

TERRITORY OF GUAM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AGAÑA, GUAM 96910
U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 94-15

**EMERGENCY PROMULGATION OF
PORT OF ENTRY SANITARY AND QUARANTINE REGULATIONS**

- WHEREAS**, development of a stable economy in Guam is dependent upon diversified industries such as tourism, construction and manufacturing; and
- WHEREAS**, these industries in turn depend upon the Port Authority of Guam and Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport and their ability to maintain their status as international ports of entry; and
- WHEREAS**, such status requires that the Port Authority of Guam and Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport meet the minimum requirements of the Territory of Guam's Ports of Entry Sanitary and Quarantine Regulations; and
- WHEREAS**, the Quarantine and Public Health Regulations for the Territory of Guam (Executive Order 74-10) were promulgated in 1974 to conform with the U.S. Public Health Service's Foreign Quarantine Regulations then in effect; and
- WHEREAS**, there is a practical conflict between §71.44 (c) (2) and §71.44 (d) of the U.S. Public Health Service's Foreign Quarantine Regulations; and
- WHEREAS**, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has recently become aware of inconsistent language in the labels of aircraft insecticide canisters registered by USEPA; and
- WHEREAS**, the present practice cannot be continued because the required disinsection products will become unavailable;
- WHEREAS**, the proposed procedures would relieve the passengers and crews from being subjected to insecticides while they are on board;
- WHEREAS**, Title 48 United States Code Annotated § 1421g empowers the Governor of Guam to promulgate quarantine and sanitary regulations for the Territory of Guam to protect against the importation and spread of diseases; and
- WHEREAS**, Executive Order No. 94-11 decreed that Executive Order No. 74-10 concerning quarantine and public health regulations for international entry would be repealed in its entirety, effective on the date the proposed Ports of Entry Sanitary and Quarantine Regulations become effective; and
- WHEREAS**, the Department of Public Health and Social Services held a public hearing on September 22, 1994 on the proposed Ports of Entry Sanitary and Quarantine Regulations which will be submitted to the Legislature for approval; and
- WHEREAS**, P.L. 22-96, which increased the time required for regulations to become effective following transmittal to the Legislature, impairs the Territory's ability to rapidly enact regulations and Section 6.0 of the proposed regulations is urgently needed; and
- WHEREAS**, the adoption of new airline disinsection regulations are necessary to comply with federal law, which of necessity justifies the adoption of the following regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to 5 GCA § 9302(b).



NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANK F. BLAS, Acting Governor of the Territory of Guam, in order to ensure that the economic development of Guam is not hindered by the Port Authority of Guam and Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport losing their status as international ports of entry, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Organic Act of Guam, as amended, do hereby order that the airline disinsection arrival requirement at airports shall be as follows:

1. The Director of the Department of Public Health and Social Services may require disinsection of any aircraft if it has arrived from or left an area that is infected with an insect-borne communicable disease and the aircraft is suspected of harboring insects of public health concern.
2. Disinsection shall be the responsibility of the air carrier or, in the case of aircraft not for hire, the pilot in command, and shall be subject to monitoring by the Director of the Department of Public Health and Social Services.
3. Disinsection options:
 - a. Disinsection of the aircraft shall be accomplished using one of the following options which are stated in the order of preference. Prior written approval of the Department of Public Health and Social Services shall be obtained by the air carriers before implementing the selected option.

Option One: Residual Spraying (most preferred option)

Procedure for disinsection of an aircraft by application of residual insecticide:

- i. Residual treatments with permethrin (25:75 cis:trans ratio) emulsifiable spray or any other acceptable insecticides approved by the Department may be used for this purpose. The first application shall be made so that it results in 0.5 grams per square meter of permethrin on carpets and 0.2 grams per square meter on other interior surfaces. Aircraft which have been treated previously at this rate shall be treated subsequently at 0.2 grams per square meter on carpets and 0.1 grams per square meter on other surfaces. Care shall be taken to spray cupboards, closets, toilets and other enclosed compartments where resting insects may occur.
- ii. Spray material: The manufacturer's instructions (label) shall be followed for mixing the required amount of emulsifiable concentrate (EC) with water. Trials show that about approximately 25 liters (7 gal. U.S.) of 2% emulsion are required to treat passenger and cargo space of a Boeing 747D aircraft, about 16 liters (4 gal. U.S.) of 2% emulsion for a Douglas DC-10 and about 7 liters (2 gal. U.S.) of 2% emulsion for a Boeing 737.
- iii. Equipment: Satisfactory results have been achieved using a pneumatically driven compression sprayer with a 1 liter (quart) cylinder and a universal F7 nozzle delivering about 300 liters (75 gal. U.S.) of air per minute at a pressure of 690 kPa (100 p.s.i.). Whichever equipment is used, it will need to be operated in such a way that it deposits the required amount of permethrin evenly over all surfaces of passenger, crew and cargo compartments.
- iv. Treating an Aircraft: Aircraft shall be prepared by opening and clearing all lockers, cupboards, storage units, etc., and curtains and window blinds shall be drawn.

