



**L-Università
ta' Malta**

A Terminology Pertaining to Occupational Health and Safety in the Agricultural Sector

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Last but not least, I owe a debt of gratitude to my parents for their constant support and unconditional love. They played a crucial role in my overall educational and personal journey.

Preface

The principle aim of this dissertation is to gather 150 terms related to Occupational Health & Safety in the Agricultural Sector. Firstly, in English and then research was conducted in order to find or create the most appropriate Maltese equivalent for each term. These sectors differ from one another, yet the role OHS plays in such a working environment is essential because lives can be endangered if certain safety rules and regulations are not implemented and consequently followed. Both topics branch off into other sub-categories. Therefore in order to have a precise focal point throughout this research project, it was decided to model the terms on specific sub-categories/sectors. The sub-categories pertaining to OHS are: personal protective equipment, general OHS terms related to the agricultural sector, hazardous chemicals, hazardous machinery and occupational diseases. Whereas the sub-sectors related to the Maltese agricultural sector are: the animal husbandry, the crop production and the beekeeping sectors. All the target terms (TT) in Maltese that are gathered in this terminology adhere to the ISO 704 term formation principles issued by the International Standards Organization, which is the key document on which terminology research practice is based. Furthermore, apart from the terms listed in English i.e. the source language (SL) and in Maltese i.e. the target language (TL), this terminology also contains a bilingual definition and context for each term.

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<u>Abbreviations</u>	
EN	English Language
MT	Maltese Language
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
<u>Acronyms</u>	
ST	Source Term
LATE	Interactive Terminology for Europe
IT	Target Term
ISO	International Standards Organisation
TER	Term
LSP	Language for Specific Purposes
Vol.	Volume
EU	European Union
OHS	Occupational Health & Safety
OHSA	Occupational Health & Safety Authority
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1: The reasons behind the compilation of a glossary of terms pertaining to Occupational Health & Safety in the Agricultural sector

My decision to focus on Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) and the Agricultural Sector as the main topics for my dissertation was influenced by my past experiences as a teenager. While growing up, I was exposed to both the agricultural sector and the importance of Occupational Health & Safety. My mother's relatives were farmers and my father was an Occupational Health & Safety officer. The exposure I got from working and helping out my grandparents in their fields was considerable and the passion that was ignited in me by such a humble and intensive line of work remains in me up to this day. On the other hand, listening to my father recounting his numerous experiences as an OHS officer, made me conscious even at that tender age of the countless hazards workers encounter at their place of work.

What further encouraged me to compile such a terminology was the fact that such a project dealing with these two topics has never been undertaken in Malta. There are various glossaries in English that were compiled dealing with OHS and the agricultural sector separately, but never combining the two. Moreover, all the terminology pertaining to both topics is found and used in the English language. However, this does not mean that there is no room and need for the Maltese language to penetrate such domains. That is why this terminology has been compiled in my bilingual terminology (EN-MT), from which professionals working in both the OHS and agricultural sectors can benefit. Such a comprehensive and detailed terminology will be of great help in aiding and facilitating communication for professionals that are already knowledgeable in these specific subject areas. Two fields of knowledge that demand the use of specialized terms, in accordance with Cabré (1999:59), who maintains that the language used for special purposes (LSP), has a set of presubscribed subcodes. These particular subcodes at times can overlap with the subcodes of general language characterized by the subject field, the situation, speakers' intention and

the context. In other words, such specialized terms do make their way into the general language (in time the boundary between LGP and LSP diminishes and most LSPs are based on LGP [COTSOES], 2002, 18) and are also used in particular contexts of specialized subjects in order to create a terminological structure based on their concepts and definitions.

Apart from having this terminology gathered for the benefit of the professionals working in the field of OHS and agriculture, the gathering of this terminology is intended to assist translators working for local companies as well as European Union institutions in their translations of both legal and official documents. A total of 150 terms will be analysed in this dissertation and all have to do with OHS in the agricultural sector. All the terms have been catalogued into 5 different categories related to OHS: personal protective equipment (PPE), hazardous chemicals, general OHS terms related to the agricultural sector, occupational disease and hazardous machinery. For the purpose of this dissertation three are the sectors chosen upon which the terms will be modelled: animal husbandry, crop production and beekeeping.

1.2. A brief introduction to Occupational Health & Safety

All sorts of hazards have been present in workplaces throughout the centuries, but it was only in the last 30 years that these dangers started to be addressed. Mainly through the considerable progress made in the field of occupational health and safety by means of the awareness raised, OHS in the place of work is now considered a basic expectation. This has in turn led to the implementation of laws and regulations. Hughes and Ferrett (2003:1) define Health as “the protection of the bodies and minds of people from illness resulting from the materials, processes or procedures used in the workplace” and safety as “the protection of people from physical injury”. They continue by stating that “the borderline between health

and safety is ill-defined and the two words are normally used together to indicate concern for the physical and mental well-being of the individual at the place of work” (2003:1).

A few concrete examples of hazards found at different places of work include: chemicals, biological agents, physical factors, adverse ergonomic conditions and allergens. More specifically, these hazards fall into three major categories: physical, biological and psychosocial. Physical hazards mainly have to do with harm caused to the body due to environmental factors such as heights, high levels of ultraviolet radiation and excessive noise. Biological hazards cause adverse health effects through infectious microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria. On the other hand, psychosocial hazards are hazards that impact the mental and emotional well-being of a worker and can be triggered by feelings of job insecurity or working long hours, just to mention two examples.

1.3. The agricultural sector in Malta

Malta does not boast of a significant agricultural industry. However, its diversity compensates for its size. From a local point of view, its three prolific sectors are animal husbandry, crop production and beekeeping. The majority of the products are for local consumption only since the means to export them, at the moment are unavailable. This especially damages the crop production industry because the Maltese climate is not always amenable to growing certain crops in large quantities and the size and geography of the Maltese islands contribute to this. However, there is an advantage in having such a varied climate; certain crops are prominent and abundant during different seasons. The main crops grown all over the island are: green peppers, tomatoes, onions, wheat, barley, potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes and citrus. Same as the crop production industry, the animal husbandry industry is also in great demand by the Maltese population. The latter industry “is an area of agriculture concerned with domestic animals being raised for different commodities such as

milk, eggs, meat and/or other products. Animal husbandry includes day-to-day care, breeding and the raising of livestock. Bovines, swine, poultry, caprine, ovine and rabbits are the most commonly found domestic animals in Maltese farms due to the popular demand for their produce”¹. Just like the other two industries, beekeeping in Malta also has a long history. As a matter of fact, the Maltese endemic honey bee known as *Apis mellifera ruttneri* has inhabited the island for thousands of years. Being small in size and dark in color, it has adapted very well to the Maltese climate and environment producing high quality honey. In fact, beekeepers prefer to harvest honey from honey bees rather than using the nectar made by flowers since “ the honey produced by honey bees...makes a good surplus of honey which is harvested by the beekeeper to be consumed later as food”².

All three industries mentioned above present their own specific hazards. That is why, not only is it of the utmost importance that the employer carries out a risk assessment pertaining to the particular hazards at the place of work but this exercise is also mandatory at Law (Act XXVII of 2000 and the relevant legal notices that emanate from this act). The workers are also legally obliged to cooperate with their employer in order to safeguard their occupational health and safety. Due to the nature of the job, animal husbandry, crop production and beekeeping expose workers to all three hazards, physical, biological and psychosocial. Physical hazards include: tractors rolling over causing the driver to fall off, incorrectly using certain dangerous machines, being exposed to high levels of ultraviolet radiation or a loud noise for too long. Biological hazards include the exposure to certain toxic chemicals or pesticides or viruses caught from animals on the farm that cause certain diseases. Finally, agricultural workers can be affected by psychosocial hazards e.g. working

¹ <https://agrifair.gov.mt/animal-husbandry/>

² <https://vassallohistory.wordpress.com/bee-keeping/>

for long-hours (especially shift duties) or the stress which they may have to endure as a result of a fall in production due to environmental factors beyond human control (e.g. draught), causing a decline in profits, which may in turn lead to wage reduction and even job cuts. Working 12 hours a day is the norm, no matter what the weather conditions are. All the more reason therefore why these workers in such strenuous jobs have to make the effort to abide by OHS regulations, for their own good. To conclude, such a diverse sector together with the hazards that accompany it, present the opportunity for the compilation of such relevant terminology, having as its main focus the terms in conjunction with their definition and context.

1.4. The importance of Terminology in Translation

The role of Terminology in Translation has developed significantly throughout the years becoming a hallmark in the study of translation. The purpose and role of Terminology in Translation is well-defined by the Austrian Terminologist Eugen Wüster who devoted all his life to terminology. His intent was to “eliminate ambiguity from technical languages by means of standardisation of terminology in order to make them efficient tools of communication” (Faber 2012, p. 13). Wüster’s intentions fit in well with the aim of this dissertation, because primarily such a terminology has never been compiled in the Maltese language, and its completion together with the possibility of the standardisation of such terms will contribute towards better and more precise communication in the agricultural sector with regards to Occupational Health & Safety.

When discussing the relationship between Terminology and Translation two situations and necessities are evident: the need of terminology for any type of translation (terminology in translation) and the need of terminology for translators (terminology for translation). In any analysis of the relation between these two disciplines, it is important to

bear in mind that both are conditioned by pragmatic, semantic, contextual, and cultural factors that operate at the level of the source and target language (Thelen 2015). Both disciplines as stated by Cabré are interdisciplinary, however they do have their differences. Since terminology has to do with the creation of terms within a specialised domain, it is not considered as a type of speech, but rather a means used in specialised communication, as opposed to translation that focuses primarily on the communicative process. As a result, the relationship between Terminology and Translation is asymmetric. In contrast, translation must use terminology as a means to achieve various aspects of linguistic communication when dealing with specialised knowledge. Nonetheless, the terminology used in a translation determines to a great extent the quality of the translation, in particular when using specialised terms.

...

Chapter 2: Methodology

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the process that led to the compilation of this terminology together with the research tools used. A process and research tools that fall under the applied aspect of translation, in accordance with Holmes' map of translation studies. A map/classification that describes the pure and applied aspects of translation studies. The diagram underneath highlights the sections to which this terminology pertains:

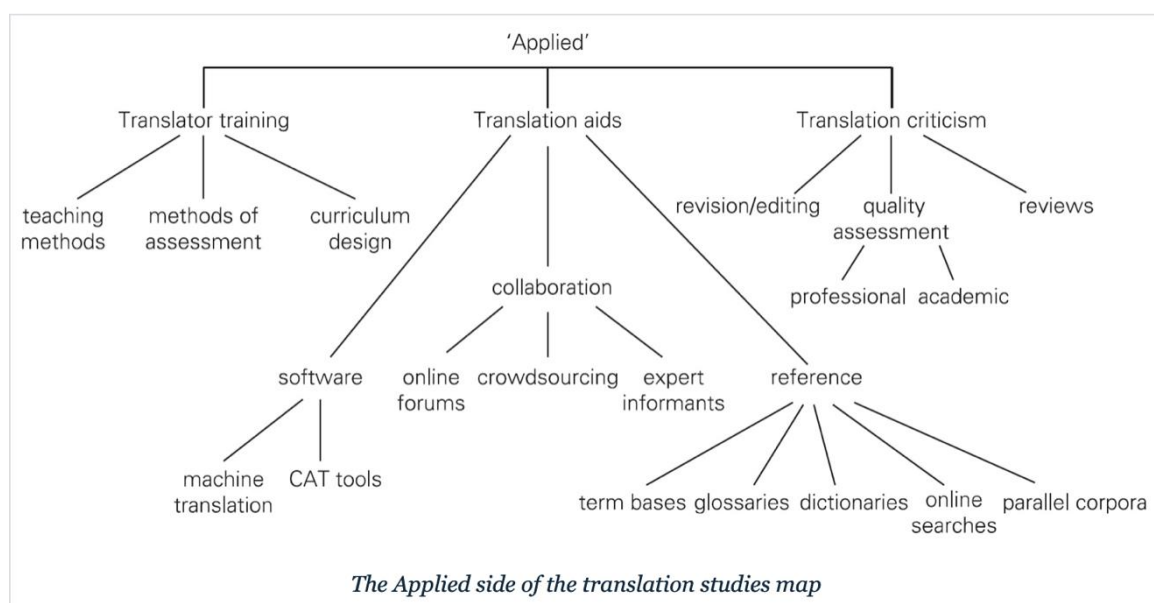


Figure 1

1. The aim of this dissertation

According to Sager (1990: 2) 'terminology is the study of and the field of activity concerning the collection, description, processing and presentation of terms'. The key terms of this definition are: collection, description, processing and presentation. These terms, in

themselves, suffice to highlight the aim of this dissertation. To understand specifically the process of such a gathering of terminology, it was crucial to adhere to certain theoretical principles that shall be discussed throughout the course of this chapter.

The structure of this terminology follows the clear and precise guidelines Cabré (1999) proposes. She delineates the following six stages that will each be discussed in detail and accompanied by examples from the terminology gathered. These are:

1. Defining and delimiting what is to be done;
2. Writing the terminology;
3. Presenting the project;
4. Supervising the project;
5. Resolving problematic cases.

2. The preparation phase

At this stage, the main focus was familiarising myself with the two topics of OHS and the Agricultural sector. The knowledge acquired about these topics was primarily achieved through reading specific books and articles. It was also important to keep in mind the aim of my project and the quantity of terms needed. This helped me in selecting the appropriate definitions concerning the topics that are mentioned in the first chapter and to choose the relevant terminology.

2.1 Identification of research material

The purpose of this section is to list the pertinent sources from which the information was gathered in order to identify the source terms, as well as the definition and context of both the source and target terms. It was fundamental to select reliable and credible books, dictionaries, articles, lexical and terminological databases, in order to achieve the compilation of a valid and precise terminology. As Cabré (1999) emphasises, the reasons for consulting such sources of information depend on the aim of the terminology being compiled. The reasons she outlines are six: to resolve doubts about the existence of a term in a language, to know how to use a term grammatically, to know its meaning and its spelling, to know its equivalents in other functional or historical languages, to find out the name of an object, to find alternatives to a designation, to find out how many terms have been collected in a specific domain.

The majority of the 150 source terms were gathered from websites specifically related to OHS and the agricultural sector. Some of these websites contained glossaries that were extremely useful in the gathering of the terms. On the other hand, when dealing with the translation and analysis of the target terms, the main dictionaries consulted were the *Concise Maltese-English-English-Maltese Dictionary* by Joseph Aquilina and the five volume *English-Maltese Dictionary* by Psaila-Diacono. Apart from these two dictionaries, the online terminological database IATE, Eur-Lex and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work websites were used. The sources used for the terms' definitions vary, from websites, glossaries, books, articles and term bases. Unfortunately, up to this day no dictionaries are available that specifically deal with OHS and the agricultural sector. This resulted in the consultation of numerous sources. The majority of the source terms' definition were found in English, therefore the definitions of the target terms had to be translated in Maltese. The same did not always apply to the context of most terms. The majority of contexts were gathered

from *The Official Journal of the European Union*, by means of which one can access European Law (Eur-Lex) in all the 24 EU languages, including Maltese. The genre of the Eur-Lex documents from where the context is taken varies and include: notices, decisions, directives, agreements, conclusions, written questions and answers, notifications, opinions, proposals, publications in accordance with the Articles of the Directives, special reports, regulations, legislative resolutions and judgments of the General Court. In the case whereby the context was not found in Eur-Lex documents, specific books and articles related to OHS and the agricultural sector were consulted.

2.2 The conceptual categorisation of the terms

The conceptual categorisation of the terminology took place once all the information regarding the terms was gathered. According to Cabré (1999: 135) ‘a concept system is made up of a structured set of concepts organised into concept classes...related on the basis of the characteristics they share or by their use in reality’. These conceptual classes are the categories that emerge from the areas of research which in this case are occupational health & safety and the agricultural sector. Such categorisation and delineation of the conceptual classes must be structured carefully; firstly, not to include irrelevant concepts and secondly to represent in the best possible manner the primary areas of research. Therefore, the link between a term and a concept is considered an essential requirement of clear communication. The following diagrams below show the two areas of this research along with the categories that emerge from them:

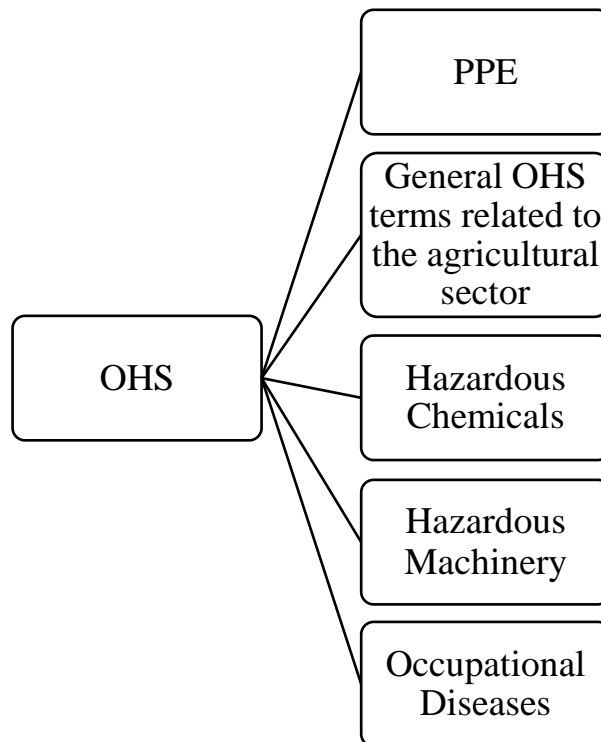


Figure 2

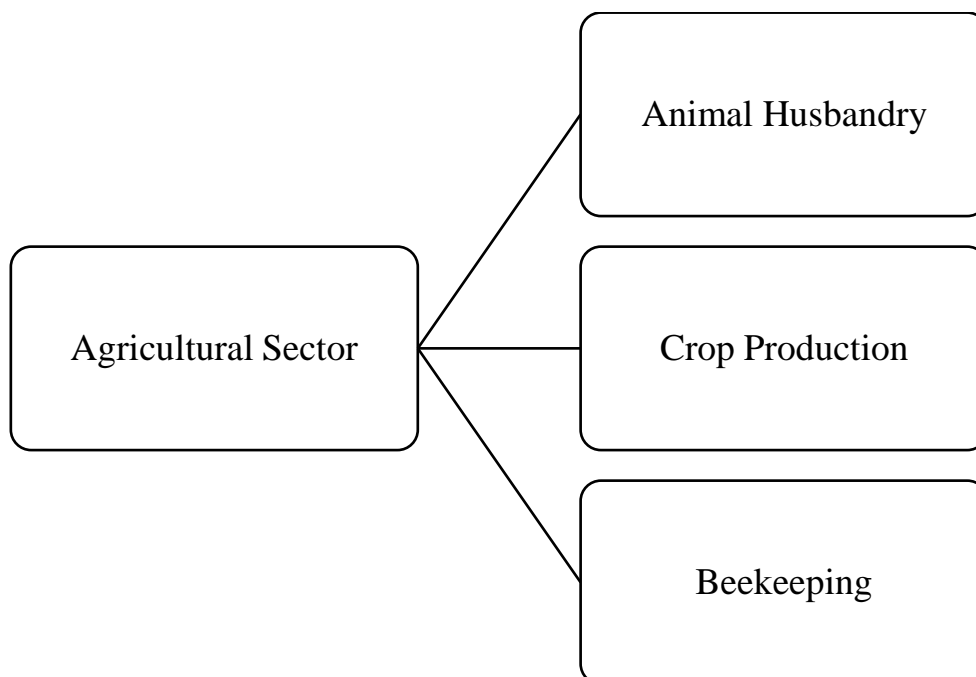


Figure 3

The five categories that emerge from the field of OHS and the three categories belonging to the agricultural sector are examples of the concept classes Cabré refers to in her

statement. These concept classes correspond to units of knowledge that are related to one another, forming a structured system. Therefore, producing such terminology demands that the researcher understands such ‘conceptualisation that underpins human knowledge in a subject area’ (ISO 704: 3). Without this knowledge the terminology compiled would be imprecise and lacking detail.

3. The writing of the terminology

3.1. The identification of the source terms

The process of identifying and selecting the source terms is a rigorous one. The choice of the term has to clearly and effectively reflect the concept it represents and the form of the term has to be generally acceptable within the linguistic system in question. As explained in the previous paragraph, the source terms were extracted from books, articles, glossaries and specific websites dealing with OHS and the agricultural sector. Only the terms that pertained to OHS in the agricultural system were gathered. The source terms chosen are either one and/or two term words or more. Examples of terms containing one word include: TER-017 ‘baler’, TER-071 ‘glyphosate’, TER-094 ‘mitigation’, TER-147 ‘tinnitus’. Whereas compound terms include: TER-142 ‘subchronic toxicity’, TER-132 ‘risk assessment’, TER-123 ‘powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)’, TER-134 ‘rollover protective structure’. All 150 terms are related to one of the three industries in the agricultural sector and fall under one of the five categories belonging to OHS.

3.2. The structure and organization of the glossary

Once all the 150 terms were identified, the next step was to organise them in a structured manner. The first process consisted in collecting all the terms and the necessary information belonging to each one and inserting them in an Excel document, as it shall be shown in this section. After such a process had been accomplished and all the required revision and corrections were carried out in the excel shuttle, the second process consisted in transferring each entry term in a word document, as one will be able to see in the third chapter.

During the first process the Excel shuttle was of tremendous help since it facilitated the organisational aspect by means of the columns provided. A total of eleven columns were used and two rows for each entry term. The eleven columns represent the following: Term No., Language ID, Term, Definition, Category, Context, Definition Reference, Definition Date, Context Reference, Context Date and Note. The columns in the excel document used whilst collecting the terms are placed next to each other. However, having limited space in this document, the decision was taken to divide the columns into two diagrams in order for all the columns to be visible. The diagrams below clearly highlight such a representation:

Term No.	Language ID	Term	Definition	Category	Context	Definition Reference
EN						
MT						

Definition Date	Context Reference	Context Date	Note

Figure 4

3.3. The variant terms in the target language

The variant terms in the target language (TL) are those words that vary in form in terms of orthography, phonetics and morphology. The variant terms in a terminology make it richer in detail and validity. In this terminology when encountering a term having one or more variants, the latter was mentioned in the note and an explanation was given as to why the variant was not chosen as the primary choice of translation. Two examples of a phonetic-ortographic variant include the term “ammonijaka” which is a variant for the TER-012 “ammonja” and the term “esponiment respiratorju” which is a variant for the TER-129 “espozizzjoni respiratorja”. These are only two examples of variants found in this terminology. Such variants of TL terms were placed in the terminology according to the principles established in the ISO 704 standard, which will be discussed in section number 4 of the chapter.

3.4. The definition, context and note

Three important key notions that are associated with the creation of a terminology are the definition, context and note written at the end of each term. In this section all three will be discussed and their relevance to this terminology will be highlighted. Baker and Saldanha

(2011: 579) state that the role of the definition is to provide a bridge between a concept and the term that is used to designate it. Furthermore, it differentiates the concept and its associated term from other concept-term units.

Sager (1999) proposes two types of definitions concerning the creation of a terminology, the encyclopaedic and analytical definition. The former describes a concept in a generally comprehensive manner by giving all its functions. Whereas the latter is made use of when dealing with a specialised subject field. It fully and systematically identifies a concept in a detailed and analytical manner to describe the concept in a precise and concise way.

During my research it occurred to me that some terms had more than one definition. In such cases, the definition that represented the essential characteristics of the term in an analytical and intentional (ISO 704 standards (6.3.5)) manner was chosen. Other relevant information related to the term was mentioned in the note. It was the case that the majority of the definitions in the TL were translated from the SL. Each definition written in this terminology follows the principles and rules stipulated by the ISO 704 standards (6.3.5) which state that an intentional definition should provide “the minimum amount of information that forms the basis for abstraction and that allows one to recognize and differentiate the concept from other related concepts.” Moreover, the definitions represented by nominal designations shall begin with a noun and those represented by verbal designations shall begin with a verb. Apart from these requirements, the definitions chosen to represent each term do not contain the actual term. Furthermore, the first letter of each definition is small and no full stop is used at the end. Adhering to such requirements made sure that all definitions are written in a formal and impersonal style.

Apart from the terms' definitions, when analysing a terminology the role that the context and the note play cannot be neglected. The context for each term included both the source term (ST) and the target term (TT). It had the function to linguistically represent the terms found written in a document. In the majority of cases the context was found both in the SL and TL, therefore the context of the TL was directly quoted and the source together with the date accessed were listed. When the context was only available in the SL it had to be translated to the TL. Each context was chosen carefully in order to have the term placed in a sentence that is flowing, linguistically correct and exemplifies its use. After having defined the term and looked up a suitable context, the final step was to write the note and mention the reasons that led to the choice of the particular TT. Apart from the stating of such reasons, the note included the variants of the term, if it had any that is.

3.5 The formation of target terms and neoterms

Out of the 150 terms 15 are neoterms and 7 are untranslatable³. The rest of the target terms, that is those terms that already exists in the TL (e.g. TER-064 “trab fibruż”, TER-074 “erbiċida”, TER-088 “makkinarju għat-tidmil”) were accessed through official Eur-Lex documents, the IATE terminological database, the EU Pesticides database, the online EU thesaurus for OHS, the EU chemical agency, the EU SAMANCTA database, Maltese Law

³ The term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impractical and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made. Examples include: TER-086 “maneb”, TER- 146 “tinea pedis”, TER-033 “captan”.

and the EU guidelines⁴ for naming chemical terms in Maltese. Furthermore, reference was made to Maltese dictionaries (listed in section 2.1). Although these sources mentioned are reliable, when making the final decision about which TT to select, it was ascertained that each one abided by the ISO 704 standards and principles. This had to be done to ensure that the equivalence between the ST and TT is a reliable one, before inserting the term in the terminology.

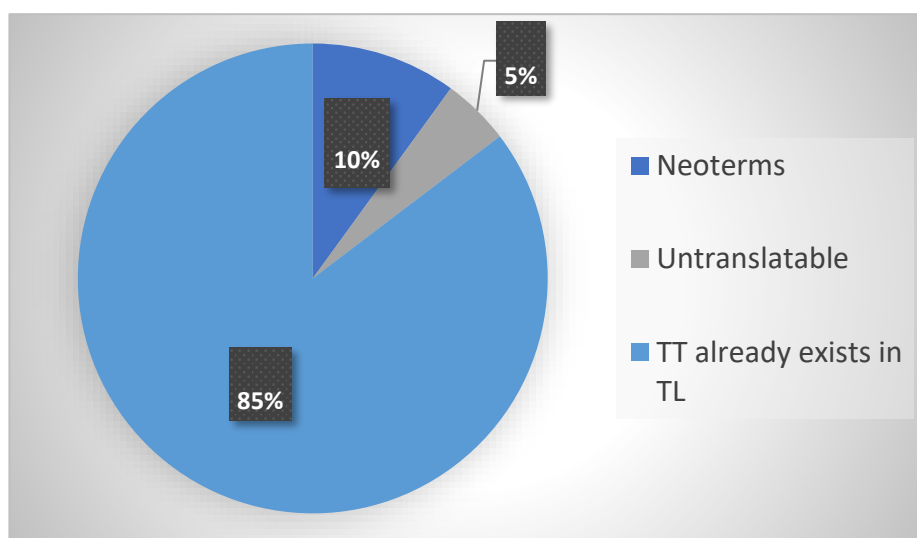


Figure 5

As previously stated, even though neoterms only form a small part of this research, the linguistic contribution, but not only, they give to this dissertation, is significant. There are two perspectives dealing with neoterms. On one hand there is the conception that in the field of translation, the translator should not create new terms when finding it difficult to express a concept in the target language. Therefore, in such cases a periphrasis should be used. On the other hand, many see neoterms in translation as a path to strengthen and make sure that a language prospers from a lexical point of view. Hence the reason why I believe in the

⁴ These guidelines state: “From now on, regarding chemical terms, the MT translation sections of the institutions will adopt the names of the chemicals on an internal model established according to the equivalent IATE translations of the Italian and French languages”.

importance of the neoterms found in my terminology. Examples of such neoterms include: TER-070 “moniter għall-monitoraġġ tal-gass”, TER-103 “ingwanti tal-lastiku”, TER-034 “valur massimu tal-limitu ta’ espożizzjoni fuq il-post tax-xogħol (CEV)”. Furthermore, terms deriving from Romance languages are frequent in this terminology, examples include: TER-004 “tossicità akuta”, TER-068 “fumigazzjoni”, TER-037 “kappell reżistenti għall-kimika”.

To conclude, no harm is being done to the Maltese language when words are borrowed from another. On the contrary, a rich and prosperous language like ours depends on such a process in order to continue developing and remaining a living language. As a matter of fact, during the second millenium the Maltese language borrowed abundently from the Arab, Sicilian, Italian and English languages. Therefore, the Maltese language has to keep abreast with the changes taking place and the introduction of new words - especially in the 21st century with the English language having a more predominant role in our everyday lives.

4. The ISO 704 principles for term formation

All 150 terms found in this terminology have been selected and analysed in accordance with the ISO 704 (2009: 39-41) principles for term formation, which are:

- The principle of transparency (7.4.2.2): A term or appellation is considered transparent when the concept it designates can be inferred, at least partially, without a definition or an explanation.
- The principle of consistency (7.4.2.3): The terminology of any subject field should not be an arbitrary and random collection of terms, but rather a coherent terminological system corresponding to the concept system. Existing terms,

appellations and neoterms must integrate into and be consistent with the concept system.

