixed in proper proportions with gravel, crushed rock, or crushed slag.

*Impervious Material* Cthis term shall include glass, non-corrosive steel or iron, non-corrosive metal screen, dense concrete, or other material which may be approved by the Department of Health and Human Resources.

*Rat-Proofing* Cthe act of rendering a building impenetrable to rodents.

*Rodent* Cthe term rodent is considered to include all gnawing animals of the order Rodentia such as rats, mice, ground squirrels, etc.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1227 (June 2002).

**§303. General Rodent Control Regulations**  
[formerly paragraphs 5:027]

A. No person shall own, keep, maintain, occupy, or otherwise use any room, warehouse, grain elevator, or other building for the storage, handling, processing, or dispensing of food or food products, or for the quartering of any animal

or fowl, without carrying out measures which will prevent the entrance of rodents into, or the harboring of rodents under, or within the walls of such room, warehouse, grain elevator, or other building.

B. [Formerly paragraph 5:028] Every building, place, and premises shall be kept and maintained by the owner or occupant in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from rodents.

C. [Formerly paragraph 5:029] No rubbish, garbage, or other waste shall be dumped, left, or be permitted to accumulate or to remain in any building, place, or premises in such a manner that the same will, or may, afford food harborage, or a breeding place for rodents. All lumber, boxes, barrels, loose iron, and similar material stored in such places shall be placed on supports elevated not less than 18" (46 cm) above the ground or floor, with a clean intervening space beneath.

D. [Formerly paragraph 5:030] Garbage storage shall conform to requirements of Part XXVII of this Code.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1227 (June 2002).

**§305. Regulations for Rodent-Proofing**  
**of Existing Buildings**  
[formerly paragraphs 5:031]

A. No person shall reconstruct any building or structure, or repair or remodel any building or structure to the extent of 50 percent of the value of the structure, unless the same shall be made rodent-proof by the proper use of impervious material. Provided, that only such repairs or remodeling as affects or may affect the rodent-proof condition of the building or structure shall be considered subject to the provisions of this regulation.

B. [Formerly paragraph 5:032] When rodent-borne diseases have been declared by the state health officer to be prevalent in a community, no alteration or repairs to existing structure to the extent of 50 percent of the value of the structure shall be undertaken without a permit from the state health officer.

C. [Formerly paragraph 5:033] All foundation wall ventilator openings shall be covered for their entire height and width with perforated sheet metal plates of a thickness of not less than 14 gauge, or with expanded sheet metal of a thickness not less than 18 gauge, or with wire cloth of 19 gauge or heavier, or with cast iron grilles or gratings. The openings therein shall not exceed 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in least dimension.

D. [Formerly paragraph 5:034] All foundation and exterior wall openings, except those used as doors or windows or for purposes of ventilation and light, such as openings due to deteriorated walls or broken masonry or concrete, shall be protected against the ingress of rodents by closing such openings with cement mortar, concrete, or masonry.

E. [Formerly paragraph 5:035] All exposed edges of the lower 10 inches of wooden doors, door sills, and jambs serving as rear or side entrances into business buildings, and other doors accessible to rodents, shall be protected against the gnawing of rodents by covering said doors, door sills, and jambs with solid sheet metal of not less than 24 gauge thickness. All doors on which metal flashing has been applied shall be properly hinged to ensure free swinging. When closed, doors shall fit snugly so that the maximum clearance between any door and the door jamb and sill shall not be greater than 3/8 inch (0.96 cm).

F. [Formerly paragraph 5:036] All windows and other openings for the purpose of lighting or ventilating located in the side or rear of exterior walls and within 2 feet of the existing ground level immediately below such openings shall be covered for their entire height and width, including frame, with wire cloth of 19 gauge or heavier, having a mesh not larger than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm). All windows and exterior walls not covered in the above paragraph, which are accessible to rodents by way of exposed pipes, wires, conduits and other appurtenances, shall be covered with wire cloth of 19 gauge or heavier, having a mesh not larger than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm); or, in lieu of wire cloth covering, said pipes, wires, conduits or other appurtenances shall be blocked from rodent usage by installing solid sheet metal guards of 24 gauge, or heavier. Said guards shall be fitted snugly around pipes, wires, conduits or other appurtenances. In addition, they shall be fastened securely to the exterior wall and shall extend a minimum distance of 12 inches (30.7 cm) beyond and on either side of said pipe, wire, conduit, or appurtenance. This regulation shall not apply in the case of windows which cannot be opened and whose function is solely for the purpose of admitting light.