All surfaces of passenger, crew and cargo compartments, carpets, etc., shall be sprayed. Toilets, galleys, and wall areas behind curtains, and both sides of doors and locker lids shall be sprayed. At the end of spraying operations, carpets shall be resprayed. After spraying is completed, the air-conditioning shall be run for at least 1 hour to clear the air of the vapor components of the spray. Mirror and food preparation surfaces shall be cleaned of spray deposits. The treatment shall be repeated every four (4) weeks so as to replenish the insecticide residue.



- v. Personnel and Certification: Residual insecticide application shall be made by certified pesticide applicators. They shall certify in the format prescribed by the Department of Public Health and Social Services and a copy of the certification shall be submitted to the Department of Public Health and Social Services.

Option Two: Disinsection of Aircraft after Deplaning (Second preference)

- i. Aircraft which use enclosed loading bridges:
 - (a) The flexible end of the loading bridge, normally referred to as "boot", shall be placed firmly against the surface of the aircraft around the entrance/exit to be used to insure contact with the aircraft without any gaps through which mosquitos may escape.
 - (b) Air curtains shall be installed in the loading bridge as close as possible to the boot to deter insects from deplaning with the passengers and crew. The air curtain shall be placed in operation prior to opening the door of the aircraft before deplaning and shall continue until spraying operations are completed.
 - (c) The cargo compartment shall be disinsected before the mail, baggage, and other cargo are discharged.
 - (d) The rest of the aircraft shall be disinsected after passengers and crew deplane. Hand operated aerosol dispensers shall be used. Spraying applications shall commence from the part of the aircraft farthest from the open exit connected to the loading bridge. Disinsection shall be completed as soon as possible after deplaning.
- ii. Aircraft which do not use loading bridges:
 - (a) Air curtains must be installed in the area of the aircraft cabin door to deter insects deplaning with the passengers and crew.
 - (b) The cargo compartment shall be disinsected before the mail, baggage, and other cargo are discharged.
 - (c) The rest of the aircraft shall be disinsected after passengers and crew deplane. Hand operated aerosol dispensers shall be used. Spraying applications shall commence from the part of the aircraft farthest from the open exit. Disinsection shall be completed as soon as possible after deplaning.

Option Three: Emergency Cases (Least preferred):

- i. Disinsection shall be conducted when passengers and crew are on board, with an approved pesticide. Passengers and crew must be informed before they embark onto the aircraft and immediately prior to disinsection. Disinsection shall be conducted at least 30 minutes before landing.
- ii. The cargo compartment shall be disinsected before the mail, baggage, and other cargo are discharged.
- iii. The type of insecticide dispensers used for disinsection shall be entered on the Health Part of the Aircraft Disinsection Declaration form prescribed by the Department of Public Health and Social Services. The used or empty dispenser(s) on which the flight No. and dates are written, together with the entries on the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration, shall serve as evidence of disinsecting.
- iv. The formulation of the aerosol dosage shall be discharged at the rate of 1.0 gram per second uniformly throughout the treated spaces at the rate of 10 grams (10 seconds) per 1000 cubic feet, or other formulation and dosage approved by the Department of Public Health and Social Services.



v. Aircraft Disinsection Declaration Form:

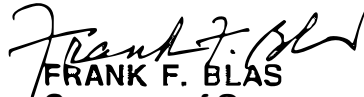
Aircraft Disinsection Declaration Forms must be filled out by the carriers and submitted to the Director of Public Health and Social Services or representative after landing on Guam.

- b. Disinsection shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, acceptable to the Department of Public Health and Social Services. The current list of pesticides may be obtained from the Insect Vector and Rodent Control Program, Division of Environmental Health, Department of Public Health and Social Services, or the Guam Environmental Protection Agency.

4. Deratting of Aircraft:

The Director of Public Health and Social Services may cause the deratting of an aircraft to be done under the Director's supervision and control when the presence of rodents is suspected or found on board.

SIGNED AND PROMULGATED at Agana, Guam, this 13th day of October, 1994.


FRANK F. BLAS
Governor of Guam,
Acting

COUNTERSIGNED:


JOE T. SAN AGUSTIN
Lieutenant Governor of Guam,
Acting