



# Quarantine (General) Regulations 1956

**Statutory Rules 1956 No. 114 as amended**

made under the

*Quarantine Act 1908*

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Consolidated as in force on 17 December 1999

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Attorney-General's Department, Canberra



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## **Part I                      Preliminary**

### **1                      Name of Regulations** [see Note 1]

These Regulations are the *Quarantine (General) Regulations 1956*.

### **3                      Repeal**

- (1) The Quarantine (General) Regulations (comprising Statutory Rules 1935, No. 85; Statutory Rules 1936, No. 93; Statutory Rules 1941, No. 235; Statutory Rules 1948, No. 133; Statutory Rules 1951, No. 3; and Statutory Rules 1951, No. 79) are repealed.
- (2) The Quarantine (Air Navigation) Regulations (comprising Statutory Rules 1948, No. 91; and Statutory Rules 1950, No. 42) are repealed.
- (3) Statutory Rules 1947, No. 73, are repealed.

### **4                      Savings**

- (1) Where the master of a vessel that arrives at a first port of entry in Australia after the commencement of these Regulations has, before the commencement of these Regulations:
  - (a) sent, or caused to be sent, to a quarantine officer a message by wireless or telegraph, in accordance with any of the regulations repealed by these Regulations; or
  - (b) caused the compartments of an aircraft to be fumigated in accordance with regulation 7 of the Quarantine (Air Navigation) Regulations:the message shall be deemed to have been sent, or the compartment shall be deemed to have been fumigated, as the case may be, in pursuance of these Regulations.



- (2) A person authorized by the Director, or by a Chief Quarantine Officer, under any of the regulations repealed by these Regulations for any purpose shall be deemed to be authorized for that purpose under these Regulations.
- (3) Where, before the commencement of these Regulations:
  - (a) the Chief Quarantine Officer gave permission for a person under quarantine surveillance to leave the State in which, or the port at which, he was released under surveillance or to change his residence; or
  - (b) a quarantine officer approved the moving of a vessel in quarantine;the person may leave the State or port or change his residence in accordance with the permission, or the vessel may be moved in accordance with the approval, as the case may be, after the commencement of these Regulations.
- (4) An overseas aircraft, or a person, exempted by the Director from any of the requirements of the Quarantine (Air Navigation) Regulations, shall, during the period for which he would have been so exempted, if those Regulations had not been repealed, be deemed to be exempted from the corresponding requirements of these Regulations.

## **5 Interpretation**

- (1) In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:
  - airport of entry*** means a port declared, under section 13 of the Act, to be a first port of entry for overseas vessels engaged in navigation by air.
  - aircraft*** means a vessel engaged in navigation by air.
  - Customs*** means the Australian Customs Service.
  - Customs officer*** means an officer of Customs within the meaning of the *Customs Act 1901*.
  - disinfection*** means the destruction of germs, and other disease agents, concerned or liable to be concerned in the transmission of disease.
  - disinfectant*** means a substance that, if used in accordance with the directions for its use given by the manufacturer of the substance, causes disinfection.

***disinsect*** means destroy insects and animal parasites and includes delouse and disinfest.

***fogging*** means spraying with finely dispersed particles.

***importer***, in relation to goods, includes the owner of the goods, the consignee of the goods and the agent of such an owner or consignee.

***insecticide*** means a substance that kills insects.

***International Code of Signals*** means the code of signals compiled in pursuance of a decision of the International Radio-telegraph Conference held at Washington in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the compilation of which was completed at London in the month of December, One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

***International Health Regulations*** means the regulations adopted by the Twenty-second World Health Assembly on 25 July 1969 as in force on 1 January 1982.

***land***, in relation to an aircraft, includes alight on the water.

***last oversea airport***, in relation to an aircraft, means the last airport, not being an airport in Australia, at which the aircraft landed before it arrived at an airport in Australia on its current voyage.

***last oversea port***, in relation to a vessel, means the last port, not being a port in Australia, from which the vessel departed before it arrived at a port in Australia on its current voyage.

***master***, in relation to a vessel, means:

- (a) in the case of a vessel used in navigation by sea, the person (other than a pilot) in charge or command of the vessel; and
- (b) in the case of an aircraft, the person in charge or command of the aircraft.

***medical practitioner*** means a person registered or licensed as a medical practitioner under a law of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth which provides for the registration or licensing of medical practitioners.

***operator***, in relation to an aircraft, means a person, organisation or enterprise engaged in, or offering to engage in, an aircraft operation.

***oversea aircraft*** means an aircraft that enters Australia from a place outside Australia.

***quarantine station*** means a place appointed, under section 13 of the Act, to be a quarantine station for the performance of quarantine by vessels, persons, animals or plants.

***the Act*** means the *Quarantine Act 1908*.

***the Director*** means the Director of Quarantine.

***the World Health Organization*** has the same meaning as in the *World Health Organization Act 1947*.

***wharf*** includes pier, stage, landing place and jetty, and any structure, foreshore or place at which a vessel can lie.

- (2) In these Regulations, a reference to a Schedule by number shall be read as a reference to the Schedule to these Regulations so numbered, and a reference to a Form by letter shall be read as a reference to the Form so lettered in Schedule 1.

## **Part 1A**

### **Notices of importation and clearance of goods etc**

#### **5A Notice of importation of goods — exempt goods**

- (1) For the purposes of subsection 16AC (3) of the Act, if goods are imported in the circumstance that the goods are of a kind to which paragraph 68 (1) (d), (e), (f) or (i) of the *Customs Act 1901* refers, subsection 16AC (2) of the Act does not apply to the goods unless, under section 71 of the *Customs Act 1901*, the Customs Regulations requires information to be given in respect of goods of that kind.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection 16AC (3) of the Act, if goods are imported into the Cocos Islands in the circumstance that:
  - (a) the goods are listed in the cargo manifest of the ship or aircraft in which the goods are imported; and
  - (b) a copy of the manifest has been given to an officer; and
  - (c) the goods are not released by the carrier to the importer or to any other person until permission is given by an officer;subsection 16AC (2) of the Act does not apply to the goods.

*Note* Other notification of goods referred to in this regulation may be required by other provision under the Act or in the Quarantine (Animals) Regulations, the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations or the Quarantine (Cocos Islands) Regulations.

#### **5B Manner of giving notice about importation or proposed importation**

For the purpose of subsection 16AC (4) of the Act, notice under section 16AC of the Act may be given only in one of the following ways:

- (a) by entering the goods for home consumption in accordance with the *Customs Act 1901*;
- (b) by entering the goods for warehousing in accordance with the *Customs Act 1901*;
- (c) by entering the goods for transshipment in accordance with the *Customs Act 1901*;

- (d) for goods that, under the *Customs Act 1901*, are exempt from the requirement to be entered under subsection 68 (2) or (3) of that Act — by making a written declaration, or giving a written or electronic notice, in a form acceptable to Customs and to the satisfaction of Customs;
- (e) for containers (within the meaning of the *Customs Act 1901*) — by giving to an officer, or a Customs officer, a copy of the manifest of the ship or aircraft conveying the container;
- (f) for goods imported, or proposed to be imported, into the Cocos Islands:
  - (i) by supplying a copy of the manifest of the ship or aircraft conveying the goods; or
  - (ii) by giving notice in written or electronic form in accordance with subregulation 5D (4).

*Note* Goods of a kind referred to in paragraph (d) may be affected by subsection 71 (1) of the *Customs Act 1901* and be required to be notified to Customs in a particular manner and form.

## **5C Information to be included in notice about importation or proposed importation**

A notice under section 16AC must contain the information, relating to the goods concerned, that is specified in Schedule 2 unless:

- (a) it is a notice referred to in regulation 5B that:
  - (i) is given to Customs; and
  - (ii) contains the information required by Customs to be included in a notice of that kind; or
- (b) it is a manifest referred to in paragraph 5B (e) that, in respect of the container concerned, is complete and accurate in its information.

## **5D What constitutes giving of notice under section 16AC?**

- (1) For the purpose of paragraph 16AC (5) (b) of the Act, the lodging of an entry under section 71A of the *Customs Act 1901* and in accordance with section 71K or 71L of that Act, as

appropriate, in respect of the goods to which the entry relates, is taken to constitute the giving of notice under section 16AC.

- (2) In subregulation (1), *entry* is taken to include the giving of a document or information requested under section 71D of the *Customs Act 1901*.
- (3) For the purpose of paragraph 16AC (5) (a) of the Act, notice is taken to be given under section 16AC of goods that, under the *Customs Act 1901*, are exempt from the requirement to be entered under subsection 68 (2) or (3) of that Act if:
  - (a) despite the exemption, or because of the operation of section 71 of the *Customs Act 1901*, the appropriate notice, in accordance with regulation 5B, is given to a Customs officer; or
  - (b) a notice that complies with regulation 5C is given to an officer:
    - (i) by electronic means, in a form that can be readily transcribed by the officer; or
    - (ii) in writing; or
  - (c) a manifest referred to in paragraph 5B (e) that complies with paragraph 5C (b) is given to an officer or a Customs officer.

*Note* Paragraph (a) takes account of, for example, goods affected by subsection 71 (1) of the *Customs Act 1901*.

- (4) Notice is taken to be given of goods imported into the Cocos Islands if:
  - (a) the notice is given to an officer:
    - (i) by electronic means, in a form that can be readily transcribed by the officer; or
    - (ii) in writing; and
  - (b) the notice complies with regulation 5C.

## **5E Evidence of giving of notices or information**

- (1) If a notice is given to Customs:
  - (a) of the proposed importation of goods, under subsection 16AC (1) of the Act; or

(b) of the importation of goods, under subsection 16AC (2) of the Act;

evidence that the notice was given may be adduced in proceedings in a court or tribunal by producing to the court or tribunal a copy of the import entry advice or acknowledgment of return transmitted by Customs under subsection 71L (2) of the *Customs Act 1901* in relation to the notice.