- The principle of appropriateness (7.4.2.4): Proposed terms and appellations should adhere to familiar, established patterns of meaning within a language community. Formations that cause confusion should be avoided.
- The principle of linguistic economy (7.4.2.5): A term should be as concise as possible. Undue length is a serious shortcoming.
- The principle of derivability and compoundability (7.4.2.6): Productive term formations that allow derivatives and compounds (according to whatever conventions prevail in an individual language) should be favored.
- The principle of linguistic correctness (7.4.2.7): When neoterms or appellations are coined, they should conform to the morphological, morphosyntactic, and phonological norms of the language in question.
- The principle of preference for native language (7.4.2.8): Even though borrowing from other languages is an accepted form of term formation, native-language expressions should be given preference over direct loans.

5. The experts chosen and their involvement in this dissertation

Whilst translating the source terms into Maltese doubts entered my mind regarding certain terms, especially neoterms and those having other variant terms. Therefore, the decision was taken to contact the Maltese Health & Safety Authority to check whether or not they could put me in touch with the right person/s to clarify any doubts and answer questions I had.

Before going into detail on the consultative role the two experts had in this research of mine, the following has to be mentioned. Throughout all the correspondence with the experts, their rights and other aspects of data protection, have always been taken into account. Furthermore, before any discussion was initiated, an information sheet was sent to them whereby the objectives of the research and their involvement was specified (see *Information Sheet sent to the Participants* in Appendix). After this letter had been sent and contact was made with the experts, a consent form was sent to them (see *Consent form sent to the Participants* in Appendix).

The first expert was Mr. Vincent Attard, an engineer and senior manager at the Maltese Occupational Health & Safety Authority. Having had years of experience on the field as an OHS officer in all the sectors related to OHS, including the agricultural sector, his knowledge on the subject set my brain thinking on more than one occasion. Especially when I was dealing with the five categories of OHS I chose to extract the terms from. Furthermore, Mr. Attard's advice and consultation when discussing a number of selected terms was of great assistance. Most of the time we corresponded via email, except for the one time when I called him (asking for his permission) to discuss OHS in Malta. As a matter of fact the conversation lasted for a while and the insight I got was indeed useful.

The second expert was recommended by Mr. Attard, a chemist working at the Maltese Occupational Health & Safety Authority. A substantial number of terms in this terminology are related to chemicals and pesticides. Since some terms have variants in the target language I needed to consult with a professional in the chemical field. It was at this point when Mr. Attard put me in contact with Ms. Catriona Francica, a chemist and OHS officer. A number of terms were sent to her via email and since she deals with such terms regularly, she pointed me in the right direction as to which term is more

commonly used in the TL. An important point to mention is the fact that both experts are not linguists. Mr. Attard is an expert in the field of OHS and the workplaces that fall under this field, and Ms. Francica is a chemist. The advice and consultation given to me regarding the terms was never of a linguistic nature. On the contrary, the terms discussed with both experts were in relations to the terms' validity, appropriateness and transparency in the TL.

In order to gather as much information from the two experts regarding the terms, two specific questions (amongst the many others) were asked during our correspondence. The first question asked was: "If presented with the opportunity during a conversation or when writing in Maltese, would you make use of the target term in Maltese, or opt to use the English equivalent?" and the second question asked was: "'In your opinion, do you think that these terms in Maltese are transparent enough when compared to the terms in English and why?'".

6. Issues encountered with certain terms and how they were resolved

Working on a terminology presents a variety of issues to the researcher which have to be dealt with in the best possible manner in order produce an objective, precise and concise target term. This was the case when choosing the appropriate target term and especially during the creation of a neoterm.

Throughout the process of identifying the source terms some were found written in a different way when consulting multiple sources. Such an issue had to be addressed before imputing them into the terminology. Terms presenting such differences are referred to as

“cosmetic variants” by Kate Warburton (found in Kockaert and Steurs, 2015: 382). Examples of cosmetic variants include: TER-142 ‘subchronic toxicity’ and ‘sub-chronic toxicity’ and TER-073 ‘hand-arm vibration syndrome’ and ‘hand arm vibration syndrome’. When faced with such a dilemma on which term should be chosen, I consulted official EU websites, such as IATE, Eur-Lex, the European Health and Safety Agency and other sources listed in section 3.5, to verify which term is consistently used in these sources.

Another issue encountered concerned the definitions. When the definition of a term was selected from the IATE term base no problem was identified with its structure, since it abided by the ISO 704 principle that deals with intentional definitions. However, only a minority of definitions were found on IATE. The majority of terms had to be selected from other sources, since no dictionaries were available dealing with both the subjects of OHS and the agricultural sector. Therefore, a great emphasis was laid on researching a definition which is of an intentional nature i.e. one that is precise and concise.

The ISO 704 standards for term formation were constantly referred to whilst making every decision regarding the target terms and neoterms. They were extremely useful and necessary in order to have a clear set of guidelines which needed to be followed. However, at times a dilemma arose concerning which principle should be given priority over the other. For instance, when creating a neoterm, one cannot only adhere to the principle of linguistic economy and put aside the principle of transparency and appropriateness. This can result in an ambiguous term that is not fully equivalent to the source term. Two examples are TER-017 ‘magna tal-ħuxlief u tiben’ and TER-035 ‘respiratur kimiku b’żewġ filtri’. These neoterms are not linguistically economical, however, more importantly they adhere to the principles of transparency and appropriateness. Therefore, in such a case the latter principles were given priority.

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Chapter 3: The Terminology

Term No.1	
<u>Term-EN</u> acaricide <u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	<u>Term-MT</u> akariċida
<u>Definition:</u> pesticide that kills mites and ticks <u>Source:</u> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/acaricide <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida li toqtol id-dud u l-qurdien <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> That list includes fipronil for use in product-type 18, insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods, as defined in Annex V to the Directive. <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:243:0010:0012:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Dik il-lista tinkludi l-fipronil għall-użu fi prodotti tat-tip 18, insettiċidi, akariċidi u prodotti għall-kontroll ta' artropodi oħra, kif iddefinit fl-Anness V għad-Direttiva. <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:243:0010:0012:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese term for the English equivalent 'acaricide'. However, Eur-Lex documents makes use of the term "akariċida". Furthermore, such a term is based on the Italian language since the Italian term is <i>acaricida</i> confirmed in IATE.	

Term No.2	
<u>Term-EN</u> actinic cheilitis <u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	<u>Term-MT</u> kejlite attinika
<u>Definition:</u> a lip inflammation caused by long-term sunlight exposure <u>Source:</u> https://www.healthline.com/health/actinic-cheilitis <u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> infjammazzjoni tax-xoffa kkawżata minn espożizzjoni fit-tul għad-dawl tax-xemx <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

<p><u>Context:</u> Individuals with actinic cheilitis (known as "farmer's lip" or "sailor's lip") often complain of persistent dryness and cracking of the lips.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.skindsight.com/skin-conditions/adult/actinic-cheilitis</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Indivdwi b'kejlite attinika (magħrufa bħala "xoffa tal-bidwi" jew "xoffa tal-baħri") ħafna drabi jilmentaw minn nixfa persistenti u qsim tax-xufftejn.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'actinic cheilitis'. However, IATE lists the Maltese term "kejlite" for its English equivalent 'cheilitis'. Therefore, the neoterm formed that adheres to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) is "kejlite attinika".</p>	

<u>Term No.3</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>actinic keratosis</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Occupational disease</p>	<p><i>keratosi attinika</i></p>
<p><u>Definition:</u> a rough, scaly patch on your skin that develops from years of exposure to the sun</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/actinic-keratosis/symptoms-causes/syc-20354969</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> roqgħa ħarxa u bil-qoxra fuq il-ġilda tiegħek li tiżviluppa minn snin ta' espożizzjoni għax-xemx</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Actinic keratoses typically appear on the nose, cheeks, ear lobes, neck, dorsal surface of the fore arms, back of the hands, and other areas that receive extensive sun exposure.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Donham Kelley, Thelin Anders, 2016, <i>Agricultural Medicine: Rural Occupational and Environmental Health, Safety, and Prevention</i> (Second Edition), pp.172, WILEY BLACKWELL</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Keratosi attinika tipikament tidher fuq l-imnieher, il-ħaddejn, il-lobi tal-widnejn, l-għonq, il-wiċċ dorsali tad-dirgħajn ta' quddiem, id-dahar tal-idejn, u żoni oħra li jirċievu espożizzjoni estensiv għax-xemx.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'actinic keratosis'. The formation of the transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) Maltese neoterm "keratosi attinika" was based on the Italian word <i>cheratosi attinica</i>.</p>	

Term No.4	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
acute toxicity	tossiċità akuta
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> ability of a substance to cause adverse effects within a short period following dosing or exposure	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> l-abbiltà ta' sustanza li tikkawża effetti negattivi f'perjodu qasir wara d-dożaġġ jew l-espożizzjoni
<u>Source:</u> Neal K. Van Alfen, 2014, <i>Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Food Systems, Second Edition</i> , pp.21, Academic Press	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Concerns for acute toxicity (neurobehavioural effects) and general systemic toxicity (hepatic effects) as a consequence of inhalation exposure arising from formulation and industrial use of products containing the substance as well as from use of products containing the substance in craft industries.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Thassib dwar it- tossiċità akuta (effetti ta' l-imġiba newrotika) u tossiċità sistemika ġenerali (effetti epatiċi) minhabba espożizzjoni mix-xamm u li jiġru waqt it-taħlit u l-użu industrijali ta' prodotti li fihom is-sustanza kif ukoll mill-użu ta' prodotti li fihom is-sustanza fl-industriji tas-snaġġa'.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:034:0001:0033:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:034:0001:0033:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “tossiċità akuta” for its English equivalent ‘acute toxicity’. Furthermore, the Maltese term “tossiċità akuta” is based on the Italian term found in IATE <i>tossicità acuta</i> .	

Term No.5	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
agrochemical	agrokimiku
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> pesticide, herbicide or fertilizer used for the management of ecosystems in agricultural sectors	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida, erbiċida jew fertilizzant użat għall-immaniġġjar ta' ekosistemi f'setturi agrikoli

<p><u>Source:</u> https://www.jayhawkchem.com/2018/05/11/what-are-agrochemicals/ <u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis of industrial chemicals, fertilisers and agrochemical products.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:145:0065:0226:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Servizzi ta' negozju bl-ingrossa, fuq bażi ta' tariffa jew kuntratt, ta' sustanzi kimiċi industrijali, fertilizzanti u prodotti agrochimici.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:145:0065:0226:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE, Aquilina and Psaila-Diacono do not list the term 'agrochemical'. However, Eur-Lex documents consistently use its Maltese equivalent "agrochimiku". Also, to further confirm and validate the choice of the term "agrochimiku" is the fact that such a term is a derivative of the Italian word <i>agrochimico</i> and it is confirmed on IATE.</p>	

Term No.6	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
alachlor	alakloru
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> a herbicide used for weed control on corn, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts, and beans</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/fs_PC-090501_1-Dec-98.pdf <u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> erbiċida użata għall-kontroll tal-ħaxix ħażin fuq qamħ, soġja, sorgu, karawett, u fażola</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Any period of grace for disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing alachlor allowed by Member States, should be limited to a period no longer than 12 months to allow existing stocks to be used in no more than one further growing season.</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Kwalunkwe perjodu ta' grazzja għar-rimi, il-ħażna, it-tqegħid fis-suq u l-użu tal-ħażniet eżistenti ta' prodotti għall-protezzjoni tal-pjanti li jkun fihom l-alakloru li huma awtorizzati mill-Istati Membri, għandu jkun limitat għal perjodu li ma jkunx itwal minn 12-il xahar biex il-ħażniet eżistenti jkunu jistgħu jintużaw f'mhux aktar minn stagun ta' tkabbir ieħor biss.</p>

<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:397:0028:0030:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:397:0028:0030:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term ‘alachlor’. However, eur-Lex documents make use of the term “alakloru” for its English equivalent ‘alachlor’.	

<u>Term No.7</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
aldicarb	aldicarb
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> anticholinesterase pesticide in the carbamate family, used to spray crops such as potatoes <u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602875659780/1 <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida anticholinesterase fil-familja tal-karbamat, użata biex tisprejja uċuħ tar-raba' bħall-patata <u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602875659780/1
<u>Context:</u> Aldicarb is used to control insects, mites and nematodes on bananas, cotton, citrus, dry beans, grain sorghum, ornamentals, pecans, peanuts, potatoes, seed alfalfa, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, sweet potatoes and tobacco. <u>Source:</u> https://newsstand.clemson.edu/mediarelation/s/aldicarb-coming-back-to-the-agricultural-pesticide-mix/ <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Aldicarb jintuża biex jikkontrolla insetti, dud u nematodi fuq il-banana, qoton, ċitru, fażola niexfa, sorgu tal-qamħ, ornamentali, ġewża Amerikana, karawett, patata, alfalfa taż-żerriegħa, fażola tas-sojja, pitravi taz-zokkor, kannamieli, patata ħelwa u tabakk. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘aldicarb’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘aldicarb’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and too long and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.	

<u>Term No.8</u>

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
allergenic sensitization	sensitizzazzjoni allergenika
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous syndrome	
<u>Definition</u> : development of allergies to the active ingredients of pesticides	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : żvilupp ta' allergiji għall-ingredjenti attivi tal-pestiċidi
<u>Source</u> : https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/Agriculture_-_Use_of_pesticides/plant_protection_product_s#Classification_of_pesticides	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/Agriculture_-_Use_of_pesticides/plant_protection_product_s#Classification_of_pesticides
<u>Date</u> : 11/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Allergenic sensitization to pesticides can be a chronic health issue in sensitized individuals.	<u>Kuntest</u> : Is-sensitizzazzjoni allergenika għall-pestiċidi tista' tkun kwistjoni ta' saħħa kronika f'individwi sensitizzati.
<u>Source</u> : Donham Kelley, Thelin Anders, 2016, <i>Agricultural Medicine: Rural Occupational and Environmental Health, Safety, and Prevention</i> (Second Edition), pp.238, WILEY BLACKWELL	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 11/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'allergenic sensitization'. Aquilina (2006:434) lists the term "allergeniku" for the term 'allergenic'. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term "sensitizzazzjoni" for its English equivalent 'sensitization'. Therefore, the neoterm "sensitizzazzjoni allergenika" was formed adhering to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.9</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
allergic contact dermatitis	dermatite allergika
<u>Category</u> : Occupational Skin Disease	
<u>Definition</u> : red, itchy rash caused by direct contact with a substance or an allergic reaction to it	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : raxx aħmar u bil-ħakk ikkawżat minn kuntatt dirett ma' sustanza jew reazzjoni allergika għaliha
<u>Source</u> : https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/contact-dermatitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20352742	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 24/09/2020	

<p><u>Context:</u> Allergic contact dermatitis may occur in sensitive patients.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:319:0102:0105:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Dermatite allergika taf tiġġarrab minn pazjenti sensitivi.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:319:0102:0105:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> No translation in Maltese was given in IATE for this term. However, the EU sampling manual for customs and taxation authority (SAMANCTA) uses the term “dermatite allergika” in their section dedicated to occupational health and safety. Therefore the term “dermatite allergika” was chosen as it follows the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7).</p>	

<u>Term No.10</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
allergen	allergġen
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> substance that can cause an allergic reaction</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603451339936/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> sustanza li tikkawża reazzjoni allergika</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603451339936/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> The test must be carried out by use of a standardised and defined brucellosis allergen preparation that does not contain smooth lipopolysaccharide (LPS) antigen, as this may provoke non-specific inflammatory reactions or interfere with subsequent serological tests.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:352:0038:0045:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> It-test għandu jsir permezz ta' preparazzjoni standardizzata u definita ta' allergġen kontra l-brucellożi li ma jkunx fiha antiġenu ta' lipopolysaccharide (LPS) lixx, minhabba li dan jista' joħloq reazzjonijiet infjammatorji mhux speċifiċi jew ifixkel it-testijiet seroloġiċi sussegwenti.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:352:0038:0045:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “allergġen” for its English equivalent ‘allergen’. Furthermore, even Aquilina (2006:434) lists the term “allergġen” for its English equivalent ‘allergen’.</p>	

Term No.11	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
aluminium phosphide	fosfur tal-aluminju
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> highly toxic inorganic compound with the chemical formula AlP used as a wide band gap semiconductor and a fumigant	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost inorganiku tossiku hafna bil-formula kimika AlP li jintuża bħala semikonduttur tat-tip "wide band gap" u bħala fumigant
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602582807589/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602582807589/1
<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The phrase shall be assigned for plant-protection products containing ingredients which may react violently with water, such as cyanide salts or aluminium phosphide .	<u>Kuntest:</u> Din il-frażi għandha tintuża fil-każ ta' prodotti għall-protezzjoni tal-pjanti li jkollhom fihom ingredjenti li jistgħu jkollhom reazzjoni harxa mal-ilma, bħall-imlieh taċ-ċjanur jew il-fosfur tal-aluminju .
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:155:0176:0205:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:155:0176:0205:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents give the Maltese term “fosfur tal-aluminju” for the English equivalent ‘aluminium phosphide’.	

Term No.12	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
ammonia	ammonja
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> colourless gas with a characteristically pungent odour and produced by the decomposition of nitrogen compounds in animal manures	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> gass bla kulur b'riħa karatteristikament punġenti u prodott bid-dekompożizzjoni tal-komposti tan-nitroġenu fid-demel tal-annimali
<u>Source:</u> http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engine	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

er/facts/14-017.htm#3	
<u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020	
<p><u>Context:</u> Drain the crucible with suction and wash the residue on the filter successively with formic acid reagent, hot water, dilute ammonia solution, and finally cold water, draining the crucible with suction after each addition. Do not apply suction until each washing liquor has drained under gravity.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:272:0001:0064:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Laħlaħ il-fdal fibruż f'bejn wieħed u ieħor 100 ml ta' soluzzjoni ta' ammonja kiesħa waqt li tiżgura li dan il-fdal jibqa' mghaddas għal kollox fis-soluzzjoni għal 10 minuti; imbagħad laħlaħ sew bl-ilma kiesaħ. Tapplikax il-proċess ta' aspirazzjoni qabel ma kull likur tal-ħasil ikun iddrejnja bil- gravità.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:272:0001:0064:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE lists the Maltese term “ammonijaka” and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “ammonja” for its English equivalent ‘ammonia’. Aquilina (2006:436) lists two terms for ‘ammonia’: “ammonja” and “ammonijaka”. Furthermore, Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.1 A-C:35) lists the term “ammonja” and “ammunjaka”. The chemist working at the Maltese OHS Authority identified the term “ammonja” as the appropriate translation for the term ‘ammonia’. Therefore the term “ammonja” was chosen.</p>	

Term No.13	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
anhydrous ammonia	ammonja anidra
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> fertilizer which provides nitrogen to crops</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.quora.com/Why-do-farmers-spray-crops-with-NH3-anhydrous-ammonia-Is-it-safe</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> fertilizzant li jipprovdi nitroġenu lill-uċuħ tar-raba'</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Content of the national legislation: Tanks used for agricultural purposes for the distribution and application of anhydrous ammonia which were brought into service before 1 January 1992 may be equipped with external, instead of internal, safety fittings, provided they offer protection at least equivalent to the protection provided by the</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Il-kontenut tal-legiżlazzjoni nazzjonali: It-tankijiet użati fl-agrikoltura għad-distribuzzjoni u l-applikazzjoni ta' ammonja anidra li bdew jaħdmu qabel l-1 ta' Jannar 1992 jistgħu jkunu mghammra b'tagħmir ta' sikurezza esterna, minklok interna, bil-kondizzjoni li joffru protezzjoni talanqas ekwivalenti għal dik mogħtija mill-</p>

wall of the tank.	ħajt tat-tank.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:117E:0001:0045:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:117E:0001:0045:MT:PDF
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE makes use of the Maltese term “ammonijaka anidra” for the English equivalent term ‘anhydrous ammonia’. Eur-Lex documents on the other hand use the Maltese term “ammonja andra”. Aquilina (2006:436) lists two terms for ‘ammonia’: “ammonja” and “ammonijaka” and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.1 A-C:35) lists the term “ammonja” and “ammunjaka”. However, the chemist working at the Maltese OHS Authority identified the term “ammonja” as the appropriate translation for the term ‘ammonia’. Therefore the term “ammonja anidra” was chosen.</p>	

<u>Term No.14</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
anthrax	antraċe
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<p><u>Definition:</u> acute, febrile disease of virtually all warm-blooded animals caused by the bacterium <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>, also transmissible to humans</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604859461423/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> marda akuta bid-deni li tista' tghid taffettwa l-annimali kollha ta' demmhom shun, ikkawżata mill-batterju <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>, u tittrażmetti wkoll lill-bnedmin</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604859461423/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Unprocessed manure of equidae which is traded must not originate from a holding subject to animal health restrictions pertaining to glanders, vesicular stomatitis, anthrax or rabies in accordance with Article 4 (5) of Directive 90/426/EEC.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:191:0001:0099:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Demel ta' l-ekwidi mhux ipproċessat ikkummerċjalizzat m'għandux joriġina minn stabbiliment soġġett għal restrizzjonijiet ta' saħħa ta' l-annimali fir-rigward tal-glanders, l-istomatite veżikulari, l-antraċe jew ir-rabja skond l-Artikolu 4 (5) tad-Direttiva 90/426/KEE.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:191:0001:0099:MT:PDF</p>

Note: Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “antraċe” for its English equivalent ‘anthrax’. Furthermore, the term “antraċe” is based on the Italian term found in IATE *antrace*.

Term No.15	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
aphicide	afiċida
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition</u> : insecticide used against aphids	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : insettiċida użata kontra l-afidi
<u>Source</u> : https://www.lexico.com/definition/aphicide	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 08/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : The application of an aphicide to spring crops is an easy decision for some, but more and more farmers are turning away from the use of insecticides.	<u>Kuntest</u> : L-applikazzjoni ta' afiċida fuq l-uċuħ tar-rebbiegħa hija deċiżjoni faċli għal xi wħud, iżda aktar u aktar bdiewa qegħdin jinbiegħdu mill-użu ta' insettiċidi.
<u>Source</u> : https://www.agriland.ie/farming-news/tillage-management-will-you-be-applying-an-aphicide/	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 08/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘aphicide’. The Italian equivalent found in IATE for the term ‘aphicide’ is <i>aficida</i> . Thus, the Italian equivalent was used to form the Maltese term “afiċida”.	

Term No.16	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
atrazine	atrazina
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition</u> : herbicide belonging to the triazine group, widely employed and particularly in maize crops	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : erbicida li tappartjeni għall-grupp tat-triażini, użat ħafna u partikolarment fl-uċuħ tal-qamħirrum
<u>Source</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603121390823/1	<u>Sors</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603121390823/1

<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Atrazine should therefore not be included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-atrazina m'għandhiex, għalhekk, tkun inkluża fl-Anness I għad- Direttiva 91/414/KEE.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2004D0248:20040501:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2004D0248:20040501:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “atrazina” for its English equivalent ‘atrazine’. Furthermore, the term “atrazina” is based on the Italian term <i>atrazina</i> that is found in IATE.	

<u>Term No.17</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
baler <u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery	<i>magna tal-ħuxlief u tiben</i>
<u>Definition:</u> agricultural machine for making bales of hay <u>Source:</u> https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/baler <u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> magna agrikola biex tagħmel balal tal-ħuxlief <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Balers compress hay or straw into tightly packed rectangular or cylindrical bales weighing 50 to 100 pounds (22.5 to 45 kg) and tied with wire or twine. <u>Source:</u> https://www.britannica.com/technology/baler-farm-machine <u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Magni tal-ħuxlief u tiben jikkompresawhom f'balal rettangolari jew ċilindriċi ppakkjati sewwa li jiżnu bejn 50 sa 100 libbra (22.5 u 45 kg) u marbutin b'wajer jew spag. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘baler’. Aquilina (2006:455) lists the term ‘baler’ and describes it as “magna li tagħmel balal ta’ ħuxlief u tiben” (EN: hay and straw baling machine). From this definition the neoterm “magna tal-ħuxlief u tiben” was formed adhering to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.18</u>

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
basal cell carcinoma	karċinoma taċ-ċelluli bażali
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> a type of skin cancer, most commonly occurring on the face, that often invades surrounding tissue but seldom metastasizes	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> tip ta' kanċer tal-ġilda, li jseħħ l-aktar komunement fuq il-wieċ, li spiss jinvadi t-tessut tal-madwar iżda rari jagħmel metastasi
<u>Source:</u> https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/basal-cell-carcinoma/symptoms-causes/syc-20354187	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Chronic sun exposure causes wrinkling and thickening of the skin, precancerous lesions called actinic keratoses, and the skin cancers squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma .	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-espożizzjoni kroniku għax-xemx jikkawża t-tikmix u t-thaxxin tal-ġilda, leżjonijiet prekanċerużi msejha keratozi attinika, u l-ġilda tikkaniċella karċinoma taċ-ċelloli skwamużi u karċinoma taċ-ċelloli bażali .
<u>Source:</u> https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/basal-cell-carcinoma/symptoms-causes/syc-20354187	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘basal cell carcinoma’. The word ‘basal’ in Eur-Lex documents is given as “bażali” and Aquilina (2006:496) lists the word “karċinoma”. Therefore, the Maltese equivalent term for the term ‘basal cell carcinoma’ is “karċinoma taċ-ċelluli bażali”. Furthermore, this term is also listed by the European Medicines Agency (EMA).	

<u>Term No.19</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
beekeeper coverall	<i>l-ghata tal-apikultur</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> beekeeper suit that consists of long sleeves and long pants to protect the beekeeper	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> libsa tal-apikultur li tikkonsisti minn kmiem twal u qliezet twal biex tipproteġi lil min irabbi n-naħal
<u>Source:</u> http://completebeehives.com/what-do-beekeepers-wear/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Our beekeeper coveralls collection is filled with protective gear to help you stay safe when beekeeping.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-kollezzjoni tagħna tal-ghata tal-apikultur hija mimlija b'tagħmir protettiv biex tgħinek tibqa' sigur meta trabbi in-naħal.
<u>Source:</u> https://www.kelleybees.com/coveralls.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'beekeeper coverall'. Aquilina (2006:149) uses the term “ghata” to signify an object ‘that serves as a cover’. And it is precisely what a ‘beekeeper coverall’ does. That is why the neoterm “l-ghata tal-apikultur” was formed following the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.20</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
beekeepers gloves	<i>ingwanti tal-apikultur</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> special gloves made for beekeeping that are made of leather and other tough but flexible materials	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> ingwanti speċjali magħmula għat-trobbija tan-naħal li huma magħmula minn ġilda u materjali oħra iebsa iżda flessibbli
<u>Source:</u> https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Beekeeping/Gloves	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Beekeeper's gloves need to be strong, but pliable.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-ingwanti tal-apikultur jridu ikunu b'saħħithom, iżda flessibbli.
<u>Source:</u> https://protect.iu.edu/environmental-health/occupational-safety/beekeeping.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'beekeeper gloves'. Aquilina (2006:660) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:420) both makes use of the term “ingwanta” for its English equivalent ‘glove’. Thus, the neoterm “ingwanti tal-apikultur” was formed following the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.21</u>

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
beekeepers hat and veil	<i>kappell u velu tal-apikultur</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> worn over the head to protect the face from the attacks of bees	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> jintlibes fuq ras biex jipprotegi l-wiċċ mill-attakki tan-naħal
<u>Source:</u> https://www.wordnik.com/words/bee-veil	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The protective headwear covering the beekeepers head is called a hat and veil ; it consists of a hat with a wide brim, with mesh hanging down to your shoulders.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ilbies protettiv li jkopri r-ras tal-apikultur jissejjaħ kappell u velu ; tikkonsisti minn kappell bix-xifer wiesa', b'malji mdendlin sa spallejk.
<u>Source:</u> http://completebeehives.com/what-do-beekeepers-wear/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'beekeepers hat and veil'. Eur-Lex documents translate the term 'beekeeper' as "min irabbi n-naħal". Aquilina (2006:22) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.1 A-C:46) make use of the noun "apikultura" for its English equivalent 'apiculture' (which is the technical term used for beekeeping). From the noun "apikultura" the adjective "apikultur" was derived i.e. (the beekeeper). Thus, the neoterm "kappell u velu tal-apikultur" was formed as it follows the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.22</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
benzene	benzen
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> organic chemical compound with the molecular formula C ₆ H ₆	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost kimiku organiku bil-formula molekulari C ₆ H ₆
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602868548414/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602868548414/1
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The risk assessment has identified other sources of exposure of the substance to man and the environment, in particular from non-isolated benzene e.g. in petrol and other	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-valutazzjoni tar-riskju identifikat sorsi oħrajn ta' espożizzjoni għas-sustanza għall-bniedem u għall-ambjent, b'mod partikolari minn benzin mhux iżolat eż. fil-petrol

refinery products, which do not result from the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community.	u prodotti oħra tar-raffineriji, li ma jirriżultawx miċ-ċiklu tal-ħajja tas-sus- tanza prodotta jew impurtata fil-Komunità Ewropea.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:157:0001:0009:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:157:0001:0009:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents makes use of the Maltese term “benzen” for its English equivalent ‘benzene’.	

Term No.23	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
benefin	benefin
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a herbicide used for weed control on annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in the preemergent phase of life	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> erbiċida użata għall-kontroll tal-ħaxix ħażin fuq ħaxix annwali u ħaxix ħażin bil-weraq wiesa' fil-fażi preemergenti tal-ħajja
<u>Source:</u> https://www.domyown.com/benefin-c-114_464.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Many herbicides have been reported to cause contact allergy (barban, trifluralin, benefin , alachlor, propachlor, phenmedipham, paraquat), photoallergy (phenmedipham), contact allergy with depigmentation (barban, paraquat, dinoterb), and also chemical burns (diquat/ paraquat).	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ħafna erbiċidi ġew irrappurtati li jikkawżaw allergija għall-kuntatt (barban, trifluralin, benefin , alachlor, propachlor, phenmedipham, paraquat), fotoallergija (phenmedipham), allergija ta 'kuntatt bid-depigmentazzjoni (barban, paraquat, dinoterb), u wkoll ħruq kimiku (diquat / paraquat).
<u>Source:</u> Coenraads P.J. 2000, <i>Handbook of Occupational Dermatology</i> , pp.925, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘benefin’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be	

followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘benefin’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.

