

Title 51
PUBLIC HEALTH—SANITARY CODE
Part XXVII. Management of Refuse, Infectious Waste,
Medical Waste, and Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste

Chapter 1. Refuse Management
[formerly Chapter XXVII Part 1]

§101. Definitions
[formerly paragraph 27:001]

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

Ashes—include the solid residue resulting from the combustion of all fuels, including those used for heating, cooking, and the production of energy in any public or private establishment, institution, or residence.

Garbage—the putrescible components of refuse which are subject to spoilage, rot, or decomposition. It includes wastes from the preparation and consumption of food, vegetable matter, and animal offal and carcasses.

Offal—waste parts especially of a butchered animal including, but not limited to, bones, cartilage, fatty tissue and gristle.

Refuse—any garbage, rubbish, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility. It also includes other discarded material such as solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from either industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, or from community activities. It does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, irrigation return flows, industrial discharges which are point sources, or radioactive wastes.

Rubbish—includes all non-putrescible waste matter, except ashes, from any public or private establishments, institution, or residence. It also includes construction and demolition wastes.

Stable Refuse—includes animal feces and urine, any material contaminated by animal body discharges, and waste feed stuff.

Trash—*rubbish*.

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 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. This Part is promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1449 (June 2002).

§103. Accumulation and Collection of Refuse
[formerly paragraph 27:002]

A. No owner or lessee of any public or private property or premises nor agent of such owner or lessee shall permit garbage to accumulate upon the property or premises except in tightly covered containers constructed of such material and in such a manner as to be strong, watertight, not easily corroded, and rodent and insect-proof. When garbage and other types of refuse are collected separately, separate containers may be required by the state health officer.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:003] Refuse shall not be allowed to remain in any house or other building, cellar, or outhouse, or on any premises long enough to cause a nuisance or health hazard.

C. [Formerly paragraph 27:004] The bodies of vehicles used for the collection and transportation of garbage shall be watertight and easily cleaned. Such bodies shall be covered except when being loaded and unloaded.

D. [Formerly paragraph 27:005] No person shall throw, deposit, or allow to fall upon any public or private property any refuse of any kind.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1450 (June 2002).

§105. Swine Feeding
[formerly paragraph 27:006]

A. No garbage, either cooked or raw, shall be disposed of by feeding said garbage to swine.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1450 (June 2002).

§107. Disposal of Carcasses
[formerly paragraph 27:007]

A. Animal offal and the carcasses of animals shall be buried or cremated or shall be cooked (rendered) at minimum temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit, which temperature shall be maintained for at least 30 minutes. The apparatus and method or methods used in rendering shall be approved by the Livestock Sanitary Board and the state health officer, and rendering shall not be carried out in any establishment except as required in the *Louisiana Administrative Code*, Title 7, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Animals, Part XXI (Diseases of Animals) and under the provisions of a permit issued by such representative, as required in Part XI of this Code.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1450 (June 2002).

§109. Stable Refuse
[formerly paragraph 27:008]

A. Every owner, lessee, manager (or other agent of an owner or lessee) of any stable, barn, stall, or any other establishment in the built-up part of any community, in which horses, cattle, dogs, fowl, or any other animals are quartered or in which stable refuse may accumulate shall cause such stable refuse to be removed therefrom, and shall at all times keep, or cause to be kept, such stable, barn, stall, or quarters, and the yards, drains, and appurtenances in a clean and sanitary condition so that no offensive odors shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Manure shall be kept in covered containers, or shall be treated to prevent the breeding of flies.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:009] It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, manager (or other agent of an owner or lessee) of any stable, barn, stall, or other establishment used for quartering animals or fowl to cause all stable refuse to be removed daily from such stable, or stable premises, unless the refuse is pressed bales, barrels or boxes. The removal and disposal of stable refuse without a written permit from the state health officer is prohibited.

C. [Formerly paragraph 27:010] Vehicles used for the removal of stable refuse shall be loaded within the premise, and not upon the street or sidewalk.

D. [Formerly paragraph 27:011] No stable refuse vault or receptacle shall be built, or used, on any premises except pursuant to the terms of a permit granted therefore by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1450 (June 2002).