- (2) If, in response to a notice under section 16AD of the Act, information is given to Customs by electronic means, evidence that the information was given may be adduced in proceedings in a court or tribunal by producing to the court or tribunal a copy of the import entry advice or acknowledgment of return transmitted by Customs under subsection 71L (2) of the *Customs Act 1901* in relation to the information.
- (3) If the notice or other information is given to Customs by means other than electronic, evidence that the notice or other information was given may be adduced in proceedings in a court or tribunal by producing to the court or tribunal a copy of the import entry advice or other acknowledgment issued by a Customs officer, or an officer, in relation to the notice or other information.
- (4) In subregulation (2), **copy** means a copy in printed form or, subject to any order or direction of the Court or Tribunal, in electronic form.
- (5) Nothing in this regulation precludes adducing other evidence that a notice or information has or has not been given.

## **Part II**

## **General provisions in relation to quarantine**

### **6 Quarantine signals**

- (1) From and including sunrise to sunset on any day, the quarantine signal, in relation to a vessel (not being an aircraft) that is required, in accordance with section 21 of the Act, to display the signal on that day, is:
  - (a) where, during the current voyage, on any of the five days immediately preceding that day there was no person suffering from a quarantinable disease on board the vessel but, more than five days immediately preceding that day, there was such a person on board the vessel, or where there was unusual mortality among rats on board the vessel — the two flag signal corresponding to the letters Q Q in the International Code of Signals;
  - (b) where, on that day or on any of the five days immediately preceding that day, there was a person suffering from a quarantinable disease on board the vessel — the two flag signal corresponding to the letters Q L in the International Code of Signals; and
  - (c) in any other case — the flag signal corresponding to the letter Q in the International Code of Signals.
- (2) From and including sunset to sunrise on any day, the quarantine signal, in relation to a vessel (not being an aircraft) that is required, in accordance with section 21 of the Act, to display the signal on that day, is a red light displayed not more than 2 metres above a white light, being lights that are visible on a clear night for a distance of 2 nautical miles in every direction around the horizon.



- (3) The position on the vessel from which a signal specified in subregulation (1) of this regulation is required to be displayed is a position, not less than 6 metres above the highest deck superstructure on the vessel, either at the masthead or from which the signal can best be seen from any point outside the vessel.
- (4) The position on the vessel from which the signal specified in subregulation (2) of this regulation is required to be displayed is a position as nearly as practicable amidships.

## **7 Hours of clearance**

- (1) Subject to the next succeeding subregulation, the hours during which the passengers on, or the crew of, a vessel (not being an aircraft) subject to quarantine may be inspected by a quarantine officer are the hours from and including the hour of six o'clock in the morning to and including the hour of ten o'clock in the next succeeding evening.
- (2) The last preceding subregulation does not apply to or in relation to the inspection by a quarantine officer of the passengers on, or the crew of, a vessel (not being an aircraft) subject to quarantine if the Chief Quarantine Officer has, upon application made in writing by the master, owner or agent of the vessel, exempted the vessel from the application of that subregulation.

## **8 Prescribed diseases**

- (1) The following diseases are prescribed diseases for the purposes of subsection (2) of section 22 of the Act:

Anterior Poliomyelitis	Malta Fever
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Measles
Chancre	Mumps
Chancroid	Paratyphoid Fever
Chicken Pox	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia
Dengue Fever	Relapsing Fever (louse borne)
Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery	Septicaemia

Epidemic Encephalitis	Syphilis
Foot and Mouth Disease	Tuberculosis
Gastroenteritis	Typhoid Fever
Gonorrhoea	Typhus Fever
Influenza	Venereal Bubo
Leprosy	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever

- (2) Any illness in the course of which a person suffers from glandular swelling is a prescribed disease for the purposes of subsection (2) of section 22 of the Act.

## **9 Notice of prescribed disease**

A notice in compliance with section 22 of the Act shall be in accordance with Form A.

## **10 Removal of goods, mails and loose letters from a vessel**

For the purposes of section 29 of the Act, goods, mails and loose letters may be removed from a vessel with the permission of a quarantine officer.

## **11 Certificate of pratique**

A certificate of pratique shall be in accordance with Form B.

## **12 Examination of vessel for pratique**

- (1) Where a vessel (not being an aircraft) is at a port in Australia and a certificate of full pratique has not been given in respect of the vessel, the master, owner or agent of the vessel may, after fourteen days from the date on which the vessel departed from the last overseas port, make application to a quarantine officer at the first-mentioned port to have the vessel examined with a view to giving a certificate of full pratique.
- (2) For the purposes of the last preceding subregulation, *a certificate of full pratique* means a certificate of pratique that is

not expressed to have effect only in a specified port or in specified ports, in the ports in a specified State or part of the Commonwealth or for a specified time.

**13 Bills of health**

A quarantine officer, or an authorized person, at a port shall, on application by the master, owner or agent of a vessel at the port, give a bill of health in respect of the port.

**14 Vessels leaving proclaimed places**

Where a vessel is about to depart from a proclaimed place in Australia and measures have been taken by, or under the supervision of, a quarantine officer to prevent the vessel, or any person or goods on the vessel, spreading, or causing the spread of, a quarantinable disease, the officer may grant to the owner, master or agent of the vessel a certificate specifying the measures so taken.

**14A Yellow fever, and period, prescribed under subsection 35 (1A) of the Act**

For the purposes of subsection 35 (1A) of the Act:

- (a) yellow fever is a prescribed disease; and
- (b) the prescribed period, in relation to a person who arrives in Australia on board an overseas vessel, is the period beginning 10 years before the day of arrival and ending 10 days before that day.

**15 Vessels arriving from proclaimed places**

A vessel shall not be ordered into quarantine in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 35 of the Act if the quarantine officer, after inspecting the vessel and making such inquiries as he deems necessary, is satisfied that a danger to public health will not be created if the vessel is not ordered into quarantine.

**16 Form of order under section 35 of the Act**

An order under section 35 of the Act shall be:

- (a) in respect of a vessel and the persons and goods on board the vessel — in accordance with Form C;
- (b) in respect of a person — in accordance with Form D; and
- (c) in respect of goods — in accordance with Form E.

## **Part III**

### **Reports**

#### **18 Master of oversea vessel to furnish report by wireless**

- (1) Where an oversea vessel (not being an aircraft) is equipped with apparatus for the purpose of transmitting messages by means of radio-telegraphy, the master shall, not more than twenty-four hours and not less than twelve hours before the vessel arrives at its first port of entry, cause to be transmitted by means of radio-telegraphy to the quarantine officer at that port particulars concerning the vessel, the persons on board the vessel and the health of those persons.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) A master shall be deemed not to have complied with the provisions of the last preceding subregulation unless:
  - (a) the particulars transmitted in accordance with that subregulation include, in relation to the vessel:
    - (i) the name of the vessel;
    - (ii) the date on which, and time at which, the master expects that the vessel will arrive at its first port of entry;
    - (iii) the number of passengers (if any) on the vessel;
    - (iv) the number of members of the crew on the vessel;
    - (v) the number of passengers (if any) who, according to the records of the vessel, are disembarking at its first port of entry;
    - (vi) the name of the port of departure and the date on which the vessel departed from that port;
    - (vii) the name of the last oversea port and the date on which the vessel departed from that port;
    - (viii) the diseases specified in regulation 8 of these Regulations, from which any persons have suffered during the current voyage and the number of persons who have suffered from each such disease;
    - (ix) the number of persons on board the vessel who, at the time the particulars are transmitted, are suffering

- from each of the diseases in respect of which particulars are transmitted in accordance with the last preceding subparagraph; and
- (x) the number of persons in respect of whom particulars are transmitted in accordance with the last preceding subparagraph who, according to the records of the vessel, are disembarking at its first port of entry; and
  - (b) those particulars are transmitted in the order in which they are specified in the last preceding paragraph.

**19 Master of overseas vessel to furnish additional reports**

- (1) Where, after the transmission of the particulars referred to in the last preceding regulation, a person or an additional person on board the vessel suffers from a disease specified in regulation 8 of these Regulations, the master shall cause to be transmitted by means of radio-telegraphy to the quarantine officer at its first port of entry particulars concerning the disease and the number of persons, or additional persons, suffering from the disease.
- (2) Where, after a vessel departs from its first port of entry and before the vessel arrives at a subsequent port of call in Australia, a person, or an additional person, on board the vessel suffers from a disease specified in regulation 8 of these Regulations, the master shall cause to be transmitted by means of radio-telegraphy to the quarantine officer at the next port in Australia to which the vessel is proceeding particulars of the disease and the number of persons, or additional persons, suffering from the disease.

Penalty: \$2,000.

**20 Health reports to be furnished in duplicate**

Where under section 27 of the Act a quarantine officer (human quarantine) requires the master of an overseas vessel, or an overseas installation, other than an aircraft, to cause a health report to be delivered to the quarantine officer (human quarantine):

- (a) the master shall cause another copy of that report to be so delivered; and

- (b) the quarantine officer (human quarantine) shall sign that other copy and return it to the master.

## **21       Meaning of Primary Health Report**

For the purposes of regulation 22, *Primary Health Report* means the health report delivered under section 27 of the Act by the master of an overseas vessel, or an overseas installation, other than an aircraft, to a quarantine officer (human quarantine) at the first port of entry.

## **22       Production of Primary Health Report**

- (1) A quarantine officer or an authorized person may, at any time, require the master of an overseas vessel, or overseas installation, other than an aircraft, to produce to the officer or person the copy of the Primary Health Report in relation to the vessel or installation returned to the master under regulation 20.
- (2) Where an overseas vessel, or overseas installation, other than an aircraft, enters a port (not being its first port of entry) without pratique, the master shall produce to a quarantine officer, or to an authorized person, at the port the copy of the Primary Health Report returned to the master under regulation 20.
- (3) A master shall not refuse or fail to produce the Primary Health Report to a quarantine officer or authorized person when so required in pursuance of these Regulations.

Penalty: \$2,000.