Term No.24	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
brucellosis	bruċellożi
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus <i>Brucella</i> that primarily affects livestock, but can also be transmitted to humans through: direct contact with secretions and excretions of infected animals, inhaling aerosolised infectious material <u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604859815223/1 <u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> marda infettiva kkawżata minn batterji tal-ġeneru <i>Brucella</i> li taffettwa primarjament il-bhejjem, iżda tista' wkoll tigi trasmessa lill-bnedmin permezz ta': kuntatt dirett ma' tnixxijiet u eskrezzjonijiet ta' annimali infettati, inalazzjoni ta' materjal infettiv ajrusolizzat <u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604859815223/1
<u>Context:</u> Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals lays down, inter alia, the conditions under which Member States or regions thereof may be recognised as being officially brucellosis -free. <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:165:0025:0027:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Id-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 91/68/KEE tat-28 ta' Jannar 1991 dwar il-kundizzjonijiet tas-saħħa tal-annimali li jirregolaw il-kummerċ intra-Komunitarju tan-nagħaġ u tal-mogħoż tistabbilixxi, <i>inter alia</i> , il-kundizzjonijiet li skonthom l-Istati Membri jew ir-reġjuni tagħhom jistgħu jiġu rikonoxxuti bħala uffiċjalment ħielsa mill-bruċellożi . <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:165:0025:0027:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “bruċellożi” for its English equivalent ‘brucellosis’. Furthermore, the term “brucellosis” is based on the Italian term found in IATE <i>brucellosi</i> .	

Term No.25

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
brush cutter	<i>ghodda għall-qtuġ taż-żbir</i>
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous machinery	
<u>Definition</u> : a machine for reducing prunings to small pieces	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : magna biex tnaqqas iż-żbir f'biċċiet żgħar
<u>Source</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603800201871/1	<u>Sors</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603800201871/1
<u>Date</u> : 09/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : agricultural/horticultural- brush cutter - the hazards are: possible noise hazard from the drive motor and cutting action, entanglement with rotating parts of motor and shaft.	<u>Kuntest</u> : agrikoltura / ortikultura- ghodda għall-qtuġ taż-żbir - il-perikli huma: possibbli periklu ta' storbju mill-mutur tas-sewqan u mill-azzjoni ta' qtuġ, taħbil ma' partijiet li jduru tal-mutur u xaft.
<u>Source</u> : Hughes Phil, Ferrett ED, 2003, 'Introduction to Health and Safety at Work', pp.181, Elsevier Butterworth Heinemann.	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 09/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : IATE does not give a Maltese term for the term 'brush cutter'. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “għodda għall-qtuġ ta' sigar salvagġi”. Although this term is not linguistically incorrect it is not accurate. Since the main task of a brush cutter is to cut/trim prunings. Both Aquilina (2006:916) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q:588) list the verb 'prune' which in Maltese is listed as “żabar” and from this term the noun “żbir” was derived. Hence, the formation of the neoterm “għodda għall-qtuġ taż-żbir” that is accurate and adheres to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.26</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
buprofezin	buprofeżin
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition</u> : insecticide and acaricide belonging to the class of chitin synthesis inhibitors	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : insettiċida u akariċida li tappartjeni għall-klassi ta' inibituri tas-sintesi ta' chitin
<u>Source</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605219260919/1	<u>Sors</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605219260919/1

<p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p> <p><u>Context:</u> The Authority communicated the additional report to the other Member States and the applicant for comments and forwarded the comments it had received to the Commission. In accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 33/2008 and at the request of the Commission, the additional report was peer reviewed by the Member States and the Authority. The Authority then presented its conclusion on buprofezin to the Commission on 21 May 2010.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:018:0038:0040:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> L-Awtorità kkomunikat ir-rapport ta' valutazzjoni lill- applikant u lill-Istati Membri kollha u bagħtet il- kummenti li waslulha lill-Kummissjoni. Skont l-Arti kolu 20(1) tar-Regolament (KE) Nru 33/2008, u fuq talba tal-Kummissjoni, ir-rapport addizzjonali saritlu reviżjoni <i>inter pares</i> mill-Istati Membri u l-Awtorità. L- Awtorità mbagħad ipprezentat il-konklużjoni tagħha dwar il-buprofezin lill-Kummissjoni fil-21 ta' Mejju 2010.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:018:0038:0040:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “buprofezin” for the term ‘buprofezin’. Furthermore, the term “buprofezin” is made use of in the Maltese Parliamentary Act for the control of pesticides (A.L. 385 ta' l-2011).</p>	

Term No.27	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>carbamate</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance</p> <p><u>Definition:</u> poisonous pesticide made from of carbamic acid (NH₂COOH)</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602360861477/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	<p>karbamat</p> <p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida velenuża magħmul mill-aċidu karbamiku (NH₂COOH)</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602360861477/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Carbonates; peroxocarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate, excluding products of 2836 20 00, 2836 40 00 and 2836 60 00</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Karbonati; perossokarbonati; ammonju karbonat kummerċjali li fih ammonju karbamat, esklużi l-prodotti ta' 2836 20 00, 2836 40 00 u 2836 60 00</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri</p>

=COM:2004:0699:FIN:EN:PDF	lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri =COM:2004:0699:FIN:EN:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘carbamate’. However, Eur-Lex documents make consistent use of the term “karbamat” for its English equivalent ‘carbamate’.	

Term No.28	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
carbaryl	<i>karbaril</i>
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a synthetic insecticide used to protect crops and in the treatment of fleas and lice	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> insettiċida sintetika użata biex tippoteġi l-għelejjel u fit-trattament tal-briegħed u l-qamel
<u>Source:</u> http://npic.orst.edu/ingred/carbaryl.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Carbaryl can produce adverse effects in humans by skin contact, inhalation or ingestion.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Karbaril jista' jipproduċi effetti ħżiena fil-bnedmin permezz ta' kuntatt mal-ġilda, inalazzjoni jew ingestjoni.
<u>Source:</u> https://www.omicsonline.org/carbaryl-a-pesticide-causes-reproductive-toxicity-in-albino-rats-2161-0681.1000126.php?aid=8447	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘carbaryl’. Thus, the neoterm “karbaril” was formed based on the Italian term <i>carbaril</i> found in IATE.	

Term No.29	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
carbofuran	karbofuran
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> highly toxic carbamate pesticide C12H15NO3 used on crops	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida karbamat tossika hafna C12H15NO3 użata fuq uċuħ tar-raba'

<p><u>Source:</u> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/carbofuran</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Commission Regulation (EU) No 520/2011 of 25 May 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benalaxyl, boscalid, buprofezin, carbofuran, carbosulfan, cypermethrin, fluopicolide, hexythiazox, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, methoxyfenozide, paraquat, prochloraz, spiroticlofen, prothioconazole and zoxamide in or on certain products(6) is to be incorporated into the Agreement.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:161:0008:0009:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Ir-Regolament tal-Kummissjoni (UE) Nru 520/2011 tal- 25 ta' Mejju 2011 li jemenda l-Annessi II u III ta' mar-Regolament (KE) Nru 396/2005 tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill dwar il-livelli massimi tar-residwi għal bena lassil, boskalid, buprofezin, karbofuran, karbosulfan, ċipermetrina, fluwopikold, eżatijażoss, indossakarb, metaflumizon, metossifenożid, parakkwat, prokloraż, spirodiklofen, protijokonażol u żossammid fi jew fuq ċerti prodotti (6) għandu jiġi inkorporat fil-Ftehim.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:161:0008:0009:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “karbofuran” for its English equivalent ‘karbofuran’.</p>	

Term No.30	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>carbetamide</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance</p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a residual herbicide for the control of certain grass weeds</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.adama.com/documents/268722/268805/crawler-label_tcm105-31898.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p>karbetamid</p> <p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> erbiċida residwa għall-kontroll ta' ċertu ħaxix ħażin</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> In accordance with Article 11e of Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 the notifier withdrew its support of the inclusion of that active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC within 2 months from receipt of the draft assessment report. Consequently, Commission Decision 2008/934/EC of 5</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Skont l-Artikolu 11e tar-Regolament (KE) Nru 1490/2002, in-notifikant irtira l-appoġġ tiegħu għall-inklużjoni ta' din is-sustanza attiva fl-Anness I mad-Direttiva 91/414/KEE fi żmien xahrejn mill-wasla tal-abbozz tar-rapport tal-valutazzjoni. Għaldaqstant, id- Deċiżjoni tal-Kummissjoni</p>

<p>December 2008 concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing these substances was adopted on the non-inclusion of carbetamide.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:104:0041:0044:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p>2008/934/KE tal-5 ta' Diċembru 2008 dwar in-noninkluzjoni ta' ċerti sustanzi attivi fl-Anness I tad-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 91/414/KEE u l-irtirar ta' awtorizzazzjonijiet għal prodotti għall-harsien tal-pjanti li fihom dawn is-sustanzi ġiet adottata għan-noninkluzjoni tal-karbetamid.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:104:0041:0044:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term 'carbetamide'. However, Eur-Lex documents make consistent use of the term "karbetamid". Therefore, the chosen term is "karbetamid".</p>	

<u>Term No.31</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
carcinogen	karċinoġen
<u>Category:</u> Hazards	
<p><u>Definition:</u> substance, radionuclide or radiation, that is an agent directly involved in the exacerbation of cancer or in the increase of its propagation</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605531114273/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> sustanza, radjunuklid jew radjazzjoni, li tkun aġent involut direttament fl-aggravar jew fiż-żieda tal-propagazzjoni tal-kanċer</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605531114273/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> These are substances which have previously been listed as carcinogen mutagen or toxic to reproduction (c/m/r) in Annex I of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances².</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2004:0638:FIN:EN:PDF</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Dawn huma sustanzi li kienu ġew imnizzla bħala karċinoġeni, mutaġeni jew tossiċi għar-riproduzzjoni (k/m/r) fl-Anness I tad-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 67/548/KEE tas-27 ta' Ġunju 1967 dwar l-approssimazzjoni tal-liġijiet, regolamenti u dispożizzjonijiet amministrattivi dwar il-klassifikazzjoni, l-ippakkjar u l-ittikkettjar ta' sustanzi perikolużi².</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2004:0638:FIN:MT:PDF</p>

<u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Aquilina (2006:496) makes use of the term “karċinoġen” for the English equivalent ‘carinogen’. Furthermore, both IATE and Eur-Lex make use of the term “karċinoġen”.	

<u>Term No.32</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
carpal tunnel syndrome	carpal tunnel syndrome
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> pressure on a nerve in your wrist that causes tingling, numbness and pain in your hand and fingers	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pressjoni fuq nerv fil-polz li tikkawża tingiż, tnemnim u uġiġh fidejk u subgħajk
<u>Source:</u> https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/carpal-tunnel-syndrome/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Carpal tunnel syndrome has been associated with certain tasks including: repetitive hand motions, awkward hand positions, strong gripping, mechanical stress on the palm, and vibration.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Carpal tunnel syndrome ġie assoċjat ma' ċerti kompiti inklużi: movimenti ripetittivi tal-idejn, pożizzjonijiet tal-idejn skomdi, qabda qawwija, stress mekkaniku fuq il-pala tal-id, u vibrazzjoni.
<u>Source:</u> https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/diseases/carpal.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘carpal tunnel syndrome’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘carpal tunnel syndrome’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.	

<u>Term No.33</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
captan	captan
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	

<p>Definition: a fungicide used on fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals</p> <p>Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/captan.pdf</p> <p>Date: 09/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: funġiċida użata fuq frott, ħxejjex u pjanti ornamentali</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: Acute (short-term) dermal exposure to captan may cause dermatitis and conjunctivitis in humans.</p> <p>Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/captan.pdf</p> <p>Date: 09/10/2020</p>	<p>Kuntest: Espożizzjoni dermali akuta (għal żmien qasir) għal captan tista' tikkawża dermatite u konguntivite fil-bnedmin.</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p>Note: Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'captan'. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. 'captan'. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.</p>	

Term No.34	
Term-EN	Term-MT
<p>ceiling occupational exposure limit value (CEV)</p> <p>Category: General terms related to OHS</p>	<p><i>valur massima tal-limitu ta' espożizzjoni fuq ix-xogħol (CEV)</i></p>
<p>Definition: maximum permissible airborne concentration of a potentially toxic substance and is a concentration that should never be exceeded in the breathing zone</p> <p>Source: https://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/safework/cis/products/safetytm/glossary.htm</p> <p>Date: 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: konċentrazzjoni massima permissibbli fl-arja ta' sustanza potenzjalment tossika u hija konċentrazzjoni li qatt ma għandha tinqabeż fiż-żona ta' teħid tan-nifs</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: This means that a worker who is exposed to a concentration higher than the CEV may suffer health effects, regardless of the duration of exposure.</p> <p>Source: https://www.safeopedia.com/definition/2208/ceiling-exposure-level-cev</p>	<p>Kuntest: Dan ifisser li haddiem li huwa espost għal konċentrazzjoni oġhla mill-CEV jista' jsufri effetti fuq is-saħħa, irrISPettivament mit-tul tal-espożizzjoni.</p>

<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS https://www.safeopedia.com/definition/2208/ceiling-exposure-level-cev
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE no Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘ceiling occupational exposure limit value (CEV)’. However, the Italian equivalent on IATE is found: <i>valore massimo del limite di esposizione professionale</i>. Therefore, from such a term, the neoterm “valur massimu tal-limitu ta’ espożizzjoni fuq ix-xogħol” was formed. Even though, such a term is not linguistically economical, its acronym acts as a valid substitute. The acronym ‘CEV’ does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.</p>	

<u>Term No.35</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chemical cartridge respirator	<i>respiratur kimiku b'żewġ filtri</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> half-mask facepiece fitted with an exhalation valve useful for exposures to certain vapors and gases of low toxicity <u>Source:</u> https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/otm/otm_viii/otm_viii_2.html <u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> maskra li tkopri l-imnieher u l-ħalq, mgħammra b'valv ta' esalazzjoni utli għal espożizzjonii għal ċerti fwar u gassijiet ta' tossiċità baxxa <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Chemical cartridge respirators use a cartridge to remove gases, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other vapors from breathing air. <u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respirator#Air-purifying_respirators <u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ir-respiratur kimiku b'żewġ filtri juża żewġ filtri mwahla mar-respiratur biex ineħħu l-gassijiet, il-komposti organiċi volatili (VOCs), u fwar ieħor mill-arja li tiehu n-nifs. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents make use of a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘chemical cartridge respirator’. The terms ‘chemical’ and ‘respirator’ were not a problem to translate into Maltese. However, it was a different story when dealing with the term ‘cartridge’. Aquilina (2006:497) uses the Maltese term “kartriġ” for the English equivalent</p>	

‘cartridge’. According to Aquilina, the meaning of the term ‘kartriġ’ is threefold. Only the third meaning is relevant to this context: a sealed container ready to be put in place for use. Nonetheless, the neoterm “respitatur kimiku b’żewġ filtri” was coined. This term follows the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7). The term “kartriġ” is not transparent because it can denote other objects. And by using the term ‘żewġ filtri’ (such a mask has in fact two filters attached to it) the term is precise since when a person hears the whole term, he or she can easily identify the object.

<u>Term No.36</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chemical resistant apron	<i>fardal reżistenti għall-kimika</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> worn over regular work clothing, offers additional protection when mixing, or applying pesticides	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> jintlibes fuq ilbies tax-xogħol regolari, joffri protezzjoni addizzjonali meta tħallat jew tapplika pesticidi
<u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Chemical-resistant apron must cover the front of the body from mid-chest to the knees.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-fardal reżistenti għall-kimika għandu jgħatti l-parti ta' quddiem tal-ġisem minn nofs sider sal-irkopptejn.
<u>Source:</u> http://pesticideresources.org/wps/definitions/ppe.html#apron	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘chemical resistant apron’. Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.1 A-C:51) and Aquilina (2006:107) make use of the term “fardal” when referring to an ‘apron’. Thus, in order to adhere to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) the neoterm “fardal reżistenti għall-kimika” was formed.	

<u>Term No.37</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chemical resistant hat	<i>kappell reżistenti għall-kimika</i>

<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> offers protection to the head and face when applying pesticides <u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf <u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> joffri protezzjoni lill-ras u lill-wiċċ meta jiġu applikati pestiċidi <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> To protect the head and neck from exposure to pesticides, wear a chemical-resistant hat . <u>Source:</u> https://nasdonline.org/1104/d000895/agricultural-pesticide-protective-equipment.html <u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Biex tipproteġi r-ras u l-ġhonq mill-espożizzjoni għall-pestiċidi, ilbes kappell reżistenti għall-kimiċi . <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘chemical resistant hat’. Thus, the creation of the neoterm “kappell reżistenti għall-kimika” was based on the literal translation of the English equivalent and on the fact that the term adheres to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

Term No.38	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chloropicrin	kloropikrin
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> colorless liquid CCl ₃ NO ₂ that causes tears and vomiting, used especially as a soil fumigant <u>Source:</u> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/chloropicrin <u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> likwidu bla kulur CCl ₃ NO ₂ li jikkawża dmugħ u rimettar, użat speċjalment bħala fumigant tal-ħamrija <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Commission Regulations (EC) No 451/2000 ⁽⁴⁾ and (EC) No 1490/2002 ⁽⁵⁾ lay down the detailed rules for the implementation of the second and third stages of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC and establish lists of active substances to be assessed, with a view to their possible inclusion in Annex I to Directive	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ir-Regolamenti tal-Kummissjoni (KE) Nru 451/2000 ⁽⁴⁾ u (KE) Nru 1490/2002 ⁽⁵⁾ jistipulaw ir-regoli dettaljati għall-implimentazzjoni tat-tieni u t-tielet stadji tal-prog ramm ta’ ħidma msemmi fl-Artikolu 8(2) tad-Direttiva 91/414/KEE u jistabbilixxu listi ta’ sustanzi attivi li għandhom jiġu vvalutati bil-ħsieb li possibbilment

91/414/EEC. These lists included chloropicrin . <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:343:0026:0027:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	jigħ inklużi fl-Anness I mad-Direttiva 91/414/KEE. Dawn il-listi kienu jinkludu l-kloropikrin . <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:343:0026:0027:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘chloropicrin’. However, Eur-Lex documents consistently use the Maltese term “kloropikrin”.	

Term No.39	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chlorpyrifos	chlorpyrifos
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> broad-spectrum organophosphate insecticide, widely used in food crop agriculture and against termites	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> insettiċida organofosfat bi spettru wiesa', użata ħafna fl-agrikoltura tal-uċuħ tal-ikel u kontra t-termini
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603120823590/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603120823590/1
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Chlorpyrifos was invented as an alternative to the pesticide DDT – which itself was a substitute for toxic lead arsenate – and has become part of a pattern known as “regrettable substitution”.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-chlorpyrifos ġie ivvintat bħala alternattiva għall-pestiċida DDT - li nnifsu kien sostitut għall-arsenat taċ-ċomb tossiku - u sar parti minn mudell magħruf bħala “regrettable substitution”.
<u>Source:</u> http://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2018/widely-used-pesticide-one-year-later/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE lists the Maltese term “klorpirifos” for its English equivalent ‘chlorpyrifos’. However, above it there is listed the English equivalent and in the term note it states: ‘Abbażi ta' deċiżjoni interna li ttieġdet dwar l-ismijiet ISO (ismijiet komuni) tal-pestiċidi u l-agrokimiċi, l-isem ta' din il-pestiċida jrid jinżamm bl-Ingliż’. (EN: Based upon an internal decision taken on the ISO (common names) of pesticides and agrochemicals, the name of the pesticide must be retained in English.) Therefore, the term is not translated and the English equivalent is used.	

Term No.40	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chronic toxicity	tossiċità kronika
Category: General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> adverse effects occurring as a result of repeated dosing with a chemical on a daily basis	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> effetti negattivi li jseħhu bħala riżultat ta' dożaġġ ripetut ma' kimika fuq bażi ta' kuljum
<u>Source:</u> https://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/safework/cis/products/safetytm/glossary.htm	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Cadmium and cadmium oxide are classified as carcinogen category 1B and aquatic acute and chronic toxicity category 1.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-kadmju u l-ossidu tal-kadmju huma kklassifikati bħala kategorija karċinoġena 1B u akut akkwatiku u tossiċità kronika tal-kategorija 1.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:134:0002:0005:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:134:0002:0005:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “tossiċità kronika” for its English equivalent ‘chronic toxicity’. Furthermore, both Aquilina (2006:509) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.1 A-C:348) make use of the term “kroniku” for its English equivalent ‘chronic’. Since the term “tossiċità” falls under the feminine category so does the term “kroniku”, hence the term “kronika” had to be used.	

Term No.41	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
chronic effect	effett kroniku
Category: General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> change that occurs in the body over a relatively long time following repeated exposure or a single over-exposure to a substance	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> bidla li sseħħ fil-ġisem fuq żmien relattivament twil wara espożizzjoni ripetuta jew espożizzjoni żejda ta' darba għal sustanza
<u>Source:</u> https://ldoh.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Glossary-for-basic-occupational-safety-and-health-English-17-11-2014.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

Date: 24/09/2020	
<p><u>Context:</u> These effects are obviously a concern in the workplace, but again, do not adequately cover the area of chronic effects, excluding, for example, blood dyscrasias (such as anemia), chronic bronchitis and liver atrophy.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1917/1917.28AppA</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Dawn l-effetti huma ovvjament ta' thassib fuq il-post tax-xogħol, iżda għal darb'oħra, ma jkopru b'mod adegwat iż-żona ta' effetti kroniċi, esklużi, per eżempju, diskraġja tad-demem (bħal anemija), bronkite kronika u atrofija tal-fwied.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both Aquilina (2006:509) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q:348) use the Maltese term “kroniku” for ‘chronic’. IATE and Eur-Lex documents also make use of the term “kroniku”. Therefore, the neoterm “effett kroniku” was formed adhering to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).</p>	

Term No.42	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>combine harvester</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery</p>	<p>magna tal-ħrit u dris</p>
<p><u>Definition:</u> machine designed for efficient harvesting of mass quantities of grain</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.agriculture.com/machinery/harvesting/the-combine-king-of-the-harvest</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> magna ddisinjata għal ħsad effiċjenti ta' kwantitajiet ta' massa ta' qamħ</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> EN 632:1995</p> <p>Agricultural machinery — Combine harvesters and forage harvesters — Safety</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:074:0004:0060:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> EN 632:1995</p> <p>Magni agrikoli — Magni tal-ħrit u d-dris u magni li jiġbru l-ħaxix għall- għalf — Sigurtà</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:074:0004:0060:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the English equivalent ‘combine harvester’. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “magna tal-ħrit u d-dris”. Furthermore, Aquilina (2006:519) also uses the transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) term “magna tal-ħrit u dris”, since such a machine simultaneously carries out two functions: it harvests and threshes the</p>	

grains.

Term No.43	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
copper sulphate	sulfat tar-ram
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definizzjoni:</u> a fungicide, algacide, root killer, and herbicide in both agriculture and non-agricultural settings	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> fungicida, alkaċida, qattiela tal-għeruq, u erbiċida kemm f'ambjenti agrikoli kif ukoll mhux agrikoli
<u>Source:</u> http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/archive/cuso4tech.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Use of copper sulphate to eliminate defects of taste or smell in the wine, up to a maximum of 1 gram per hectolitre, provided that the copper content of the wine so treated does not exceed 1 milligram per litre.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Użu tar-ram tas-sulfat għall-produzzjonita'ċertinbejjedlikuripsr,sakemmil - kontenut tas-sulfat fl-inbid hekk trattat ma jaqbiżx il-2,5 gramma għal kull litru espress bħala sulfat tal-potassju.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0712:FIN:EN:PDF	<u>Sors</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0712:FIN:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term ‘copper sulphate’. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “sulfate tar-ram”. Furthermore, even Aquilina (2006:1059) lists the term “sulfate” for its English equivalent ‘sulphate’ and lists the term “ram” (2006:532) for its English equivalent ‘copper’.	

Term No.44	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
cultivator	magna għat-tfarrik tal-hamrija
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery	
<u>Definition:</u> machine which is used to break up the earth or to remove weeds	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> magna li tintuża biex tkisser il-hamrija jew biex tneħhi l-haxix hażin

<p><u>Source:</u> https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/cultivator</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Description: Scarifiers and cultivators</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_NOM_DTL_VIEW&StrNom=PRD_2008&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&IntKey=21956000&IntCurrentPage=115&linear=yes</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Deskrizzjoni: Magni biex iħollu l-ħamrija mingħajr taqlib (scarifiers) u magni għat-tfarrik tal-ħamrija (cultivators)</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_NOM_DTL_VIEW&StrNom=PRD_2008&StrLanguageCode=MT&IntPcKey=&IntKey=21956000&IntCurrentPage=115&linear=yes</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the English equivalent ‘cultivator’. Eur-Lex documents makes use of the Maltese term “kultivaturi” (Singular: “kultivatur”). Aquilina (2006:544) gives a slightly longer yet more transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) equivalent- “magna għat-tfarrik tal-ħamrija”. Although the term “kultivatur” is linguistically correct, it is not precise and does not adhere to the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4).</p>	

Term No.45	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
cylinder mower	magna tal-ħsad bir-romblu
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery	
<u>Definition:</u> machine utilizing one or more revolving blades to cut a grass surface to an even height	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> magna li tuża waħda jew aktar xfatar li jdur biex tnaqqas wiċċ il-ħaxix sa għoli uniformi
<u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawn_mower	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Non-motorized mowers for lawns, parks, golf courses or sports grounds (such as push cylinder mowers) (excluding with the cutting device rotating in a horizontal plane) 8433 19 90 p/st S	<u>Kuntest:</u> Magni tal-ħsad mhux motorizzati għal meddjet ta ħaxix maqtuġħ, parkijiet, korsiet tal-golf jew grawnds ta l-isports (bħal ma huma magni tal-ħsad bir-romblu li jkunu mbuttati) (esklużi dawġ bl-istrument li jaqta jdur fi pjan orizzontali) 8433 19 90 p/st S
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri	

=OJ:L:2011:224:0001:0283:EN:PDF	Sors: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:224:0001:0283:MT:PDF
Date: 09/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term ‘cylinder mower’. However, Eur-Lex documents makes use of the term “magna tal-ħsad bir-romblu”. A cylinder mower has a similiar use to a mower, yet the main difference is the cylindrical shape of the machine. Hence, the addition of the term “romblu” i.e. ‘roller’ (Aquilina 2006:322).</p>	

Term No.46	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
cypermethrin	ċipermetrina
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> synthetic pyrethroid used as an insecticide in large-scale commercial agricultural applications as well as in consumer products for domestic purposes</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604772165491/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> piretrojde sintetiku użata bħala insettiċida f'applikazzjonijiet agrokummerċjali fuq skala kbira kif ukoll fi prodotti għall-konsumaturi għal skopijiet domestiċi</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604772165491/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Cypermethrin has been evaluated for use in products of product-type 18, insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods, as described in Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32018R1130&from=MT</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Iċ-ċipermetrina giet evalwata għall-użu fi prodotti tat-tip 18, insettiċidi, akariċidi u prodotti għall-kontroll ta' artropodi oħra, kif deskritt fl-Anness V tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 528/2012.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/MT/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32018R1130</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “ċipermetrina” for its English equivalent ‘cypermethrin’.</p>	

Term No.47	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>

defoliant	defoljant
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition</u> : chemical dust or spray applied to plants to cause their leaves to drop off prematurely	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : product made for agricultural purposes designed to kill or slow the growth of bacteria, viruses, and fungi
<u>Source</u> : https://www.britannica.com/science/defoliant	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 04/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : CW defoliant s, such as: Butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate (LNF); 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 93-76-5) mixed with 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 94-75-7) (Agent Orange (CAS 39277-47-9).	<u>Kuntest</u> : Defoljanti tas-CW, bħal: Butil 2-kloro-4-fluworofenoksijaċetat (LNF); 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 93-76-5) mixed with 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS 94-75-7) (Agent Orange (CAS 39277-47-9).
<u>Source</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:085:0001:0036:EN:PDF	<u>Sors</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:085:0001:0036:MT:PDF
<u>Date</u> : 04/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : IATE lists and gives a Maltese equivalent for the noun ‘defoliation’ i.e. “defoljazzjoni”, from which the adjective and term “defoljant” was chosen. Eur-Lex documents, Aquilina (2006:555) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I: 37) also make use of the term “defoljant” for its English equivalent ‘defoliant’.	

