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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Technical specifications for preventive disinfection in
flood-stricken areas
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and definitions

4 Principles of preventive disinfection in flood-stricken areas

5 Disinfection methods for various disinfection objects

6 Disinfection quality control

7 Monitoring and evaluation of disinfection effect

Appendix A (Normative Appendix) Disinfection of drinking water in flood-stricken areas

Appendix B (Normative Appendix) Preventive Disinfection Procedure

Appendix C (informative appendix) Work record table format

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

Drafting organizations of this standard. Fujian Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, China Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental and Health Related Product Safety Institute, Hubei Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Jiangsu Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Heilongjiang Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Fujian Provincial Health and Family Planning Supervision Supervision.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the treatment principles of preventive disinfection in flood-stricken areas, disinfection methods for various disinfection objects, disinfection quality control, and disinfection effects Monitoring and evaluation.

This standard is applicable to preventive disinfection and disinfection effect evaluation in flood-stricken areas.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this

document.

GB 5749 Sanitary Standard for Drinking Water GB/T 5750 Standard Test Method for Drinking Water GB 14934 Food Safety National Standard Sterilized Meal (Drinking) Utensils GB 19193 General rules for disinfection of foci GB 27950 General requirements for hand disinfectants GB 27952 General requirements for surface disinfectants for ordinary objects GB 27953 General requirements for disinfectants in foci GB 37488 Hygienic indicators and limit requirements for public places

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Flood and waterlogging disaster Flooding or flooding caused by natural factors such as heavy rain, sharp melting snow, storm surges, etc.

Disasters caused by poor drainage.

Flood and waterlogged area the overall area that needs sanitation and disinfection treatment due to the destruction of the original sanitary condition due to flood disaster.

Trash-cleaning

Relying on mechanical methods to remove dirt, that is, to eliminate the dirt, sludge,, the process of removing garbage and animal carcasses.

Sanitary treatment

Measures taken to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases, including sanitary measures such as cleaning and disinfection.

Preventive disinfection Disinfection of items and places that may be contaminated by pathogenic microorganisms in flood-stricken areas.

4 Principles of preventive disinfection in flood-stricken areas

4.1

According to the needs of the prevention of infectious diseases, clean and sanitation and preventive disinfection should be carried out in a timely manner to eliminate the impact of floods.

The adverse effects of human health.

4.2

Develop an epidemic prevention and disinfection plan based on the disaster situation and the risk of local infectious diseases, and determine the scope and object of disinfection based on the scope of possible contamination by pathogens.

4.3

The disinfection work should be carried out by relevant units and personnel under the guidance of disinfection professionals, and the disinfection effect should be reliable, simple and easy to be selected as far as possible.

A disinfection method that is safe for humans and animals and does not seriously pollute the environment. The staff should understand the use methods and precautions of various disinfectants.

Make sure to implement disinfection measures. Personnel engaged in on-site cleaning and disinfection should pay attention to personal protection, and prevent irrelevant personnel from entering the disinfection area when performing on-site disinfection.

4.4

Under normal circumstances, the external environment is mainly decontaminated, and the key areas should be disinfected after decontamination. The large amount of garbage generated by cleaning up pollution should be timely Qingyun, dumping in the river is strictly prohibited. Generally, it is not necessary to conduct inspections on the environment, traffic roads, road surfaces, vehicles, tents, etc. outside the disaster area without disinfection indications.

Spray disinfection to prevent the occurrence of excessive disinfection.

4.5

Strengthen the disinfection work in key areas, and the resettlement sites, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, bazaars, etc. are closely related to people's life and work.

The relevant places are the key areas of environmental sanitation and disinfection work. The indoor environment and surface of objects in key places are disinfected after cleaning, and the air is ventilated the indoor environment and surface of objects in crowded places can be disinfected regularly. The flooded water sources, toilets, and livestock breeding places should also be fully disinfected.

4.6

Protect water sources, pay attention to the safety of drinking water, do a good job in the disinfection of drinking water and water quality monitoring in the disaster-affected areas; do a good job of eating (drinking) utensils, fruits and vegetables Vegetable disinfection and cleaning work.

4.7

Clean up animal carcasses in time and do harmless treatment.

4.8

Remove and dispose of daily garbage and feces in time. Special personnel should be

responsible for the temporary toilets and garbage collection points set up, Sanitary management of feces and garbage disinfection, removal and transportation, when necessary, use sanitary insecticides to control the breeding of flies.

4.9

Strengthen the monitoring of diarrhea and fever symptoms in the disaster area. If an epidemic situation is found, the epidemic spot should be disinfected in time. Epidemic spot disinfection according to GB 27953, GB 19193 related requirements are carried out.

4.10

When necessary, the disinfection effect inspection and evaluation shall be carried out in the key areas of disinfection such as the centralized resettlement points of the victims and the centralized water supply.

Qualified laboratory personnel will be tested.

4.11

Preventive disinfection can be terminated only after the disaster returns to normalcy or through preventive disinfection to determine the elimination of health effects.

5.1 Environment

5.1.1

Thoroughly clean the environment indoors and outdoors to improve environmental hygiene. Thorough sanitation treatment of the indoor and outdoor environments that have suffered disasters, it should be cleaned, disinfected, and moved back to eliminate as much as possible the hidden dangers that cause the epidemic.

5.1.2

Available chlorine 500 mg/L chlorine disinfectant can be used on the surfaces, walls and floors of homes, streets, communities, resettlement sites and other places.

Or.200 mg/L chlorine dioxide, or 1000 mg/L peroxyacetic acid for spraying and wiping disinfection for 30 minutes; if other disinfectants are used can refer to GB 27952. Temporary resettlement sites are regularly disinfected 1 to 2 times a day during the opening period; if there is no epidemic situation, there is no need to for spray disinfection of disinfectants, indoor air circulation should be maintained, and natural ventilation should be the main method. Mechanical ventilation can be used in poorly ventilated places.

5.2 Drinking water

5.2.1

Centralized water supply and undamaged water plants shall be implemented in accordance with GB 5749, and the monitoring of source water and peripheral water shall be