## **23       Master to furnish passenger list**

The master of an overseas vessel (not being an aircraft) shall, upon the arrival of the vessel at its first port of entry, furnish to a quarantine officer at that port a list containing particulars of the name of each passenger on the vessel and the full address in Australia of each person on the vessel who, according to the records of the vessel, is disembarking at a port in Australia.

Penalty: \$2,000.

## **24 Notification of death at sea**

- (1) Where a passenger on, or a member of the crew of, an overseas vessel dies while the vessel is at a port in Australia, the master shall immediately furnish in writing to the quarantine officer at the port particulars of the name of the dead person and the date and cause of his death.
- (2) Where a passenger on, or a member of the crew of, an overseas vessel dies at any time after the vessel has departed from its first port of call and before the vessel departs from its last port of call in Australia on its current voyage but not while the vessel is at a port, the master shall, immediately upon the vessel's arrival at the first port at which it calls after the death, furnish to the quarantine officer at that port the particulars in respect of the dead person referred to in the last preceding subregulation.

Penalty: \$2,000.



## **Part IV                      Sanitary measures with respect to vessels**

### **Division 1                  Control and destruction of rats and mice**

#### **25              Control of rats**

- (1) Where a vessel (not being an aircraft) that is at a port in Australia, is alongside a wharf, lighter or other vessel, the master shall cause to be obstructed and kept obstructed every opening and hole in a side of the vessel that is alongside the wharf, lighter or other vessel by means of netting or other material in such a manner as to prevent rats from entering or leaving the vessel through the opening or hole.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) The master of a vessel (not being an aircraft) that is at a port in Australia shall cause an effective rat guard to be fastened and kept fastened on to every rope that connects the vessel with a wharf, lighter or other vessel.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (3) The last preceding subregulation does not apply to or in relation to a rope:
- (a) to which, in the opinion of a quarantine officer, it is impracticable to fasten an effective rat guard; and
  - (b) which, for a distance of not less than 1 metre commencing from the side of the vessel and extending towards the wharf, lighter or other vessel, is covered and kept covered with freshly tarred canvas.
- (4) Subregulations (1) and (2) do not apply to the master of a vessel (not being an aircraft) that has been inspected by a quarantine officer and has been found to be free of rats.

- (5) Where the master of a vessel fails to comply with a requirement of subregulation (1) or (2), being a person to whom that subregulation applies, the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence and is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.
- (6) For the purpose of this regulation, *rope* includes hawser, wire and line.

## **26 Quarantine officer may require measures to control rats**

- (1) Where a quarantine officer is of opinion that it is necessary in order to prevent rats from entering or leaving a vessel (not being an aircraft) that is at a port in Australia, he may, by notice in writing served on the master, require the master:
  - (a) to cause a side of the vessel that is alongside a wharf, lighter or other vessel to be illuminated to the satisfaction of the officer by means of electric lights or other brilliant lights from sunset to sunrise on any day or days specified in the notice;
  - (b) to cause every landing stage, net and gangway from the vessel to a wharf to be removed at sunset on any day or days specified in the notice and kept removed until sunrise on the next succeeding morning; and
  - (c) to discharge the cargo on the vessel into lighters in stream.
- (2) A notice requiring a master to take the action referred to in paragraph (b) of the last preceding subregulation does not apply to or in relation to a landing stage, net or gangway during a period during which the landing stage, net or gangway is actually being used for or in connexion with:
  - (a) access by a person to or from the vessel; or
  - (b) the discharge of cargo from, or the loading of cargo onto, the vessel.

- (3) Where a requirement of a notice served on the master of a vessel under subregulation (1) of this regulation is not complied with, the master commits an offence, and the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence and each is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

**27 Chief Quarantine Officer may require vessel to be fended off from wharf**

- (1) Where a Chief Quarantine Officer is of opinion that it is necessary in order to prevent rats from entering or leaving a vessel (not being an aircraft) that is at a port in Australia, he may, by notice in writing served on the master, require the master to cause the vessel to be so fended, and kept fended off from a wharf as to prevent the vessel from approaching closer to the wharf than the distance specified in the notice.
- (2) Where a requirement of a notice served on the master of a vessel under the last preceding subregulation is not complied with, the master commits an offence, and the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence, and each is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

**28 Exemption of vessels**

Where the Director is satisfied that it is not necessary, in order to prevent rats entering or leaving a vessel or vessels included in a class of vessels, that the measures prescribed by the preceding provisions of this Part, or any of them, should be taken in relation to that vessel or those vessels, he may, by instrument under his hand, exempt the vessel or vessels included in that class of vessels from such of the preceding provisions of this Part as he specifies in the instrument of exemption and those provisions shall not apply to or in relation to that vessel or vessels included in that class of vessels.

## **29 Quarantine officer may require destruction of rats**

- (1) Where a quarantine officer is of opinion that it is necessary in order to destroy rats or mice on a vessel that is at a port in Australia, he may, by notice in writing served on the master, require the master:
  - (a) to cause the vessel, or a part of the vessel specified in the notice, to be fumigated with sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas, as prescribed by regulation 31 of these Regulations;
  - (b) to cause traps to be set in such parts of the vessel, and in such numbers, as are specified in the notice;
  - (c) to cause poison baits of a kind specified in the notice to be laid in such parts of the vessel, and in such quantities, as are specified in the notice;
  - (d) to cause any dunnage, rubbish or deck-cargo specified in the notice to be removed and restowed, or to be re-arranged, in such a manner as will prevent rats or mice gaining access to, or harbouring in, the dunnage, rubbish or deck-cargo;
  - (e) to cause such measures as are necessary to be taken in order to prevent rats or mice:
    - (i) that are in a hold, or in a cargo space or other space in the vessel, from passing through an opening (not being a door or hatch) in the hold, cargo space or other space into any other part of the vessel; or
    - (ii) passing through any opening, or harbouring in any place, whether above or below deck.
- (2) The quarantine officer may, in a notice under the last preceding subregulation, direct the master, for the purpose of complying with a requirement under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of the last preceding subregulation:
  - (a) to put the vessel alongside a wharf or in stream; and
  - (b) to comply with the notice either before or after the cargo is discharged.

- (3) Where a requirement of a notice served on the master of a vessel under this regulation is not complied with, the master commits an offence, and the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence, and each is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

### **30 Fumigation of vessel on arrival in port**

- (1) Subject to the next succeeding subregulation, where an overseas vessel arrives at a port in Australia, the master shall cause the vessel to be fumigated for the destruction of rats and mice by a method prescribed by regulation 31 of these Regulations.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) Where:

- (a) the master produces to a quarantine officer at the port a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate in respect of the vessel duly issued in accordance with article 53 of the International Health Regulations;
- (b) the date shown on the certificate as the date on which the vessel was inspected for the purpose of issuing the certificate is a date not more than six months before the date on which the vessel arrived at the port;
- (c) the officer is satisfied that the certificate was granted by the sanitary authority at a port which was, on the date the certificate was issued, approved by the World Health Organization for the purpose of carrying out the deratting of vessels and is signed by the port health officer or quarantine officer at the port at which it was granted; and
- (d) the quarantine officer, after inspecting the vessel, is of opinion that the vessel need not be fumigated in accordance with the last preceding subregulation;

the master is exempt from the requirements of that subregulation.

- (3) Where the master of a vessel who is not exempt from the requirements of subregulation (1) of this regulation fails to comply with those requirements, the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence and is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

## **31 Methods of deratting**

- (1) The following methods may be used for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this Part in relation to the destruction of rats and mice on vessels:
  - (a) fumigation for not less than six hours with a gaseous mixture that contains not less than three parts per centum of sulphur oxides;
  - (b) fumigation for not less than two hours with hydrocyanic acid gas prepared:
    - (i) by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on a quantity that is not less than 150 grams of sodium cyanide, or 180 grams of potassium cyanide, for each 30 cubic metres of space to be fumigated;
    - (ii) from a cyanogen chloride gas mixture containing not less than 125 grams of sodium cyanide for each 30 cubic metres of space to be fumigated; or
    - (iii) from such a quantity of liquid hydrogen cyanide, or a cyanide preparation approved by the Director, as will evolve not less than 100 grams of hydrocyanic acid gas for each 30 cubic metres of space to be fumigated; or
  - (c) poisoning by means of sodium fluoroacetate ( $\text{CH}_2\text{FCO}_2\text{Na}$ ) or a poison approved for the purpose by the Director.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of the last preceding subregulation, where the sulphur oxides are generated by burning sulphur in pots, 1.5 kilograms of sulphur shall be burned for each 30 cubic metres of space to be fumigated.
- (3) Where the space to be fumigated contains a volume that is less than 30 cubic metres, it shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to contain a volume of 30 cubic metres.
- (4) Where the space to be fumigated contains a volume that is equal to a multiple of 30 cubic metres and a fraction of 30 cubic metres, it shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to contain a volume that is equal to the multiple of 30 cubic metres next higher than the actual volume of the space.

## **32      Issue of Deratting Exemption Certificate**

A quarantine officer may, on application by the master or owner of a vessel on receipt of a fee of \$30 and on being satisfied that the number of rats on board the vessel is negligible, grant a Deratting Exemption Certificate, in accordance with Form H, with respect to the vessel.

## **Division 2**

## **General sanitary measures to be taken in port**

### **33 Sanitary measures**

- (1) The master of a vessel that is at a port in Australia:
  - (a) shall cause foodstuffs and food refuse on the vessel to be kept in such receptacles, rooms or compartments as effectively prevent the entry of rats and mice;
  - (b) shall, unless it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of a notice under paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of regulation 35 of these Regulations, cause reasonable measures to be taken to prevent the discharge from the vessel of animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste onto or into another vessel, not being a vessel onto or into which the waste, refuse or scraps are discharged for the purpose of being destroyed by a person authorized under regulation 34 of these Regulations;
  - (c) shall not permit or suffer a person to remove animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste from the vessel unless:
    - (i) the person is authorized to do so by a Chief Quarantine Officer; or
    - (ii) the animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste is or are removed for the purpose of complying with the provisions of a notice under paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of regulation 35 of these Regulations; and
  - (d) shall cause reasonable measures to be taken to prevent the discharge of effluent from any water-closet on the vessel onto the wharf or another vessel.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) Where the master of a vessel fails to comply with a requirement of the last preceding subregulation, the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence and is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.