Term No.48	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
deltamethrin	deltametrina
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition</u> : a pyrethroid insecticide that kills insects on contact and through digestion	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : insettiċida piretroid li toqtol l-insetti meta jiġu f'kuntatt u permezz tad-diġestjoni
<u>Source</u> : http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/extoxnet/carbaryl-dicrotophos/deltamethrin-ext.html	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 10/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Pyrethroids are weak irritants and sensitizers, but skin contact with some pyrethroids, e.g., deltamethrin , fenvalerate , cypermethrin , used also in insecticide sprays, has been associated with	<u>Kuntest</u> : Il-piretojdi huma irritanti u sensitizzaturi dgħajfa, iżda l-kuntatt tal-ġilda ma' xi piretrojdi, eż., deltametrina , fenvalerate,

<p>symptoms such as numbness/tingling and rashes.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Coenraads P.J. 2000, <i>Handbook of Occupational Dermatology</i>, pp.926, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p>cypermethrin, użati wkoll fi sprejs insettiċidi, ġie assoċjat ma' sintomi bħal tneħħim / tingiż u raxx.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p>Note: Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'deltamethrin'. However, the neoterm "deltametrina" was formed, based on the Italian term <i>deltrametrina</i>, following the EU rule concerning the translation into Maltese of chemical terms stating that they have to follow the Italian or French model.</p>	

Term No.49	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
de Quervain's tenosynovitis	<i>it-tenosinovite ta' De Quervain</i>
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> painful wrist condition that affects the tendons on the thumb side of the wrist (the radial side)	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kundizzjoni bl-uġiġħ fil-polz li taffettwa l-għeruq fuq in-naħa tas-saba' l-kbir tal-polz (in-naħa radjali)
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604700628614/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604700628614/1
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> De Quervain's tenosynovitis , which is commonly recognized as an occupational disorder, may be precipitated by forceful gripping and turning.	<u>Kuntest:</u> It-tenosinovite ta' De Quervain , li hija komunement rikonoxxuta bħala disturb okkupazzjonali, tista' tkun preċipitata permezz ta' qbid qawwi u tidwir.
<u>Source:</u> https://www.ars.usda.gov/northeast-area/docs/safety-health-and-environmental-training/ergonomic/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'de quervain's tenosynovitis'. The Italian term on IATE for 'tenosynovitis' is <i>tenosinovite</i>. Thus, the neoterm formed is "it-tenosinovite ta' de Quervain". Furthermore, the majority of medical conditions that are named after the person who discovered it when translated into Maltese have the same structure. For example: 'alzheimer's disease' and 'huntington's disease' when translated into Maltese become: "il-marda ta' Alzheimer" and "il-marda ta' Huntington"; the name of the person never changes. Therefore, the same word structure was kept in the formation of the term "it-tenosinovite ta' de Quervain".</p>	

Term No.50	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
dermal exposure	espożizzjoni tal-ġilda
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> an estimate of the amount of substance in contact with the exposed surfaces of the skin	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> stima tal-ammont ta' sustanza f'kontatt ma' l-uċuh esposti tal-ġilda
<u>Source:</u> https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/Dermal_exposure_to_dangerous_substances	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Concerns for developmental toxicity as a consequence of dermal exposure in case of unsuitable gloves arising from production and further processing in the large-scale chemical industry.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Thassib dwar it-tossicità li tiżviluppa konsegwenza ta' espożizzjoni tal-ġilda f'każ ta' ingwanti mhux adattati kkawżata mill-produzzjoni u aktar ipproċessar fl-industrija kimika fuq skala kbira.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:034:0001:0033:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term of the term 'dermal exposure'. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of two Maltese terms: “espożizzjoni tal-ġilda” and “espożizzjoni tal-ġilda”. Aquilina (2006:611) uses the term “espożizzjoni”. Therefore, the term chosen on the basis of the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) is “espożizzjoni tal-ġilda”.	

Term No.51	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
dicamba	dikamba
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a selective herbicide used to control a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and woody plants	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> erbiċida selettiva użata biex tikkontrolla spettru wiesa' ta' haxix hażin bil-weraq wiesa' u pjanti tal-injam
<u>Source:</u>	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/archive/dicamba_tech.html <u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Furthermore, in accordance with Article 13 of that Regulation, the Commission invited the notifiers to submit comments on the draft review reports for dicamba , difenoconazole and imazaquin. <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:285:0010:0014:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Barra minn dan, skont l-Artikolu 13 ta' dak ir-Regolament, il-Kummissjoni stiednet lin-notifikaturi biex iressqu kummenti dwar l-abbozz tar-rapporti tar-reviżjoni għal dikamba , difenokonażol u imazakwin. <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:285:0010:0014:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “dikamba” for the term ‘dicamba’.	

<u>Term No.52</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
diquat <u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance <u>Definition:</u> contact herbicide that produces desiccation and defoliation most often available as the dibromide, diquat dibromide <u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602362227822/1 <u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	dikwat <u>Definizzjoni:</u> tip ta' erbiċida li tikkawża d-dessikazzjoni u d-defoljazzjoni ġeneralment disponibbli bħala d-dibromur, dibromur tad-dikwat <u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602362227822/1
<u>Context:</u> The reviews were finalised on 12 December 2000 in the format of the respective Commission review reports for amitrole, diquat , pyridate and thiabendazole. <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:069:0017:0021:EN:PDF	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ir-reviżjonijiet ġew finalizzati fit-12 ta' 'Diċembru 2000 fil-format tar-rapporti ta' reviżjoni rispettivi tal-Kummissjoni għall-amitrole, id-dikwat , il-piridat u t-thiabendazole. <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:069:0017:0021:MT:PDF

<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “dikwat” for its English equivalent ‘diquat’. Furthermore, the validity of the term “dikwat” is confirmed by the fact that it’s found on the the online thesaurus of the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA).	

Term No.53	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
disinfectant	dizinfettant
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> product made for agricultural purposes designed to kill or slow the growth of bacteria, viruses, and fungi	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> prodott magħmul għal skopijiet agrikoli ddisinjat biex joqtol jew inaqqas it-tkabbir ta' batterji, viruses, u fungi
<u>Source:</u> https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showPesticides	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidising agent used for potable water treatment, for waste water treatment, in the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, in aqua culture, in metal refining, for metal surface cleaning, as a disinfectant in agriculture and veterinary practices, for gas purification, process gas deodorisation, for bleaching and special treatments in the textile industry, in radioactive decontamination, in gas turbine cleaning and for submarine air purification.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-permanganat tal-potassju huwa agent ta' l-ossidazzjoni b'saħħtu użat għat-trattament ta' l-ilma għax-xorb, għattrattament ta' l-ilma użat, fil-manifattura ta' kimiċi u farmaċewtiċi, fl-akwakultura, fl-irfinar tal-metall, fit-tindif talwiċċ tal-metall, bħala dizinfettant fil-prattika ta' l-agrikoltura u dik veterinarja, fil-purifikazzjoni tal-gass, proċess deodorizzazzjoni tal-gass, għall-ibbliċjar u trattamenti speċjali fl-industrija tat-tessuti, fiddikontaminazzjoni tar-radjoattività, fit-tindif tat-turbini talgass u fil-purifikazzjoni ta' l-arja tas-sottomarini.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:044:0004:0011:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:044:0004:0011:EN:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese equivalent “dizinfettant” for its English equivalent ‘disinfectant’.	

<u>Term No.54</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
dusttrak monitor	<i>moniter għall-monitoraġġ tat-trab</i>
Category: PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> portable, battery-operated, laser-photometer that measures and records airborne dust concentrations	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> fotometru tal-lejżer li jingarr, li jaħdem bil-batterija u li jkejjel u jirreġistra l-koncentrazzjonijiet tat-trab fl-arja
<u>Source:</u> https://www.sgsgalson.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/TSI_DustTrak_8520.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Particulate matter in five size fractions including PM1, PM2.5, PM4, PM10, and total PM (TPM) was measured in real-time using a DustTrak monitor .	<u>Kuntest:</u> Materja partikulata f'ħames frazzjonijiet ta' daqs inklużi PM1, PM2.5, PM4, PM10, u PM totali (TPM) giet imkejla f'ħin reali bl-użu tal-moniter għall-monitoraġġ tat-trab .
<u>Source:</u> https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6950140/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE no Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'dusttrak monitor'. The translation of the term 'monitor' was not an issue since Aquilina (2006:805) uses the term "moniter" (he even lists the word "skrin" but this is used more often that not to refer specifically to a computer screen). Also, since a Maltese word does not exist for the term 'dusttrak', a neoterm had to be formed. The neoterm formed is "moniter għall-monitoraġġ tat-trab". The term "monitoraġġ" is precise and exactly defines the task of a dusttrak monitor, i.e. monitors the dust level in a particular environment. Hence, the transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) of the term "moniter għall-monitoraġġ tat-trab".	

Term No.55	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
ear-muff	kuffji tal-widnejn
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> used to protect the wearer's ears from excessive noise pollution, dust or temperature variations, especially cold and are shaped like a pair of cups	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> użat biex jipproteġi widnejn ta' min jilbishom minn tniġġis akustiku, trab jew varjazzjonijiet fit-temperatura, speċjalment keshin u għandhom forma ta' żewġ tazzi
<u>Source:</u> https://www.safeopedia.com/definition/46/earmuffs	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The reference of standard EN ISO 4869-4: 2000 'Acoustics — Hearing protectors — Part 4: Measurement of effective sound pressure levels for level-dependent sound-restoration ear-muffs (ISO/TR 4869-4: 1998)' is withdrawn from the list of harmonised standards published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ir-referenza għall-istandard EN ISO 4869-4: 2000 – “L-Akustika – Il-Protetturi tas-smiġħ – Parti 4: Kejl ta' livelli ta' pressjoni ta' hsejjes għal kuffji tal-widnejn li jibbilanċjaw il-hsejjes skont il- livell (ISO/TR 4869-4: 1998)” hija rtirata mil-lista tal-istandards armonizzati f' <i>Il-Ġurnal Uffiċjali tal-Unjoni Ewropea</i> .
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:069:0020:0020:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:069:0020:0020:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE gives no Maltese equivalent for the term 'ear muff'. On the other hand Eur-Lex documents makes use of three terms in Maltese: “kuffji tal-widnejn” (“kuffji” from the Italian word <i>cuffia</i>), “protezzjoni tal-widnejn” and ‘manxojiet għall-widnejn’ (Aquilina (2006:234) makes use of the Maltese archaic term ‘manxò’ that describes a muff i.e. ‘a soft warm cover for hands in winter’). However, such a term is not accurate since it is used in relation to the hands and not ears. That is why the term “kuffji tal-widnejn” was chosen. It adheres to the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7) and appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4). And the term “kuffja” derived from the Italian word is known in the Maltese language and describes exactly the shape of the ear muffs.	

Term No.56	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
ear-plug	tappijiet għall-widnejn

Category: PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> earplug protection worn by workers who work within hearing distance of loud machinery for long periods of time <u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earplug <u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> tappijiet tal-widna li jintlibsu minn ħaddiema li jaħdmu viċin makkinarju b'ħoss qawwi għal perjodi twal ta' żmien <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Hearing protectors - General requirements — Part 2: Ear-plugs <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2005:306:0001:0026:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Tagħmir li jipproteġi s-smiġħ – Rekwiżiti ġenerali – Parti 2: Tappijiet għall-widnejn <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2005:306:0001:0026:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘ear-plug’. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “tappijiet tal-widnejn” for the English equivalent ‘ear-plug’. Aquilina (2006:587) makes use of the Maltese term “plagg għall-widnejn” for the English equivalent ‘ear-plug’. The term chosen is “tappijiet għall-widnejn” because it follows the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4); the word “tappijiet” is more accurate since it describes the exact shape of an ear-plug.	

Term No.57	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
emission standard	standard tal-emmissjonijiet
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS <u>Definition:</u> regulatory quantitative limit value on the emission or discharge of a potentially toxic substance from a source <u>Source:</u> https://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/safework/cis/products/safetytm/glossary.htm <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> valur tal-limitu kwantitattiv regolatorju fuq l-emissjoni jew ir-rimi ta' sustanza potenzjalment tossika minn sors <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-3: Generic standards — Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments (CISPR/IEC 61000-6-3:1996)	<u>Kuntest:</u> Kompatibilità elettromanjetika (EMC) – Parti 6-3: Standards ġeneriċi – Standards tal-emissjonijiet għal ambjenti residenzjali, kummerċjali u ta' industrija ħafifa (CISPR/IEC 61000-6-3:1996)

<p><u>Source</u>:https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2007:167:0001:0016:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date</u>: 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors</u>:https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2007:167:0001:0016:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note</u>: Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “standard tal-emmissjonijiet” for its English equivalent ‘emission standard’.</p>	

<u>Term No.58</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>ergonomic hazard</p> <p>Category: General terms related to OHS</p>	<p><i>periklu ergonomiku</i></p>
<p><u>Definition</u>: hazard to health resulting from poor ergonomic design</p> <p><u>Source</u>: Hughes Phil, Ferrett ED, 2003, 'Introduction to Health and Safety at Work', pp.281, Elsevier Butterworth Heinemann.</p> <p><u>Date</u>: 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni</u>: periklu ghas-sahha li jirrizulta minn sistema ergonomika hazina</p> <p><u>Sors</u>: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context</u>: Ergonomic hazards include all sorts of motions that workers in agriculture must perform: kneeling, squatting, lifting, bending, twisting, and carrying heavy items, among others.</p> <p><u>Source</u>: https://na.bhsl.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/SM-1249-Ergonomics-in-Agriculture.pdf</p> <p><u>Date</u>: 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest</u>: Il-perikli ergonomiċi jinkludu kull xorta ta' movimenti li l-haddiema fl-agrikoltura ghandhom iwettqu: joghodu gharkopptejhom, kokka fl-art, jerfghu, jawgu, jdawru, u ggorru oggetti tqal, fost oħrajn.</p> <p><u>Sors</u>: Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note</u>: A Maltese equivalent for the term ‘ergonomic hazard’ is neither found in IATE nor Eur-Lex documents. However, IATE, Eur-Lex documents, together with Aquilina (2006:684) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q-497) use the Maltese word “periklu” for the term ‘hazard’. The neoterm “periklu ergonomiku” was formed since it follows the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7).</p>	

Term No.59	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
erysipeloid	erysipeloid
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> a localized skin infection, occasionally occurs in people who work with infected animals or process meats, poultry, fish or animal by-products	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> infezzjoni lokalizzata tal-ġilda, kultant issehh f'nies li jaħdmu ma' annimali infettati jew jipproċessaw laħmijiet, tjur, ħut jew prodotti sekondarji tal-annimali
<u>Source:</u> https://vetmed.iastate.edu/vdpam/FSVD/swine/index-diseases/erysipelas	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> People at risk of erysipeloid include fisherman, farmers, butchers, abattoir workers, veterinary surgeons and cooks.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Nies f'riskju ta' erisipeloid jinkludu sajjied, bdiewa, biċċiera, ħaddiema tal-biċċeriji, kirurgi veterinarji u koki.
<u>Source:</u> https://dermnetnz.org/topics/erysipeloid/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'erysipeloid'. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. 'erysipeloid'. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.</p>	

Term No.60	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
esfenvalerate	esfenvalerat
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> synthetic pyrethroid insecticide	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> insettiċida sintetika mill-kategorija tal-insettiċidi piretrojdi
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605220436850/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605220436850/1
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	

<p><u>Context:</u> Since the current description ‘Fenvalerate including other mixtures of constituents’ of the residue in the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC, and 90/642/EEC does not distinguish between residues arising from the use of fenvalerate and those arising from the use of esfenvalerate, it is appropriate to modify the residue definition and the maximum level to reflect the permitted continued use of esfenvalerate and the prohibition on the use of fenvalerate.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:158:0051:0075:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Peress li d-deskrizzjoni attwali 'Fenvalerat inkluz taħlitiet oħra ta' kostitwenti 'tar-residwu fl-Annessi għad-Direttivi 86/362 / KEE, 86/363 / KEE, u 90/642 / KEE ma tiddistingwix bejn residwi li jirriżultaw mill-użu ta' fenvalerat u dawk li jirriżultaw mill-użu ta' esfenvalerate, huwa xieraq li tiġi modifikata d-definizzjoni tar-residwu u l-livell massimu biex jirriflettu l-użu permess kontinwu ta' esfenvalerate u l-projbizzjoni fuq l-użu tal-fenvalerate.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:158:0051:0075:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “esfenvalerat” for the term ‘esfenvalerate’.</p>	

<u>Term No.61</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
ethylene oxide	ossidu tal-etilene
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a flammable toxic gas used as a fumigant	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> gass tossiku li jaqbad użat bħala fumigant
<u>Source:</u> https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/ethylene-oxide	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The Community industry on the other hand claimed that demand has fallen by 30%, their sales prices have fallen sharply and this decrease was higher than the decrease in price of the relevant raw material used for the production of ethanolamines, namely ethylene oxide and ammonia.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-industrija tal-Komunità mill-banda l-oħra qalet li d-domanda niżlet bi 30 %, li l-prezzijiet tal-bejgħ tagħha naqsu drastikament u li dan it-tnaqqis kien oġġla mit-tnaqqis tal-prezz tal-materja prima rilevanti użata għall-produzzjoni taletanolamini, jiġifieri l-ossidu tal-etilene u l-ammonja.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-	

lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0697:FIN:EN:PDF	Sors: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0697:FIN:MT:PDF
Date: 09/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term ‘ethylene oxide’. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of three Maltese terms: “ossidu tal-etiline”, “ossidu tal-etilen” and “ossidu tal-etilene” (based on the Italian word confirmed by IATE <i>etilene</i>). Aquilina (2006:605) list the term “etilene” for its English equivalent ‘ethylene’. Furthermore, the online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) makes use of the term “ossidu tal-etilen”. However, the EU guidelines for chemical terms in Maltese state that translations of chemical terms have to be based on the Italian or French terms found in IATE. Therefore, the term chosen is “ossidu tal-etilene”.</p>	

Term No.62	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
face shield	tarka tal-wiċċ
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<p><u>Definition:</u> personal protective equipment device used by many workers for protection of the facial area and associated mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth) from splashes, sprays, and spatter of body fluids</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601462831032/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> apparat ta' tagħmir protettiv personali li jintuża minn ħafna ħaddiema għall-protezzjoni taż-żona tal-wiċċ u l-membrani mukożi assoċjati miegħu (l-għajnejn, l-immieher, il-ħalq) minn titjir tal-fluwidi tal-ġisem, sprays u titjir ieħor</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601462831032/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Face shields protect against dusts and potential splashes or sprays of hazardous liquids but will not provide adequate protection against impact hazards.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3151.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Tarka tal-wiċċ tipproteġi kontra trabijiet u tixrid potenzjali jew sprejs ta' likwidi perikolużi iżda mhux se jipprovdu protezzjoni adegwata kontra perikli ta' impatt.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE gives two translations for the term ‘face shield’: “tarka tal-wiċċ” and “protezzjoni tal-wiċċ”. The two Eur-Lex documents that mention the term ‘face shield’ (COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 453/2010 & COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2004/66/EC</p>	

) use the Maltese equivalent: “maskra għall-wiċċ” and “maskra ta’ protezzjoni tal-wiċċ”. Aquilina (2006:367) makes use of the term “tarka” to refer to the term ‘shield’. The term chosen is “tarka tal-wiċċ” since it adheres to the principle of linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7) and that of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2). Furthermore, the term “tarka” is precise since the shape of this PPE is that of a shield that covers the face.

Term No.63	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
fertilizer	fertilizzant
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> chemical substance supplied to the crops to increase their productivity	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> sustanza kimika fornita lill-uċuħ biex tiżdied il-produttività tagħhom
<u>Source:</u> https://byjus.com/biology/fertilizers/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The competent authority should also be permitted to allow it to be used for other purposes, such as fertiliser , or treated or disposed of in another way, such as in a biogas or a composting plant which is not approved in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-awtorità kompetenti għandha tithalla wkoll li jintuża għal għanijiet oħra, bħal fertilizzant , jew trattat jew mormi b’xi mod ieħor, bħal bijogaas jew impjant fejn isir il-kompost li mhuwiex approvat skond l-Artikolu 15 tar-Regolament (KE) Nru 1774/2002.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:032:0013:0014:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:330M:0090:0091:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE, Eur-Lex documents and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:273) make use of the Maltese term “fertilizzant” for its English equivalent ‘fertilizer’. Aquilina (2006:621) also lists the term “fertilizzant”, but adds another two terms: “demel” (its English and most used equivalent is the term ‘manure’, however the term “demel” is one of the different fertilizers that exist) and “fertilizzatur”. The term chosen was therefore “fertilizzant” since it adheres to the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4), linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7) and consistency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.3).	
Term No.64	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
fibrous dust	trab fibruż

Category: Hazardous Substance	
<p>Definition: dust particles for which the ratio of length (l) to diameter (d) is larger than 3:1, the length is larger than 5 µm and the diameter less than 3 µm</p> <p>Source: https://nanozen.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/About-Aerosols.pdf</p> <p>Date: 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: particelli tat-trab li għalihom il-proporzjon tat-tul (l) mad-dijametru (d) huwa akbar minn 3: 1, it-tul huwa akbar minn 5 µm u d-dijametru inqas minn 3 µm</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: Nearly odourless, white to yellowish fibrous or granular powder.</p> <p>Source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:044:0062:0078:EN:PDF</p> <p>Date: 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Kuntest: Trab fibruż jew granulari ta' kulur abjad li jagħti fl-isfar, kważi bla riha.</p> <p>Sors: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:044:0062:0078:MT:PDF</p>
<p>Note: IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'fibrous dust'. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of the term "trab fibruż". Also, Aquilina (2006:622) lists 'fibrous' in Maltese as "fibruż".</p>	

Term No.65	
Term-EN	Term-MT
<p>fixed guard</p> <p>Category: PPE</p>	<p>lqugh imqabbad mal-makkinarju</p>
<p>Definition: a guard which prevents all access to the dangerous part from all angles and during all operations, which is firmly installed</p> <p>Source: https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603801409743/1</p> <p>Date: 09/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: lqugh li jipprevjeni kull aċċess għall-parti perikoluża mill-angoli kollha u matul l-operazzjonijiet kollha, li huwa installat sew</p> <p>Sors: https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603801409743/1</p>
<p>Context: On the side of the self-propelled machinery (or tractor), the power take-off to which the removable mechanical transmission device is attached must be protected either by a fixed guard and linked to the self-propelled machinery (or tractor) or by any other device offering equivalent</p>	<p>Kuntest: Fuq in-naħa tal-makkinarju li jaħdem waħdu (jew trattur), il-power take-off li miegħu ikun imwaħħal il-mezz li jista' jitneħħa tat-trasmissjoni mekkanika għandu jkun protett jew minn mezz ta' lqugh imqabbad mal-makkinarju li jaħdem waħdu (jew trattur) jew minn kwalunkwe</p>

<p>protection.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:157:0024:0086:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p>mezz ieħor li joffri protezzjoni ekwivalenti.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:157:0024:0086:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese term for the term ‘fixed guard’. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “lqugh imqabba mal-makkinarju”. Although this term is quite lengthy it is transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and precise. The Italian equivalent for ‘fixed guard’ given by IATE is <i>protezione fissa</i>. However, trying to translate that term and find a suitable/transparent term in Maltese would be futile since it would result in a term that is too general and would not adhere to the principle of transparency.</p>	

Term No.66	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
fluazinam	fluważinam
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a broad-spectrum fungicide used in agriculture	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> funġiċida bi spettru wiesa' użata fl-agrikoltura
<u>Source:</u> https://www.definitions.net/definition/fluazinam	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Contest:</u> COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/1822 of 13 October 2016 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acclonifen, deltamethrin, fluazinam , methomyl, sulcotrione and thiodicarb in or on certain products.	<u>Kuntest:</u> REGOLAMENTO (UE) 2016/1822 tat-13 ta' Ottubru 2016 li jemenda l-Annessi II, III u V tar-Regolament (KE) Nru 396/2005 tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill fir-rigward tal-livelli massimi ta' residwi għal acclonifen, deltamethrin, fluważinam , methomyl, sulcotrione u thiodicarb f' jew fuq ċerti prodotti.
<u>Source:</u> https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/26346687/85101_R4BP_ES-0002481-0000_PAR_Public.pdf/87808a81-9a9d-d691-9b9e-f550a1c7304e	<u>Sors:</u> https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/26346687/85101_R4BP_ES-0002481-0000_PAR_Public.pdf/87808a81-9a9d-d691-9b9e-f550a1c7304e

Date: 10/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE makes use of the Maltese term “fluważinam” for its English equivalent ‘fluazinam’. Furthermore, the <i>European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)</i> makes use of the same term i.e. “fluważinam” in an article written in Maltese about this fungicide.</p>	

Term No.67	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
folliculitis	<i>follikulite</i>
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<p><u>Definition:</u> a common skin condition in which hair follicles become inflamed due to a bacterial or fungal infection</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/folliculitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20361634</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> kundizzjoni komuni tal-ġilda li fiha l-follikuli tax-xagħar isiru infjammati minhabba infezzjoni batterika jew fungali</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Farmworkers experience high levels of inflammatory skin disease (57.2%) including acne, folliculitis, and contact dermatitis.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18075016/</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Il-ħaddiema tal-biedja jesperjenzaw livelli għoljin ta' mard infjammatorju tal-ġilda (57.2%) inkluż akne, follikulite, u dermatite tal-kuntatt.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘folliculitis’. The formation of the neoterm “follikulite” was based on the term “follikulu” Aquilina (2006:633) meaning ‘follicle’. The term “follikulite” is precise and adheres to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).</p>	

Term No.68	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
fumigation	fumigazzjoni
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> pest control method in which a pesticide gas or vapor is released into the air or injected into the soil to kill or eliminate</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> metodu ta' kontroll tal-pesti fejn gass tal-pestiċidi jew fwar jiġi rilaxxat fl-arja jew injettat fil-ħamrija biex joqtol jew</p>

pests	jelimina l-pesti
<u>Source:</u> https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showpesticideFumigants	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> This certificate shall indicate the botanical name of the genus or the species, the number of logs in the consignment and the fumigation batch identification marks referred to in 4, without prejudice to the information required under the section related to disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Iċ-ċertifikat għandu jindika l-isem botaniku tal-genus jew l-ispeċi, in-numru ta' zżuk fil-konsenja u l-marki ta' l-identifikazzjoni tal-lott għall-fumigazzjoni msemmija f'Nru 4, bla ħsara għall-informazzjoni meħtieġa skond it-taqsimha dwar id-disinfestazzjoni u/jew it-trattament ta' disinfezzjoni.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:114:0014:0019:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:114:0014:0019:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese equivalent for the term 'fumigation'. However, Eur-Lex documents together with Aquilina (2006:645) make use of the term "fumigazzjoni".	

Term No.69	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
fungicide	fungiċida
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> pesticide that kills or prevents the growth of fungi and their spores	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida li toqtol jew tipprevjeni t-tkabbir tal-fungi u l-ispori tagħhom
<u>Source:</u> http://www.npic.orst.edu/ingred/ptype/fungicide.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> By Council Directive 2009/82/EC (2) tetraconazole was included as active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/CEE for use as a fungicide .	<u>Kuntest:</u> Bis-saħħa tad-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 2009/82/KE it-tetraconazole kienet inkluża bħala sustanza attiva fl-Anness I tad-Direttiva 91/414/KEE għall-użu bħala fungiċida .
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:313:0010:0011:MT:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:313:0010:0011:MT:PDF

=OJ:L:2010:313:0010:0011:EN:PDF	
Date: 02/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents, together with Aquilina (2006:646) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:373) make use of the term “fungicida” for its English equivalent ‘fungicide’.</p>	

Term No.70	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
gas detection monitor	<i>moniter għall-monitoraġġ tal-gass</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<p><u>Definition:</u> device used to monitor and alert employees of the presence of toxic and combustible gases as well as oxygen-deficient environments</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.safeopedia.com/definition/902/gas-monitors</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> apparat użat biex jimmonitorja u javża lill-impjegati bil-preżenza ta' gassijiet tossiċi u kombustibbli kif ukoll ambjenti b'nuqqas ta' ossiġenu</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> When purchasing a gas detection monitor, note whether the unit can be calibrated at the farm or has to be serviced.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/facts/14-017.htm#3</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Meta tixtri monitor għall-monitoraġġ tal -gass, għati kas jekk l-unità tistax tiġi kkalibrata fir-razzett jew trid tiġi sservjata.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘gas detection monitor’. For the term ‘monitor’, Aquilina (2006:805) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q:246) makes use of the Maltese term “moniter”. Aquilina (2006:562) lists the noun ‘detector’ and its Maltese equivalent “ditekter”. In order to adhere to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) the neoterm “moniter għall-monitoraġġ tal-gass” (dervied from the term “tagħmir ta’ monitoraġġ tal-gass” on the SAMANCTA website). Another neoterm that could have been formed is “diktektekter tal-gass”. However, such a term wouldn’t have followed the principles of transparency and appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) since the important word “moniter” wouldn’t be included. Hence why a longer yet precise term was chosen i.e. “moniter li jsib il-gass”.</p>	

Term No.71	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>

glyphosate	glifosat
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition</u> : a broad spectrum, nonselective herbicide that is applied as a post emergent spray to actively growing vegetation	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : erbiċida nonselettiv bi spettu wiesa' li tiġi applikata b'hala sprej wara li l-veġetazzjoni tkun ġà bdiet tikber b'mod attiv
<u>Source</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603120675800/1	<u>Sors</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603120675800/1
<u>Date</u> : 07/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Accordingly, the Commission, after consultation of the Advisory Committee, the Commission initiated, by a notice published in the Official Journal of the European Union , an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into the European Union of glyphosate currently falls within CN codes ex 2931 00 99 and ex 3808 93 27 and originating in the People's Republic of China.	<u>Kuntest</u> : Għaldaqstant, wara li kkonsultat il-Kumitat Konsultattiv, il-Kummissjoni tat bidu, permezz ta' avviż ippubblikat f'Il-Ġurnal Uffiċjali tal-Unjoni Ewropea , għal proċediment antidumping li jikkonċerna importazzjonijiet fl-Unjoni Ewropea ta' glifosat li attwalment jaqgħu taħt il-kodiċijiet tan-NM ex 2931 00 99 u ex 3808 93 27 u li joriginaw mir-Repubblika Popolari taċ-Ċina.
<u>Source</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0684:FIN:EN:PDF	<u>Sors</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0684:FIN:MT:PDF
<u>Date</u> : 07/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : IATE makes use of the Maltese term “glifosat” for its English equivalent ‘glyphosate’. Furthermore, the <i>European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)</i> makes use of the same term i.e. “glifosat” in an article written in Maltese about this pesticide.	

