# Instructions for aircraft disinsection—residual cabin and hold

Video description and transcript

This is the accessible text transcript for the Instructions for aircraft disinsection—residual cabin and hold video.

## Screen 1

### Introduction

[Video description: text panel over cloud background.]

Australian and New Zealand legislation states that all aircraft entering Australia and New Zealand must be disinsected.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and the Ministry for Primary Industries New Zealand work in partnership to develop and regulate joint aircraft disinsection requirements.

## Screen 2

### Introduction

[Video description: text panel over cloud background.]

Mosquitoes can spread diseases that can cause serious illness, even death. Different types of mosquitoes spread different diseases.

Australia and New Zealand are island nations that are mostly free of the types of mosquitoes that spread serious diseases such as dengue, malaria, Zika virus, chikungunya and yellow fever.

## Screen 3

### Introduction

[Video description: text panel over cloud background.]

By preventing the establishment of these types of mosquitoes in Australia and New Zealand, we also prevent outbreaks of these serious diseases in our population. Therefore, the entry and establishment of exotic mosquitoes via international aircraft is considered a significant risk to public health.

## Screen 4

### Introduction

[Video description: text panel over cloud background.]

Australia and New Zealand carries out aircraft disinsection to reduce this risk and it is a key part of our biosecurity. ​​​​Biosecurity has played a critical role in shaping our nation to become one of the few countries in the world to remain free from the world’s most severe pests and diseases.

The World Health Organization also acknowledges that aircraft disinsection is an effective and important measure to prevent the importation of new mosquitoes to a country or region.

## Screen 5

### Introduction

[Video description: text panel over cloud background.]

The method you are about to view is Residual cabin and hold Disinsection

This video shows residual disinsection procedures. For advice on disinsection measures for other aircraft, see the [Schedule of aircraft disinsection procedures for flights into Australia and New Zealand](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/avm/aircraft/disinsection/procedures/schedule-aircraft-disinsection).

## Screen 6

[Video description: image of person and chemicals.]

The formulation used for residual spraying is an emulsion containing 2% permethrin.

* Residual spraying must be undertaken using appropriate equipment.

Equipment must be configured so that it can apply at a rate of 0.2g of permethrin per square metre on the interior surfaces and 0.5g of permethrin per square metre on the floors

## Screen 7

[Video description: image of person mixing chemicals.]

Ensure mixing chemical and water is correct.

## Screen 8

[Video description: image of person shaking container.]

Mix thoroughly

## Screen 9

[Video description: image of person pouring mixed chemical into residual container.]

Ensure correct equipment is used and configured appropriately.

## Screen 10

[Video description: image of person closing lid of residual container.]

## Screen 11

[Video description: image of cabin with passenger seats.]

The section you are about to view is Residual Cabin

Treatment must be at intervals not greater than eight weeks.

* Pre-flight spray of 2% permethrin must be used for the cockpit and delicate areas.
* All floor areas must be residually sprayed twice.
* Treatment must achieve coverage on all surfaces and must not produce run off.

Spray carefully around permanently stored items such as oxygen bottles or fire extinguishers.

## Screen 12

[Video description: image of pilot in flight deck.]

During disinsection turn off the air conditioning system including any pre-conditioned air from a ground support unit.

Recirculation fans may be left on if essential to the operation of the aircraft, but set at the lowest flow rate.

## Screen 13

[Video description: image of pilot in flight deck turning air condition off.]

## Screen 14

[Video description: image of person walking through cabin opening overhead lockers.]

Prepare the aircraft by opening, clearing and cleaning all lockers, cupboards, storage units.

Close all curtains and window blinds. Remove carpet covers if present.

## Screen 15

[Video description: image of person spraying overhead lockers.]

Spray inside and outside of lockers

## Screen 16

[Video description: image of person spraying ceilings and walls.]

Spray ceilings and walls

## Screen 17

[Video description: image of person spraying floor.]

Spray floors

## Screen 18

[Video description: image of person spraying curtains]

Spray both sides of all curtains

## Screen 19

[Video description: image of person spraying toilets.]

Spray all toilets

## Screen 20

[Video description: image of person spraying toilet doors.]

## Screen 21

[Video description: image of person spraying cupboard doors.]

Spray all cupboards doors and locker lids on both sides.

## Screen 22

[Video description: image of person spraying galley area floor.]

Spray galleys areas. Do not spray food preparation areas.

## Screen 23

[Video description: image of person spraying floor.]

Floor must always be sprayed twice.

## Screen 24

[Video description: image of cabin crew member spraying crew rest area.]

Spray crew rest areas for 3 seconds using an up-and-down motion.

## Screen 25

[Video description: image of cabin crew member walking through door and spraying flight deck.]

Spray flight deck floor for 3 seconds.

## Screen 26

[Video description: text panel over cloud background.]

Do not spray food preparation areas, glass, all electronic equipment, separate crew rest areas/modules, bassinets, or food trolleys. Any spray spilling on to these areas must be immediately wiped clean to remove any chemical deposits.

Residual cabin disinsection is complete.

## Screen 27

[Video description: image of inside of cargo hold of aircraft.]

The section you are about to view is Residual Hold Disinsection

Treatment must be at intervals not greater than eight weeks.

* The formulation used for residual spraying is an emulsion containing 2% permethrin.
* The areas must be free of pallets, containers and any rubbish.
* Rate must be 0.2g of permethrin per square metre for the interior hold surfaces and 0.5g of permethrin per square metre on the hold floors.

Floor must be sprayed twice.

## Screen 28

[Video description: image of person climbing a ladder into the cargo hold.]

Spray all surfaces.

## Screen 29

[Video description: image of person spraying inside of cargo hold door.]

Spray inside of the door(s).

## Screen 30

[Video description: image of person spraying inside of cargo floor.]

Spray floors.

## Screen 31

[Video description: image of person spraying inside of cargo walls and ceiling.]

Spray walls and ceiling.

## Screen 32

[Video description: image of person spraying one side of diving curtains.]

Spray dividing curtains on one side.

## Screen 33

[Video description: image of person spraying other side of diving curtains.]

Spray dividing curtains on other side.

## Screen 34

[Video description: image of person spraying cargo hold floor.]

Spray floors twice.

## Screen 35

[Video description: image of pilot in flight deck.]

After spraying is completed, the air conditioning system and recirculation fans can be reactivated and run for at least one hour to clear the air of the volatile components of the spray.

## Screen 36

[Video description: image of Residual disinsection certificate.]

Complete disinsection certificate for cabin and cargo hold area.

## Screen 37

### Conclusion

Thank you for completing aircraft disinsection. This will help protect Australia and New Zealand from pests and diseases.

[End of video.]

[End of transcript.]