Chapter 3. Management of Infectious Waste, Medical Waste and Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste
[formerly Chapter XXVII Part 2]

§301. Definitions
[formerly paragraph 27:020]

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this Part of the sanitary code are defined for the purposes thereof as follows.

Generator—any person or facility that produces potentially infectious biomedical waste.

Health Care and Medical Facilities—shall include, but not be limited to hospitals, clinics, dialysis facilities, birthing centers, emergency medical services, mental health facilities, physicians' offices, outpatient surgery centers, nursing and

extended care facilities, podiatry offices, dental offices and clinics, veterinary medical facilities, medical laboratories, home health care services, diagnostic services, mortuaries, and blood and plasma collection centers and mobile units.

Infectious Waste—that portion of potentially infectious biomedical waste which contains pathogens with sufficient virulence and quantity that exposure to the waste by a susceptible host could result in an infectious disease.

Labeling—to pre-print, mold an impression, write on or affix a sign to a package that is water resistant, legible and readily visible.

Large Health Care and Medical Facility Generator—a health facility generating 25 or more kilograms (55 pounds) of potentially infectious biomedical waste, not including sharps, or 5 or more kilograms (11 pounds) of sharps per month.

Medical Waste—that portion of potentially infectious biomedical waste that is generated from the operation of medical programs, offices and facilities.

Packaging—containing of potentially infectious biomedical waste in disposable or reusable containers in such a manner as to prevent exposure to the waste material.

Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste—includes medical waste, infectious waste as defined herein, and as may be defined in other Louisiana law or code, and waste considered likely to be infectious by virtue of what it is or how it may have been generated in the context of health care or health care like activities. It includes, but is not limited to the following:

a. cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including cultures from medical and pathological laboratories, from research and industrial laboratories;

b. human pathological wastes including tissue, organs, body parts and fluids that are removed during surgery or autopsy;

c. human blood, human blood products, blood collection bags, tubes and vials;

d. sharps used or generated in health care or laboratory settings;

e. bandages, diapers, "blue pads," and other disposable materials if they have covered infected wounds or have been contaminated by patients isolated to protect others from the spread of infectious diseases;

f. any other refuse which has been mingled with potentially infectious biomedical waste.

NOTE: For purposes of these regulations, eating utensils are excluded from the definition of potentially infectious biomedical waste.

NOTE: Also excluded are animal carcasses and bedding as regulated under §§107.A-109.D of this Part, and very small quantities of uninfected human and animal surgical waste as specified in §303.E.

NOTE: Once treated in accordance with the provisions of §1101 of these regulations, the waste shall be deemed not to be potentially infectious, and may be handled and treated in accordance with those regulations governing the management of other municipal and industrial waste.

Sharps—are needles, syringes, scalpels, scalpel blades, pipettes and other medical instruments capable of puncturing or lacerating skin. This definition also includes glass fragments and other health care and laboratory waste capable of puncturing or lacerating skin.

Small Health Care and Medical Facility Generator—a health facility generating less than 25 kilograms (55 pounds) of Potentially Infectious Biomedical waste, not including sharps, or less than 5 kilograms (11 pounds) of sharps per month.

Small Quantity of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste—a single package containing less than 5 kilograms (11 pounds) of potentially infectious biomedical waste not including sharps, or less than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of sharps.

Storage—the containment of potentially infectious biomedical waste until treated or transported from the premises of a generator or treatment facility while the material is still potentially infectious.

Transport—the movement of potentially infectious biomedical waste from the premises of a generator or others involved over more than 0.1 mile of public streets or roadways to places for storage, treatment or disposal.

Transporter—any person or firm who transports large quantities of potentially infectious biomedical waste or who transports any quantity of such waste generated by another. This definition shall not apply to municipal waste haulers who transport such waste disposed of in household waste under the provisions of §503.A.

Treatment (in the case of potentially infectious biomedical wastes other than human bodies; gross anatomical parts such as limbs, torsos and heads; fetal remains; and sharps)—any method, technique, or process designed to change the character or composition of any potentially infectious biomedical waste so as to render the waste non-infectious. Treatment of human bodies, anatomical parts and fetal remains shall be by cremation, burial, or other means specifically authorized by law or regulation. Sharps shall be treated by incineration, encapsulation, or other means by which they are rendered unrecognizable as potentially infectious biomedical waste or otherwise unusable.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1450 (June 2002), amended LR 35:1238 (July 2009).