<u>Term No.72</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
grain dust	trab taż-żrieragħ
Category: Hazardous Substance	
Definition: dust produced from the harvesting, drying, handling, storage or processing of barley, wheat, oats, maize or rye	Definizzjoni: trab prodott mill-ħsad, tnixxif, immaniġġjar, ħażna jew ipproċessar ta' xghir, qamħ, ħafur, qamħirrum jew segala
Source: https://www.hse.gov.uk/agriculture/topics/grain-dust.htm	Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
Date: 07/10/2020	
Context: Grain dust can cause asthma and other diseases when breathed in.	Kuntest: It-trab taż-żrieragħ jista' jikkawża l-ażżma u mard ieħor meta jieħu n-nifs 'il ġewwa.
Source: https://www.hse.gov.uk/cosHH/industry/agriculture.htm	Sors: Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
Date: 07/10/2020	
Note: Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘grain dust’. The online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) makes use of the term “trab taż-żerriegħa tal-qamħ”. Aquilina (2006:666) defines the term ‘grain’ “żerriegħa waħda minn dawn iż-żrieragħ (qamħa, rossa, ħabba)” (EN: one seed out of these three (wheat, rice, grain). To a certain extent the term “trab taż-żerriegħa tal-qamħ” is not one hundred percent accurate because it only takes into account one of the three types of grain in its definition. For this reason the term “trab taż-żrieragħ” was chosen since as it follows the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.73</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS)	sindromu tal-vibrazzjoni tal-id u d-driegħ (HAVS)
Category: Occupational disease	
Definition: a disorder resulting from prolonged exposure to vibration, specifically to the hands and forearms while using vibrating tools	Definizzjoni: disturb li jirriżulta minn espożizzjoni fit-tul għall-vibrazzjoni, speċifikament għall-idejn u d-dirgħajn waqt li tuża għodda li tivvibra
Source: https://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=19713	Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
Date: 09/10/2020	

<p><u>Context:</u> Construction work also exposes workers to a wide range of health problems: from asbestosis to back pain; hand—arm vibration syndrome to cement burns.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/e-fact-54-safe-maintenance-portable-tools-construction</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Ix-xogħol ta' kostruzzjoni jesponi wkoll lill-haddiema għal numru kbir ta' problemi ta' saħħa li jvarjaw mill-asbestożi għall-uġigh fid-dahar, sindromu tal-vibrazzjoni tal-id u d-driegħ, għal ħruq ikkawżat mis-siment.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/e-fact-54-safe-maintenance-portable-tools-construction</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term 'hand-arm vibration syndrome'. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of the words 'hand-arm vibration', translated into Maltese: "vibrazzjoni mill-id għad-driegħ". However, the online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) makes use of the term "sindromu tal-vibrazzjoni tal-id u d-driegħ". Therefore this term was chosen since it also adheres to the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2). Furthermore, the acronym 'HAVS' does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.</p>	

Term No.74	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
herbicide	erbiċida
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> chemical used for killing or inhibiting the growth of unwanted plants	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kimika użata għall-qtil jew l-inibizzjoni tat-tkabbir ta' pjanti mhux mixtieqa
<u>Source:</u> https://www.britannica.com/science/herbicide	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> By Commission Directive 2009/77/EC ⁽²⁾ triflusaluron was included as active substance in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽³⁾ for uses as a herbicide in application on sugar and fodder beet at a maximum application rate of 60	<u>Kuntest:</u> Permezz tad-Direttiva tal-Kummissjoni 2009/77/KE it- triflusaluron giet inkluża bħala sustanza attiva fl-Anness I mad-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 91/414/KEE għall-użu bħala erbiċida fuq il-pitravi zokkrija u l-pitravi tal-għalf b'rata massima ta' applikazzjoni ta' 60 g/ha kull tielet sena biss

g/ha only every third year on the same field.	fl-istess għalqa.
<u>Source</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:095:0007:0008:EN:PDF	<u>Sors</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:095:0007:0008:MT:PDF
<u>Date</u> : 04/10/2020	
Note: Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents, together with Aquilina (2006:689) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:516) make use of the term “erbicida” for its English equivalent term ‘herbicide’.	

Term No.75	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
HEPA filter	filtru HEPA
<u>Category</u> : General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition</u> : air filter that is capable of filtering out particles of 0.3 microns or less, such as bacteria	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : filtru tal-arja li kapaċi jiffiltra partiċelli ta' 0.3 mikroni jew inqas, bħal batterji
<u>Source</u> : https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_161135.pdf	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 30/09/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Where viruses which are not retained by HEPA filters are used, extra requirements will be necessary for extract air.	<u>Kuntest</u> : Meta jintużaw virus li ma jinqabdux mill-filtri HEPA , huma meħtieġa rekwiżiti żejda għall-arja estratta.
<u>Source</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0041&qid=1612438439443	<u>Sors</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/MT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009L0041&qid=1612438439443&from=EN
<u>Date</u> : 30/09/2020	
<u>Note</u> : IATE gives two possible equivalents in Maltese for the term ‘HEPA Filter’: the shorter version (the term uses the acronym) “filtru HEPA” and the longer version (explains what HEPA stands for) “filtru tal-arja partikolata effiċjenti ħafna”. On the other hand, Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “filtru HEPA”. The term “filtru HEPA” was chosen instead of “filtru tal-arja partikolata effiċjenti ħafna”, because it follows the principles of linguistic	

economy (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.5) transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and derivability and compoundability (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.6).

Term No.76	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
hydrogen sulphide	sulfid tal-idroġenu
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> colourless gas with the formula H ₂ S which has the characteristic foul odor of rotten eggs	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost kimiku bil-formula H ₂ S li huwa gass mingħajr kulur b'riħa tinten tipika ta' bajd immuffat
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601917351389/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601917351389/1
<u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> A complex combination of hydrocarbons that is used as the feed into the Girbatol unit to remove hydrogen sulfide .	<u>Kuntest:</u> Taħlita kumplessa ta' idrokarboni li hija wżata bħala alimentazzjoni ta' unità ta' Gibratol biex jitneħħa s-sulfidu tal-idroġenu .
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:033:0028:0081:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:033:0028:0081:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese equivalent for the term 'hydrogen sulphide'. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term "sulfid tal-idroġenu". IATE lists the term "sulfur" for its English equivalent 'sulphide'. Eur-Lex documents and Aquilina (2006:1059) refer to 'sulphide' in Maltese as "sulfid". The online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) makes use of the term "sulfur tal-idroġenu". However, the chemist working at the Maltese OHS Authority identified the term "sulfid" as the appropriate translation for the term 'sulphide'. Therefore the term "sulfid tal-idroġenu" was chosen.	

Term No.77	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
hypersensitivity pneumonitis	pulmonite ta' ipersensittività
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous disease	
<u>Definition:</u> pneumoconiosis resulting from	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pnevmokonjosi li tirriżulta

<p>hypersensitivity due to repeated inhalation of organic dust, which is usually specified according to occupational exposure</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://osha.europa.eu/mt/tools-and-resources/eu-osha-thesaurus/term/62167e</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p>minn ipersensittività minħabba inalazzjoni ripetuta ta' trab organiku, li hi normalment speċifikata skont espożizzjoni okkupazzjonali</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> If you work in certain occupations, then you might be at an increased risk of developing hypersensitivity pneumonitis, this includes: farmers, bird breeders and poultry handlers, veterinary workers and animal handlers, grain and flour processors, woodworkers and workers in some chemical and electronics industries.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.lung.org/lung-health-diseases/lung-disease-lookup/hypersensitivity-pneumonitis/learn-about-hypersensitivity</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Jekk taħdem f'ċerti okkupazzjonijiet, allura tista' tkun f'riskju akbar li tiżviluppa pnewmonite ta' ipersensittività, dan jinkludi: bdiewa, dawk li jrabbu l-ghasafar u dawk li jieħdu ħsieb it-tjur, ħaddiema veterinarji u dawk li jieħdu ħsieb l-annimali, proċessuri tal-qamħ u d-dqiq, ħaddiema tal-injam u ħaddiema f'xi kimika u elettronika industrij.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'hypersensitivity pneumonitis'. However, the online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) lists the term "pulmonite ta' ipersensittività". Furthermore, the term "pulmonite" is derived from the Italian word found in IATE <i>polmonite</i>.</p>	

Term No.78	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
infectious agent	aġent infettiv
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> term that is generally used to describe and encompass any material that can cause an infection that can lead to a disease</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.cpp.edu/ehs/portals/biosafety/agents/infectious.shtml</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> terminu li ġeneralment jintuża biex jiddeskrivi u jinkludi kwalunkwe materjal li jista' jikkawża infezzjoni li tista' twassal għal marda</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<u>Context:</u> When the official veterinarian, while carrying out ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection or any other inspection	<u>Kuntest:</u> Jekk, waqt li jkun qiegħed iwettaq spezzjoni ta' qabel jew ta' wara l-mewt, jew kwalunkwe attività ta' spezzjoni oħra, il-

<p>activity, suspects the presence of an infectious agent mentioned on OIE List A or, where appropriate, OIE List B, the official veterinarian must immediately notify the competent authority and both must take all necessary measures and precautions to prevent the possible spread of the infectious agent in accordance with applicable Community legislation.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:139:0206:0320:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p>veterinarju uffiċjali jissuspetta li jkun hemm aġent infettiv ta' mard tal-annimali li dwaru hemm stipulati r-regoli li jikkonċernaw is-saħħa tal-annimali fil-leġiżlazzjoni tal-Unjoni, dan għandu jinnotifika kif jixraq lill-awtorità kompetenti u t-tnejn li huma għandhom jieħdu l-miżuri u l-prekawzjonijiet kollha meħtieġa skont il-leġiżlazzjoni tal-Unjoni biex jipprevjenu t-tixrid possibbli tal-aġent infettiv.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:139:0206:0320:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE lists the Maltese term “aġent infettiv” for its English equivalent ‘infectious agent’. Eur-Lex documents makes use of both “aġent infettiv” and “aġent li jinfetta”. Eventhough both term are linguistically correct and transparent, the term “aġent infettiv” is preferred over “aġent li jinfetta” since the former adheres to the principle of linguistic economy (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.5).</p>	

Term No.79	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
insecticide	insettiċida
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Defintion:</u> any toxic substance used to kill insects that infest cultivated plants	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kwalunkwe sustanza tossika użata biex toqtol insetti li jinfestaw pjanti kkultivati
<u>Source:</u> https://www.britannica.com/technology/insecticide	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Only uses as insecticide , rodenticide, talpicide and leporicide in the form of ready-to-use aluminium phosphide containing products may be authorised.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Jistghu jiġu awtorizzati biss użi bħala insettiċida , rodenti ċida, talpiċida jew leporiċida fil-forma ta' prodotti lesti għall-użu li fihom aluminium phosphide.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:312:0055:0055:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:312:0055:0055:MT:PDF

	=OJ:L:2009:312:0055:0055:MT:PDF
Date: 04/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘insecticide’. However, Eur-Lex documents, Aquilina (2006:723) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:623) make use of the term “insettiċida”.</p>	

Term No.80	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
integrated pest management (IPM)	ġestjoni integrata tal-organizmi ta’ hsara (IPM)
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<p><u>Definition:</u> careful consideration of all available plant protection methods and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/sustainable_use_pesticides/ipm_en</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> konsiderazzjoni bir-reqqa tal-metodi kollha disponibbli għall-protezzjoni tal-pjanti u integrazzjoni sussegwenti ta’ miżuri xierqa li jiskoraġġixxu l-iżvilupp ta’ popolazzjonijiet ta’ organizmi li huma ta’ hsara</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Mandatory measures shall be established through a framework directive for Union action and thereafter implemented in order to achieve the sustainable professional use of biocidal products including the introduction of National Action Plans, integrated pest management, risk-reduction measures and the promotion of alternatives.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:050E:0073:0208:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Miżuri mandatorji għandhom jiġu stabbiliti permezz ta’ direttiva qafas għal Azzjoni tal-Unjoni u wara dawn għandhom jiġu implimentati bil-għan li jintlaħaq użu professjonali sostenibbli tal-prodotti bijoċi dali, li jinkludi l-introduzzjoni ta’ Pjanijiet ta’ Azzjoni Nazzjonali, ġestjoni integrata tal-organizmi ta’ hsara, miżuri tat-tnaqqis tar-riskju u l-promozzjoni ta’ alternattivi.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:050E:0073:0208:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> The term ‘integrated pest management’ is translated as “ġestjoni integrata tal-pesti” and “ġestjoni integrata tal-organizmi ta’ hsara” on IATE. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “ġestjoni integrata tal-organizmi ta’ hsara”. Also, Aquilina (2006:874) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q:458) do not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘pest’, they leave it as it is. Thus, the term chosen is “ġestjoni integrata tal-organizmi ta’ hsara”. Firstly</p>	

because the equivalent for the term ‘pest’ i.e. “organizmi ta’ ħsara” describes in a precise manner the meaning of a pest (and the plural of ‘pest’ in Maltese is “pesti” which in English means ‘plagues’ and thus might cause confusion if used). Secondly, the term complies with the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2). The acronym ‘IPM’ does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.

<u>Term No.81</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
irritant contact dermatitis	dermatite irritanti
Category: Occupational Skin Disease	
Definition: irritating and inflammatory skin reaction to a foreign substance Source: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3667697/ Date: 24/09/2020	Definizzjoni: reazzjoni irritanti u infjammatorja tal-ġilda għal sustanza barranija Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
Context: Irritant contact dermatitis occurs when chemicals or physical agents damage the surface of the skin faster than the skin can repair the damage. Source: https://dermnetnz.org/topics/irritant-contact-dermatitis/ Date: 24/09/2020	Kuntest: Dermatite irritanti ssehh meta kimiċi jew aġenti fiżiċi jagħmlu ħsara lill-wieċ tal-ġilda aktar malajr milli l-ġilda tista' ttranga l-ħsara. Sors: Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
Note: No translation in Maltese was given in IATE for this term. The Eur-Lex documents do not specifically mention 'irritant contact dermatitis'. What is mentioned is the term 'contact dermatitis' for which the Maltese equivalent used is “dermatite tal-kuntatt”. Both Aquilina (2006:560) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:55) use the term “dermatite”. When dealing with the word 'irritant', again both Aquilina (2006:732) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:653) use the term “irritant” and specify in its meaning that it refers to something that causes irritation of the skin/body. However, the EU sampling manual for customs and taxation authority (SAMANCTA) uses the term “dermatite irritanti” in their section dedicated to occupational health and safety. Therefore the term “dermatite irritanti” was chosen as it follows the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7).	

Term No.82	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
lateral epicondylitis	<i>epikondilite laterali</i>
<u>Category</u> : Occupational disease	
<u>Definition</u> : inflammation of the tendons of the elbow (epicondylitis) caused by overuse of the muscles of the forearm	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : infjammazzjoni tal-għeruq tal-minkeb (epikondilite) ikkawżata mill-użu żejjed tal-muskoli tad-driegħ
<u>Source</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604353085977/1	<u>Sors</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604353085977/1
<u>Date</u> : 10/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Lateral epicondylitis was related to force and posture, and to the combinations of force, posture, and repetition.	<u>Kuntest</u> : L-epikondilite laterali kienet relatata mal-forza u l-qagħda, u mal-kombinazzjonijiet ta' forza, qagħda u ripetizzjoni.
<u>Source</u> : https://www.acc.co.nz/assets/research/001bf63b3e/work-risk-lateral-epicondylitis.pdf	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 10/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'epicondylitis laterali'. Thus, a neoterm had to be formed: "epikondilite laterali". This term was formed on the basis of the Italian word found in IATE <i>epikondilite</i> .	

Term No.83	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
leptospirosis	leptospirozi
<u>Category</u> : Occupational disease	
<u>Definition</u> : an infectious disease transmitted to humans from of horses, dogs, swine, and other animals	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : marda infettiva trasmessa lill-bnedmin minn żwiemel, klieb, ħnieżer, u annimali oħra
<u>Source</u> : https://www.dictionary.com/browse/leptospirosis	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 11/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Detection of classical swine fever	<u>Kuntest</u> : L-iskoperta tad-deni klassiku tal-

<p>may be particularly difficult in breeding pig holdings, as the course of the infection may be very mild and may be confused with many other pathological conditions. Reduced fertility and abortions can be caused by classical swine fever virus as well as parvovirus infection, PRRS, leptospirosis, and Aujeszky's disease.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:039:0071:0088:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p>ħnieżer tista' tkun partikolarment diffiċli fl-azjendi tal-majjali għat-tgħammir, minħabba li l-kors tal-infezzjoni jista' jkun ħafif ħafna u jista' jkun konfuż ma 'ħafna kundizzjonijiet patoloġiċi oħra. Il-fertilità mnaqqsa u l-abort jistgħu jkunu kkawżati mill-virus tad-deni klassiku tal-majjali kif ukoll mill-infezzjoni tal-parvovirus, PRRS, leptospirozi, u l-marda Aujeszky's.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:039:0071:0088:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term 'leptospirosis'. However, Eur-Lex documents and the online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) make use of the term "leptospirozi".</p>	

Term No.84	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
magnesium phosphide	fosfur tal-magjeżju
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> fumigant used to control insects and rodents	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> fumigant użat biex jikkontrolla l-insetti u l-annimali gerriema
<u>Source:</u> https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/0025fact.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Commission Directive 2010/7/EU of 9 February 2010 amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include magnesium phosphide releasing phosphine as an active substance in Annex I thereto is to be incorporated into the Agreement.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Id-Direttiva tal-Kummissjoni 2010/7/KE tad-9 ta' Frar 2010 li temenda d-Direttiva 98/8/KE tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill biex tinkludi l-fosfur tal-manjeżju li jirrilaxxa l-fosfin bħala sustanza attiva fl-Anness I tagħha għandha tiġi inkorporata fil-Ftehim.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:085:0011:0012:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:085:0011:0012:MT:PDF

<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “fosfur tal-majeżju” for the English equivalent ‘magnesium phosphide’.	

<u>Term No.85</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
malignant melanoma	kanċer tal-melanoma
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> a serious form of skin cancer that begins in cells known as melanocytes	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> forma serja ta' kanċer tal-ġilda li tibda f'ċelloli magħrufa bħala melanoċiti
<u>Source:</u> https://www.skincancer.org/skin-cancer-information/melanoma/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Malignant melanoma in adults may be caused by intermittent intense sun exposures in youth.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Melanoma malinna fl-adulti tista' tkun ikkawżata minn espożizzjonii ta' xemx intensa u intermittenti fiż-żgħożija.
<u>Source:</u> Coenraads P.J. 2000, <i>Handbook of Occupational Dermatology</i> , pp.1080, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘malignant melanoma’. The EMA makes use of the term “melanoma malinna” in one of its documents. Aquilina (2006:779) lists the term “tumur” when describing the term ‘malignant’ and does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘melanoma’ (2006:790) he uses the English version as do Eur-Lex documents. Even though the EMA make use of the term “melanoma malinna” I believe that this term can only be understood by specialists i.e. a small number of people when compared to the rest of the community. Therefore, the term “kanċer tal-melanoma” was chosen. The term “tumur” was not used since ‘malignant melanoma’ is a form of skin cancer and not a tumor. The term “kanċer tal-melanoma” adheres to the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4). Furthermore, the term “kanċer” is definitely more familiar with non-specialists.	

<u>Term No.86</u>

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
maneb	maneb
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a white compound used as a fungicidal powder on vegetables and fruit	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost abjad użat bħala trab funġiċida fuq ħaxix u frott
<u>Source:</u> https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/maneb	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Maneb is used in agriculture as a fungicide and has been shown to cause irritation to the eyes, nose, skin, and throat.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Maneb jintuża fl-agrikoltura bħala funġiċida u ntwera li jikkawża irritazzjoni fl-għajnejn, l-immieħer, il-ġilda u l-gerżuma.
<u>Source:</u> https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Maneb	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘maneb’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘maneb’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.	

<u>Term No.87</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
manure	demel
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> organic material used to fertilise land, usually consisting of the feces and urine of domestic livestock	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> materjal organiku użat biex jiffertilizza l-art, ġeneralment jikkonsisti mill-ħmieġ u l-awrina tal-bhejjem domestiċi
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601916893841/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601916893841/1
<u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> If the amount of manure that a Member State intends to apply per hectare each year is different from the one specified in the first sentence of the second	<u>Kuntest:</u> Jekk l-ammont ta’ demel li Stat Membru bi ħsiebu japplika għal kull ettaru fis-sena huwa differenti minn dak speċifikat fl-ewwel sentenza tat-tieni subparagrafu tal-

<p>subparagraph of paragraph 2 of Annex III to Directive 91/676/EEC and in point (a) thereof, that amount has to be fixed so as not to prejudice the achievement of the objectives specified in Article 1 of that Directive and has to be justified on the basis of objective criteria, such as, in the present case, long growing seasons and crops with high nitrogen uptake.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:284:0027:0030:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020</p>	<p>paragrafu 2 ta' l-Anness III tad-Direttiva 91/676/KEE u fil-punt (a) tiegħu, dak l-ammont għandu jigi ffixxat sabiex ma jippreġudikax il-kisba ta' l-għanijiet speċifikati fl-Artikolu 1 ta' dik id-Direttiva u għandu jkun ġustifikat fuq il-bażi ta' kriterji oġġettivi, bħalma huma, fil-każ attwali, staġuni twal ta' tkabbir u għelejjel b'rata ta' assor- biment tan-nitroġenu għolja.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:284:0027:0030:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “demel” for its English equivalent ‘manure’. Aquilina (2006:782) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q:176) list the term “demel tar-raba” for its English equivalent ‘manure’. Although the term “demel tar-raba” is more specific since it mentions where the manure is produced i.e. the fields, on a day to day basis in conversations the term “demel” is used. Hence, why the term “demel” was chosen because apart from being the preferred term of the Maltese, it adheres to the principles appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and linguistic economy (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.5).</p>	

Term No.88	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
manure spreader	makkinarju għat-tidmil
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery	
<u>Definition:</u> agricultural machine used to distribute manure over a field as a fertilizer	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> magna agrikola użata biex tqassam id-demel fuq għalqa bħala fertilizzant
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603722103723/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603722103723/1
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> EN 707:2018 Agricultural machinery – Manure Spreaders – Safety	<u>Kuntest:</u> EN 707:2018 Makkinarju agrikolu – Makkinarju għat-tidmil ta' fertilizzant likwidu – Sikurezza
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-

content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32020D048	content/MT/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020D0480
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE lists the Maltese term “makkinarju għat-tidmil” for its English equivalent ‘manure spreader’. Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “magna li tifrex id-demel”. Whilst the term “magna li tifrex id-demel” is not linguistically incorrect and adheres to the principle of transparency, it does not follow the principle of linguistic economy (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.5), whereas the term “makkinarju għat-tidmil” does. Therefore the term chosen is “makkinarju għat-tidmil”.</p>	

<u>Term No.89</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
metal mesh gloves	<i>ingwanti immaljati tal-metall</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<p><u>Definition:</u> offer better protection than cloth gloves against sharp edges and cuts, but not acceptable for handling hazardous materials</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> joffru protezzjoni aħjar minn ingwanti tad-drapp kontra truf li jaqtgħu u qatgħat, iżda mhux aċċettabbli għall-immaniġġjar ta' materjali perikolużi</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Metal mesh gloves protect and comfort hands from moderate temperatures, sharp objects, damage by friction.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://ehs.osu.edu/sites/default/files/hand_protection.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Ingwanti immaljati tal-metall jipproteġu u jserrħu l-idejn minn temperaturi moderati, oġġetti li jaqtgħu, ħsara kkawżata mill-frizzjoni.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘metal mesh gloves’. For the term ‘mesh’, Aquilina (2006:793) makes use of the term “malja”. From the term “malja” the adjective “immaljati” was used to create the neotermin “ingwanti immaljati tal-metall”. This term adheres to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).</p>	

<u>Term No.90</u>

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
metam-sodium	metam-sodju
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> agricultural pesticide used primarily as a broad spectrum preplant soil fumigant to control weeds, weed seeds, fungi, nematodes, and soil insects <u>Source:</u> https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/metam-sodium <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida agrikolu użata primarjament b'firxa wiesgħa bħala fumigant fuq il-ħamrija qabel ma jikbru l-pjanti biex jikkontrolla l-ħaxix ħażin, żrieragħ tal-ħaxix ħażin, fungi, nematodi, u insetti tal-ħamrija <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Metam sodium is a biocide which can cause birth defects and is toxic to birds and fish. <u>Source:</u> https://greentumble.com/harmful-chemicals-used-in-agriculture/ <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-metam-sodju huwa bijoċida li jista' jikkawża difetti fit-twelid u huwa tossiku għall-għasafar u l-ħut. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> IATE and Eur-Lex documents do not give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'metam sodium'. Aquilina (2006:1023) makes use of the term "sodju" for its English equivalent 'sodium'. However, no Maltese equivalent exists for the term 'metam'. However, the EU guidelines for chemical terms in Maltese state that translations of chemical terms have to be based on the Italian or French terms found in IATE. Furthermore, both the Italian (<i>metam-sodio</i>) and French (<i>mètam-sodium</i>) equivalents found in IATE use the same consistent stylistic format as the English equivalent. Therefore the chosen term is "metam-sodju" since it adheres to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).	

<u>Term No.91</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
methane	metanu
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> colourless, odourless, non-toxic but combustible gas, generated by anaerobic digestion of organic material <u>Source:</u> http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/facts/14-017.htm	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> gass bla kulur, bla riġa, mhux tossiku iżda kombustibbli, iġġenerat minn diġestjoni anerobika ta' materjal organiku <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The Landfill of Waste Directive, which will reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and the production of methane associated with its decomposition.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Id-Direttiva dwar ir-Rimi ta' l-Iskart, li għandha tnaqqas l-ammont ta' skart li jintbagħat fil-landfills u l-produzzjoni tal-metanu assoċjat mad-dikompożizzjoni tiegħu.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0615:FIN:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0615:FIN:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE makes use of the Maltese term “metan” for its English equivalent ‘methane’. Eur-Lex documents make use of both “metan” and “metanu”. However, the EU guidelines for chemical terms in Maltese state that translations of chemical terms have to be based on the Italian or French terms found in IATE. Therefore, the term chosen is “metanu”, since the Italian equivalent for ‘phosphorus’ is <i>metano</i> .	

Term No.92	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
methomyl	metomil
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> highly toxic restricted carbamate-type agricultural pesticide	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida agrikolu tat-tip karbamat ristrett tossiku ħafna
<u>Source:</u> https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/methomyl	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The substance methomyl has been included as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC with the effect that methomyl is no longer banned for use in the subcategory ‘pesticide in the group of plant protection products’.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Is-sustanza metomil giet inkluża bħala sustanza attiva fl- Anness I għad-Direttiva 91/414/KEE bl-effett li s-sustanza attiva metomil ma tibqax ipprojbata għall-użu fis-subka tegorija “pestiċida fil-grupp tal-prodotti għall-ħarsien tal- pjanti”.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:053:0041:0044:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:053:0041:0044:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “metomil” for its English equivalent ‘methomyl’.	

Term No.93	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
methyl bromide	bromur tal-metil
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> poisonous gaseous compound CH ₃ Br used chiefly as a fumigant against rodents, worms, and insects	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost gassuż velenuż CH ₃ Br użat prinċipalment bħala fumigant kontra annimali gerriema, dud, u insetti
<u>Source:</u> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/methyl%20bromide	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Under Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 the production and placing on the market of chlorofluorocarbons, other fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetra chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, hydrobromofluorocarbons, bromochloromethane and methyl bromide have been phased out and the placing on the market of those substances and of products and equipment containing those substances is thus prohibited. It is now also appropriate to progressively generalise the ban on the use of those substances for the maintenance or servicing of such equipment.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Permezz tar-Regolament (EC) No. 2037/2000 il-produzzjoni u t-tqeghid fis-suq ta' klorofluworokarbonji, klorofluworokarbonji kompletament aloġenati oħra, aloni, tetraklorur tal-karbonju, idrobromofluworokarbonji tal- 1,1,1-trikloroetan, bromoklorometan u bromur tal-metil tnehhew gradwalment u għalhekk, it-tpoġġija fis-suq ta' dawk is-sustanzi u ta' prodotti u tagħmir li fih dawk is-sustanzi huwa projbit. Issa huwa xieraq ukoll li l-projbizzjoni tal-użu ta' dawk is-sustanzi tkun progressi vament iġġeneralizzata għall-manutenzjoni jew servicing ta' tagħmir bħal dan.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:286:0001:0030:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:286:0001:0030:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the “bromur tal-metil” for its English equivalent ‘methyl bromide’. Furthermore, even Aquilina (2006:794) gives “metil” as the Maltese equivalent for ‘methyl’.	

Term No.94	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>

mitigation	mitigazzjoni
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> factor or event which can prevent a hazard escalating to an accident, or can reduce the likelihood or severity of an accident	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> fattur jew avveniment li jista' jipprevjeni periklu milli jeskala għal inċident, jew jista' jnaqqas il-probabbiltà jew is-severità ta' inċident
<u>Source:</u> https://www.theiet.org/media/1435/hsb00.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The current use of different calculation methods and risk mitigation methods has not enhanced the transparency of the results to be assessed by financial firms and their supervisors.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-użu attwali ta' metodi ta' kalkolu u ta' metodi tal-mitigazzjoni tar-riskju differenti ma għenx biex titjieb it-trasparenza tar-riżultati li għandhom jiġu vvalutati mill-imprizi finanzjarji u mis-superviżuri tagħhom.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0602:FIN:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0602:FIN:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents use the Maltese term “mitigazzjoni” for its English equivalent 'mitigation'.	

