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Stop china imports; China, 70 per cent of Chinese rivers and lakes are polluted from industrial facilities like chemical and textile plants. 300 million Chinese in rural areas lack access to safe drinking water. Thousands of dead, wildlife floating down the river that supplies Shanghai with its drinking water. chemical accident leaked benzene, a known cancer-causing agent, into a tributary of the Huangpu River . Country's most industrial regions are some of the driest, with 45 per cent of the country's gross domestic product produced in water-scarce provinces such as Hebei, Shandong and Shanxi. Some 24,000 villages have been abandoned because of the desertification effects of the Gobi desert factory spill in Shanxi province that resulted in nine tonnes of the potential carcinogen aniline being dispersed in the Zhuozhang River. 90 per cent of Chinese cities are tapped into polluted groundwater supplies; groundwater in two-thirds of those cities is considered "severely polluted". About 40 percent of China's farmland relies on underground water for irrigation, and an estimated 90 percent is polluted, 60 percent of the groundwater beneath Chinese cities is described as "severely polluted". mud-choked rivers and eroded topsoil are often the result of desertification. of habitat loss and the resulting drop in biodiversity. heavily polluted Lake Tai. As vast areas of forest are cleared for farmland, bamboo plantations, timber and fuel wood, endangered animals like pandas struggle to survive. entire towns that have been written off as so polluted that simply living there is a cancer risk. the high rates of stomach, liver, kidney and colon cancer in certain areas, Shangba, a city in southern Guangdong province, the river that flows through town changes from white to a startling shade of orange because of varying types of industrial effluent, Many of the river's contaminants, like cadmium and zinc. chemicals and heavy metals banned in other countries are found throughout China. government's recent admission that cancer villages exist "shows that the environment ministry has acknowledged. China supports 20 per cent of the world's population on only 6 per cent of the world's water; Beijing, the amount of water available per person is just one-tenth of the UN standard of 1,000 cubic metres; across the country more than two-thirds of cities have water shortages. Yangtze River basin There are in total 378 known species of fish living there, as well as more than 280 species of mammals, 145 known species of amphibians, and 166 known reptile species (World Wildlife Fund WWF). As the longest river in China, it flows through very varied landscapes, both in terms of nature and economy. Significant amount of pollution discharge putting great pressure on drinking water safety. Conflicts between ecological protection and development are prominent in some areas, and eutrophication persists in key lakes , emphasized tackling heavily polluted "black and odorous water" wastewater discharge in the Upper Reaches is growing at a faster rate than that at the delta. Pollution discharged upstream is carried downstream. Pollution anywhere along the river poses a significant threat to drinking water sources. According to the

Yangtze River Water Resources Commission, of the 329 drinking water resources monitored, only 193 of them or 59% met relevant water quality standards all year round. Pollutants discharged into the water can also either seep into sediment or soil, leading to groundwater pollution and soil contamination. Rice contaminated with heavy metals in several parts of China, Groundwater quality continues to worsen for 5th year; 'very bad' rises to 18.8%. Hunan and Hubei, the two Middle Reaches provinces, account for a lion's share of the YREB's discharge of Cadmium, Arsenic, Lead at 69%, 71% and 63% respectively. At the national level, Hunan alone accounted for 38% of Cadmium, 33% of Arsenic, 30% of Lead and 20% of Mercury emissions. Air pollution in Beijing so impenetrable the U.S. Embassy's air quality measuring station can only call it "beyond index." to breathe. Under these conditions, people should stay indoors with an air purifier running and remain as motionless as possible, according to U.S. Embassy Beijing guidelines. Urumqi in the country's far west, which frequently joins other Chinese cities like Lanzhou and Linfen on lists of the world's most polluted places. CHINA Beijing, Last update: March 2018 Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info PM10 108 Red, Bad PM2.5 85 Red, Bad PM10 Pollution Level: Very High, Red, Bad Pollution Index: 89.78 Bad, Red Air Pollution 85.26 Very High Bad, Red Drinking Water Pollution 70.45 High Bad, Red Water Pollution 73.65 High Bad, Red Air quality 14.74 Very Low Bad, Red Water Quality 26.35 Low Bad, Red * 

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