**33A Refuse not to be discharged onto wharf or into waters of a port**

- (1) Where a vessel is at a port in Australia, a person shall not cause animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste to be discharged from the vessel onto a wharf or into the waters of the port.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) Where animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste is discharged from a vessel that is at a port in Australia onto a wharf or into the waters of the port, the master of the vessel and the owner of the vessel shall each be deemed to have committed an offence and each is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against a provision of either of the last two preceding subregulations if the person charged proves that the animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste was discharged onto the wharf or into the waters of the port, as the case may be, in compliance with the provisions of a notice under paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of regulation 35 of these Regulations.

**33B Disinfection of refuse**

- (1) The master of a vessel that is at a port in Australia shall cause the contents of any container of animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste on that vessel to be saturated with a disinfectant solution specified in subregulation (3).

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) The last preceding subregulation does not apply in relation to a vessel engaged in navigation by air.
- (3) For the purposes of subregulation (1), each of the following disinfectant solutions may be used:
  - (a) a solution, or emulsion, that is aqueous and readily miscible with water and has a cresol disinfectant content of 1 per cent and a carbolic coefficient not less than 10;

- (b) a solution having a formaldehyde content of 2 per cent prepared by mixing one part of a solution having a formaldehyde content of 40 per cent with 19 parts of clean water;
- (c) a solution, or emulsion, that is aqueous and has a soda ash content of 40 per cent; or
- (d) any liquid disinfectant, being a liquid disinfectant that makes animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste, when saturated with the disinfectant, unpalatable to animals, approved in writing by the Director as a disinfectant solution that may be used for the purposes of subregulation (1).

### **33C Disposal of refuse**

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 33A, the master or owner of a vessel to which this regulation applies shall, while the vessel remains in or near a declared port, make available for collection by a person authorized under subregulation 34 (1), at such times or at such intervals as are specified in a notice in writing given to the master or owner of the vessel by a person so authorized, all animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste from the vessel.

Penalty: \$2,000

- (2) Subject to subregulations (3) and (4) this regulation applies to:
  - (a) all overseas vessels arriving at a declared port; and
  - (b) all Australian vessels arriving at a declared port from another port carrying, or for the purpose of carrying on departure from that declared port:
    - (i) for the purposes of trade and commerce, any goods, animals or plants; or
    - (ii) more than 10 persons including at least 1 person carried as a paying passenger.
- (3) A Chief Quarantine Officer may exempt, by instrument in writing, a vessel, being a vessel that carries and has in use waste disposal facilities approved in that instrument by that Officer, in respect of:
  - (a) the type of refuse, scraps or waste;

- (b) the period; and
  - (c) the declared port;  
specified in the instrument, from compliance with subregulation (1).
- (4) The Director may exempt any vessel or class of vessels from compliance with the requirements of this regulation.
  - (5) For the purposes of this regulation, ***declared port*** means a port declared by the Minister, by notice published in the *Gazette*, to be a port to which this regulation applies.

### **34 Removal and destruction of garbage**

- (1) A Chief Quarantine Officer may, by writing under his hand, authorize a person to remove animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste from vessels at a port in a manner and to a place specified in the instrument of authority.
- (2) A person authorized under the last preceding subregulation shall, in accordance with the directions of the Chief Quarantine Officer, destroy or dispose of the animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste forthwith after its removal from a vessel.
- (3) A person, not being a person authorized under subregulation (1), shall not remove, from a vessel that is at a port, any animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste except for the purpose of subregulation 33C (1) or for the purpose of destroying or disposing of it in a manner specified by a quarantine officer under paragraph 35 (1) (b).

Penalty: \$2,000.

### **35 Quarantine officer may require sanitary measures**

- (1) Where a quarantine officer is of opinion that it is necessary in order to regulate the sanitary condition of a vessel that is at a port in Australia or to prevent the spread of disease, he may, by notice in writing served on the master, require the master:
  - (a) to cause the bilges on the vessel to be emptied or flushed out and emptied;

- (b) to cause animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste that, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, is or may become insanitary to be destroyed or disposed of in a manner and at a place specified in the notice;
  - (c) to cause a part of the vessel that, in the opinion of the officer, is likely to harbour fleas, lice, bugs or other vermin to be fumigated with sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas as prescribed by regulation 37 of these Regulations, or to be washed and sprayed with a disinfectant solution as prescribed by that regulation;
  - (d) subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, to cause the lavatories, water tanks and closed spaces on the vessel and any tanks on the vessel containing water:
    - (i) to be emptied and flushed out; or
    - (ii) to be disinfected and cleaned;
  - (e) to cause an article specified by the quarantine officer to be disinfected or fumigated;
  - (f) to cause the linings, casings and partitions of the vessel, the lockers on the vessel and any parts of the vessel that enclose a space, to be removed, opened up or rendered accessible to fumigation; and
  - (g) to discharge the cargo on the vessel into lighters in stream.
- (2) Paragraph (d) of the last preceding subregulation does not apply to or in relation to a tank or closed space that is sealed in accordance with the next succeeding regulation.
- (3) Where a requirement of a notice served on the master of a vessel under subregulation (1) of this regulation is not complied with, the master commits an offence, and the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence, and each is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

### **36 Quarantine officer may seal tanks and closed spaces**

- (1) Where a quarantine officer is of opinion that:
- (a) the master of a vessel should, under paragraph (d) of subregulation (1) of the last preceding regulation, be required to cause a tank to be emptied and flushed out or disinfected and cleaned; and

- (b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the safety of the vessel might be endangered by removing water ballast from the tank;

the quarantine officer may cause the tank to be sealed.

- (2) Where a tank is sealed under the last preceding subregulation, a person shall not, while the vessel is at the port, break or remove the seal, or discharge or remove water from the tank without the permission of a quarantine officer.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (3) Where an offence is committed against the last preceding subregulation, the master of the vessel in relation to which the offence was committed shall also be deemed to have committed an offence and is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

### **37       Destruction of insects and vermin**

The following methods may be used for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this Part in relation to the destruction of insects and vermin on vessels:

- (a) fumigation, in such concentration as a quarantine officer approves, by means of sulphur, hydrocyanic acid gas or a substance approved by a quarantine officer;
- (b) mopping or scrubbing all places infested, or suspected of being infested, with fleas, lice, bugs or other insects or vermin with an aqueous solution or emulsion containing one part per centum of each of soft soap, cyllin and kerosene;
- (c) spraying the solution or emulsion referred to in the last preceding paragraph into the places referred to in that paragraph by means of a spray approved by a quarantine officer;
- (d) painting or spraying the surface of every place infested, or suspected of being infested, with cockroaches, bugs, lice, fleas or other insects and vermin with a solution or emulsion containing not less than five parts per centum of dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (D.D.T.);

- (e) dusting the places referred to in the last preceding paragraph with, or blowing onto those places, a powder containing not less than five parts per centum of dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (D.D.T.);
- (f) fogging by means of benzene hexachloride or a substance approved by the Director for the purposes of this paragraph;
- (g) fumigation by means of methyl bromide; or
- (h) a method approved by the Director.

## **Part V**

## **Disinfection of vessels, persons and goods**

### **38 Disinfectant solutions**

- (1) The following disinfectant solutions may be used for and in relation to the disinfection of vessels and goods:
  - (a) an aqueous solution or emulsion containing one part per centum of cresol disinfectant that is readily miscible with water and has a carbolic coefficient of not less than ten;
  - (b) a soapy aqueous solution or emulsion containing one part per centum of a disinfectant referred to in the last preceding paragraph and three parts per centum of soft (potash) soap;
  - (c) a two per centum solution of formaldehyde prepared by mixing one part of a forty per centum solution of formaldehyde with nineteen parts of clean water; and
  - (d) chlorinated lime wash prepared by mixing, immediately before use, 175 grams of fresh chlorinated lime, containing not less than twenty-five per centum of available chlorine, in 5 litres of cold water.
- (2) Where, in this Part, a reference is made to a disinfectant solution, the reference is, unless the contrary intention appears, to a solution prescribed by this regulation.
- (3) Where, in this Part, a reference is made to a disinfectant solution that is referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation, the reference is, unless the contrary intention appears, to that solution as prescribed by that subregulation.

### **39 Methods of disinfecting parts of vessels and goods**

- (1) Subject to the Act and to these Regulations, where a part of a vessel is, or any goods are, required, by or under the Act or these Regulations, to be disinfected, the part or the goods may be disinfected:
  - (a) by being exposed for twenty minutes, in a disinfecting chamber from which the air has been removed, to saturated steam at a pressure of not less than 70 kilopascals;

- (b) by being boiled in water for not less than twenty minutes;
- (c) by being immersed in a disinfectant solution for not less than one hour;
- (d) by being saturated, or thoroughly wet and kept wet, with a disinfectant solution for not less than one hour;
- (e) by being thoroughly sprayed with a disinfectant solution prescribed by paragraph (a) or (c) of subregulation (1) of the last preceding regulation by means of a spraying appliance approved by a quarantine officer;
- (f) by being fumigated for not less than six hours with moistened formaldehyde gas prepared by evaporating in a completely enclosed space, for each 30 cubic metres of the space:
  - (i) not less than 600 millilitres of a forty per centum solution of formaldehyde;
  - (ii) a mixture containing 250 grams of paraform and 1 litre of water; or
  - (iii) a mixture prepared by adding, in a receptacle sufficiently large to prevent any overflow, 600 millilitres of a forty per centum solution of formaldehyde to 300 grams of permanganate of potash;
- (g) by being exposed for twenty minutes in an airtight container in which a vacuum equal to 65 kilopascals has been produced to the vapour produced by 1.25 litres of a forty per centum solution of formaldehyde for each 10 cubic metres of space in the container;
- (h) by being exposed to ethylene oxide:
  - (i) at a concentration of 1.5 grams per litre;
  - (ii) at a pressure of 50.5 kilopascals; and
  - (iii) at a temperature of 50 degrees Celsius;
 for not less than 4 hours or for not less than such shorter period as a quarantine officer, in the particular case, determines; or
- (i) by irradiation with gamma rays to a dose of not less than 25 kilograys.