<u>Term No.95</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
molluscicide	molluskiċida
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> designed to kill mollusks, specifically snails and slugs in agricultural circumstances	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> iddisinjat biex joqtol il-molluski, speċifikament il-bebbux u l-balel f'ċirkostanzi agrikoli
<u>Source:</u> https://www.chemservice.com/news/2015/03/w-hat-is-a-molluscicide/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Molluscicides , vermicides and products to control other invertebrates.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Molluskiċidi , vermiċidi u prodotti għall-kontroll ta' invertebrati oħrajn.
<u>Source:</u> https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-	<u>Sors:</u>

products-regulation/product-types	https://echa.europa.eu/mt/regulations/bioci-dal-products-regulation/product-types
<u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘molluscicide’. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “molluskiċida” for its English equivalent ‘molluscicide’. Aquilina (2006:8005) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q: 243) list the noun ‘mollusc’ and its Maltese equivalent “mollusk”. From this noun, the adjective “molluskiċida” was derived.	

<u>Term No.96</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
mower	magna tal-ħsad
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery	
<u>Definition:</u> machine mainly used for harvesting grasses and forage crops	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> magna użata l-aktar għall-ħsad tal-ħaxix u l-għelejjel tal-għalf
<u>Source:</u> http://ecoursesonline.iasri.res.in/mod/page/view.php?id=125395	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Mowers (excluding those with motors, for lawns, parks, golf courses or sports grounds, those designed to be hauled or carried by a tractor) 8433 20 90 p/st S	<u>Kuntest:</u> Magni tal-ħsad (eskluzi dawk bmuturi, għal meddjet ta ħaxix maqtuġħ, parkijiet, korsiet tal-golf jew grawnds ta l-isports, dawk ippannati li jkunu rmonkati jew mgarra bi trakter) 8433 20 90 p/st S
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:224:0001:0283:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:224:0001:0283:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the English equivalent ‘mower’. However, Eur-Lex documents use the term “magna tal-ħsad”. The word “ħsad” makes the term “magna tal-ħsad” transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) since according to Aquilina (2006:811) the term “ħsad” mean to ‘mow’ and the term “magna tal-ħsad” is also listed by Aquilina under the word ‘mow’.	

<u>Term No.97</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>

musculoskeletal disorder	problema muskoloskeletal
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> disorder affecting particular body structures such as muscles, joints, nerves, ligaments, etc., which is the result of or made more severe by work and the effects of the work environment and largely accumulate due to long-term repetitive action	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> problema li taffettwa strutturi partikolari tal-ġisem bħal muskoli, ġogi, nervituri, ligamenti, eċċ., li hija r-riżultat ta' xogħol jew l-effetti tal-ambjent tax-xogħol jew li jssir aktar gravi u takkumula l-aktar minhabba azzjoni ripetittiva fit-tul
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601135926189/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1601135926189/1
<u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are the most common work related problem in Europe.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-problemi muskoloskeletal (musculoskeletal disorders - MSDs) huma l-aktar problemi komuni relatati max-xogħol fl-Ewropa.
<u>Source:</u> https://test.healthy-workplaces.eu/en/tools-and-publications/publications/factsheet-71-introduction-work-related-musculoskeletal	<u>Sors:</u> https://test.healthy-workplaces.eu/mt/tools-and-publications/publications/factsheet-71-introduction-work-related-musculoskeletal-disorders
<u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE gives three translations for the term ‘musculoskeletal disorder’: “mard muskoloskeletal”, “problema muskoloskeletal”, “disturb muskoloskeletal”. Eur-Lex documents also use “mard muskoloskeletal” together with “disturb muskoloskeletal”. Aquilina (2006: 571) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I: 94) give a literal translation of the term ‘disorder’ i.e. “dizordni”. However, the reason being that the term chosen is ‘problema muskoloskeletal’, because it follows the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and the principle of linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7). Since, the term “dizordni” is used when referring to a mental illness and the term “mard” is used when referring to a physical illness such as a cold, stomach virus, cancer, etc. Furthermore, the European Agency for Safety and Health at work makes use of the term “problemi muskoloskeletal” (plural) in Factsheet 71.	

Term No.98	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
nematicide	nematicida

<p><u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance</p>	
<p><u>Definition:</u> chemical used in agriculture to mitigate the negative influence of plant parasitic nematodes on plant health and subsequently on crop production yield and/or quality</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Neal K. Van Alfen, 2014, <i>Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Food Systems, Second Edition</i>, pp.400, Academic Press</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> kimika użata fl-agrikoltura biex ittaffi l-influwenza negattiva tan-nematodi parassiti tal-pjanti fuq is-saħħa tal-pjanti u sussegwentement fuq ir-rendiment u / jew il-kwalità tal-produzzjoni tal-għelejjel</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> In addition to that use, another notifier Devgen has applied for an amendment to allow iprodione to be used as nematicide.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:221:0012:0014:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Barra għal dak l-użu, DEVGEN, notifikatur ieħor, applika għal emenda li tippermetti li l-iprodione jintuża bħala nematicida.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:221:0012:0014:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE, Aquilina and Psaila-Diacono do not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘nematicide’. As a matter of fact, the English equivalent was not even found listed in the dictionaries. However, the Maltese equivalent was found listed in Eur-Lex documents as “nematicida”. Also, to further confirm and validate the choice of the term “nematicida” is the fact that such a term is a derivative of the Italian word <i>nematocida</i> and it is confirmed on IATE.</p>	

<u>Term No.99</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>neonicotinoid</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance</p> <p><u>Definition:</u> class of insecticide which is a synthetic derivative of nicotine, an alkaloid compound found in the leaves of many plants in addition to tobacco, and which binds to nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in insect neurons</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603121568351/1</p>	<p>neonikotinojde</p> <p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> klassi ta' insettiċidi li jkunu derivattivi sintetiċi tan-nikotina, kompost alkaloidje li jinsab fil-weraq ta' ħafna pjanti flimkien mat-tabakk, u li jintrabat mar-riċetturi tal-aċetilkolina nikotiniċi fin-newroni tal-insetti</p> <p><u>Sors:</u></p>

<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603121568351/1
<p><u>Context:</u> Neonicotinoids are active substances used in plant protection products to control harmful insects, which means they are insecticides.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/approval_active_substances/approval_renewal/neonicotinoids_en</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> In-neonikotinojdi huma sustanzi attivi użati fi prodotti għall-protezzjoni tal-pjanti biex jikkontrollaw insetti ta' ħsara, li jfisser li huma insettiċidi.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Only IATE makes use of the Maltese term “neonikotinojde” for its English equivalent ‘neonicotinoid’.</p>	

<u>Term No.100</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
nitrogen dioxide	diossidu tan-nitroġenu
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> dangerous chemical asphyxiant produced as a result of chemical reactions that take place almost immediately after plant material is placed into a silo</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/facts/14-017.htm#3</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> asfissjant kimiku perikoluż prodott bħala riżultat ta' reazzjonijiet kimiċi li jsejnhu kwazi immedjatament wara li l-materjal tal-pjanti jitqiegħed f'sajlo</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Member States should take into account Council Directive 1999/30/EC of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air (3) when implementing this Directive.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0076:20081211:EN:PDF</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> L-Istati Membri għandhom iqisu d-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 1999/30/KE tat-22 ta' April 1999 relatata mal-limiti ta' valuri għad-diossidu tal-kubrit, diossidu tan-nitroġenu u ossidi tan-nitroġenu, materjal ta' particelli u ċomb fl-arja ambjentali (3) meta tiġi implimentata din id-Direttiva.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0076:20081211:EN:PDF</p>

Date: 05/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE makes use of the term “diossidu tan-nitroġenu” for its English equivalent ‘nitrogen dioxide’. Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “dijossidu tan-nitroġenu” then the one IATE lists. Aquilina (2006:567) lists the term “dijossidu” for its English equivalent ‘dioxide’. The chemist working at the Maltese OHS Authority identified the term “diossidu” as the appropriate translation for the term ‘dioxide’. Therefore the term “diossidu tan-nitroġenu” was chosen.</p>	

<u>Term No.101</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
nitrogenous fertiliser	fertilizzant nitroġenuż
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> any fertiliser material, natural or synthesised, containing nitrogen available for fixation by vegetation</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602869420100/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> kwalunkwe materjal fertilizzanti, naturali jew sintetizzat, li jkollu n-nitroġenu disponibbli għall-fissazzjoni bil-veġetazzjoni</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602869420100/1</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Most of the co-operating Community industry producers were found to use the like product for further processing to blended or synthetic fertiliser products which are further downstream nitrogenous fertilisers containing in addition to the nitrogen, other substances such as water-soluble phosphorus, or/and water-soluble potassium.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0087:FIN:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Bosta mill-produtturi kooperattivi ta’ l-industrija Komunitarja nstabu li kienu jużaw il- prodott simili għall-ipproċessar ulterjuri ta’ prodotti ta’ fertilizzanti mħallta jew sintetiċi li huma fertilizzanti nitroġenużi ta’ grad baxx u li barra n-nitroġenu fihom sustanzi oħrajn bħal fosfru li jinħall fl-ilma, jew/u potassju li jinħall fl-ilma.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0087:FIN:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents makes use of the Maltese term “fertilizzant nitroġenuż” for its English equivalent ‘nitrogenous fertiliser’.</p>	

<u>Term No.102</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u> nitrile boots <u>Category:</u> PPE	<u>Term-MT</u> <i>buz tan-nitril</i>
<u>Definition:</u> resist animal fats, oils, water, chemicals, and pesticides <u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf <u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> jirreżistu xahmijiet tal-annimali, żjut, ilma, kimiċi, u pestiċidi <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Nitrile boots appear to give the best protection. <u>Source:</u> http://www.pesticides.montana.edu/reference/ppe.html <u>Date:</u> 02/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Buz tan-nitril jidhru li jagħtu l-aħjar protezzjoni. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘nitrile boots’. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese equivalent for the term ‘nitrile’, i.e. “nitril”. Thus, in order to adhere to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) the neoterm “buz tan-nitril” was formed.	

<u>Term No.103</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u> nitrile protective gloves <u>Category:</u> PPE	<u>Term-MT</u> <i>ingwanti tal-lastiku</i>
<u>Definition:</u> provide good protection when using many different pesticides <u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf <u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> jipprovdu protezzjoni tajba meta jintużaw hafna pestiċidi differenti <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Nitrile protective gloves are chemical resistant for incidental contact – consult glove resistance chart. <u>Source:</u> https://ehs.osu.edu/sites/default/files/hand_protection.pdf <u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-ingwanti tal-lastiku huma reżistenti għall-kimiċi għal kuntatt inċidentali - ikkonsulta ċ-ċart tar-reżistenza tal-ingwanti.

	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘nitrile protective gloves’. Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese equivalent for the term ‘nitrile’, i.e. “nitril”. The neoterm “ingwanti tal-lastiku” could have been used. However, the material from which these kind of gloves are made i.e. ‘nitrile’, can be translated to “lastiku” in Maltese. And when compared to the term “nitril” the term “lastiku” is more commonly known and used. Therefore, the term “ingwanti tal-lastiku” is chosen following the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4), linguistic economy (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.5) and derivability and compoundability (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.6).</p>	

Term No.104	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)	nuqqas ta’ smigh ikkawżat mill-istorbju (NIHL)
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> permanent hearing loss that is caused by being around loud noises over a long period of time	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> telf ta' smigh permanenti li huwa kkawżat minn l-esposizzjoni għal ħsejjes qawwija fuq perjodu twil ta' żmien
<u>Source:</u> https://familydoctor.org/condition/noise-induced-hearing-loss/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Noise-induced hearing loss is the most common reported occupational disease in the EU.	<u>Kuntest:</u> In-nuqqas ta’ smigh ikkawżat mill-istorbju hija l-marda l-iktar komuni fuq ix-xogħol irrappurtata fl-UE.
<u>Source:</u> https://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/factsheet-56-introduction-noise-work	<u>Sors:</u> https://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/factsheet-56-introduzzjoni-istorbju-xoghol
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘noise-induced hearing loss’. Eur-Lex documents do not make use of the term ‘noise-induced hearing loss’, they come close with the words ‘loss of hearing due to noise’ found in one document. However, the European Agency for Safety and Health at work makes use of the term “nuqqas ta’ smigh ikkawżat mill-istorbju” in Factsheet 56. Even though such a term is not linguistically economical (but it’s impossible to create a shorter and accurate neoterm), it follows the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) since it clearly reflects the meaning of its English equivalent. Furthermore, the acronym ‘NIHL’ does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.</p>	

Term No.105	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
occupational hygiene	igene fuq il-post tax-xoghol
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> science of the anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of hazards arising in or from the workplace, and which could impair the health and well-being of workers, also taking into account the possible impact on the surrounding communities and the general environment	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> ix-xjenza tal-antiċipazzjoni, ir-rikonoxximent, l-evalwazzjoni u l-kontroll tal-perikli li jinqalgħu fil-post tax-xogħol jew minnu, u li jistgħu jfixxlu s-saħħa u l-benesseri tal-ħaddiema, b'kont meħud ukoll tal-impatt possibbli fuq il-komunitajiet tal-madwar u l-ambjent ġenerali
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602679856969/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602679856969/1
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> The improvement of occupational hygiene , safety, and health is an objective which may not be subordinated to purely economic considerations.	<u>Kuntest:</u> It-titjib fl-igjene , fis-sigurtà, u fis-saħħa tal-ħaddiema fuq il-post tax-xogħol huwa għan li ma jistax jiġi subordinat għal konsiderazzjonijiet purament ekonomiċi.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0652:FIN:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0652:FIN:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘occupational hygiene’. Eur-Lex documents make use of three terms: “igene waqt xogħol”, “igene fuq il-lant tax-xogħol” (“lant” is an archaic term defined by Aquilina (2006:221) ‘as one’s field or line of work’) and “igene fuq il-post tax-xogħol”. In order to adhere to the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) the term “igene fuq il-post tax-xogħol” was chosen. The term “igene waqt xogħol” was too generic since the term “xogħol” on its own can infer different types of work that are not necessary occupational. The term “igene fuq il-post tax-xogħol” is precise.	

Term No.106	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
organic dust	trab organiku
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> dusts of plant (vegetable), animal and microbial origin	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> trabijiet ta' pjanti (veġetali), annimali u

<p><u>Source:</u> https://vula.uct.ac.za/access/content/group/9c29ba04-b1ee-49b9-8c85-9a468b556ce2/DOh/Module%204%20_Toxom%20II_/toxom2/MJEEBHAY/Dusts2.htm</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p>ta' origini mikrobjali</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Contest:</u> In addition to causing several infectious diseases, exposure to organic dust at the workplace is known to lead to an increased risk of occupational respiratory diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis and organic dusttoxic syndrome.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://thorax.bmj.com/content/67/2/111</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Minbarra li jikkawża bosta mard infettiv, l-espożizzjoni għal trab organiku fuq il-post tax-xogħol hija magħrufa li twassal għal riskju akbar ta' mard respiratorju fuq il-post tax-xogħol, bħal mard pulmonari ostruttiv kroniku (COPD), azzma, pnemonite ta' sensitività eċċessiva u sindromu organiku tossiku.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS https://thorax.bmj.com/content/67/2/111</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> A Maltese term is not given in IATE or found in Eur-Lex documents for the English term 'organic dust'. However, the term “mard minn trab organiku” (EN: ‘organic dust diseases’) was found listed on the online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA). This served as a confirmation that the term “trab organiku” is a valid and precise translation for its English equivalent ‘organic dust’.</p>	

<u>Term No.107</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>organic dust toxic syndrome (ODTS)</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Occupational disease</p>	<p><i>sindromu tat-trab organiku tossiku (ODTS)</i></p>
<p><u>Definition:</u> potentially severe flu-like syndrome originally described in farmers, mushroom workers, bird breeders and other persons occupationally exposed to dusty conditions</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_dust_toxic_syndrome</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> sindromu potenzjalment gravi li jixbah lill-influenza oriġinarjament deskritt f'bdiewa, haddiema tal-faqqiegħ, dawk li jrabbu l-ghasafar u persuni oħra esposti okkupazzjonalment għal kundizzjonijiet ta' trab</p>

	<p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> ODTS appears to result from inhaling particles and toxins produced by microorganisms such as gram- negative bacteria (<i>Pseudomonas</i> species, <i>Enterobacter</i> agglomerans, and <i>Klebsiella</i> species), thermophilic organisms (<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> and <i>Micropolyspora</i> and fungi).</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/94-102/pdfs/94-102.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> ODTS jidher li tirriżulta minn teħid ta' partiċelli u tossini prodotti minn mikroorganismi bħal batterji gram-negattivi (speċi <i>Pseudomonas</i>, <i>Enterobacter</i> agglomerans, u speċi <i>Klebsiella</i>), organiżmi termofiliċi (<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> u <i>Micropolyspora</i> u fungi).</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'organic toxic dust syndrome'. Having no reference whatsoever to find a Maltese term, the only option was the creation of a neoterm, hence the term "sindromu tat-trab organiku tossiku". Each term from the English equivalent was correctly translated in order to create a neoterm that adhered to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2). The acronym 'ODTS' does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.</p>	

Term No.108	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
oral exposure	espożizzjoni orali
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> when a pesticide is swallowed and ingested	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> meta pestiċida jinbela' u jiġi nġerit
<u>Source:</u> https://nasdonline.org/1745/d001726/pesticide-exposure.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Concerns for systemic effects as a consequence of repeated oral exposure arising from local indirect exposure via plant shoots.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Thassib dwar l-effetti sistemici konsegwenza ta' espożizzjoni orali ripetuta minn espożizzjoni lokali indiretta minn friegħi tal-pjanti.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri	

<p>=OJ:C:2008:034:0001:0033:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:034:0001:0033:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term of the term ‘oral exposure’. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of two Maltese terms: “espożizzjoni orali” and “espożizzjoni orali”. Aquilina (2006:611) uses the term “espożizzjoni”. Therefore, the term chosen on the basis of the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) is “espożizzjoni orali”. Furthermore, this term is derived from the Italian term found in IATE <i>esposizione orale</i>.</p>	

<u>Term No.109</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>organochlorine</p> <p><u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance</p> <p><u>Definition:</u> organic chlorinated hydro- compound with highly toxic, refractory and easily residual characteristics</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/organochlorine-pesticides</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	<p>organokloru</p> <p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> idro-kompost organiku klorinat b'karatteristiċi tossiċi għoljin, refrattarji u faċilment residwi</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Most organochlorine pesticides can produce an acute toxicity syndrome characterized by sensory and motor disturbances, headaches, dizziness, mental confusion and ultimately coma and respiratory depression.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_161135.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Hafna mill-pestiċidi tal-organokloru jistgħu jipproduċu sindromu ta' tossiċità akuta kkaratterizzat minn disturbi sensorji u tas-sistema nervuża, uġiġħ ta' ras, sturdament, konfużjoni mentali u fl-aħħar mill-aħħar koma u depressjoni respiratorja.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE lists the Maltese term “organokloru” for its equivalent ‘organochlorine’.</p>	

Term No.110	
<u>Term-EN</u> organophosphorus Category: Hazardous Substance	<u>Term-MT</u> organofosforu
<u>Definition:</u> chemical compound derived from phosphoric acid and widely used pesticide to control insects and miticides on vegetables <u>Source:</u> https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/organophosphorus-pesticide <u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost kimiku derivat mill-aċidu fosforiku u pesticida użata ħafna biex tikkontrolla l-insetti u l-mitiċidi fuq il-ħxejjex <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Four of the samples for testing pesticides (group B(3)(a) for organochlorines, group B(3)(b) for organophosphorus) and heavy metals (group B(3)(c)). <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:123:0030:0032:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 05/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Erba' mill-kampjuni għall-ittestjar tal-Pesticidi (grupp B3a għall-Organochlorines, grupp B3b għall- organofosforu) u metalli li jissejhu tqal (grupp B3c). <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:123:0030:0032:EN:PDF
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'organophosphorus'. However, Eur-Lex documents make consistent use of the term "organofosforu" for its English equivalent 'organophosphorus'.	

Term No.111	
<u>Term-EN</u> osteoarthritis Category: Occupational disease	<u>Term-MT</u> osteoartrite
<u>Definition:</u> disease of the joint involving degeneration of the cartilage and underlying bone, causing pain and stiffness <u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604313252577/1 <u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> marda deġenerattiva tal-ġogi li tinvolvi artikolazzjoni sinovjali li tikkawża uġiġħ u ebusija <u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604313252577/1
<u>Context:</u> The application is therefore valid	<u>Kuntest:</u> Għaldaqstant, l-applikazzjoni hija

<p>and the particular nutritional purpose support of the metabolism of the joints in the case of osteoarthritis as regards dogs and cats should be added to the list of intended uses.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:306:0042:0043:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p>valida u l-iskop nutrittiv partikolari ta' sostenn tal-meta bolizmu tal-ġogi fil-każ ta' osteoartrite fir-rigward tal- klieb u l-qtates, għandu jiżdied mal-lista ta' użi maħsuba.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:306:0042:0043:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “osteoartrite” for its English equivalent ‘osteoarthritis’. Furthermore, even Aquilina (2006:845) lists “osteoartrite”.</p>	

<u>Term No.112</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
padded cloth gloves	<i>ingwanti tad-drapp ikkuttunati</i>
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> protect hands from slivers, dirt, and vibration, but not acceptable for handling hazardous materials	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> jipproteġu l-idejn minn skaldi, ħmieġ u vibrazzjoni, iżda mhux adattati għall-immaniġġjar ta' materjali perikolużi
<u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Padded cloth gloves can protect your hands from what hazards?	<u>Kuntest:</u> Ingwanti tad-drapp ikkuttunati jistgħu jipproteġu idejk minn liema perikli?
<u>Source:</u> https://study-assistant.com/health/question12128654	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘padded cloth gloves’. Aquilina (2006:854) makes use of the term ‘ikkuttunar’ for the term ‘padding’. From the term “ikkuttunar” the adjective “ikkuttunati” is used. Thus, the neoterm “ingwanti tad-drapp ikkuttunati” was coined and it follows the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2).</p>	

<u>Term No.113</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
paradichlorobenzene	paradichlorobenzene

<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> crystals used to fumigate honeycombs against wax moth <u>Source:</u> http://www.cpe.rutgers.edu/brochures/pdfs/beekeeping-glossary-of-terms.pdf <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> kristalli użati biex jiffumigaw ix-xehda tan-naħal kontra l-kamla tax-xama' <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> To protect the wax in extracted and stored honey, many beekeepers use the chemical paradichlorobenzene , sold by beekeeping supply companies as Para Moth. <u>Source:</u> https://www.beeculture.com/ask-phil-7/ <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Biex jipproteġu x-xama' fl-għasel estratt u maħżun, ħafna minn dawk li jrabbu n-naħal jużaw il-paradichlorobenzene kimiku, mibjugħ mill-kumpaniji li jipprovdu l-apikultura bħala Para Moth. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'Paradichlorobenzene'. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. 'Paradichlorobenzene'. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and too long and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.	

Term No.114	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
paraquat	parakkwat
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> toxic chemical widely used as an herbicide, primarily for weed and grass control <u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602362121906/1 <u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> sustanza kimika tossika użata ħafna bħala erbicida, primarjament għall-kontroll tal-ħaxix ħażin <u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1602362121906/1
<u>Context:</u> The entries in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 relating to the substance paraquat are not	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-entrati fil-Partijiet 1 u 2 tal-Anness I għar-Regolament (KE) Nru 689/2008 marbutin mas-sustanza parakkwat

<p>coherent and sufficiently clear as regards code numbers and should thus be amended by inserting the most relevant code numbers.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:053:0041:0044:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	<p>mhumieix koerenti u ċari biżżejjed fir-rigward tan-numri tal-kodiċi u għalhekk għandhom jiġu emendati billi jiddhlu l-iżjed numri rilevanti tal-kodiċi.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:053:0041:0044:MT:PDF</p>
<p>Note: Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “parakkwat” for its English equivalent ‘paraquat’. Furthermore, to confirm the validity of the translation of the term “parakkwat” is the fact that it’s found on the the online thesaurus of the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA).</p>	

Term No.115	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
personal protective equipment (PPE)	tagħmir protettiv personali (PPE)
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<p><u>Definition:</u> all equipment designed to be worn or held by the worker to protect him against one or more hazards likely to endanger his health and safety at work, and any addition or accessory designed to meet this objective</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2003/121/eng/pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> kull tagħmir imfassal biex jintlibes jew jiġi miżmum mill-ħaddiem sabiex iħarsu minn periklu jew perikli lis-saħħa u s-sigurtà tiegħu fuq il-post tax-xogħol, u kull oġġett jew aċċessorju mfassal għal dan il-ghan</p> <p>Sors: https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2003/121/eng/pdf</p>
<p><u>Context:</u>In particular, it is appropriate to require that products are only sold to and used by trained professionals, that appropriate measures to protect operators are taken to ensure minimum risk, including the availability of personal protective equipment if necessary, and that appropriate measures are taken to protect bystanders, such as exclusion from the treatment area during fumigation.</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> B'mod partikolari, huwa xieraq li jkun meħtieġ li l-prodotti jinbigħu biss lill-professjonisti mharrġa u jintużaw minnhom biss, li jittieħdu miżuri xierqa li jħarsu lill-operaturi sabiex ikun hemm riskju minimu, inkluż id-disponibbiltà ta' tagħmir protettiv personali jekk meħtieġ, u li jittieħdu miżuri xierqa biex jiħarsu n-nies li jkunu fil-qrib, bħallesklużjoni miż-żona tat-trattament waqt il-fumigazzjoni.</p>

Source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:292:0036:0038:EN:PDF	Sors: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:292:0036:0038:MT:PDF
Date: 24/09/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE gives a total of three translations for the term ‘personal protective equipment’: “tagħmir protettiv personali”, “tagħmir ta’ protezzjoni personali”, “tagħmir ta’ sikurezza personali”. In various Eur-Lex documents, the first two Maltese terms given by IATE are used together with another four variations: “l-apparat protettiv personali”, “l-apparat personali protettiv”, “tagħmir protettiv personali”, “tagħmir personali protettiv”. In all the translations except one (“tagħmir ta’ sikurezza personali”), the only difference is found in the translation of the term ‘equipment’, since either the term “tagħmir” or “l-apparat is used”. Aquilina (2006:602) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.2 D-I:201) both translate the term ‘equipment’ as “tagħmir”. In order to adhere to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and to be concise, the term “tagħmir protettiv personali” was chosen. The acronym ‘PPE’ does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.</p>	

Term No.116	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
pesticide	pestiċida
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> chemical substance and certain micro-organisms which are prepared and used to destroy pests of all types <u>Source:</u> St John Holt Allan, 2002, 'Principles of health and safety at work' (Sixth Edition), pp.290, IOSH Services Limited. <u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> sustanza kimika u ċerti mikro-organizmi li huma ppreparati u użati biex jeqirdu pesti ta' kull tip <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Maximum residue levels (MRLs) reflect the use of minimum quantities of pesticides to achieve effective protection of plants, applied in such a manner that the amount of residue is the smallest practicable and is toxicologically acceptable, in particular in terms of estimated dietary intake.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-livelli massimi ta’ residwi (MRLs) jirriflettu l-użu ta’ kwantitajiet minimi ta’ pestiċidi għall-protezzjoni effettiva tal-pjanti, li jiġu applikati b’tali mod li l-ammont ta’ residwi jkun l-iżgħar ammont prattikabbli u jkun tossi-koloġikament aċċettabbli, b’mod partikolari fir-rigward ta’ l-istima tal-konsum fid-dieta.