§303. Requirements for Large Health Care and Medical Facility Generators of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste [formerly paragraph 27:021]

A. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-1] If potentially infectious biomedical waste is not segregated from other wastes at the point of origin, all wastes commingled with the potentially infectious biomedical waste must be managed as potentially infectious biomedical waste.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-2] Potentially infectious biomedical waste must be packaged as defined in §301.A. Liquid wastes require sturdy, leak resistant containment. For sharps, this is to be a break resistant, rigid, puncture resistant container, the openings of which must be tightly closed prior to storage or transport. Plastic bags and other containers used for potentially infectious biomedical waste must be clearly labeled, impervious to moisture and have a strength sufficient to preclude ripping, tearing, or bursting under normal conditions of usage. Such containers must be securely closed so as to prevent leakage or other loss of contents during storage and transport. Potentially infectious biomedical wastes to be stored outside prior to treatment require a second level of containment. The outer containers must be constructed of such material and in such a manner as to be strong, watertight, not easily corroded, and rodent and insect-proof.

C. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-3] Liquid or liquefied potentially infectious biomedical waste may be directly disposed into a sewage system meeting the requirements of Part XIII.

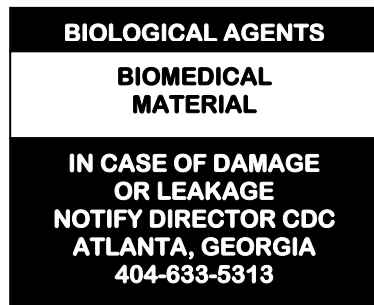
D. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-4] Animal cadavers, and tissue and waste from large animals (e.g., livestock and horses) that are potentially infectious to human hosts may be disposed of in accordance with Livestock Sanitary Board Regulations, or treated and disposed as potentially infectious biomedical waste. Cadavers, tissues and waste from companion animals (e.g., cats and dogs) that are potentially infectious to human hosts may be buried, rendered, incinerated or otherwise appropriately treated in accordance with these regulations by, or on the order of, a licensed veterinarian involved with the case.

E. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-5] Very small quantities of human or animal tissue, reasonably estimated as less than 250 grams (about half a pound) and associated surgical dressings and non-sharp surgical wastes from clean surgical procedures from persons or animals not known or suspected to be infected with a disease communicable to humans, need not be disinfected prior to disposal, but must be disposed of in tightly closed plastic bags or other impervious containers.

F. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-6] Sharps shall be packaged as defined in §301.B. Every sharps container shall be labeled as defined in §301.A and as specified in §303.G. The contents of the container will be treated as specified in §1101 prior to disposal.

G. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-7] All bags and other containers of potentially infectious biomedical waste shall be labeled as defined in §301.A and as follows.

1. Each package shall be prominently identified as "Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste," "Medical Waste," or "Infectious Waste," with or without the universal biohazard symbol.



2. Untreated, potentially infectious biomedical waste that leaves the premises of the generator must bear the name and address of the generator or transporter. If not labeled as to generator, the transporter must maintain a tracking system that can identify the generator of every package of potentially infectious biomedical waste.

3. Treated, but still recognizable potentially infectious biomedical waste shall carry a supplemental label or marking to specify the treatment method used and the name or initials of the person responsible for assurance of treatment.

H. [Formerly paragraph 27:021-8] Storage of potentially infectious biomedical waste shall be in a secure manner and location which affords protection from theft, vandalism, inadvertent human and animal exposure, rain and wind. It shall be managed so as not to provide a breeding place or food for insects or rodents, and not generate noxious odors.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1451 (June 2002).

§305. Transportation of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste
[formerly paragraph 27:021-9]

A. Transportation of potentially infectious biomedical waste shall be as follows.

1. A generator who transports large quantities of untreated or treated but still recognizable potentially infectious biomedical waste off site must register as a transporter and meet all the requirements specified in §701 of these regulations.

2. Generators shall transfer custody of potentially infectious biomedical waste only to transporters who are registered with the state health officer for this purpose as set forth in §701.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1452 (June 2002).

