

葛志荣 主编

质检专业英语

Technical English for Quality Supervision
and Inspection & Quarantine

检验检疫部分 下

Inspection & Quarantine section

QSIQ



中国标准出版社

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前 言

为贯彻中央关于加强人才培养和干部教育培训工作的有关精神,适应我国加入世贸的新形势,进一步推动质检系统干部教育培训工作的开展,不断提高质检人员工作的有效性,更好地履行质检依法行政职能,国家质量监督检验检疫总局人事司组织编写了《质检专业英语(检验检疫部分)》教材。

本教材以系统高、中级英语水平者为主要培训、学习对象,也可供初级水平者使用,同时也可作为其他行业部门相关人员的学习参考。

本教材分上、下两册。在结构上采用了高等院校统编外语教材的体例,每课的内容包括课文、生词与词组、课文注释、练习、阅读材料,课文(精读)和阅读材料(泛读)基本上选自英、美、加、澳等英语国家的学术专著、期刊以及相关国际组织的正式文献、检验检疫法规等,以保持英语的规范性;课后一般附有与课文内容相关的阅读材料3篇,旨在扩大学员的阅读量和知识面,课后配有大量多种不同层次的练习和问答,使学员能举一反三,灵活运用,并配有参考译文和练习答案。

本教材具有以下一些特点:

- 把基础知识和检验检疫专业的相关知识结合起来,构成一个有机的系统,其内容基本包括了检验检疫的各个专业领域。这样,不仅使读者提高了英语的实际应用能力,而且使他们进一步丰富了专业知识。

- 在语体上兼顾了技术、法规、贸易、双边合作等诸方面,使读者在提高英语的应用能力的同时,也扩展了业务知识面。

- 专业水准较高、体例严谨、选材丰富、注释准确、译文流畅,是培养和提高系统公务员和专业技术人员英语水平的好教材。

本教材编写人员如下:第1课 顾纪昌,第2、33课 郑建国,第3课 朱佰兆、杜飞,第4课 吴雄英,第5课 刘扬睿、何解、高鹏,第6课 王利兵,第7课 刘扬睿、李建国、吴介汉,第8、32课 朱佰兆,第9、14、31课 杨国海,第10课 刘中勇、周军,第11课 刘中勇、王彭军,第12、13、15课 乐海洋,第16、19、20课 郑裕强,第17、18课 王丽霞,第21、22课 田明光,第23课 顾鸣,第24课 陆伟,第25、27课 杜春景,第26课 郑建国、朱佰兆,第28课 余青、杨晓,第29课 郭雪艳,第30课 顾纪昌、金震坚,第34、35课 周升和。中山大学外语学院英语系主任高文平教授对本书进行了终审,质检总局副局长葛志荣同志对全书进行了审阅。

本教材的编写过程中,得到了质检总局局领导、机关各有关司(局),认监委、标准委,上海、江苏、浙江、广东、深圳、珠海检验检疫局的大力支持,广东检验检疫局吴春景、陶理清同志完成了许多具体的事务性工作,朱佰兆、郑建国同志对教材的汇总、整理、审查等方面做了大量工作,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促和水平有限,本书难免有不妥和不足之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2004年7月

Contents

Unit 21 Disinfection, Disinsecting and Deratting	1
Supplementary Readings	
Text A Disinfection of Ballast Water	
Text B Vector Control in Aircraft	
Text C The Safe Use of Pesticides	
Unit 22 Travel Medicine and Health	9
Supplementary Readings	
Text A Review of Health Risk in Travelers	
Text B Jet Lag	
Text C Vaccination Rules and Requirements	
Unit 23 The Relation between Microorganisms and Food, Microbiological Examining	
Methods	20
Supplementary Readings	
Text A Soft Drinks	
Text B Inspection of Campylobacter from Food	
Text C Food Contamination	
Unit 24 Why Is Food Safety an Essential Public Health Issue?	30
Supplementary Readings	
Text A Required Label Statements	
Text B Safety Evaluation of Flavouring Agent	
Text C Juice Management	
Text D Drug and Device Listing and Establishment Registration	
Text E Japan May Require Labels on Genetic Food	
Unit 25 Certification and Accreditation	41
Supplementary Readings	
Text A The Development of Certification	
Text B Regulations for Compulsory Product Certification Mark	
Text C ISO 9000 and ISO 14000	
Unit 26 About Laboratory Accreditation	52
Supplementary Readings	
Text A General Information about APLAC	
Text B Certified Reference Materials	

Text C Evaluation of Laboratory

Unit 27 Main International Organizations and Foreign Inspection Bodies 61

Supplementary Readings

Text A About IECEE

Text B Who Makes up ISO?