<p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:243:0050:0060:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:243:0050:0060:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Aquilina (2006:874) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.3 J-Q:458) use the term “pesticida” for its English equivalent ‘pesticide’. Furthermore, both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “pesticida”.</p>	

<u>Term No.117</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>phosphine</p> <p>Category: Hazardous Substance</p>	<p>fosfina</p>
<p><u>Definition:</u> used to control infestation by insects of grains stored in airtight structures such as metal silos, barrels or brick silos</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/focusareas/Documents/phm_postcos_echa_phosphine_e.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> użata biex tikkontrolla l-infestazzjoni minn insetti ta' qmuħ maħżuna fi strutturi mitbuqin bħal sajlo tal-metall, btieti jew sajlo tal-briks</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>

<p><u>Context:</u> Commission Directive 2009/95/EC of 31 July 2009 amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include aluminium phosphide releasing phosphine as an active substance in Annex I thereto included aluminium phosphide as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC for use in product-type 14, rodenticides, as defined in Annex V to Directive 98/8/EC.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:037:0040:0043:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Id-Direttiva tal-Kummissjoni 2009/95/KE tal-31 ta' Lulju 2009 li temenda d-Direttiva 98/8/KE tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill biex tinkludi l-fosfid tal-aluminju li jirrilaxxa l-fosfina bħala sustanza attiva fl-Anness I għaliha inkludiet il-fosfid tal-aluminju bħala sustanza attiva fl-Anness I għad-Direttiva 98/8/KE għall-użu fil-prodotti tat-tip 14, rodentiċidi, kif iddefiniti fl-Anness V għad-Direttiva 98/8/KE.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:037:0040:0043:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “fosfina” for the English equivalent ‘phosphine’. The Maltese term is a derivative of the Italian word <i>fosfina</i> found in IATE. Furthermore, the validity of the translation of the term “fosfina” is confirmed by the fact that it’s found on the the online thesaurus of the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA).</p>	

<u>Term No.118</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
phosphorus fertiliser	fertilizzant tal-fosforu
Category: Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> mineral and organic substance that contains phosphorus and that is used for improving the nutrition of plants</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Phosphorus+Fertilizers</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> sustanza minerali u organika li fiha l-fosfru u li tintuża biex ittejjeb in-nutrizzjoni tal-pjanti</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> The most common phosphorus fertilisers are single superphosphate (SSP), triple superphosphate (TSP), monoammonium phosphate</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Il-fertilizzanti tal-fosforu l-aktar komuni huma superfosfat singolu (SSP), superfosfat triplu</p>

<p>(MAP), diammonium phosphate (DSP) and ammonium polyphosphate liquid.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.fertilizerseurope.com/fertilizers-in-europe/types-of-fertilizer/</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p>(TSP), fosfat tal-monoammonium (MAP), fosfat tad-diammonju (DSP) u likwidu tal-polifosfat tal-ammonju.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p> <p>https://www.fertilizerseurope.com/fertilizers-in-europe/types-of-fertilizer/</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘phosphorus fertiliser’. The term ‘phosphorus’ is listed as “fosforu” on IATE and “fosfru” in Eur-Lex documents. Aquilina (2006:120) also uses the term “fosfru”. However, the EU guidelines for chemical terms in Maltese state that translations of chemical terms have to be based on the Italian or French terms found in IATE. Therefore, the term chosen is “fertilizzant tal-fosforu”, since the Italian equivalent for ‘phosphorus’ is <i>fosforo</i>.</p>	

<u>Term No.119</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
photocontact dermatitis	dermatite tal-fotokuntatt
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<p><u>Definition:</u> a toxic or allergic reaction that may occur when certain chemicals are applied to the skin and subsequently exposed to the sun</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://dermnetnz.org/topics/photocontact-dermatitis/</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> reazzjoni tossika jew allergika li tista' ssehh meta ċerti kimiċi jiġu applikati fuq il-ġilda u sussegwentement esposti għax-xemx</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Surveillance study of photocontact dermatitis leading to hospitalization in Europe with a special focus on topical ketoprofen and other topical NSAIDs, including evaluation of severe photosensitivity reactions.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/referral/ketoprofen-article-107-referral-annex-iv_en.pdf</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Studju ta' sorveljanza ta' dermatite tal-fotokuntatt li twassal għal rikoveru l-isptar fl-Ewropa b'fokus speċjali fuq ketoprofen għal fuq il-ġilda oħrajn, inkluż evalwazzjoni ta' reazzjonijiet ta' fotosensittività severi.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/referral/ketoprofen-article-107-referral-annex-iv_mt.pdf</p>

<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘photocontact dermatitis’. However, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in two of its documents written in Maltese makes use of the term “dermatite tal-fotokuntatt”. Therefore, the term chosen is “dermatite tal-fotokuntatt” and it does adhere to the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) .</p>	

Term No.120	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
physical agent	aġent fiżiku
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<p><u>Definition:</u> source of energy that affects the body, a part of the body, or any of its functions</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://ldoh.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Glossary-for-basic-occupational-safety-and-health-English-17-11-2014.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> sors ta' enerġija li jaffettwa l-gisem, parti mill-gisem, jew xi waħda mill-funzjonijiet tiegħu</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> In September 1990 the European Parliament adopted a resolution concerning this action programme, inviting the Commission in particular to draw up a specific directive on the risks caused by noise and vibration and by any other physical agent at the workplace.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2003L0010:20081211:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> F'Settembru 1990 il-Parlament Ewropew adotta riżoluzzjoni li tikkonċerna dan il-programm ta' azzjoni ⁽¹⁾, li stiednet lill-Kummissjoni b'mod partikolari biex ttejjji direttiva speċifika dwar ir-riskju kawżati mill-ħoss u l- vibrazzjoni u minn kull aġent fiżiku ieħor fuq il-post tax-xogħol.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2003L0010:20081211:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘physical agent’. However, when translating the term ‘physical agent’, Eur-Lex documents consistently use the term “aġent fiżiku”.</p>	

Term No.121	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>

pneumoconiosis	pnewmokonjoži
<u>Category</u> : Occupational disease	
<u>Definition</u> : an occupational diagnosable disease of the lungs caused by the accumulation of certain organic and inorganic dusts	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : marda dijanjostikabbli fuq il-post tax-xogħol tal-pulmuni kkawżata mill-akkumulazzjoni ta' ċerti trabijiet organiċi u inorganiċi
<u>Source</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604957197782/1	<u>Sors</u> : https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1604957197782/1
<u>Date</u> : 11/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : Careful histologic analysis in this study demonstrated that farmwork was significantly associated with mineral dust small airways disease and pneumoconiosis .	<u>Kuntest</u> : Analizi istoloġika bir-reqqa f'dan l-istudju wriet li x-xogħol fl-irziezet kien assoċjat b'mod sinifikanti ma' trab minerali mard żgħir tal-passaġġi tan-nifs u pnewmokonizi .
<u>Source</u> : https://www.atsjournals.org/doi/full/10.1513/pats.200906-036RM	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 11/10/2020	
<u>Note</u> : Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'pneumoconiosis'. However, the online thesaurus found on the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA) lists the term "pnewmokonjoži". Furthermore, the term "pnewmokonjoži" is derived from the Italian word found in IATE <i>pneumoconiosi</i> .	

Term No.122	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
potassium fertiliser	fertilizzant tal-potassju
<u>Category</u> : Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition</u> : inorganic substance used as a source of potassium nutrition for plants	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : sustanza inorganika użata bħala sors ta' nutrizzjoni tal-potassju għall-pjanti
<u>Source</u> : https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Potassium+Fertilizers	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 07/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : More plant diseases have been retarded by the use of potassium	<u>Kuntest</u> : Aktar mard tal-pjanti ġie ritardat bl-użu ta' fertilizzant tal-potassju minn

<p>fertiliser than any other substance.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.ipni.net/publication/bettercrops.nsf/0/EE173BAB733F2ED285257D2A00506555/\$FILE/BC-1987-3.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p>kwalunkwe sustanza oħra.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p> <p>http://www.ipni.net/publication/bettercrops.nsf/0/EE173BAB733F2ED285257D2A00506555/\$FILE/BC-1987-3.pdf</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE lists two English terms: ‘potassic fertiliser’ and ‘potassium fertiliser’. However, it only gives a Maltese equivalent for the former term, i.e. “fertilizzant potassiku”. The <i>General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus (GEMET)</i> lists the term “fertilizzant tal-potassju”. Thus, the term “fertilizzant tal-potassju” was chosen since it is an accurate translation.</p>	

<u>Term No.123</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)</p> <p><u>Category:</u> PPE</p>	<p><i>respirtur motorizzat li jippurifika l-arja (PAPR)</i></p>
<p><u>Definition:</u> breathing from a battery-powered fan, which pulls air through filters and circulates air throughout full-face respirator</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> nifs minn fann li jaħdem bil-batterija, li jiġbed l-arja mill-filtri u jiċċirkola l-arja ġewwa respiratur li jgħatti l-wiċċ kollu</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p> <p>http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> PAPR system uses a blower instead of lung power to draw air through the filter.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/company-us/all-3m-products/~/All-3M-Products/Safety/Personal-Safety/Personal-Protective-Equipment/Powered-Supplied-Air-</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Is-sistema PAPR tuża blower minflok qawwa tal-pulmun biex tiġbed l-arja mill-filtru.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>

Respirators/?N=5002385+8709322+8711017+8711405+8720539+8720547+3294857497&rt=r3	
Date: 30/09/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> The term ‘powered air purifying respirator’ is neither found in IATE or Eur-Lex documents. Thus, it was decided to base the creation of a neoterm using Italian as the model i.e. <i>respiratore purificatore d’aria motorizzato</i>. Therefore, the neoterm “respiratur motorizzat li jippurifika l-arja” was formed. The acronym ‘PAPR’ does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.</p>	

<u>Term No.124</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
propargite	propargite
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<u>Definition:</u> a pesticide used to kill mites	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> pesticida użata biex joqtol id-dud
<u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propargite	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propargite
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Propargite is formulated as wettable powders and as emulsifiable concentrates.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Propargite hija fformulat bħala trab li tixxarrab u bħala konċentrat emulsjonabbli.
<u>Source:</u> http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/Evaluation02/propargiteevaljj.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 10/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘propargite’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘propargite’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.</p>	

<u>Term No.125</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
propoxur	propoxur

<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> non-systemic insecticide used against flies in agricultural settings <u>Source:</u> http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/extoxnet/metiram-propoxur/propoxur-ext.html <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> insettiċida mhux sistemika użata kontra d-dubbien f'ambjenti agrikoli Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Propoxur is available in several types of formulations and products, including emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, aerosols, fumigants, granules, and oilsprays. <u>Source:</u> http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/propoxur.htm <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Propoxur huwa disponibbli f'diversi tipi ta' formulazzjonijiet u prodotti, inklużi koncentri emulsifikabbli, trab li jixxarrab, aerosols, fumiganti, granuli, u sprejs taż-żejt. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'propoxur'. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. 'propoxur'. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and too long and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.	

Term No.126	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
pyrethroid	piretrojde
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> synthetic chemical compound used to kill insects that harm crops <u>Source:</u> http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/pyrethroid.htm <u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> synthetic chemical compound used to kill insects that harm crops <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin) Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-piretrojdi (id-deltametrina jew il-lambdacyhalothrin biss) Insettiċida; f'nases b'sustanzi speċifiċi li jattiraw biss; kontra l- <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> u ċ- <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.

<p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:250:0001:0084:EN:PDF</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:250:0001:0084:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Date:</u> 06/10/2020</p>	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE gives the Maltese equivalent term “piretrojde” for its English equivalent ‘pyrethroid’. The Maltese equivalent is a derivative of the Italian word <i>piretroide</i> which is found in IATE. Eur-Lex documents also make use of the term “piretrojde”.</p>	

<u>Term No.127</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>repetitive strain injury</p>	<p>korrimient ta' strapazz ripetitiv</p>
<p><u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS</p>	
<p><u>Definition:</u> problem with the muscles, tendons or nerves that develops over time due to overuse</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> problema bil-muskoli, tendini jew nervituri li tiżviluppa maż-żmien minhabba strapazz żejjed</p>
<p><u>Source:</u> https://ldoh.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Glossary-for-basic-occupational-safety-and-health-English-17-11-2014.pdf</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	
<p><u>Context:</u> The prevalence of symptoms of the neck, shoulders and arms of any duration and severity, indicated by repetitive strain injury, was investigated in female workers of 3 different agricultural branches.</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Il-prevalenza ta' sintomi tal-ghonq, l-ispallejn u l-idejn ta' kwalunkwe tul ta' żmien u severità, indikata minn korrimient ta' strapazz ripetittiv ġiet investigata f'haddiema nisa ta' 3 oqsma agrikoli differenti.</p>
<p><u>Source:</u> https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/154193120004402229?journalCode=proe</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p>https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/154193120004402229?journalCode=proe</p>

<p><u>Note:</u> IATE translates the term ‘repetitive strain injury’ as “korriment ta’ strapazz ripetittiv”. The term ‘repetitive strain injury’ is found in Aquilina (2006:949), where only a definition is given. However, the definition includes the key term “ripetuta” referring to an action. So Aquilina’s definition corresponds with the Maltese translation IATE gives.</p>	

<u>Term No.128</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
residual risk	riskju residwu
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<p><u>Definition:</u> portion of total risk that remains after management have to put in place countermeasures to manage the risk</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_161135.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> porzjon tar-riskju totali li jibqa' wara li l-manigment stabbilixxa kontromiżuri biex jimmaniġġja r-riskju</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Following these simplification measures, the Commission accepts that there will be a residual risk to accept, which is inherent to the political choice to provide UNION support to these types of participants in view of the programme objectives.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0788:FIN:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Wara dawn il-miżuri ta' simplifikazzjoni, il-Kummissjoni taċċetta li se jkun hemm riskju residwu li jrid jiġi aċċettat, li huwa inerenti għall-għażla politika li jiġi provdut appoġġ mill-Unjoni lil dawn it-tipi ta' parteċipanti b'harsa lejn l-oġettivi tal-programm.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0788:FIN:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “riskju residwu” for its English equivalent ‘residual risk’.</p>	

Term No.129	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
respiratory exposure	espożizzjoni respiratorja
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> can result from breathing air that is contaminated with particulate matter, vapours or aerosols	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> jista' jirriżulta mit-teħid ta' nifs fl-arja li huwa kkontaminata b'particelli, fwar jew aerosols
<u>Source:</u> https://www.epa.gov/expobox/exposure-assessment-tools-routes-inhalation	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Respiratory exposure is particularly hazardous because pesticide particles can be rapidly absorbed by the lungs into the bloodstream.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-espożizzjoni respiratorju huwa partikolarment perikoluż minhabba li l-particelli tal-pestiċidi jistgħu jiġu assorbiti malajr mill-pulmuni fid-demm.
<u>Source:</u> https://www.headlice.org/comb/what-are-head-lice-and-nits/chemical-concerns/signs-and-symptoms-of-pesticide-poisoning/	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term of the term ‘respiratory exposure’. However, Eur-Lex documents make use of two Maltese terms: “espożizzjoni respiratorja” and “esponiment respiratorja”. However, Aquilina (2006:611) uses the term “espożizzjoni”. Therefore, the term chosen on the basis of the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) is “espożizzjoni respiratorja”.	

Term No.130	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
respiratory sensitiser	sensitizzatur respiratorju
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> biological and chemical agent that can induce allergic respiratory diseases in humans	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> aġent bijoloġiku u kimiku li jista' jinduċi mard respiratorju allergiku fil-bnedmin
<u>Source:</u> https://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/factsheets/39	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS

<u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020	
<p><u>Context:</u> It is classified or meets the criteria to be classified, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as respiratory sensitisers, carcinogen category 1A or 1B, mutagen category 1A or 1B or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:050E:0073:0208:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Hija kklassifikata jew tissodisfa l-kriterji biex tiġi kklassifikata, skont ir-Regolament (KE) Nru 1272/2008, bħala sensitizzaturi respiratorji, karċinoġen fil-kategorija 1A jew 1B, mutagen fil-kategorija 1A jew 1B jew tossika għar-riproduzzjoni fil-kategorija 1A jew 1B.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:050E:0073:0208:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese equivalent for the English term ‘respiratory sensitiser’. Eur-Lex documents give two terms for ‘respiratory sensitiser’: “sensibilizzatur respiratorju” (the term “sensibilizzatur” is based on the Italian term found in IATE <i>sensibilizzante</i>) and “sensitizzatur respiratorju”. The choice between which term to use was aided by the fact that IATE lists the term ‘sensitiser’ in Maltese as “sensitizzatur”. Consequently the appropriate (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) term is “sensitizzatur respiratorju” and is also linguistically correct (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7) because Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.4 R-S:234) lists the verb “issensitizza”, therefore the adjective is “sensitizzatur”.</p>	

<u>Term No.131</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
rheumatoid arthritis	artrite rewmatika
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<p><u>Definition:</u> an inflammatory condition involving the entire body that primarily affects the synovium, the thin membrane that lines and lubricates a joint</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.agrability.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Arthritis_and_Ag.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> kundizzjoni infjammatorja li tinvolvi l-ġisem kollu li taffettwa primarjament is-sinovju, il-membrana rqiqa li tiksi u tillubrikha ġog</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<u>Context:</u> Other chronic diseases: the focus will be on non-lethal diseases with a high impact on the quality of life at old age such as functional and sensory impairment and	<u>Kuntest:</u> Mard kroniku ieħor: l-enfasi tkun fuq il-mard mhux fatali b'impatt kbir fuq il-kwalità tal-ħajja fix-xjuħija bħal l-indeboliment tal-funzjonijiet u s-sensi u mard

<p>other chronic diseases, in particular, inflammatory diseases (e.g. rheumatoid diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, dementia and neurodegenerative diseases).</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+20061130+ITEMS+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p>kroniku ieħor b'mod partikulari mard infjammatorju (eż. mard rewmatojde, bħal artrite rewmatika, osteoporożi, dimenzja u mard newrodeġenerattiv).</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+20061130+ITEMS+DOC+XML+V0//MT&language=MT</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term 'rheumatoid arthritis'. However, both Eur-Lex documents and Aquilina (2006:957) make use of the Maltese term "artrite rewmatika".</p>	

<u>Term No.132</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
risk assessment	valutazzjoni tar-riskju
<u>Category:</u> General terms related to OHS	
<u>Definition:</u> process of quantifying the frequency or probability of a harmful effect to individuals	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> proċess ta' kwantifikazzjoni tal-frekwenza jew tal-probabbiltà ta' effett ta' ħsara għall-individwi
<u>Source:</u> https://ldoh.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Glossary-for-basic-occupational-safety-and-health-English-17-11-2014.pdf	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020	
<u>Contest:</u> It is therefore appropriate to require that Member States assess those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment and, when granting product authorisations, ensure that appropriate measures are taken or specific conditions imposed in order to reduce the identified risks to acceptable levels.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Għaldaqstant huwa xieraq li l-Istati Membri jkunu meħtieġa jivvalutaw dawk ix-xenarji ta' użu jew espożizzjoni u dawk ir-riskji għall-popolazzjoni jiet umani u l-kompartimenti ambjentali li għadhom ma ġewx indirizzati b'mod rappreżentattiv fil-valutazzjoni tar-riskji li saret fil-livell tal-Unjoni, u li, meta jkunu qed jagħtu l-awtorizzazzjonijiet tal-prodott, jiżguraw li jittieħdu miżuri xierqa jew li jiġu imposti kundizzjonijiet speċifiċi sabiex ir-riskji

<p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:243:0010:0012:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 24/09/2020</p>	<p>identifikati jitnaqqsu għal livelli aċċettabbli.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:243:0010:0012:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE gives two possible translations for the term 'risk assessment': “analizi tar-riskju” and “valutazzjoni tar-riskju”. Eur-Lex documents also use “valutazzjoni tar-riskju” and “evalwazzjoni tar-riskju”. Furthermore, Aquilina (2006:447) uses the term “valutazzjoni” for 'assessment'. Therefore, the term “valutazzjoni tar-riskju” was chosen since the linguistically correct (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7) Maltese equivalent for the term ‘assessment’ is “valutazzjoni”.</p>	

<u>Term No.133</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
rodenticide	rodentiċida
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> pesticide that kills rodents, including mice and rats</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://npic.orst.edu/ingred/ptype/rodenticide.html</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> pestiċida li toqtol annimali gerriema, inklużi ġrieden u firien</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Difethialone is an anticoagulant rodenticide known to pose risks of accidental incidents with children, as well as risks for animals and the environment.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:160:0022:0024:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 04/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Id-difetijalon huwa rodentiċida antikoagulanti magħruf li jgħoq riskji ta' inċidenti aċċidentali li jinvolvu t-tfal, kif ukoll riskji għall-annimali u għall-ambjent.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:160:0022:0024:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese equivalent “rodentiċida” for its English equivalent ‘rodenticide’.</p>	

<u>Term No.134</u>

<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
rollover protective structure (ROPS)	struttura ta' protezzjoni kontra l-qlib (ROPS)
<u>Category:</u> PPE	
<u>Definition:</u> operator compartment structures intended to protect equipment operators and motorists from injuries caused by vehicle overturns or rollovers	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> struttura tal-kompartiment tal-operatur maħsuba biex tippoteġi lill-operatur jew lis-sewwieq ta' vettura minn korriment fil-każ li l-vettura tinqaleb
<u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606863624438/1	<u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606863624438/1
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Member States shall for each type of roll-over protective structure and its tractor attachment which they approve pursuant to Article 2, issue to the manufacturer of the tractor or of the roll-over protection structure, or to his authorised representative, an EC component type-approval mark conforming to the model shown in Annex VI.	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-Istati Membri għandhom, għal kull tip ta' struttura ta' protezz joni kontra l-qlib u t-twaħħil tiegħu mat-trattur li huma japprovaw permezz tal-Artikolu 2, joħorġu lill-manifattur tat- trattur jew tal-istruttura ta' protezzjoni kontra l-qlib jew lir-rappreżentant awtorizzat tiegħu, marka KEE tal-approvazzjoni tat-tip tal-komponenti konformi mal-mudell muri fl-Anness VI.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:261:0001:0039:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:261:0001:0039:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “struttura ta' protezzjoni kontra l-qlib” for the term ‘rollover protective structure (ROPS)’. The acronym ‘ROPS’ does not change due to the fact that in this sector this acronym is known on an international level.	

<u>Term No.135</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
rotary cultivator	mutur tal-hart
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous machinery	
<u>Definition:</u> large farming tool with blades that digs the soil in fiel	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> għodda kbira tal-biedja bi xfafar li tħaffer il-ħamrija fl-

<p>ds so that seeds can be planted</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/plough</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p>għelieqi sabiex iż-żrieragħ ikunu jistgħu jithawlu</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> A man sustained injuries this morning when he was working in a field with a rotary cultivator.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://www.tvm.com.mt/en/news/man-sustains-injuries-with-rotary-cultivator-in-kirkop/</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Dalgħodu raġel indarab b'mutur tal-hart huwa u jaġmel xi xogħol f'għalqa.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://www.tvm.com.mt/mt/news/raġel-iwegga-bmutur-tal-hart-fhal-kirkop/</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents make use of a Maltese equivalent for the term 'rotary cultivator'. A 'rotary cultivator' does the job of what a plough used to do; the only difference is that the former is motorized whilst the latter was attached to either a horse, donkey or mule. The term "moħriet" (Aquilina 2006:888) whilst being linguistically correct refers to the plough that was attached to either a horse, donkey or mule. The correct term that refers to a motorised plough i.e. a 'rotary cultivator' is "mutur tal-hart". The word "hart" deriving from the verb "ħarat" i.e. to plough, makes the term "mutur tal-hart" transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and appropriate (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4).</p>	

<u>Term No.136</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
<p>rubber boots</p> <p><u>Category:</u> PPE</p> <p><u>Definition:</u> resists chemicals and provides extra traction on slippery surfaces</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.wyomingextension.org/agpubs/pubs/B1233.pdf</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 01/10/2020</p>	<p>buz tal-lastiku</p> <p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> jirreżistu kimiċi u jipprovdu trazzjoni żejda fuq uċuħ li jiżolqu</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Consider washing footwear (rubber boots etc) and hand equipment (gloves) before entering and leaving high-risk sites when working in animal houses, stockyards and seed crop areas .</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Neal K. Van Alfen, 2014, <i>Encyclopedia of</i></p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Ikkunsidra li taħsel ix-xedd tas-saqajn (buz tal-lastiku eċċ) u tagħmir tal-idejn (ingwanti) qabel ma tidħol u toħroġ minn siti ta' riskju</p>

<p><i>Agriculture and Food Systems, Second Edition</i>, pp.17, Academic Press</p> <p><u>Date</u>: 01/10/2020</p>	<p>għoli meta taħdem f'djar tal-annimali, b'tiehi u żoni ta' għelejjel taż-żerriegħa.</p> <p><u>Sors</u>: Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Note</u>: IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'rubber boots'. What it does give is a Maltese equivalent for the term 'boots', i.e. "stvali". On the other hand, Eur-Lex documents make use of the term 'stivali tal-lastiku' for the term 'rubber boots'. In other contexts Eur-Lex documents use either the term "stivali" (originating from the Italian word <i>stivale</i>) or the English term 'boots'. Aquilina (2006:966) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.4 R-S:142) make use of the term "lastiku" for the term 'rubber'. Again, both Aquilina (2006:477) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.1 A-C: 181) make use of the term "stvala" for the English equivalent 'boot' (however, the term "stvala" is archaic). Therefore the chosen term is "buz tal-lastiku". This term adheres to the principles of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), linguistic correctness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.7) and appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4). It should also be stated that the term "gomma" was not ideal and precise to use instead of "lastiku". For the simple fact that on a day to day basis the term "gomma" is used as the equivalent for an 'eraser'.</p>	

<u>Term No.137</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
safety goggles	goggles tas-sigurtà
<u>Category</u> : PPE	
<u>Definition</u> : protect against dusts, chemical and metal splashes	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : jipproteġi kontra t-trabijiet, it-titjir kimiku u tal-metall
<u>Source</u> : St John Holt Allan, 2002, 'Principles of health and safety at work' (Sixth Edition), pp.162, IOSH Services Limited.	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 30/09/2020	
<u>Context</u> : The type of eye/face protection equipment required shall be specified based on the hazard of the substance or mixture and potential for contact, such as safety glasses, safety goggles , face-shield.	<u>Kuntest</u> : It-tip ta' tagħmir ta' protezzjoni tal-ġajn/il-wiċċ obligat għandu jiġi speċifikat abbażi tal-periklu tas-sustanza jew it-taħlita u l-potenzja ta' kuntatt, bħalma huma nuċċalijiet tas-sigurtà, goggles tas-sigurtà , maskra ta' protezzjoni tal-wiċċ.
<u>Source</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:133:0001:0043:EN:PDF	<u>Sors</u> : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:133:0001:0043:MT:PDF

<u>Date:</u> 30/09/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘safety goggles’. Eur-lex documents make use of two terms in Maltese for this term: “maskli ta’ sikurezza” and “goggles tas-sigurtà”. Aquilina (2006:971) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.4 R-S:162) give the term “sigurtà” for the English term ‘safety’. IATE lists the Italian equivalent for the term ‘goggles’ i.e. <i>occhiali protettivi</i>, translated into Maltese “nuċċali tas-sigurtà”.</p> <p>Therefore the term chosen is “goggles tas-sigurtà” for the following reason. The term adheres to the principle of appropriateness (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4) and transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2), since the appropriate term to use is ‘goggles’ (even because their shape is that of scuba diving goggles) and not “nuċċali” because in the Maltese language the term “nuċċali” is used to refer to any type of spectacles and not to goggles. Also, even though the term “sikurezza” (which is a derivative of the Italian term <i>sicurezza</i>) is not incorrect, the more precise Maltese term is “sigurtà”.</p>	

<u>Term No.138</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
seeder	magna taż-żriġh
Category: Hazardous machinery	
<p><u>Definition:</u> device used in agriculture that sows seeds for crops by positioning them in the soil and burying them to a specific depth</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seed_drill</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> apparat użat fl-agrikoltura li jiżra' żrieragħ għall-uċuħ tar-raba' billi jippożizzjonahom fil-ħamrija u jidfnuhom sa fond speċifiku</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> Seeders for intermediate crops providing ground cover in winter. This equipment is specific to winter cover crops (intermediate crops).</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:260:0031:0034:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Magni taż-żriġh għall-uċuħ intermedjarji li jipprovdu koper tura tal-ħamrija fix-xitwa. Dan it-tagħmir huwa speċifiku għall-għelejjel ta' kopertura fix-xitwa (uċuħ intermedjarji).</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:260:0031:0034:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> IATE does not list a Maltese term for the English equivalent ‘seeder’. However, Eur-Lex documents makes use of the term “magna taż-żriġh”. The word “żriġh” derives from the word “tizriġh” (Aquilina 2006:410) i.e. to sow seeds. Hence, the transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) of the term “magna taż-żriġh”.</p>	

Term No.139	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
shoulder tendonitis	tendinite tal-ispalla
<u>Category:</u> Occupational disease	
<u>Definition:</u> an inflammation of your rotator cuff or biceps tendon	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> infjammazzjoni tar-rotator cuff jew l-għerq tal-biceps tiegħek
<u>Source:</u> https://www.cedars-sinai.org/health-library/diseases-and-conditions/s/shoulder-tendonitis.html	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> Shoulder tendonitis , epicondylitis, pronator syndrome, and especially carpal tunnel syndrome are common disorders related to physical work among farmers.	<u>Kuntest:</u> Tendonite tal-ispalla , epicondylitis, sindromu pronator, u speċjalment sindromu tal-carpal tunnel huma disturbi komuni relatati max-xogħol fiżiku fost il-bdiewa.
<u>Source:</u> Donham Kelley, Thelin Anders, 2016, <i>Agricultural Medicine: Rural Occupational and Environmental Health, Safety, and Prevention</i> (Second Edition), pp.294, WILEY BLACKWELL	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 09/10/2020	
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘tendonite tal-ispalla’. For the term ‘tendonitis’ Aquilina (2006:1080) makes use of the term “infjammazzjoni ta’ l-għerq”, meaning an ‘inflammation in the tendon’. The term “għerq” is not anymore used to refer to a tendon. As a matter of fact the term “għerq” is commonly associated with Maltese grammar. However, the transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) term “tendinite tal-ispalla” is used in the website https://mt.healthy-food-near-me.com/tendinitis/. Furthermore, IATE lists the Italian word <i>tendinite</i>, showing the derivation of the Maltese term “tendonite”.</p>	

Term No.140	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
silo	sajlo
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Machinery	

<p>Definition: structure for storing bulk materials and is used in agriculture to store grain, powders, fermented feed (known as silage) and animal slurry</p> <p>Source: https://www.ukfrs.com/promos/17115</p> <p>Date: 05/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: struttura għall-ħażna ta' materjali bl-ingrossa u tintuża fl-agrikoltura biex tahžen qamħ, trabijiet, għalf iffermentat (magħruf bħala silagġ) u demel likwidu tal-annimali</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: Animal-feeding operations may also use bunkers and silos to store and mills to process grains and other components into animal feed.</p> <p>Source: Neal K. Van Alfen, 2014, <i>Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Food Systems, Second Edition</i>, pp.495, Academic Press</p> <p>Date: 05/10/2020</p>	<p>Kuntest: Il-proċessi ta' tmigh ta' annimali jistgħu jużaw ukoll bunkers u sajlos biex jahżnu u mtieħen biex jipproċessaw qmuħ u komponenti oħra f'għalf tal-annimali.</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS</p>
<p>Note: IATE and Aquilina (2006:1007) both make use of the term “sajlo” for its English equivalent ‘silo’. Furthermore, to confirm the validity of the translation of term “sajlo” is the fact that it’s found on the the online thesaurus of the European Agency of Occupational Health and Safety page (Teżawru tal-EU-OHSA).</p>	

Term No.141	
Term-EN	Term-MT
<p>squamous cell carcinoma</p> <p>Category: Occupational disease</p>	<p>karċinoma taċ-ċellooli skwamużi</p>
<p>Definition: a common form of skin cancer that develops in the squamous cells that make up the middle and outer layers of the skin</p> <p>Source: https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/squamous-cell-carcinoma/symptoms-causes/syc-20352480</p> <p>Date: 11/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: forma komuni ta' kanċer tal-ġilda li tiżviluppa fiċ-ċellooli skwamużi li jiffurmaw is-saffi tan-nofs u ta' barra tal-ġilda</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: Libtayo is a cancer medicine used on its own to treat adults with a type of skin cancer called cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma when the cancer is locally advanced (has spread nearby) or metastatic (has spread to other parts of the body). It is used in patients who cannot have surgery or</p>	<p>Kuntest: Libtayo huwa mediċina kontra l-kanċer li tintuża waħedha għall-kura ta' adulti b'tip ta' kanċer tal-ġilda msejjaħ karċinoma taċ-ċellooli skwamużi tal-ġilda meta l-kanċer ikun avanzat lokament (infirex fil- viċin) jew metastatiku (infirex għal partijiet oħra tal-ġisem).</p>

<p>treatment with radiation to cure their disease.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/libtayo</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Sors:</u> https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/overview/libtayo-epar-medicine-overview_mt.pdf</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘squamous cell carcinoma’. However, the EMA makes use of the term “karċinoma taċ-ċelloli skwamużi”. To confirm the validity and transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) of this term, Aquilina (2006:496) lists the term “karċinoma” for its English equivalent ‘carcinoma’ and Eur-Lex documents make use of the term “skwamużi” for ‘squamous’.</p>	

<u>Term No.142</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
subchronic toxicity	tossicità subkronika
Category: General terms related to OHS	
<p>Definition: ability of a toxic substance to cause effects for more than one year but less than the lifetime of the exposed organism</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606082283086/1</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: abilità ta' sustanza tossika li tikkawża effetti għal aktar minn sena iżda inqas mill-ħajja tal-organizmu espost</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606082283086/1</p>
<p>Context: Core tests include tests on metabolism and toxicokinetics, subchronic toxicity, genotoxicity, chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity as well as tests on reproduction and developmental toxicity.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0418:FIN:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Kuntest: Testijiet ewlenija jinkludu testijiet fuq il-metaboliżmu u t- tossikokinetika, it-tossicità subkronika, il-ġenotossicità, it-tossicità kronika u l- karċinoġeniċità kif ukoll testijiet ta' tossicità fir-riproduzzjoni u fl-iżvilupp.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0418:FIN:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “tossicità subkronika” for its English equivalent ‘sub-chronic toxicity’. Furthermore, the Maltese term “tossicità subkronika” is based on the Italian term found in IATE <i>tossicità subcronica</i>.</p>	

Term No.143	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
sulphuric acid	aċidu sulfuriku
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> heavy corrosive oily dibasic strong acid H ₂ SO ₄ that is colorless when pure and is a vigorous oxidizing and dehydrating agent	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> aċidu qawwi dibasiku żejtni korrużiv tqil H ₂ SO ₄ li huwa bla kulur meta pur u huwa aġent vigoruż ta' ossidazzjoni u deidrazzjoni
<u>Source:</u> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sulfuric%20acid	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Context:</u> In the case of binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, after filtering fibres through the weighed filter crucible and before applying the described washing procedure, wash twice the residue on the filter crucible with 50 ml of 75 % sulphuric acid reagent each time.	<u>Kuntest:</u> F'każ li t-taħlitiet b'żewġ fibri ta' poliammid flimkien mal-bikomponent abbażi tal-polipropilen/poliammid, wara li tkun iffiltrajt il-fibri minn ġewwa l-ġriġjol filtru miżun u qabel ma tapplika l-proċedra tal-ħasil deskritta, aħsel ir-residwu darbtejn fuq il-ġriġjol filtru b'50 ml ta' reagent ta' 75 % ta' aċidu sulfuriku kull darba.
<u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:198:0032:0036:EN:PDF	<u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:198:0032:0036:MT:PDF
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	
<u>Note:</u> IATE lists two Maltese terms for the English equivalent 'sulphuric acid': "aċidu sulfuriku" and "aċidu tal-kubrit". The term "kubrit" is a less used word that also refers to 'sulphur' (Aquilina:1059). Eur-Lex documents make consistent use of the term "aċidu sulfuriku". Furthermore, even Aquilina (2006:1060) lists 'sulphuric acid' as "aċidu sulfuriku". Thus, the word "sulfuriku" makes the term "aċidu sulfuriku" more transparent (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) and appropriate (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.4).	