- (2) Where part of a vessel is, or goods are, being fumigated by means of moistened formaldehyde gas prepared in accordance with subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (f) of the last preceding subregulation, not less than 1 litre of water for each 30 cubic metres of the space shall be evaporated in the space by being boiled immediately before the mixture specified in that subparagraph is evaporated.
- (3) Before a saloon, room, cabinet or cabin or any quarters, wards or other enclosed spaces are fumigated with moistened formaldehyde gas:
  - (a) it or they shall be rendered as air-tight as possible by pasting up every crack, opening, ventilator, fire-place, window and door in the saloon, room, cabinet, cabin, quarters, wards or space; and
  - (b) the walls and floor of, anything hanging in, and any upholstered surface in, the saloon, room, cabinet, cabin, quarters, wards or space shall be freely sprayed with clean hot water.
- (4) Where a part of a vessel is, or goods (not being valuable goods that would be destroyed by being disinfected by another method) are, fumigated with moistened formaldehyde gas, the part or goods shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be deemed to have been treated:
  - (a) to surface disinfection only; or
  - (b) in the case of saloons, rooms, cabins, quarters, wards, cabinets and other enclosed spaces, to preliminary disinfection only.
- (5) Where the volume of an enclosed space is less than 30 cubic metres or is a multiple of 30 cubic metres and a fraction of 30 cubic metres, the volume shall, for the purpose of paragraph (f) of subregulation (1) of this regulation, be deemed to be 30 cubic metres, or the multiple of 30 cubic metres next higher than the actual volume of the space, as the case may be.

- (6) Where the volume of an airtight container is less than 10 cubic metres or is a multiple of 10 cubic metres and a fraction of 10 cubic metres, the volume shall, for the purpose of paragraph (g) of subregulation (1) of this regulation, be deemed to be 10 cubic metres, or the multiple of 10 cubic metres next higher than the actual volume of the container, as the case may be.
- (7) Where, in this Part, a reference is made, in relation to the disinfection of a vessel or of goods, to a method of disinfection referred to in this regulation, the reference is, unless the contrary intention appears, to that method as prescribed by this regulation.

**39A      Method of disinfecting footwear and articles of clothing in relation to foot and mouth disease**

Where goods, being footwear or articles of clothing, have, in pursuance of section 35 of the Act, been ordered into quarantine on the ground that those goods are or are likely to be, in the opinion of the quarantine officer who ordered them into quarantine, infected with the quarantinable disease known as foot and mouth disease or a source of infection with that quarantinable disease, those goods, being footwear, shall be thoroughly cleaned and shall be disinfected with an aqueous solution containing one per centum of sodium carbonate and those goods, being articles of clothing, shall be dry-cleaned.

**40          Disinfection of vessels**

- (1) For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 35A of the Act, the prescribed measures to be taken for the disinfection of a vessel, and the prescribed measures of quarantine to be taken in respect of goods on the vessel, are the disinfection, in accordance with this regulation, of such parts of the vessel, such fittings and furnishings of the vessel and such goods on the vessel, as the quarantine officer, by notice in writing served on the master, directs.

- (2) The saloons, cabins, quarters and spaces that can be sealed shall, as a preliminary measure and before the contents of the saloons, cabins, quarters and spaces are removed, be fumigated with moistened formaldehyde gas.
- (3) Ceilings, walls, woodwork, painted metal work and upholstered fittings, and any part of the vessel that is not readily accessible or cannot be washed without being damaged, shall be thoroughly sprayed with a disinfectant solution and, not less than six hours after being so sprayed, shall be exposed freely to the air.
- (4) Floors, the accessible surfaces of holds and other parts of the vessel, the woodwork, leatherwork, furniture and fittings of the vessel, any vehicles and trunks carried on the vessel and such goods (including glassware, chinaware, silverware, brushes, combs and ornaments) on the vessel as will not be damaged by being washed with a disinfectant solution shall be scrubbed, mopped or washed:
  - (a) if damage will not be caused by the use of a soapy disinfectant solution — with such a solution; or
  - (b) in any other case — with a disinfectant solution;and kept thoroughly wet with the solution for not less than one hour.
- (5) Carpets shall be thoroughly sprayed with a disinfectant solution.
- (6) Bedsteads, bunks and wire mattresses shall be mopped or thoroughly washed with a soapy disinfectant solution or emulsion and kept thoroughly wet with the solution or emulsion for not less than one hour.
- (7) Subject to subregulation (9) of this regulation, where any mattresses, beds, pillows, bolsters, blankets, rugs, horse or cattle rugs, cushions, carpets, curtains and other similar furnishings and any clothes can be exposed to saturated steam, they shall be so exposed.
- (8) Subject to the next succeeding subregulation, where any of the articles referred to in the last preceding subregulation cannot be exposed to saturated steam:
  - (a) a mattress (not being a hair mattress) that is infected shall be burned;

- (b) the cover of a hair mattress shall, before the hair is removed from the cover, be made thoroughly wet with a disinfectant solution and, after the hair is removed from the cover, the cover shall either be washed and boiled, if that treatment is practicable, or burned;
  - (c) the hair of a hair mattress shall, after it has been removed from the cover, be immersed for not less than one hour in a disinfectant solution that is, during that period, maintained at a temperature of 66° Celsius; and
  - (d) any textile and other fittings and furnishings and any clothes that are not likely to be damaged by being immersed in a disinfectant solution or a soapy disinfectant solution shall be immersed for not less than one hour:
    - (i) if a soapy disinfectant solution is available — in such a solution; or
    - (ii) in any other case — in a disinfectant solution;and shall then either be washed or be washed and boiled.
- (9) Subject to the next succeeding subregulation, where any textile and other fittings and furnishings or any clothes are likely to be damaged by being exposed to saturated steam or by being immersed in a disinfectant solution, they shall be:
- (a) hung on lines and thoroughly sprayed on all sides with a disinfectant solution; or
  - (b) hung on lines in such a manner as to expose them freely to the action of the gas and then fumigated with moistened formaldehyde gas;
- and, six hours after being so treated, shall be exposed freely to the air.
- (10) Valuable papers, books, silks and delicate fabrics shall be exposed in a sealed space for six hours to moistened formaldehyde gas and then exposed freely to the air.
- (11) Rags, infected dressings, papers and furnishings of little value shall be burned.

- (12) Where any measures prescribed by this regulation are, by or under section 35A of the Act, required to be taken in relation to a vessel or to any goods on a vessel and where any such measures are not taken, the master commits an offence, and the owner of the vessel shall also be deemed to have committed an offence, and each is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

#### **41        Disinfection of persons**

- (1) For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 35A of the Act, the prescribed measures of quarantine to be taken by and in relation to a person who is convalescing from a quarantinable disease or a communicable (infectious) disease or, who, in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, is capable of carrying any such disease, are the disinfection, in accordance with this regulation, of that person and of the clothing and personal effects in his cabin.
- (2) The person shall, after removing all his clothing, bathe or be bathed, for not less than five minutes, in warm water to which 30 grams of a miscible cresol disinfectant having a phenol coefficient of ten has been added for each 10 litres of the water.
- (3) The body, hair, scalp and beard of the person shall be thoroughly lathered for not less than five minutes:
- (a) with the lather produced by the use of a soap prepared for use in hard or salt water; or
  - (b) with a soapy cresol solution.
- (4) After bathing or being bathed in accordance with the two last preceding subregulations, the person shall dry himself or be dried with clean (disinfected) towels and put on clean (disinfected) clothing.
- (5) Each article of clothing removed from the person in accordance with this regulation, and each article of clothing or personal effects in his cabin, shall be disinfected by a method prescribed by regulation 39 of these Regulations.

- (6) The soapy cresol solution referred to in subregulation (3) of this regulation is a solution that:
- (a) contains one part per centum of cyllin, or a similar cresol preparation, two parts per centum of soft soap (British Pharmacopoeia Standard), twelve parts per centum of ether, seventy parts per centum of rectified spirit and fifteen parts per centum of rainwater;
  - (b) is prepared by dissolving the soap in a mixture of the rectified spirit and ether, adding the cyllin, or similar preparation, and rainwater and thoroughly mixing those ingredients; and
  - (c) is kept in a well corked or stoppered container.
- (7) A person who, by or under section 35A of the Act, is required to take the measures of quarantine prescribed by this regulation shall not fail to take, or permit to be taken, any of those measures within a period specified by a Chief Quarantine Officer.
- (8) Where a person on a vessel is, by or under section 35A of the Act, required to take the measures of quarantine prescribed by this regulation, the master of the vessel shall, within a period specified by a Chief Quarantine Officer, cause the provisions of subregulation (5) of this regulation to be complied with in relation to the clothing and personal effects of the person.

Penalty: 2,000.

## **42        Disinfection of goods**

- (1) In this regulation:
- goods*** means goods on a vessel:
- (a) subject to quarantine; or
  - (b) in relation to which measures of quarantine are required to be taken under section 35A of the Act.
- surface disinfection***, in relation to a package, means:
- (a) fumigating the package for not less than six hours with moistened formaldehyde gas, the package being so placed as to be freely exposed to the action of the gas on every side; or

(b) thoroughly spraying, in an enclosed space, every side of the package with a disinfectant solution.