Text C How OIE Information Flows?

Unit 28 International Standards — The tools for the Global Market 70

Supplementary Readings

Text A The Environment and Standards: Close Together

Text B A Look at Standardization from a Historical Perspective

Text C Standardization as a Strategic Necessity to Penetrate Markets

Unit 29 What TBT Agreement is about? 80

Supplementary Readings

Text A An Introduction of AQSIQ

Text B Why Have a World Trade Organization?

Text C Trade Values Do Not Conflict with Other Values

Unit 30 Context and Perspectives on WTO/TBT 91

Supplementary Readings

Text A About WTO/TBT Agreement

Text B TBT: Why an Agreement?

Text C Anti-dumping Actions

**Unit 31 Introduction of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and
Phytosanitary Measures 99**

Supplementary Readings

Text A Transparency

Text B Consultations and Dispute Settlement

Text C Administration of the SPS Agreement

Unit 32 Partial Articles of Agreement on Preshipment Inspection 107

Supplementary Readings

Text A The Introduction to the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection

Text B Independent Review Procedures—Article 4 of Agreement on Preshipment Inspection

Text C Partial Articles in the PSI Codes of Practice of IFIA

Unit 33 WTO's Dispute Settlement Procedure 119

Supplementary Readings

Text A Panels in Dispute Settlement

Text B A Case of SPS Dispute —Hormones

Text C Principles of the Trading System in WTO

Unit 34 Introduction to Electronic Commerce	128
Supplementary Readings	
Text A Electronic Data Interchange	
Text B The Internet and The World Wide Web	
Text C Electronic Mail —An Introduction	
Unit 35 Etiquette around the World	136
Supplementary Readings	
Text A Table Manners	
Text B On Tips	
Text C Etiquette Codes in the United States	
Law & Regulations	145
Law of the People's Republic of China on Product Quality	147
Law on Metrology of the People's Republic of China	159
Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China	164
Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection	168
Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection	174
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine	185
Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine	193
Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China	206
Specific Rules for Enforcing the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China	211
Food Hygiene Law of the People's Republic of China	230
Translation & Answer	
参考译文和练习答案.....	241

Disinfection, Disinsecting and Deratting^①

Being a component part of quarantine work, disinfection is one of the measures to interrupt transmission and stop the spread of infectious diseases^[1]. When we choose a most effective and reasonable measure, we bear in mind the principles laid down in the quarantine regulations, the epidemiology and the characteristics of different infectious disease. Disinfection has a higher demand nowadays as vessels, aircrafts and vehicles are more and more modernized in their structures and their complicate and precision equipments. We therefore ought to apply a method really practicable to the aim and objects. We have to get instruments and disinfectants ready at all time so that disinfection can be instantly and effectively carried out at the moment any infectious disease is discovered^[2].

There are two categories of disinfection—disinfection of the focus and disinfection as precautionary measures. Disinfection of the focus includes first of all the terminal disinfection of contaminated place on the means of travel after source of infection is removed away. This is to eliminate the remnant pathogen at the place. In addition to terminal disinfection, concurrent disinfection is done in the observation or isolation ward against pathogen discharged by the infected or the suspect. The presence of source of infection there necessitates repetition of concurrent disinfection. As to precautionary disinfection, it is a measure against the articles and environment suspected of contamination although a source of infection is not discovered.

Methods of disinfection differ in physical, chemical and biological processes. But chemical and physical methods are the two we usually use in quarantine work. Which one the choice is depends on the characteristics of the microbe, secretion, excretion and the articles to be disinfected^[3].

Heat is one of the best disinfectants. Boiling water will destroy practically all harmful disease agents within a few minutes. This includes most bacteria, the viruses noxious insects, and the like. Sunlight is an excellent disinfectant. Thus, the airing, drying and exposure to sunlight of bedding and furniture of the sick-room is a simple but effective disinfecting technique. Steam heat under pressure, 15 lb for 15 minutes (standard autoclave technique) kills all agents of disease and is the most widely used of all techniques of sterilization of linen and all other articles that have been in contact with the sick person. It is simple and practically perfect in the results.