Term No.144	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
telone II	telone II

<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> soil fumigant for control of all major species of nematodes <u>Source:</u> https://www.corteva.us/products-and-solutions/crop-protection/telone-ii.html <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> fumigant tal-hamrija għall-kontroll tal-ispeċi ewlenin kollha ta' nematodi <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> Among the fumigants, 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D, Telone II) is considered the only one with primarily nematicidal activity at labeled rates. <u>Source:</u> Neal K. Van Alfen, 2014, <i>Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Food Systems, Second Edition</i> , pp.404, Academic Press <u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Fost il-fumiganti, 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D, Telone II) huwa meqjus bħala l-uniku wieħed b'attività primarjament nematikida b'rati ttikkettjati. <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Note:</u> Neither IATE no Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term 'telone II'. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. 'telone II'. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and too long and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.	

<u>Term No.145</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
thiram <u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance <u>Definition:</u> compound C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ S ₄ used as a fungicide and seed disinfectant <u>Source:</u> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thiram <u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020	thiram <u>Definizzjoni:</u> kompost C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ S ₄ użat bħala funġiċida u diżinfettant taż-żerriegħa <u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Context:</u> The active ingredient, Thiram , as a dust is moderately irritating to human skin, eyes, and respiratory mucous membranes. <u>Source:</u> https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---safework/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_110199.pdf	<u>Kuntest:</u> L-ingredjent attiv, Thiram , bħala trab huwa irritanti b'mod moderat għall-ġilda, l-għajnejn u l-membrani mukużi respiratorji tal-bniedem.

<u>Date</u> : 08/10/2020	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<p><u>Note</u>: Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘Thiram’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘Thiram’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and too long and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.</p>	

Term No.146	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
tinea pedis	tinea pedis
<u>Category</u> : Occupational disease	
<u>Definition</u> : an infection of the feet or toes with a dermatophyte	<u>Definizzjoni</u> : infezzjoni tas-saqajn jew tas-saqajn b'dermatofit
<u>Source</u> : Coenraads P.J. 2000, <i>Handbook of Occupational Dermatology</i> , pp.187, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 09/10/2020	
<u>Context</u> : For the men, onychomycosis (nail fungus, 31.5%), tinea pedis (foot fungus, 27.8%), and acne (24.1%) were the most commonly diagnosed skin diseases, with contact dermatitis diagnosed in 5.6% of the sample.	<u>Kuntest</u> : Għall-irġiel, onikomikozi (fungus tad-dwiefer, 31.5%), tinea pedis (fungus tas-saqajn, 27.8%), u akne (24.1%) kienu l-iktar mard tal-ġilda ddijanostikat b'mod komuni, b'dermatite tal-kuntatt iddijanostikata f'5.6% tal-kampjun.
<u>Source</u> : https://elibrary.asabe.org/abstract.asp?aid=20387	<u>Sors</u> : Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<u>Date</u> : 09/10/2020	
<p><u>Note</u>: Neither IATE nor Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘tinea pedis’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘tinea pedis’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.</p>	

Term No.147	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
tinnitus	żanzin tal-widnejn

Category: Occupational disease	
<p>Definition: ringing in the ears caused by an intense and sustained high noise level</p> <p>Source: Hughes Phil, Ferrett ED, 2003, 'Introduction to Health and Safety at Work', pp.290, Elsevier Butterworth Heinemann.</p> <p>Date: 09/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: tisfir fil-widnejn ikkawżat minn livell ta' storbu għoli, intens u esposizzjoni għal hin twil</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: Tinnitus and hearing loss may occur depending on sound level and distance.</p> <p>Source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32019D0417&qid=1603747912222&from=EN</p> <p>Date: 09/10/2020</p>	<p>Kuntest: Żanżin tal-widnejn u telf ta' smigh jistgħu jseħħu skond il-livell tal-ħoss u d-distanza.</p> <p>Sors: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/MT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32019D0417&qid=1603747912222&from=MT</p>
<p>Note: IATE does not list a Maltese term for the term 'tinnitus'. However, Eur-Lex documents, Aquilina (2006:1092) and Psaila-Diacono (1991 Vol.5 T-Z:93) all give the Maltese term "żanżin tal-widnejn" for its English equivalent 'tinnitus'</p>	

Term No.148	
Term-EN	Term-MT
threshold limit value (TLV)	threshold limit value (TLV)
<p>Category: General terms related to OHS</p> <p>Definition: time-weighted average concentration of a toxic substance over a normal 8-h workday and 40-h workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed</p> <p>Source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/threshold-limit-value</p> <p>Date: 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Definizzjoni: konċentrazzjoni medja kkalkulata skond il-hin ta' sustanza tossika fuq gurnata tax-xogħol normali ta' 8 sigħat u ġimgħa xogħol ta' 40 siegħa, li għaliha kważi l-ħaddiema kollha jistgħu jkunu esposti ripetutament</p> <p>Sors: Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p>Context: The TLVs are a group of recommended concentrations established by the ACGIH for worker protection.</p> <p>Source: https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/2018-</p>	<p>Kuntest: It-TLVs huma grupp ta' konċentrazzjonijiet rakkomandati stabbiliti mill-ACGIH għall-</p>

12/fy11_sh-22318-11_GlossaryofTerms.pdf	protezzjoni tal-haddiema.
<u>Date:</u> 07/10/2020	<u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tal-kuntest mill-LS
<p><u>Note:</u> Neither IATE no Eur-Lex documents give a Maltese equivalent for the term ‘threshold limit value’. In order for the principle of transparency (ISO 704: 2009, 7.4.2.2) to be followed, the term has not been translated and remains the same as the English version i.e. ‘threshold limit value’. The creation of a neoterm in Maltese would have been impracticable and too long and in order to be concise and precise this decision was made.</p>	

<u>Term No.149</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
valifenalate	valifenalat
<u>Category:</u> Hazardous substance	
<p><u>Definition:</u> an anti-peronosporic fungicide, it is used to control mildew in many crops including grapes, potatoes and tomatoes</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Valifenalate</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Definizzjoni:</u> funġiċida anti-peronosporiku, hija użata biex tikkontrolla l-moffa f'hafna uċuħ inklużi għeneb, patata u tadam</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> Traduzzjoni tad-definizzjoni mill-LS</p>
<p><u>Context:</u> As regards valifenalate, such an application was made for the use on tomatoes and aubergine.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:220:0001:0056:EN:PDF</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 11/10/2020</p>	<p><u>Kuntest:</u> Fir-rigward tal-valifenalat, tali applikazzjoni saret għall-użu fuq it-tadam u l-brunġiel.</p> <p><u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:220:0001:0056:MT:PDF</p>
<p><u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “valifenalate” for the term ‘valifenalat’.</p>	

<u>Term No.150</u>	
<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>
zoonotic disease	marda żoonotika

<u>Category:</u> Hazardous Substance	
<u>Definition:</u> clinical or pathological manifestation of infection or infestation in animals and which is naturally transmissible directly or indirectly between animals and humans <u>Source:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603452168616/1 <u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020	<u>Definizzjoni:</u> manifestazzjoni klinika jew patoloġika ta' infezzjoni jew infestazzjoni fl-annimali u li hija trasmissibbli b'mod naturali direttament jew indirettament bejn l-annimali u l-bnedmin <u>Sors:</u> https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1603452168616/1
<u>Context:</u> The presence of this zoonotic disease in the above countries is liable to constitute a danger for persons and susceptible animals in the Community. <u>Source:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:055:0044:0046:EN:PDF <u>Date:</u> 08/10/2020	<u>Kuntest:</u> Il-preżenza ta' din il-marda żoonotika fil-pajjiżi msemmija hawn fuq tista' tkun ta' periklu għal persuni u annimali suxxettibbli fil-Komunità. <u>Sors:</u> https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:055:0044:0046:MT:PDF
<u>Note:</u> Both IATE and Eur-Lex documents make use of the Maltese term “marda żoonotika” for its English equivalent ‘zoonotic disease’.	

Chapter 4: Conclusion

The compilation of this terminology gave me the opportunity to explore in detail, from a terminological point of view the topics of Occupational Health & Safety and the Agricultural Sector in Malta. A process that so far, and as far as I know, has not been implemented in

Malta. The first chapter of this dissertation started out by giving an explanation to why such a terminology was compiled. This was followed by a brief introduction to the topics of OHS and the agricultural sector in Malta, together with the importance of terminology in translation. The second chapter's main focus was the detailed description of the methodology, whereby each step and decision taken during the course of this dissertation was discussed. Furthermore, the experts consulted during the research process and their involvement was mentioned in this chapter, together with the issues encountered with certain terms and the solutions proposed.

One of the principal aims that I had in mind since the beginning of this dissertation was to produce a detailed and comprehensive terminology. A terminology that gives the most appropriate definitions, contexts, and an accurate target term in Maltese together with a valid explanation (which was provided in accordance with specific guidelines followed) as to why that particular target term was chosen (i.e. the note at the end of each term). I believe that by adhering to the ISO 704 principles for term formation, consulting books and articles written by prominent authors in the fields of terminology, OHS and the agricultural sector, I managed to achieve the initial aim stated in the first sentence of this paragraph. Not to mention, the importance of discussing certain terms, doubts and questions I had with the two experts. During the gathering of a terminology, the role of the terminologist is vital. This lengthy process also depends on the mindfulness of the researcher to critically think and make the right decision when finding and choosing the most suitable target terms.

The gathering of these 150 terms helped fill the void that was present with the lack of certain terms in Maltese concerning these topics. Furthermore, this terminology served the purpose of identifying the most relevant terms dealing with these two topics. This terminology will be available firstly to professionals working in the both fields of OHS and

the agricultural sector. Secondly, translators (both local and those working with the EU) can also benefit from these terms when translating documents having to do with these topics, but not only. During the consultative process with the two experts contacted, both remarked and agreed that at their workplace, they will opt mostly for the English equivalent of a term, rather than the Maltese. In addition, such a terminology consisting of a large number of terms listed in a single glossary both in English and more importantly Maltese, will facilitate the research process for terms, both for professionals in the field, as well as translators and terminologists. Not to mention reducing the need to resort to foreign terms, both during a conversation and when writing. Such outcomes can be obtained even more so if even a number of these terms related to OHS in the agricultural sector are inputted in the online database IATE.

The creation of this terminology, as previously stated focused on two topics that have not been tackled locally, up until now from a terminological point of view. Making this choice presented a few limitations. Firstly, the quantity of resources available dealing specifically with terms concerning both topics was very limited. As a matter of fact only a few glossaries containing general terms related to OHS were discovered. No dictionaries, both online and in book format were found that dealt with OHS and the agricultural sector. Therefore, a vast majority of reliable websites, articles and books had to be consulted, to find both the terms and their definitions. Secondly, due to the fact that only 150 terms could be listed in this terminology, other potential terms had to be left out.

Terminologies such as this can be considered a linguistic pillar that expresses ideas and conceptualises reality through terms - having as its ultimate goal the transmission of precise communication in the language for specific purposes (LSP), together with the facilitation of expressing ideas and concepts that deal with the topics in question. Such a

measure aids therefore in the avoidance of linguistic barriers during the communicative process. The process of terminological standardization encapsulates within its definition the steps needed to achieve such a goal. In fact Cabré (1999: 199) states that this process entails a number of operations, which are: the unification of concepts and concept systems, the definition of terms, the reduction of homonymy, the elimination of synonymy, the fixing of designations, including abbreviations and symbols, and the creation of new terms.

To conclude, I believe that this research project is not definitive. It can serve as a source of inspiration to other people interested in the field of terminology to continue researching terms related to OHS in the agricultural sector. But not only, since the field of Occupational Health & Safety is a diverse one and includes other important sectors, such as the Construction and Infrastructure Sector. I sincerely hope that this work of mine can serve as an inspiration to other translation students, that like myself want to see the field of terminology continuing to flourish in Malta.

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Appendix

Appendix 1- Letter sent to Participants:

A Glossary of Terms pertaining to Occupational Health & Safety in the Agricultural Sector

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide you need to understand why the research is being done and what it would involve for you. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything you read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not to take part.

1. Who I am and what this study is about.

My name is Quentin Bugeja and I am currently reading for a Master's Degree in Translation and Terminology Studies. This is my final year and my dissertation focuses on gathering 150 terms that pertain to Occupational Health & Safety in the agricultural sector. The terms have been gathered from books, articles, internet websites and glossaries. They have been cataloged into 5 categories, terms related to: personal protective equipment, hazardous chemicals, general OHS terms related to the agricultural sector, occupational diseases and hazardous machinery.

2. What will taking part involve and why have you been invited to take part?

Your involvement in this dissertation is of a consultative nature, whereby some of the terms will be sent in order for you to give me your opinion regarding the terms.

You have been asked to participate in this study due to your occupation as a chemist at the Maltese Occupational Health and Safety Authority.

3. Will taking part be confidential?

No, unless indicated by you. You have the right not to be mentioned in my dissertation. Unless indicated otherwise, your name will be listed in the section that lists the people who contributed to this thesis.

It is also important to mention that no personal questions will be asked.

4. Who should you contact for further information?

Professor Sergio Portelli- Head of Department & my tutor:
Sergio.portelli@um.edu.mt

Thank you for time and help.

Appendix 2- Consent form sent to Participants:

Consent Form for Participation in Research Study

Dissertation Title: A Glossary of Terms Pertaining to Occupational Health & Safety in the Agricultural Sector

Researcher: Quentin Bugeja

1. Eligibility and Participation

The participant must be at least 18 years old and his/her expertise must be related to the hospitality and travelling sector.

2. Purpose of the study and the participant's role

The purpose of this study is to analyse and compile a set of specific terms related to Occupation Health & Safety in the Agricultural Sector. These terms could be used in legislative texts and other official documents and the terms in the compilation will be in English followed by their Maltese equivalents and variations. The participant's role in this study is of a consultative nature, to give his/her own views on the presented terms.

3. Risks and Benenfits

There are no anticipated risks for the participant. This study will be of great benefit for the update of terms related to the hospitality and travelling sectors in the Maltese language and even for the participant's field of knowledge.

I have had enough time to read this consent form and the purpose and nature of the research study has been explained to me in a language that I use and understand. I have had the opportunity to ask any questions related to the study. I voluntarily agree to participate in this research study entitled “A Glossary of Terms Pertaining to Occupational Health & Safety in the Agricultural Sector” and I can withdraw at any time. A copy of the consent form will be given to me after signing it.
--

Signature of Participant: _____

Signature of Researcher Obtaining Consent: _____

ID No.: _____

Contact No.: _____

Email Address: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

The Terminology- EN-MT

*Neoterms in Italics

<u>Term No.</u>	<u>Term-EN</u>	<u>Term-MT</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1	acaricide	akariċida	Hazardous Chemicals	27
2	actinic cheilitis	<i>kejlite attinika</i>	Occupational Diseases	27
3	actinic keratosis	<i>keratosi attinika</i>	Occupational Diseases	28
4	acute toxicity	tossiċità akuta	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	28
5	agrochemical	agrokimiku	Hazardous Chemicals	29
6	alachlor	alakloru	Hazardous Chemicals	30
7	aldicarb	aldicarb	Hazardous Chemicals	31
8	allergenic sensitization	<i>sensitizzazzjoni allergenika</i>	Occupational Diseases	31
9	allergic contact dermatitis	dermatite allergika	Occupational Diseases	32
10	allergen	allergen	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	33
11	aluminium phosphide	fosfur tal-aluminju	Hazardous Chemicals	34
12	ammonia	ammonja	Hazardous Chemicals	34
13	anhydrous ammonia	ammonja anidra	Hazardous Chemicals	35
14	anthrax	antraċe	Hazardous	36

			Chemicals	
15	aphicide	afiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	37
16	atrazine	atrazina	Hazardous Chemicals	37
17	baler	<i>magna tal-ħuxlief u tiben</i>	Hazardous Machinery	38
18	basal cell carcinoma	karċinoma taċ-ċelluli bażali	Occupational Diseases	39
19	beekeeper coverall	l-ġhata tal-apikultur	PPE	39
20	beekeepers gloves	<i>ingwanti tal-apikultur</i>	PPE	40
21	beekeepers hat and veil	<i>kappell u velu tal-apikultur</i>	PPE	41
22	benezene	benžen	Hazardous Chemicals	41
23	benefin	benefin	Hazardous Chemicals	42
24	brucellosis	bruċellożi	Occupational Diseases	43
25	brush cutter	<i>ghodda għall-qtuġh taż-żbir</i>	Hazardous Machinery	44
26	buprofezin	buprofezin	Hazardous Chemicals	44
27	carbamate	karbamat	Hazardous Chemicals	45
28	carbaryl	<i>karbaril</i>	Hazardous Chemicals	46
29	carbofuran	karbofuran	Hazardous Chemicals	46
30	carbetamide	karbetamid	Hazardous Chemicals	47
31	carcinogen	karċinogen	Hazardous Chemicals	48
32	carpal tunnel syndrome	carpal tunnel syndrome	Occupational Diseases	49
33	captan	captan	Hazardous Chemicals	50
34	Ceiling occupational exposure limit value (CEV)	<i>Valur massimu tal-limitu ta' espożizzjoni fuq ix-xogħol (CEV)</i>	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	50
35	chemical cartridge respirator	<i>respiratur kimiku b'żewġ filtri</i>	PPE	51
36	chemical resistant apron	fardal reżistenti għall-kimika	PPE	52
37	chemical resistant hat	<i>kappell reżistenti għall-kimika</i>	PPE	53

38	chloropicrin	kloropikrin	Hazardous Chemicals	53
39	chloropyrifos	chloropyrifos	Hazardous Chemicals	54
40	chronic toxicity	tossicità kronika	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	55
41	chronic effect	<i>effett kroniku</i>	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	55
42	combine harvester	magna tal-ħrit u dris	Hazardous Machinery	56
43	copper sulphate	sulfat tar-ram	Hazardous Chemicals	57
44	cultivator	magna għat-tfarrik tal-ħamrija	Hazardous Machinery	57
45	cylinder mower	magna tal-ħsad bir-romblu	Hazardous Machinery	58
46	cypermethrin	ċipermetrina	Hazardous Chemicals	59
47	defoliant	defoljant	Hazardous Chemicals	60
48	deltamethrin	<i>deltametrina</i>	Hazardous Chemicals	60
49	de Quervain's tenosynovitis	<i>it-tenosinovite ta' De Quervain</i>	Occupational Diseases	61
50	dermal exposure	espożizzjoni tal-ġilda	Occupational Diseases	62
51	dicamba	dikamba	Hazardous Chemicals	63
52	diquat	dikwat	Hazardous Chemicals	63
53	disinfectant	dizinfettant	Hazardous Chemicals	64
54	dusttrak monitor	<i>moniter għall-monitoraġġ tat-trab</i>	PPE	65
55	ear-muff	kuffji tal-widnejn	PPE	66
56	ear-plug	tappijiet għall-widnejn	PPE	66
57	emission standard	standard tal-emmissjonijiet	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	67
58	ergonomic hazard	<i>periklu ergonomiku</i>	General	68

			OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	
59	erysipeloid	erysipeloid	Hazardous Chemicals	69
60	esfenvalerate	esfenvalerat	Hazardous Chemicals	69
61	ethylene oxide	ossidu tal-etilene	Hazardous Chemicals	70
62	face shield	tarka tal-wiċċ	PPE	71
63	fertilizer	fertilizzant	Hazardous Chemicals	72
64	fibrous dust	trab fibruz	Hazardous Chemicals	73
65	fixed guard	lquġ imwaħħal u imqabbad mal-makkinarju	PPE	73
66	fluazinam	fluwazinam	Hazardous Chemicals	74
67	folliculitis	<i>follikulite</i>	Occupational Diseases	75
68	fumigation	fumigazzjoni	Hazardous Chemicals	75
69	fungicide	fungiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	76
70	gas detection monitor	<i>moniter għall-monitoraġġ tal-gass</i>	PPE	77
71	glyphosate	glifosat	Hazardous Chemicals	78
72	grain dust	trab taż-żrieragħ	Hazardous Chemicals	79
73	hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS)	sindromu tal-vibrazzjoni tal-id u d-driegħ (HAVS)	Occupational Diseases	79
74	herbicide	erbiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	80
75	HEPA filter	filtro HEPA	PPE	81
76	hydrogen sulphide	sulfid tal-idroġenu	Hazardous Chemicals	82
77	hypersensitivity pneumonitis	pulmonite ta' ipersensittività	Occupational Diseases	82
78	infectious agent	aġent infettiv	Hazardous Chemicals	83
79	insecticide	insettiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	84
80	integrated pest management (IPM)	ġestjoni integrata tal-organiżmi ta' ħsara (IPM)	General OHS terms related to the	85

			agricultural sector	
81	irritant contact dermatitis	dermatite irritanti	Occupational Diseases	86
82	lateral epicondylitis	<i>epikondilite laterali</i>	Occupational Diseases	87
83	leptospirosis	leptospiroži	Occupational Diseases	87
84	magnesium phosphide	fosfur tal-magjeżju	Hazardous Chemicals	88
85	malignant melanoma	kanċer tal-melanoma	Occupational Diseases	89
86	maneb	maneb	Hazardous Chemicals	90
87	manure	demel	Hazardous Chemicals	90
88	manure spreader	makkinarju għat-tidmil	Hazardous Machinery	91
89	metal mesh gloves	<i>ingwanti immaljati tal- metall</i>	PPE	92
90	metam-sodium	metam-sodju	Hazardous Chemicals	93
91	methane	metanu	Hazardous Chemicals	93
92	methomyl	metomil	Hazardous Chemicals	94
93	methyl bromide	bromur tal-metil	Hazardous Chemicals	95
94	mitigation	mitigazzjoni	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	96
95	molluscicide	molluskiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	96
96	mower	magna tal-ħsad	Hazardous Machinery	97
97	musculoskeletal disorder	problema muskoloskeletal	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	98
98	nematicide	nematiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	99
99	neonicotinoid	neonikotinojde	Hazardous Chemicals	100
100	nitrogen dioxide	diossidu tan-nitroġenu	Hazardous Chemicals	100
101	nitrogenous fertiliser	fertilizzant	Hazardous	101

		nitroġenuż	Chemicals	
102	nitrile boots	<i>buz tan-nitril</i>	PPE	102
103	nitrile protective gloves	<i>ingwanti tal-lastiku</i>	PPE	102
104	noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)	<i>nuqqas ta' smigh ikkawżat mill-istorbju (NIHL)</i>	Occupational Diseases	103
105	occupational hygiene	iġene fuq il-post tax-xoġhol	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	104
106	organic dust	trab organiku	Hazardous Chemicals	105
107	organic dust toxic syndrome (ODTS)	<i>sindromu tat-trab organiku tossiku (ODTS)</i>	Occupational Diseases	106
108	oral exposure	espożizzjoni orali	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	106
109	organochlorine	organokloru	Hazardous Chemicals	107
110	organophosphorus	organofosforu	Hazardous Chemicals	108
111	osteoarthritis	osteoartrite	Occupational Diseases	109
112	padded cloth gloves	<i>ingwanti tad-drapp ikkuttunati</i>	PPE	109
113	paradichlorobenzene	paradichlorobenzene	Hazardous Chemicals	110
114	paraquat	parakkwat	Hazardous Chemicals	111
115	personal protective equipment (PPE)	tagħmir protettiv personali (PPE)	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	111
116	pesticide	pestiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	112
117	phosphine	fosfina	Hazardous Chemicals	113
118	phosphorus fertiliser	fertilizzant tal-fosforu	Hazardous Chemicals	114
119	photocontact dermatitis	dermatite tal-fotokuntatt	Occupational Diseases	115
120	physical agent	aġent fiżiku	General OHS terms	116

			related to the agricultural sector	
121	pneumoconiosis	pnewmokonjoži	Occupational Diseases	117
122	potassium fertiliser	fertilizzant tal-potassju	Hazardous Chemicals	117
123	powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)	<i>respiertur motorizzat li jippurifika l-arja (PAPR)</i>	PPE	118
124	propargite	propargite	Hazardous Chemicals	119
125	propoxur	propoxur	Hazardous Chemicals	120
126	pyrethroid	piretrojde	Hazardous Chemicals	120
127	repetitive strain injury	korrimment ta' strapazz ripetitiv	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	121
128	residual risk	riskju residwu	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	122
129	respiratory exposure	espożizzjoni respiratorja	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	123
130	respiratory sensitiser	sensitizzatur respiratorju	Hazardous Chemicals	123
131	rheumatoid arthritis	artrite rewmatika	Occupational Diseases	124
132	risk assessment	valutazzjoni tar-riskju	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	125
133	rodenticide	rodentiċida	Hazardous Chemicals	126
134	rollover protective structure (ROPS)	struttura ta' protezzjoni kontra l-qlib (ROPS)	PPE	127
135	rotary cultivator	mutur tal-ħart	Hazardous Machinery	128
136	rubber boots	buz tal-lastiku	PPE	128

137	safety goggles	goggles tas-sigurtà	PPE	129
138	seeder	magna taż-żriġh	Hazardous Machinery	130
139	shoulder tendonitis	tendinite tal-ispalla	Occupational Diseases	131
140	silo	sajlo	Hazardous Machinery	132
141	squamous cell carcinoma	karċinoma taċ-ċelloli skwamużi	Occupational Diseases	132
142	subchronic toxicity	tossicità subkronika	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	133
143	sulphuric acid	aċidu sulfuriku	Hazardous Chemicals	134
144	telone II	telone II	Hazardous Chemicals	135
145	thiram	thiram	Hazardous Chemicals	135
146	tinea pedis	tinea pedis	Occupational Diseases	146
147	tinnitus	żanżin tal-widnejn	Occupational Diseases	137
148	threshold limit value (TLV)	threshold limit value (TLV)	General OHS terms related to the agricultural sector	137
149	valifenalate	valifenalat	Hazardous Chemicals	138
150	zoonotic disease	marda żoonotika	Occupational Diseases	139