- (2) Where a quarantine officer notifies the master that the officer is of opinion that a package of goods to which this regulation applies has been in contact with, or exposed to, infection but that the goods contained in the package are not infected or have not been in contact with, or exposed to, infection, the master of the vessel shall cause the package of goods to be treated by surface disinfection.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (3) Where a quarantine officer notifies the master that the officer is of opinion that goods to which this regulation applies are capable of spreading a quarantinable disease or a communicable (infectious) disease, the master shall cause the goods to be disinfected by such method, being a method specified in regulation 39 of these Regulations, as the officer directs.

Penalty: \$2,000.

#### **42A Disinfection of certain bedding and second-hand clothing, etc**

- (1) Where goods, being:
- (a) used bedding included among the baggage and personal effects of a passenger who travelled to Australia on a ship as a steerage-class passenger;
  - (b) second-hand clothing imported into Australia from a place other than a place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand or the United States of America; or
  - (c) second-hand carpets and other like floor coverings;
- are subject to quarantine or are ordered into quarantine under the Act, this regulation applies to those goods.
- (2) Goods to which this regulation applies shall be subjected to disinfection:
- (a) by a method by which the goods could be disinfected if they were being disinfected in accordance with regulation 40 of these Regulations; or

- (b) by such other method as the Chief Quarantine Officer approves.

#### **43        Disinfection of mail**

- (1) In this regulation *mail* has the same meaning as in the *Postal Services Act 1975*.
- (2) Where a quarantine officer is satisfied that any mail carried on a vessel that is subject to quarantine or that is ordered into quarantine has not been in contact with an infected person or with infected goods or is not liable to convey infection, the mail is not required to be disinfected.
- (3) Unless any such mail is, under the last preceding subregulation, not required to be disinfected, it shall be treated by surface disinfection as defined by subregulation 42 (1).
- (4) For the purpose of treating mail by surface disinfection, a quarantine officer may cut, or cause to be cut, the corners of the envelopes or wrappers containing the mail.



## **Part VI                      Performance of quarantine**

### **Division 1                      Quarantine surveillance**

#### **44                      Release under quarantine surveillance**

- (1) A person who is detained under section 45 of the Act and is not actually suffering from a quarantinable disease may make application, in accordance with Form J, for release under quarantine surveillance.
- (2) Where a person, or one of the persons, making application for release under quarantine surveillance is a child, the application shall be deemed not to have been duly made unless it is signed by a parent or guardian of the child.
- (3) Where a member of the crew of a vessel is detained under section 45 of the Act and is not actually suffering from a quarantinable disease, the master of the vessel may make application, in accordance with Form K, for the release of the member under quarantine surveillance.

#### **45                      Examination of persons under surveillance**

- (1) A person under quarantine surveillance shall, at such time or times, and on such day or days, as a quarantine officer or an authorized medical practitioner directs, attend before, and submit to being medically examined by, such quarantine officer or medical practitioner as the quarantine officer or authorized medical practitioner directs.

Penalty: \$1,000.

- (2) In the last preceding subregulation, *authorized medical practitioner* means a medical practitioner authorized by the Director for the purposes of that subregulation.

#### **46                      Cost of medical services**

- (1) A person may, upon making application for release under quarantine surveillance, request in writing that he be directed to

attend before, and submit to being examined by, a medical practitioner specified by him in the request.

- (2) The Commonwealth is not liable to pay to a person, or to the medical practitioner specified by that person in accordance with the last preceding subregulation, the amount of the medical expenses incurred in connexion with the attendance of the person before, the examination of the person by or any other medical service received by the person from, the medical practitioner so specified.
- (3) Where a person fails to pay the amount, or part of the amount, of medical expenses incurred by him in connexion with an attendance, examination or other medical service to which the last preceding subregulation applies, the Minister may pay that amount or that part of the amount, as the case may be, out of moneys made available by the Parliament and the amount so paid is recoverable in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person, or the estate of the person, as a debt to the Commonwealth.

**47        Persons under quarantine surveillance to report symptoms**

A person under quarantine surveillance shall report, or cause to be reported, to the quarantine officer or medical practitioner before whom he is directed to attend under regulation 45 of these Regulations the appearance, in himself or in relation to himself, of any symptoms of illness or disease immediately on the appearance of the symptoms.

Penalty: \$1,000.

**48        Persons under surveillance not to change residence without permission**

- (1) A Chief Quarantine Officer may, on such conditions as he thinks fit, permit a person under quarantine surveillance to change his residence or to leave the State in which, or the port at which, the person was so released.
- (2) A person released under quarantine surveillance shall not change his residence or leave the State in which, or the port at which, he

was so released without the permission of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

- (3) A person released under quarantine surveillance, shall not contravene or fail to comply with any of the conditions on which he is permitted to change his residence or leave the State in which, or the port at which, he was so released.

Penalty: \$1,000.

**49      Failure to comply with regulations relating to  
quarantine surveillance**

Where a person released under quarantine surveillance contravenes or fails to comply with any of the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance, the person forfeits all the privileges of being released under quarantine surveillance.

## **Division 2**

## **Performance of quarantine on vessels and in quarantine stations**

### **50 Movement of vessels in quarantine**

The master of a vessel in quarantine may, with the approval of a quarantine officer, move the vessel, or suffer the vessel to be moved, from a place at a port or landing place to another place at the port or landing place upon such conditions as the quarantine officer directs.

### **51 Performance of quarantine on a vessel**

- (1) Where a vessel is performing quarantine in accordance with section 39 of the Act or where a person on a vessel is performing quarantine, a quarantine officer may, by notice in writing served on the master, require the master:
  - (a) to take such measures to isolate the person performing quarantine as the officer specifies in the notice;
  - (b) to render such assistance to the officer in performing his duties under the Act and these Regulations as the officer specifies in the notice;
  - (c) to convey, or cause to be conveyed, any persons on board the vessel specified by the officer to a quarantine station in such order and by such means as the officer specifies in the notice;
  - (d) to convey, or cause to be conveyed, to a quarantine station the personal effects of a person who has been conveyed from the vessel to that station;
  - (e) to cause the cargo on the vessel to be discharged in such manner as the officer specifies in the notice; and
  - (f) to cause the sweepings, refuse and ballast from the vessel to be disposed of in such manner as the officer specifies in the notice.
- (2) A master shall not contravene or fail to comply with a requirement of a notice served on him under the last preceding subregulation.

Penalty: \$2,000.

## **52 Notices**

For the purposes of section 74 of the Act, a prescribed notice is a notice authorized by a Chief Quarantine Officer.

## **53 Regulation of quarantine stations**

- (1) The officer in charge of a quarantine station may:
  - (a) divide the station into areas and prohibit a person or persons included in a class of persons in the station from going outside any such area;
  - (b) require a person at the station to submit himself for medical examination at such time as the officer thinks fit;
  - (c) prohibit persons from smoking in a part of the station specified by the officer;
  - (d) prohibit the sale or supply of alcoholic liquor to a person at the station who, in the opinion of the officer, is drinking excessive quantities of alcoholic liquor; and
  - (e) require every person who is at the station for the purpose of performing quarantine to be in the sleeping quarters allotted to him not less than thirty minutes before the time fixed for extinguishing the lights in those quarters.
- (2) A person shall not contravene or fail to comply with any order or directions given under the last preceding subregulation that is applicable to him.

Penalty: \$1,000.

## **54 Duties of persons in quarantine**

A person who is at a quarantine station for the purpose of performing quarantine shall not:

- (a) communicate with a person not at the station except with the permission of the officer in charge of the station and in accordance with the terms of the permission;
- (b) bring, or cause to be brought, into the station any alcoholic liquor without the permission of the officer in charge of the station;
- (c) carry or use a firearm; or

- (d) fail to assist the officer in charge of the station in maintaining order at the station or in keeping the station clean in such manner as that officer may reasonably require.

Penalty: \$1,000.

## **55 Restrictions on leaving quarantine stations**

A person who is at a quarantine station for the purpose of performing quarantine and a person who is at a quarantine station while another person is at the station for that purpose shall not go outside the boundary of the station without the permission, in writing, of the officer in charge of the station.

Penalty: \$2,000.

## **56 Meal hours**

- (1) A person who is at a quarantine station for the purpose of performing quarantine is not, without the permission of the officer in charge of the station, entitled to be served with a meal except during a period appointed by that officer to be a meal period at the station.
- (2) A period shall not be appointed to be a meal period for the purposes of the last preceding subregulation unless it is:
  - (a) a period between:
    - (i) in the case of breakfast, the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the same morning;
    - (ii) in the case of lunch, the hours of one o'clock in the afternoon and two o'clock in the same afternoon; and
    - (iii) in the case of dinner, the hours of six o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the same afternoon;
  - (b) a period during which meals were served on a vessel from which any person at the station was landed; or
  - (c) in special circumstances, a period during which a Chief Quarantine Officer directs that meals may be served at the station.

**57        Lights to be extinguished in quarantine stations at night**

- (1) The officer in charge of a quarantine station may cause to be extinguished at the hour of half-past eleven o'clock in the night every light (not being a light to which the next succeeding subregulation applies) in the quarantine station.
- (2) Where the officer in charge of a quarantine station is of opinion that a light in the station should be kept alight after the hour of half-past eleven o'clock in the night, he may cause that light to be extinguished at such other hour as he thinks fit.

**58        Hours for medical examinations at quarantine stations**

A Chief Quarantine Officer may appoint times at which persons who are at a quarantine station for the purpose of performing quarantine shall, except in an emergency, attend at the surgery of the medical officer at the station for the purposes of consulting that officer.

**59        Complaints**

- (1) If a person who is at a quarantine station for the purpose of performing quarantine considers he has grounds of complaint arising out of any matter or thing that occurs at the station, he may make his complaint, in writing, to the officer in charge of the station.
- (2) Upon receipt of a complaint the officer in charge of the quarantine station shall investigate the circumstances relating to the complaint and afford such redress as the circumstances warrant.

**60        Deaths at quarantine stations**

- (1) A person shall not, otherwise than in accordance with the directions of a Chief Quarantine Officer, bury or cremate the body of a person who dies at a quarantine station.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) The last preceding subregulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any applicable law relating to coroners or the registration of deaths.