Chemical disinfectants have been employed widely in the prevention of spread of communicable diseases. Numerous chemical substances, such as lysol, formalin and bleaching powder (calcium chlorite) have been advocated as efficient chemical disinfectants. All have their weak and strong points.

Infectious diseases in man are partly spread through the medium of insect vectors. The insect vectors therefore have an important part to play in the spread of certain diseases. They are not only carriers of pathogen but also reservoir for the multiplication of certain infectious agents. Diseases like plague and yellow fever can attack human being through the bites of fleas and mosquitoes. The two diseases are still occurring every year in a few states and territories. So possibility does exist that insect vectors are brought into our territory by means of travel. In this sense, to do disinsecting to interrupt transmission of diseases is a matter of great importance^[4].

Methods of disinsecting are physical, chemical and biological in character but the first two kinds are commonly used in quarantine work. Physical method means catching and killing the insects with certain instruments or high heat, while chemical method means poisoning insects with chemical substance. There are intestinal, respiratory or skin insecticide according to the extent it invades the insect's body. The chemicals available for vector control purposes can be classed as petroleum, arseni-

① Adapted from WHO "Vector Control in International Health", 1972.

cals, chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphorus compounds, carbamates, and synthetic pyrethroids. Most of these materials affect the insect by direct contact but the toxicity may be increased by the effect of the vapor. A few of the materials used in mosquito or fly control, produce their effects as stomach poisons.

Since *Aedes aegypti* is a domesticated species, usually breeding in water in artificial containers near human dwellings, methods for its control are more easily stated than accomplished. ^[5] The basic requirement is to find and eliminate habitats. The careful maintenance of yards and vacant lots will prevent the accumulation of discarded articles that may catch rain water and become breeding sites for many generations of mosquitos.

Various chlorinated hydrocarbons and organophosphorus insecticides have been used as larvicides in suspensions, solutions, granules, and solid formulations. Applications of larvicides may be made by handoperated or power-driven fogging machines, sprayers, or dust blowers, or by aircraft.

Good sanitation is fundamental to the success of any control programme against flies and allied species. Chemical control procedures include the use of pesticides as residual treatments, baits, impregnated cords, space sprays, and larvicides.

Cockroaches enter premises, including ships and aircraft, from the outside or they may be taken into such places in infested containers of food, laundry, luggage, etc. Cleanliness is the key to cockroach control; insecticide treatment unsupported by sanitation gives only temporary relief.

Rat is one of the "Four Pests" and is the main source of infection of plague. History has recorded many a plague epidemic which could be traced to transmission by infected rats through means of communication. For this reason the destruction of rats is especially important in quarantine work.

As guide to deratting, an inspection is first made on rats infestation on the means of travel. ^[6] According to our quarantine regulations and international practice, quarantine organizations have the right to apply periodic rats inspection to ships on international voyage.

In rats inspection, for which strong light must be provided, we detect evidences such as old and new droppings, runs, gnawings, footprints, tail marks, odour, live or dead rats, and rats harbourage^[7].

For trapping rats or mice, we should first study their habits and movement and choose the proper baits. Usually we put on the same trap and at the same time both flesh bait (meat, marine products) and vegetable bait (bread, fruit, sweet potato, etc.). The traps are carefully examined beforehand to see if the spring and trigger are adjusted in good order. They are set at places most frequented by mice or rats. When necessary, they are camouflaged to deceive the mice or rats.

Deratting by poisoning is done by mixing certain poisonous chemicals into food, either in solid or in liquid form, as baits to tempt mice or rats. It is a way to kill rats or mice in great number^[8]. For this kind of deratting, proper bait is important and safety of man must be attended. Persons should be especially assigned to take charge of the keeping, placing and collection of the baits. Where baits are placed, marked them out against negligence. Cats, dogs and poultry must be guarded against eating the poisonous baits by mistake^[9].

Vessels, aircrafts and vehicles infected with plague should not be deratted with poisonous baits or traps. This would only make fleas on the killed rats go to new hosts and, on the contrary, spread further the disease^[10].