1. [Formerly paragraph 5:037-1] Light wells with windows in exterior walls, which are located below the outside ground level, shall be protected from the ingress of rodents by the following methods:

a. [Formerly paragraph 5:037-2] Cast iron or steel grilles or gratings, with openings not to exceed 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in least dimension shall be installed over light wells.

b. [Formerly paragraph 5:037-3] Expanded metal of 18 gauge, or heavier, having openings not greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in least dimension, 16 gauge, or heavier, wire cloth of 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) mesh shall be used to completely cover existing metal light well grilles where such existing grilles are broken or are otherwise defective or which have openings larger than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in least dimension and shall be securely attached to the existing grille.

G [Formerly paragraph 5:038-1] Any business building constructed on piers and having wooden floor sills less than 12 inches (30.7 cm) above the surface of the ground shall have the intervening space between floor sill and ground protected against the ingress of rodents by installing a solid masonry, concrete or solid sheet metal curtain wall of 24 gauge, or heavier, around the entire perimeter of the building, and extending said curtain wall to a depth of not less than 24 inches (61.4 cm) below the surface of the

ground level, and fastening securely to the exterior wall of the building.

H. [Formerly paragraph 5:038-2] In lieu of the installation of curtain walls, any ground floor of wood construction may be replaced with concrete of not less than 3 inches (7.7 cm) thickness, with the exterior walls protected to a height of 24 inches above the concrete floor with masonry, concrete, or solid sheet metal of 24 gauge, or heavier. Exterior wall protection shall be securely tied into the concrete floor at all points.

I. [Formerly paragraph 5:039] Any building constructed on piers, and having wooden floor sills greater than 12 inches (30.7 cm) above the ground level, shall have the intervening space between floor sill and ground protected against the ingress of rodents by installing curtain walls in accordance with the paragraph above, or protecting said building against the ingress of rodents by installing solid sheet metal collars of 24 gauge or heavier snugly around each pipe, cable, wire, conduit, or other utility service passing through wooden ground flooring. The overall diameter of any such metal collar shall be not less than 8 inches (20.5 cm) larger than the diameter of the pipe, cable, wire, conduit, or other utility service, and said collar shall be securely fastened to the wooden floor. All other openings in wooden ground floors through which rodents may gain access into double walls or the interior of a building, such as openings which may exist in floors at double walls above floor sills, shall be closed with 24 gauge or heavier solid sheet metal, or 16 gauge or heavier wire cloth of 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) mesh, or with dense concrete.

J. [Formerly paragraph 5:040] Any necessary opening in an exterior wall, not heretofore enumerated, shall be effectively protected against the passage of rodents in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Health and Human Resources.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1227 (June 2002).

### **§307. Regulations for Rodent-Proofing New Buildings [formerly paragraphs 5:041]**

A. The footing and foundation walls of any new business building shall be of dense concrete or masonry, and shall extend around the entire perimeter of the business building and to a depth of not less than 24 inches (61.4 cm) below the surface of the finished ground.

B. [Formerly paragraph 5:042] Basement and cellar floors of new business buildings shall be constructed of dense concrete having a thickness of not less than 3 inches (7.7 cm) and shall be continuous over the entire floor area. The concrete shall be tightly sealed to the exterior footing and foundation walls.

C. [Formerly paragraph 5:043] Ventilators, windows, doors, and miscellaneous openings shall be treated in the same manner as for existing business buildings, and especially in accordance with Subsections 305.C through J.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1228 (June 2002).