## **61        Persons employed in quarantine stations**

- (1) Subject to the Act and these Regulations, the officer in charge of a quarantine station may require a person to whom this regulation applies to do any act, matter or thing that the officer reasonably considers necessary and proper to be done by that person for the due working of the station or for or incidental to the performance of quarantine in connexion with a vessel or with any persons, animals, plant or goods.
- (2) A person to whom this regulation applies shall not fail to comply with a requirement of an officer in charge of a quarantine station under this regulation that is applicable to him.

Penalty: \$1,000.

- (3) This regulation applies to a person who is at a quarantine station for the purpose of providing medical or nursing attention or any other service in connexion with, or incidental to:
  - (a) the performance of quarantine by another person at the station;
  - (b) the performance of quarantine at the station in relation to a vessel, or any animals, plants or goods; or
  - (c) the due working of the station while a person is at the station for the purpose of performing quarantine or while quarantine is being performed in relation to any animals, plants or goods.

## **62        Person in quarantine station to give name and address**

A person found in a quarantine station by a quarantine officer or an authorized person shall not, upon demand by that officer or authorized person, fail to give to that officer or authorized person his name and address.

Penalty: \$1,000.



### **63        Period of quarantine**

- (1) For the purpose of subsection (3) of section 34 of the Act, the prescribed period is:
  - (a) where the disease to infection from which a person has been exposed is typhus fever — fourteen days;
  - (b) where the disease to infection from which a person has been exposed is plague or yellow fever — six days; and
  - (c) where the disease to infection from which a person has been exposed is cholera — five days.
- (2) A period referred to in the last preceding subregulation is a period calculated from the last day on which, in the opinion of a quarantine officer, the person was exposed to infection from the disease.

### **64        Period of performance of quarantine**

Where a person ordered into quarantine has, in the opinion of a quarantine officer, been exposed to infection from typhus fever, plague, yellow fever or cholera and the person does not suffer from the disease during the period specified in relation to the disease by this regulation, the person shall be deemed not to have completed the performance of quarantine until the expiration of:

- (a) in the case of typhus fever — fourteen days;
- (b) in the case of plague or yellow fever — six days; and
- (c) in the case of cholera — five days;

calculated from the last day on which, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, the person was exposed to infection from the disease.

## **Part VII                      Provisions in relation to aircraft**

### **65                      Master of oversea aircraft to furnish report by wireless**

- (1) The master of an oversea aircraft shall not suffer the aircraft to land at an airport of entry in Australia unless he has sent or caused to be sent, by telegraph or radio-telegraphy, a message to the quarantine officer at the airport of entry stating:
  - (a) the nationality mark and the registration mark borne by the aircraft;
  - (b) the date on which, and time at which, the master expects the aircraft to land at the airport at which, in the ordinary course of events, the aircraft will first land in Australia;
  - (c) the name of the last port or place outside Australia at which the aircraft landed before its landing in Australia;
  - (d) the number of persons on board the aircraft who, at the time the report is sent, are suffering from illness;
  - (e) the number of animals and birds (if any) on board the aircraft;
  - (f) the number of passengers (if any) on board the aircraft;
  - (g) the number of members of the crew of the aircraft; and
  - (h) the number of passengers (if any) who, according to the records of the aircraft, are disembarking at the airport at which, in the ordinary course of events, the aircraft will first land in Australia.

Penalty: \$2,000.

- (2) A master shall be deemed not to have complied with the provisions of the last preceding subregulation unless the message is sent:
  - (a) to the quarantine officer at the airport at which, in the ordinary course of events, the aircraft will first land in Australia; and
  - (b) from such a place and at such a time that the message will, in the ordinary course of events, be received at that airport

not less than three hours before the time at which the aircraft is due to arrive at that airport.

**66 Operator or master of oversea aircraft to make arrangements for the destruction of insects and disease vectors**

The master of an oversea aircraft, or, if the master is not the operator of that aircraft, the operator of the aircraft, must make arrangements for the treatment of the aircraft in a manner approved by the Director for the purpose of destroying insects and disease vectors that are in the aircraft.

Penalty: \$2,000.

**67 Fumigation of aircraft**

- (1) A quarantine officer may, by notice in writing served on the master of an aircraft, require the master to cause the aircraft to be fumigated or disinfected by a method, being a method approved by the Director, specified in the notice.
- (2) The master of an aircraft shall not fail to comply with a requirement of a notice served on him under the last preceding subregulation.

Penalty: \$2,000.

**68 Prescribed signal**

The prescribed signal for the purpose of marking the spot on a landing place as near as possible to which the master of a vessel engaged in navigation by air is required by paragraph (c) of section 21 of the Act to cause his vessel to come to a stop is:

- (a) from and including sunrise to sunset — a yellow flag not less than 675 millimetres wide; and
- (b) from and including sunset to sunrise — two red lights and one white light (being lights that are visible on a clear night from a distance of 100 metres) placed 600 millimetres apart in the form of an equilateral triangle.

**69      Person not to move aircraft stopped at prescribed signal**

Until pratique is granted with respect to an aircraft that has, in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Act, come to a stop as near as possible to the spot marked by the prescribed signal on a landing field, a person shall not, without the permission of a quarantine officer, cause the aircraft to move from the place at which it so came to a stop.

Penalty: \$2,000.

**70      Unauthorised persons not to approach prescribed signal**

An unauthorized person shall not approach within 30 metres of the spot on a landing field marked, in pursuance of paragraph (c) of section 21 of the Act, with the prescribed signal.

Penalty: \$1,000.

**72      Master of oversea aircraft may be required to deliver list of passengers**

- (1) At any time after an oversea aircraft on a flight to Australia arrives at its first airport of entry and before it departs from that airport on that flight, a quarantine officer may require the master of the aircraft to furnish to the quarantine officer, within a time specified by the quarantine officer, a statement in writing setting out the names of the persons who were on board the aircraft at the time of its arrival at the airport on that flight and, if the quarantine officer so requires, the address in Australia of each of those persons.
- (2) The master of an aircraft of whom a requirement is made in pursuance of the last preceding subregulation shall not fail to comply with the requirement.

Penalty: \$2,000.

**74        Vaccination of persons travelling from proclaimed places**

- (1) Where the Governor-General has declared under section 12 of the Act that a place is infected with yellow fever, or that yellow fever may be brought or carried from or through that place, a person shall not travel by aircraft to Australia from that place unless he is in possession of an international certificate certifying that on a date specified in the certificate he was vaccinated or re-vaccinated against yellow fever.

Penalty: \$200.

- (4) A person shall be deemed not to be in possession of an international certificate unless:
- (a) a date specified in the certificate as a date on which the person was vaccinated or re-vaccinated against yellow fever is a date not less than ten days and not more than 10 years before the date on which the person arrived in Australia;
  - (b) the certificate, in relation to each date on which the certificate certifies that the person was vaccinated or re-vaccinated against yellow fever:
    - (i) is signed by a medical practitioner employed by a Health Department, or corresponding authority, of the country in which the person was so vaccinated or re-vaccinated or by a medical practitioner approved by the Director;
    - (ii) specifies the office or professional status of the person who signed the certificate in accordance with the last preceding subparagraph;
    - (iii) is stamped with the official stamp of a vaccinating centre approved by the World Health Organization for the purpose of vaccinating persons against yellow fever in the country in which the person was so vaccinated or re-vaccinated; and

- (iv) the certificate shows that the vaccine with which the person was vaccinated was a vaccine manufactured by an authority approved by the World Health Organization for the purpose of manufacturing vaccine for the vaccination of persons against yellow fever.
- (5) For the purposes of this regulation:
  - (a) a person shall be deemed to have travelled to Australia from a place referred to in subregulation (1) if he was at such a place not more than 6 days before the day on which he lands in Australia.
- (6) In this regulation:
  - international certificate*, in relation to a person, means an international certificate of vaccination or revaccination against yellow fever issued in respect of the person in accordance with Article 79 of the International Health Regulations.
  - medical practitioner* means:
    - (a) a medical practitioner as defined in subregulation 5 (1); or
    - (b) a person entitled to practise in a foreign country as a medical practitioner within the ordinary meaning of those words.

## **75      Person to produce certificate of vaccination**

- (1) A person who travels by aircraft to Australia from a proclaimed place shall, upon arrival at the first airport of entry, produce to a quarantine officer a certificate of which he is required to be in possession under the last preceding regulation.

Penalty: \$200.
- (2) For the purposes of this regulation, a person shall be deemed to have travelled to Australia from a proclaimed place if he was at such a place not more than fourteen days before the day on which he lands in Australia.

**76 Liability to be punished for offences against last two preceding regulations**

Where a person who has travelled to Australia from a proclaimed place has committed, in relation to that travel, an offence against regulation 74 of these Regulations and an offence against the last preceding regulation, the person is liable to be prosecuted and punished in respect of either of those offences but is not liable to be punished in respect of both offences.

**77 Exemption**

- (1) Where the Director is satisfied that adequate precautions have been taken in relation to an overseas aircraft and by and in relation to the persons who travel on it to prevent the introduction of infection into Australia by the aircraft and those persons, the Director may exempt, from any of the provisions of this Part, the master of the aircraft, those persons or any other person who, by or under these Regulations, is required to do any act, matter or thing in relation to the aircraft or those persons.
- (2) Where the Director is satisfied that adequate precautions are taken to prevent the introduction of infection into Australia by and in relation to a person who travels to Australia on an overseas aircraft, the Director may exempt the person from any of the provisions of this Part.

## **Part VIII**

## **Miscellaneous**

### **78 Service**

- (1) Subject to the next succeeding subregulation, a notice authorized or required to be served on a person under these Regulations shall be served on the person personally.
- (2) A notice under these Regulations may be served on the master of a vessel:
  - (a) personally; or
  - (b) by leaving it on the vessel with a person apparently not less than sixteen years of age and apparently an officer on, or a member of the crew of, the vessel.