New Words and Expressions

remnant	adj.	残余的、残存的
microbe	n.	微生物、细菌
secretion	n.	分泌物
excretion	n.	排泄物
disinfectant	n.	消毒剂

noxious	<i>adj.</i>	有害的、有毒的
autoclave	<i>n.</i>	高压消毒剂、高压灭菌器
sterilization	<i>n.</i>	消毒、灭菌
linen	<i>n.</i>	亚麻布、亚麻织物
lysol	<i>n.</i>	来苏
formalin	<i>n.</i>	福尔马林
bleaching powder		漂白粉
calcium chlorite		次氯酸钙
aedes aegypti		埃及伊蚊
habitat	<i>n.</i>	栖息地
domesticate	<i>v.</i>	喜欢家居、家栖
breed	<i>v.</i>	繁殖、孵(卵)
dwell	<i>v.</i>	居住
larvicide	<i>n.</i>	杀幼虫剂
suspension	<i>n.</i>	悬浮液
granule	<i>n.</i>	颗粒
fog	<i>v.</i>	以雾笼罩、喷雾
sprayer	<i>n.</i>	喷雾器
species[单复同]	<i>n.</i>	种类、种
impregnate	<i>v.</i>	使怀孕、使受精、浸渍
cockroach	<i>n.</i>	蟑螂
multiplication	<i>n.</i>	繁殖、增殖
vector-borne	<i>adj.</i>	病媒传播的
insecticide	<i>n.</i>	杀虫剂
arsenicals	<i>n.</i>	含砷制剂
chlorinated hydrocarbons		含氯碳氢化合物
organophosphorus	<i>adj.</i>	有机磷的
carbamate	<i>n.</i>	氨基甲酸酯
synthetic	<i>adj.</i>	合成的、人造的
pyrethroid	<i>n.</i>	除虫菊
harbourage	<i>n.</i>	藏匿处、窝巢
bacillus	<i>n.</i>	杆菌
ectoparasite	<i>n.</i>	体外寄生物
dropping	<i>n.</i>	(动物)粪、落下物
runs	<i>n.</i>	跑道
gnawing	<i>n.</i>	咬、咬痕
footprint	<i>n.</i>	足印
trap	<i>n.</i>	鼠夹
	<i>v.</i>	用夹子诱捕
trigger	<i>n.</i>	扳机、引发器
camouflage	<i>n.</i>	伪装
deceive	<i>v.</i>	伪骗、欺骗
bait	<i>n.</i>	诱饵
tempt	<i>v.</i>	引诱, 诱惑

Notes to the Text

1. Being a component part of quarantine work, disinfection is one of measures to ...
现在分词短语用作状语, 表示原因。

2. We have to get instruments and disinfectant ready at all time.
“get + 宾语 + 宾语补语(形容词、不定式、过去分词、介词短语或副词)”是 get 的常用法之一。
get 作“使得”、“让”用:
Get the tool ready. (形容词作宾语补语)
把工具箱准备好。
Can you get the work done tomorrow? (过去分词作宾语补语)
明天你能做完这项工作吗?
3. ... which one the choice is depends on the characteristics of ...
选择何种方法取决于……, 疑问代词 which 引导的短语作主语从句。
4. So possibility does exist that insect vectors are brought into ...
“So ... that ... ”引导结果状语从句作“这么……以致”或“所以”解。
does exist that ... , does 用来加强句中动词的语气。
5. ... methods for its control are more easily stated than accomplished.
more easily ... than ... 为副词比较级, 从句中省略了“methods for its control”。
6. As guide to deratting , an inspection is first made on rats infestation on the means of travel.
句中 as 为连词, 其所引导的短语表示原因。first 作副词, 表示“首先”、“最初”的意思。
7. In rats inspection, for which strong light ...
句中 which 作关系代词, 专指事物 inspection 而言, 有时 which 代表句中谓语的整个概念:
He can write a letter in English, which I cannot.
他能用英文写信而我不能。
有时 which 代表主句整个意思, 从句谓语为第三人称单数。
Liquid water changes to vapour, which is called evaporation.
液态水变为蒸汽, 这就叫做蒸发。
8. Deratting by poisoning is done by mixing ... either in solid or in liquid form, ... 连接词“either ... or ... ”作“或……或……”、“是……还是……”、“不是……就是……”讲。
9. Where baits are placed, marked ...
这是 where 引导的地点状语从句。where 在句首引导一个从句, 该从句结束时要有逗号。下面主句又缺少地点状语, 多半是地点状语从句。
10. This would only make fleas on the killed rats go to new host and, on the contrary, spread further the disease.
句中 would only 表示按某种“应当会……”之意, 但语气要婉转些。
on the contrary 为插入语, 在句中应作为独立成分来看, 和句子没有语法联系。

Exercises

I. Questions on the text:

1. How many methods of disinfection are often used and upon what does the proper choice of disinfection depend?
2. Why is heat a good disinfectant?
3. Why is disinsecting a matter of great importance in interrupting transmission of diseases?
4. What does physical and chemical disinsecting method mean respectively?
5. How many kinds of disinfectants have been used for vector control?
6. By what may be the application of larvicides made?
7. Why is the destruction of rats especially important in quarantine work?
8. What should quarantine organization first do prior to deratting?
9. What are the procedures of trapping rats or mice?
10. What should we pay attention to in deratting by poisoning?