**§309. Rodent Control Regulations for Curb or Farmer=s Markets [formerly paragraph 5:044]**

A. Curb or farmers' markets, in which fruits or vegetables are exposed and offered for sale on racks, stands, platforms, or in vehicles outside of business buildings which may be a part of curb or farmers' markets shall conform to relevant provisions of these regulations.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1228 (June 2002).

**§311. Regulations to Control Rodents from Floating Vessels [formerly paragraphs 5:045]**

A. Any floating vessel docking or landing in any port or place in the State of Louisiana where bubonic plague exists, and any vessel coming from a plague infested locality shall, while lying at a dock or landing in the State of Louisiana, be fended off at least 4 feet (1.23 m) at all times while at such dock or landing.

B. [Formerly paragraph 5:046] No gangplank, ladder, skid or other device or structure whereby rodents may find egress from the vessel to a dock or landing shall be allowed to extend from any vessel to such dock or landing except at times when such gang plank, etc., is actually in use, the same to be removed when not actually in use, and in all instances to be removed at night, unless the vessel is actually in the process of discharging or loading cargo or passengers during the night.

C. [Formerly paragraph 5:047] All docks and wharves shall be equipped with fender logs, not less than 24 inches (61.4 cm) in diameter at the smallest part, or other approved means of maintaining a clear distance of at least 24 inches (61.4 cm) between the side of the vessel and the wharf.

D. [Formerly paragraph 5:048] Each spar and each chain, hawser, rope or line of any kind extending from any vessel, steamboat, or other water craft to said dock or wharf, shall be equipped with and have properly and securely attached thereto a rodent shield or guard of a design and in a manner approved by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1228 (June 2002).

**§313. Approval of Plans to Abate Community Rodent Problems [formerly paragraph 5:049]**

A. No person shall conduct operations designed to abate community rodent problems until plans for such operations have been approved by the state health officer, and a written approval has been secured therefrom. The state health officer will, upon request, provide an applicant with guidelines for the preparation of an operational plan for rodent control.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1229 (June 2002).

**Chapter 5. Control of Domestic Flies and Other Arthropods of Public Health Importance**

**§501. Definitions [formerly paragraph 5:050]**

A. Unless specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this Chapter of the Sanitary Code and all other Chapters which are adopted or may be adopted are defined for the purpose thereof as follows.

*Arthropod*Ca member of the phylum Arthropoda including, but not limited to, insects, ticks, mites, spiders, and scorpions.

*Breeding Medium*Any warm, moist, organic material which will support the development of domestic flies.

*Domestic Flies*Cinsects of the order Diptera including the families Muscidae (Houseflies and related species), Sarcophagidae (flesh flies), and Calliphoridae (blowflies and bottle flies).

*Public Health Importance*Can arthropod is considered to be of public health importance if it transmits disease organisms or occurs in numbers sufficient to cause significant annoyance to humans.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4(A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1229 (June 2002).

**§503. Refuse Regulations [formerly paragraph 5:051]**

A. All refuse shall be managed in accordance with the provisions in Part XXVII of this Code so as not to promote the breeding of flies and other arthropods of public health importance.

B. [Formerly paragraph 5:053] The storage, retention, processing, or otherwise accumulation of material not ordinarily considered waste, (such as, but not limited to,

fermentation vats, animal by products, and silage) but which can serve as a fly breeding medium shall not be permitted unless effective means to prevent such breeding are provided. The absence of domestic fly breeding in such material shall be deemed indicative of effective prevention.

C. [Formerly paragraph 5:054] No owner or lessee of any public or private property nor any agent of such owner or lessee shall create, or allow to be created, upon the property or premises, conditions favorable for the development of arthropods of public health importance.

D. [Formerly paragraph 5:055] When, in the opinion of the state health officer, there exist man-made conditions

favorable for the development of domestic flies or other arthropods of public health importance upon any property or premises, he shall notify the owner, lessee or agent in writing of his findings, specifying a reasonable time in which these conditions are to be corrected. If said conditions are not corrected within the specified time, the owner, lessee or agent shall be considered in violation of this code and subject to the prescribed penalties.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 and R.S. 40:5. In particular, see R.S. 40:4 (A)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1229 (June 2002).