§307. Disposal of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Wastes
[formerly paragraph 27:021-10]

A. Disposal of potentially infectious biomedical wastes shall be in accordance with the provisions of §1301.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1452 (June 2002).

§309. Contingency Plans
[formerly paragraph 27:021-11]

A. Generators who normally depend upon on site incineration or other on site treatment and destruction of potentially infectious biomedical waste shall prepare and annually update written contingency plans for management of such waste when the incinerator or other means of on site destruction becomes inoperative for any reason. Such contingency plans shall be developed for periods of one day, seven to 29 days, and more than 30 days.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1452 (June 2002).

Chapter 5. Requirements for Small Health Care and Medical Facilities, Household and Other Small Quantity Generators of Potentially Infectious Medical Waste
[formerly paragraph 27:022]

§501. General Provisions
[formerly paragraph 27:022-1]

A. A physician, dentist, veterinarian or nurse or, in the case of households, patient or family member, is authorized to transport small quantities of properly packaged sharps and other potentially infectious biomedical waste, generated as a result of professional or self administered health care services, from the place of original generation of the waste to an approved large quantity generator, permitted storage facility, or permitted treatment facility without having to meet the requirements of §§701 or 1101 of these regulations.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:022-2] Small quantity generators shall package, label and store potentially infectious biomedical wastes as defined and specified in §303 of these regulations.

C. [Formerly paragraph 27:022-3] Small quantity generators may handle liquid, animal and very small quantity wastes as specified in §303.C, D, and E.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1452 (June 2002), amended LR 35:1238 (July 2009).

§503. Home-Generated Sharps

A. [Formerly §501.D] Small quantities of potentially infectious biomedical waste generated as a result of self administered or non professional health care or veterinary care services in a household or other non health care facility may be disposed of in ordinary municipal waste without treatment, provided that such waste is packaged to assure no loss of contents, should the integrity of the original package be violated. This shall generally be interpreted to mean placing the original plastic bag or rigid disposal into a second bag or rigid disposal container. Sharps must be encased as specified in §1101 or placed in a sharps disposal container of standard manufacture or other similar container of a type approved by the state health officer. This sharps container should then be placed within another bag or rigid container containing a greater volume of non infectious waste.

B. On an annual basis, all persons who collect and transport public municipal household waste shall provide a copy of the Department of Health and Hospitals—Office of Public Health's (DHH-OPH) educational brochure to its clients to include the current DHH-OPH procedures for the proper handling, packaging, treatment and disposal of home generated sharps and medical wastes. Persons who collect municipal household waste shall direct clients to their own name and contact numbers on the brochure for client questions.

C. No later than January 31 of each year, persons who collect and transport municipal household wastes shall provide written certification to DHH-OPH that it has complied with Subsection B of this Section for the previous calendar year. A copy of the brochure and any additional information provided to each household in this effort shall accompany the certification.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 35:1238 (July 2009).

Chapter 7. Transportation

§701. Requirements for Transporters of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste [formerly paragraph 27:023]

A. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-1] This Section shall apply to all transportation of potentially infectious biomedical waste within, into, out of or through the state of Louisiana.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-2] A generator that transports large quantities of untreated, or treated but still recognizable potentially infectious biomedical waste must secure a permit as required in this Section.

C. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-3] Arrangements between a generator and transporter for the transport of potentially infectious biomedical waste must be in the form of written contract which specifies that both parties fully understand and are fully committed to compliance with the provision of these regulations.

D. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-4] Potentially infectious biomedical waste to be transported from the point of generation to an off-site treatment or disposal facility must meet the packaging and labeling requirements specified in §303.

E. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-5] The transporter shall deliver potentially infectious biomedical waste only to facilities that are permitted to transfer, store, treat or otherwise receive such wastes in accordance with these regulations. In the event that potentially infectious biomedical waste is transported out of state, the transporter shall deliver such waste to a facility demonstrating full compliance with all pertinent federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

F. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-6] Vehicles used by transporters shall meet the following minimum requirements.

1. The vehicle must have a fully enclosed cargo carrying body or compartment which is an integral part of the vehicle or firmly attached thereto and which affords protection from theft, vandalism, inadvertent human and animal exposure, rain, rodents and insects. The cargo body or compartment shall be separated by a solid barrier from the driver and passengers.