2. 不应该忽视消毒剂在一般环境中杀灭病原体的作用。
3. 消毒的步骤是不相同的,在很大程度上取决于被消灭有机物的生物学特性。
4. 化学消毒剂已被广泛用于预防传染病的传播。
5. 终末消毒是指病人因死亡而被移开或到医院去后对疫源地进行消毒的一种措施。
6. 当必须进行杀虫时,我们应该选择最适合于这种旅行工具的方法,迅速地消灭病媒昆虫。
7. 老鼠能在任何轮船、飞机和车辆上找到窝巢。
8. 通过检查我们可以了解老鼠在哪里,它们的窝巢,其他侵扰的证据及其严重程度。
9. 捕鼠器、鼠夹和毒饵是灭鼠的常用工具。
10. 病媒动物,昆虫控制的近期计划目标是减少某一特定区域的病媒数量,长期目标是彻底地消除这一地区的病媒。

IV. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Deratting by Fumigation

Deratting by fumigation is a process by which the killing of rats (or insects) is accomplished by the use of certain gaseous agents. Vessels, aircrafts and vehicles are of complicated structures where rodents used to seek harbourage at places hardly visible and coming at . But the gas can easily penetrate and spread there, and thoroughly kill the rodents in a short space of time. Fumigation is considered as an efficient method for deratting, particularly for means of travel infected with or suspected of infection of plague. As rodents and parasites outside their bodies can be quickly and completely destroyed by fumigation, a spread of plague can be stopped in time.

The fumigant is fatal to rats (insects) as well as human beings. The operation must be well organized so to yield satisfactory results. Any negligence and carelessness will be detrimental to both the persons on the spot and the means of travel.

One ought to know the physical and chemical nature of a fumigant and its application. According to the objects of fumigation (i. e. vessels, aircrafts, train, vehicles or compartments) and equipments available, we choose the proper fumigant in proper concentration, plan the operation, and decide the time and place of fumigation. Fumigants in common use cover hydrogen cyanide (HCN), methane bromide (CH_3Br) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

Supplementary Readings

Text A

Disinfection of Ballast Water

As the ballast water on a ship may be pumped in at a cholera area, or may be contaminated by cholera vibrio, we should not neglect the control and disinfection of any ballast water contaminated or suspected of contamination. In doing so, we block the channel for the spread of cholera and other enterogastric diseases and protect our harbours and bays against contamination.

Whenever the ballast water of a ship necessitates control and disinfection, we should, on entry quarantine inspection, inform the captain and specify on the pratique. According to the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China, the ballast water on the ship coming from an infected area, or contaminated by a quarantinable disease should not be pumped out in the harbour unless disinfection is done. Included is also the disinfection of the fresh water which the quarantine organization deems contaminated or suspected of contamination. The tank or container of the water must also be disinfected and cleaned before water is replenished. Besides, there is control over

human dejecta, waste water, waste matter and the ballast water pumped in at the cholera infected area, all of which must undergo disinfection before pumping out or discharging.

If it is necessary, we seal up valves of the ballast water pump, inquire about the distribution of water in ballast tanks, or ask for a water filling list. At the same time, we let the captain know that any application for pumping out ballast water in the harbour should be sent to the local quarantine service at least 24 hours beforehand.

For disinfection of ballast water, we need to make clear the pumping system and ask for its operation so that water circulation can be performed after germicide is put in.

Before and after disinfection is done, we ought to take water samples for laboratory examination to test the chlorine still present in the ballast water. If circulation can be thoroughly made after disinfectant is put in, the ballast water can be pumped out in 2 hours but with a test on chlorine made first. In case circulation is impossible, the ballast water can be pumped out only on the next day.