2. Provision shall be made for the containment within the body or compartment of any liquid which might leak from the packaged waste.

3. The cargo body or compartment shall be maintained in good sanitary condition and must be secured if left unattended.

4. The cargo body or vehicle containing the cargo compartment shall be identified on both sides with the name of the transporter and on both sides and the rear with the words "Medical Waste," "Infectious Waste," "Regulated Medical Waste," or "Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste" in letters at least three inches high on contrasting background. In addition, a current permit decal issued by the Department of Health and Hospitals shall be affixed to the lower front section of the left side of the cargo body or to the driver's side door of the vehicle.

G. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-7] Any person transporting potentially infectious biomedical waste for a generator other than himself shall secure a permit from the state health officer or his duly authorized representative by submitting each of the following.

1. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-7(1)] A completed and signed permit application form provided by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals. The forms shall contain the following:

a. a statement certifying that the permittee understands and will comply with the applicable requirements of this Part;

b. a list of all vehicles and containers to be used by the permittee for transporting potentially infectious medical waste; and

c. a copy of a certificate of insurance;

d. a commitment that insurance coverage will be fully maintained for the duration of the permit.

2. [Formerly paragraph 27:023-7(2)] An operation plan for the handling and transport of potentially infectious biomedical waste. the operation plan shall include the following, each of which shall be subject to approval by the state health officer or his designee:

a. the method(s) to be used for handling potentially infectious biomedical waste separately from other waste which prevents unauthorized persons from having access to or contact with the waste;

b. the method(s) to be used for labeling each package of potentially infectious biomedical Waste, and, if needed, the method(s) for tracking such waste, if the name, address and phone number of the generator is not to appear on the outer package, as specified in §303.G.2 of these regulations;

c. the method(s) to be used for loading and unloading of such wastes which limits the number of persons handling the wastes and minimizes the possibility of exposure of employees and the public to potentially infectious biomedical waste;

d. the method(s) to be used for decontaminating emptied reusable potentially infectious biomedical waste containers, transport vehicles and facility equipment which are known or believed to have been contaminated with potentially infectious biomedical waste;

e. the provision and required use of clean protective gloves and uniforms for persons manually loading or unloading containers of potentially infectious biomedical waste on or from transport vehicles. Soiled protective gear shall be laundered or otherwise properly treated;

f. the management of any person having had bodily contact with potentially infectious biomedical waste;

g. except as specified in §501, and single small quantity packages of potentially infectious biomedical waste, compactor vehicles shall not be used for the transport of potentially infectious biomedical waste.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1453 (June 2002).

Chapter 9. Storage

§901. Storage of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste [formerly paragraph 27:024]

A. [Formerly paragraph 24:024-1] Storage of potentially infectious biomedical waste shall be in a secure manner and location which affords protection from theft, vandalism, inadvertent human and animal exposure, rain and wind. It shall be managed so as not to provide a breeding place or food for insects or rodents, and not generate noxious odors.

B. [Formerly paragraph 24:024-2] Compactors shall not be used for the storage of potentially infectious biomedical waste.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1454 (June 2002).

Chapter 11. Treatment

§1101. Treatment of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste [formerly paragraph 27:025]

A. Treatment shall be by one of the following.

1. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-1] *Incineration*-to consume waste by burning under conditions in conformance with the standards prescribed by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and other laws, rule and regulations as may apply.

2. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-2] *Steam Sterilization*-autoclaving at a temperature of at least 120°C., (248°F.), and a pressure of at least 15 pounds per square inch for at least 30 minutes. Longer times are required depending on the amount of waste, the presence of water and the type of container used. Alternate patterns of temperature, pressure and time may be used if compatible with the sterilization equipment being used and demonstrably sufficient to kill disease causing microorganisms.

3. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-3] Disposal as a liquid, with or without other treatment, into a sewage treatment system meeting the requirements of Part XIII of this Code.

4. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-4] *Thermal Inactivation*-dry heat of at least 160°C., (320°F.), at atmospheric pressure for at least two hours. This relates to time of exposure after attaining the specific temperature and does not include lag time.

5. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-5] *Chemical Disinfection*-the use of a chemical agent only in accordance with the written approval of the state health officer, except for hypochlorite bleach, diluted with water to no less than 5,000 ppm of chlorine (generally 1 part liquid household bleach, 9 parts water). If chemically disinfected wastes are to be disposed into a sewage treatment system, the written

permission of the operating authority of the sewage treatment system must be secured.

6. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-6] *Irradiation Sterilization*-the use of gamma rays, X-rays, or other forms of radiation to treat potentially infectious biomedical waste may be used only with the written approval of the state health officer.

7. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-7] Treatment and disposition of human bodies, gross anatomical parts and fetal remains shall be by burial, cremation, or other means specifically authorized in law or regulation. Extracted human teeth may be disposed of by these means, or as sharps.

8. [Formerly paragraph 27:025-8] Treatment and disposition of sharps shall be by incineration, encasement in plaster within a tightly closed container, encasement in other substances within a tightly closed container, as approved by the state health officer or by other treatment that renders them unrecognizable as medical sharps, and, for all practical purposes, precludes the release of recognizable needles and syringes if compacted. Small health care and medical facility generators, as defined in §301 of these regulations may dispose of sharps by encasement, as described above, without prior sterilization, inactivation or disinfection. Large health care and medical facility generators, as defined in §301 of these regulations may apply to the state health officer for authority to dispose of sharps by encasement without prior sterilization, inactivation or disinfection.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1454 (June 2002).

Chapter 13. Disposal

§1301. Disposal of Potentially Infectious Biomedical Waste [formerly paragraph 27:026]

A. [Formerly paragraph 27:026-1] Once treated, as specified in §1101, potentially infectious biomedical waste may be disposed as non-infectious waste in a permitted sanitary landfill in accordance with the Solid Waste Regulations of the Department of Environmental Quality.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:026-2] Treated, but still recognizable potentially infectious biomedical waste shall carry a supplemental label or marking to specify the treatment method used, date and name or initials of the person responsible for assurance of treatment.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1454 (June 2002).

Chapter 15. Treatment Facilities

§1501. General Provisions [formerly paragraph 27:027]

A. [Formerly paragraph 27:027-1] A generator may store its own potentially infectious biomedical wastes without a separate permit as otherwise required in this Section, but must fully comply with all other provisions of this Section.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:027-2] Any generator operating its own incinerator or any other person operating a storage or treatment facility shall secure a permit from the state health officer by submitting each of the following.

1. A completed and signed permit application form provided by the state health officer. The forms shall contain the following:

a. a statement certifying that the permittee understands and will comply with the applicable requirements of this Chapter; and

b. proof of all appropriate permits as required by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and other state and federal agencies;

c. written arrangements between the storage and treatment facility and transporters which specify that both parties fully understand and are fully committed to compliance with the provisions of these regulations.

2. An operation plan for the management of potentially infectious biomedical waste. The operation plan shall include the following:

a. methods of receiving wastes, unloading, storing and processing them, which ensure that all requirements specified in §§303.A, 303.H, 901, 1101, and 1301 are fully addressed;

b. a proposed method of decontaminating emptied reusable potentially infectious biomedical waste containers, transport vehicles and facility equipment which are known or believed to have been contaminated with potentially infectious biomedical waste;

c. the provision and required use of protective gloves and uniforms to protect employees against exposure to potentially infectious biomedical waste. Soiled protective gear shall be laundered or otherwise appropriately treated;

d. the management of any person having had bodily contact with potentially infectious biomedical waste.

C. Section 1501 shall not apply to municipal and other sewage treatment facilities permitted in accordance with Part XIII.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1454 (June 2002).

Chapter 17. Enforcement [formerly paragraph 27:028]

§1701. General Provisions

A. The Office of Public Health shall enforce the provisions of this Part in accordance with the provisions of the state sanitary code.

B. [Formerly paragraph 27:029] Effective Dates

1. [Formerly paragraph 27:029-1] These regulations shall take effect July 1, 1990.

C. Notes

1. ¹Sections revised July 20, 1991;

2. [Sections 27:025-9, 27:026-3, 27:029-2 were deleted July 20, 1991].

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(2)(b) and R.S. 40:5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1455 (June 2002).