Questions on Text A:

1. Why should we not neglect the control and disinfection of any ballast water?
2. What is the provision of the ballast water of a ship according to the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of PRC?
3. Why do we need to make the pumping system clear and ask for its operation?
4. What should we do before and after disinfection of ballast water?

Text B

Vector Control in Aircraft^①

Present-day air transportation is so rapid that disease from one part of the world may be spread to another before the recognizable symptoms of the disease become apparent.

Many species of mosquito and other insects of medical importance have, in the past, been recovered in association with international air traffic and certain new distribution records have been reported for exotic species of insects introduced into different territories by this means. Until such time as ports and cargoes are totally free of insect vectors and other vermin, disinsection of aircraft will remain a major concern in international health.

The advance in structural design, aerodynamics, materials, and controls of modern aircraft require the best products and materials to be used. The effect of vector control formulations on aircraft surface furnishings is a major consideration that has to a large degree determined the type of insecticidal aerosol approved for use in these aircraft.

It is most essential that all aircraft engaged in international traffic should be properly disinfested with an effective insecticidal aerosol applied at an appropriate time and in an effective manner. The cloud of insecticide spreads rapidly to most parts of the aircraft. When aerosols are properly applied there is no staining of aircraft interiors or clothing, and the odour, although somewhat disagreeable to many passengers and crew members, quickly passes and is generally soon forgotten.

The primary insecticidal ingredients in all aerosols available at present are pyrethrins and DDT, but aerosols without DDT will soon become available.

In applying aerosol formulations of insecticides, all possible resting places for mosquitoes inside the aircraft should be treated, including cupboards, chests, clothing, and luggage and freight compartments. Particular attention should be given to spaces under seats and behind cargo and luggage where penetration and diffusion of the aerosol particles is slow and uncertain. Foodstuffs and galley utensils in the aircraft should be protected from contamination.

^① Adapted from WHO "Vector Control in International Health", 1972.

Trapping is the recommended method of control when the presence of rodents suspected on aircraft; in this way the rodents are removed and the dangers arising from the use of poisons is avoided. Dead or dying poisoned rodents may become lodged in some part of an aircraft, preventing the proper functioning of an important system and thus causing serious difficulty or hazard.

Questions on Text B:

1. Why does disinsection of aircraft remain a major concern in international health?
2. What are the weak and strong points of insecticidal aerosol in aircraft?
3. What places should be treated in applying aerosol formulation of insecticides in aircraft?
4. What is the recommended method of control when the rodents suspected are present on aircraft?

Text C

The Safe Use of Pesticides^①

All pesticides are toxic to some degree. Care in handling them should therefore be routine practice and should form an integral part of programmes involving the application of pesticides.

The planning of a vector control campaign must include provision for the safe transport and secure storage of the pesticide concentrates; these should not be stored in rooms in which people live or in which food is kept. Protection against theft, misuse, and accessibility to children must be provided. All pesticide containers should be adequately labelled to identify the contents and show, in a form comprehensible to the operator, the nature of the material and the precautions to be employed.

All equipment used to distribute the pesticides should conform to the general and specific recommendations with regard to design and maintenance published by WHO. There must be regular, systematic inspection of all equipment to ensure that there is no leakage from faulty valves, gaskets, or hose.

Before toxic materials are used, a training period is essential. During the training period, the men should wear and work in the protective clothing required, to ensure that it is acceptable to the operator and that work can be carried out properly while it is being worn.

Protective equipment and personal hygiene include: hats, veils, capes, overalls, aprons, rubber boots, gloves, face masks, respirators (masks with cartridge or canister). The skin can be protected to a considerable degree by cotton clothing and by regular washing with soap and water. When more toxic compounds are sprayed it may become necessary to provide respiratory protection also.

During the spraying of houses, all bedding and as much furniture as possible should be removed, together with cooking utensils and food. Anything that has to be left inside should be protected from the spray.

As with all types of intoxication, treatment is based on measures of the following two kinds: (1) removal of non-absorbed material, (2) specific antidotes and symptomatic treatment, such as artificial respiration. These procedures must be instituted rapidly in order to prevent a fatal outcome.

Questions on Text C:

1. What is the provision for the safe transport and secure storage of the pesticide concentrates?
2. What do the protective equipment and personal hygiene include?
3. How do we deal with furniture during the spraying of houses?
4. What are the measures of treatment for all types of intoxication?

① Adapted from WHO "Vector Control in International Health", 1972.