### **79 Disposal of forfeited goods**

- (1) Subject to the next succeeding subregulation, goods, including cases, packages and packing material, forfeited under section 68 of the Act, shall be disposed of by burning.
- (2) The Minister may direct that any goods referred to in the last preceding subregulation be returned to the importer of the goods upon the importer paying to the Commonwealth, or giving security to the satisfaction of the Minister for the payment to the Commonwealth of, the costs, fees and expenses of or incidental to removing the goods to a store, cleansing, fumigating, disinfecting or treating the goods, storing the goods until the return of the goods to the importer and returning the goods to the importer.

### **79A Prescribed measures for purposes of paragraph 74A (4) (c) of the Act**

- (1) For the purposes of paragraph 74A (4) (c) of the Act, each of the following is a prescribed measure for regulating or preventing persons, vehicles or goods entering or leaving premises:
  - (a) stopping a person or vehicle;



- (b) prohibiting a person from proceeding, moving goods, or driving or moving a vehicle, beyond a specified point or outside a specified area;
  - (c) prohibiting a person from entering, moving goods, or driving or moving a vehicle, into a specified area;
  - (d) requiring a person to proceed, move goods, or drive or move a vehicle along a specified route or to a specified area;
  - (e) removing a person, a vehicle or goods from any area.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph 74A (4) (c) of the Act, each of the following is a prescribed measure of quarantine:
- (a) cleaning, disinfecting, disinsecting or treating any person, building or goods;
  - (b) requiring a person to clean, disinfect or disinsect himself or any clothes that he is wearing or has in his possession;
  - (c) isolating persons or goods;
  - (d) inspecting or observing an animal for the purpose of determining whether the animal is infected with a quarantinable disease;
  - (e) detaining an animal for the purpose of carrying out a measure referred to in paragraph (d);
  - (f) detaining any goods for the purpose of carrying out any treatment in relation to a quarantinable disease.

## **81 Grant of vaccination certificate**

Where an authorized person is satisfied:

- (a) that a person has been successfully vaccinated against a disease by, or under the supervision of, a medical practitioner; and
  - (b) of the date or dates on which that vaccination took place;
- he may grant the person so vaccinated a certificate certifying that, on the date or dates specified in the certificate, that person was successfully vaccinated against the disease specified in the certificate.

**82           Persons travelling to Australia may be required to furnish address**

- (1) Where a quarantine officer is of opinion that a passenger list or manifest delivered in pursuance of regulation 23 or regulation 72, as the case may be, of these Regulations does not contain particulars of the place of residence at which a person who travelled to Australia on an overseas vessel intends to live in Australia immediately after he disembarks from the vessel, the quarantine officer may, by notice in writing served on the person, require the person to furnish to a quarantine officer at the port at which he disembarked the address of that place of residence.
- (2) A person upon whom a notice is served in pursuance of the last preceding subregulation shall comply with the requirements of that notice within twenty-four hours after he disembarks from the vessel.
- (3) Whenever, within a period of fourteen days after a person has been served with a notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation, the person changes his place of residence, he shall, within twenty-four hours after the change, furnish the address of his new place of residence to a quarantine officer at the port at which he disembarked.

Penalty: \$100.

**83           Compliance with forms**

Strict compliance with the Forms contained in Schedule 1 is not necessary and substantial compliance is sufficient.

**84           False or misleading Incoming Passenger Card or Master and Crew Declaration Card**

- (1) A person must not give, to a question about a quarantine matter on an Incoming Passenger Card or a Master and Crew Declaration Card, a false or misleading answer (even if the answer is in relation to somebody else).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A contravention of subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) In subregulation (2), ***offence of strict liability*** has the meaning given by section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (4) For subregulation (1):
  - answer*** includes an answer given by marking a square printed on a card for that purpose.
  - Incoming Passenger Card*** means a card in the form approved from time to time as the Incoming Passenger Card by a Director of Quarantine.
  - Master and Crew Declaration Card*** means a card in the form approved from time to time as the Master and Crew Declaration Card by a Director of Quarantine.
- (5) Nothing in subregulation (4) prevents the approval, as an Incoming Passenger Card or a Master and Crew Declaration Card, of a card in a form that:
  - (a) is also approved for another purpose under a Commonwealth law; or
  - (b) contains questions about matters arising under a Commonwealth law other than the Act or these Regulations.

## Part 9                      Infringement notices

### 85              Definitions for Part

In this Part:

*infringement notice* means a notice under regulation 86.

*infringement notice offence* means:

- (a) a contravention by a passenger who travelled to Australia on an overseas vessel, or the master or a member of the crew of such a vessel, of subsection 70A (3) or (3A) of the Act, if committed at a landing place, a section 20AA place, or a first port of entry; or
- (b) a contravention of subregulation 84 (1).

*prescribed penalty* means:

- (a) in relation to an infringement notice offence involving goods that:
  - (i) are prohibited for importation into Australia by a Proclamation under section 13 of the Act; and
  - (ii) are subject to forfeiture under section 68 of the Act; one penalty unit;
- (b) in any other case — half a penalty unit.

*quarantine clearance area* means an area where functions under the Act or these regulations are performed at a landing place, a place specified in a notice given under section 20AA of the Act or a first port of entry.

*section 20AA place* means a place specified in a notice given under section 20AA of the Act.

### 86              When can an infringement notice be served?

- (1) If there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed an infringement notice offence, a quarantine officer may cause an infringement notice to be served on the person.
- (2) However, if a person who has allegedly contravened subsection 70A (3) or (3A) of the Act, or subregulation 84 (1), leaves the port, place of entry or section 20AA place where the contravention allegedly occurred without an infringement notice

being served on him or her for the alleged contravention, an infringement notice for the alleged contravention must not be served on him or her subsequently.

**87      Name and address of person on whom infringement notice is to be served**

If an infringement notice is to be served on a person, a quarantine officer may require the person:

- (a) to give to the quarantine officer the person's name and address in Australia; and
- (b) to show to the quarantine officer evidence of the person's identity.

**88      Can an infringement notice be withdrawn?**

If an infringement notice has been served on a person, a quarantine officer may withdraw it by notice in writing served on the person, at any time before:

- (a) the person leaves the quarantine clearance area; or
- (b) if a further period has been allowed under regulation 90 — the end of that further period.

**89      What must be in infringement notices**

- (1) An infringement notice must:
  - (a) be identified by a unique number, or a unique combination of digits and characters; and
  - (b) give the name of, and be signed by, the quarantine officer who issued it; and
  - (c) state its date of issue; and
  - (d) if the quarantine officer knows the name and address in Australia of the person to whom the notice is issued — state the person's name (or surname and initials) and address in Australia; and
  - (e) give brief details of the offence alleged to have been committed, including:
    - (i) the date of the offence; and
    - (ii) where the offence happened; and

- (iii) the provision of the Act or these Regulations contravened; and
  - (f) state the prescribed penalty payable under the notice; and
  - (g) state where and how the penalty must be paid; and
  - (h) tell the person to whom it is issued that if he or she is prosecuted in court and found guilty of the offence, he or she may be convicted of the offence and ordered to pay a penalty and costs, and be subject to any other order that the court makes; and
  - (i) tell the person the greatest penalty that a court could impose for the offence; and
  - (j) tell the person that if he or she does not wish to have the matter dealt with by a court, he or she must (unless a quarantine officer allows more time to pay) pay the prescribed penalty before leaving the quarantine clearance area; and
  - (k) tell the person that he or she can ask a quarantine officer for more time to pay; and
  - (l) tell the person that if he or she pays the penalty before leaving the quarantine clearance area, or before any later time allowed for the purpose by a quarantine officer (unless the infringement notice is subsequently withdrawn):
    - (i) his or her liability (if any) for the offence will be discharged; and
    - (ii) he or she cannot be prosecuted in a court for the offence; and
    - (iii) he or she will not be taken to have been convicted of the offence; and
  - (m) set out how the notice can be withdrawn, and state that, if the notice is withdrawn:
    - (i) any amount of penalty paid under the notice must be refunded; and
    - (ii) the person may be prosecuted in a court for the offence.
- (2) An infringement notice may contain any other information that the quarantine officer who serves it thinks necessary.

**90 When prescribed penalty must be paid**

- (1) The person on whom an infringement notice is served must pay the prescribed penalty payable under the notice before he or she leaves the quarantine clearance area.
- (2) However, if a quarantine officer considers that it is proper in all the circumstances to allow the person more time to pay, the officer may do so (whether or not the person has asked for more time to pay).
- (3) An officer may do so whether or not the person has left the quarantine area.
- (4) If the officer allows more time, the officer must tell the person, in writing, that the officer has done so, and when the time so allowed ends.

**91 What happens if prescribed penalty is paid**

If the person on whom an infringement notice is served pays the prescribed penalty payable under the notice before he or she leaves the quarantine clearance area, or any later time allowed by an officer under subregulation 90 (2), then, unless the notice is subsequently withdrawn:

- (a) the person's liability (if any) in respect of the offence alleged in the notice is discharged; and
- (b) no further proceedings may be taken against him or her for the alleged offence; and
- (c) he or she is not taken to have been convicted of the offence.

**92 Refund of prescribed penalty if notice is withdrawn**

If:

- (a) an infringement notice has been served on a person; and
  - (b) the person has paid the prescribed penalty in accordance with the notice; and
  - (c) the notice is subsequently withdrawn;
- a quarantine officer must arrange for the refund to the person of an amount equal to the amount paid.

### **93        Evidentiary matters**

- (1) At the hearing of a prosecution for an infringement notice offence specified in an infringement notice, a certificate signed by a quarantine officer and stating:
  - (a) that the quarantine officer did not allow further time under regulation 90 for payment of the prescribed penalty specified in the notice; and
  - (b) that the prescribed penalty has not been paid in accordance with the notice;is evidence of those matters.
- (2) At the hearing of a prosecution for an infringement notice offence specified in an infringement notice, a certificate signed by a quarantine officer and stating:
  - (a) that the quarantine officer allowed, under regulation 90, the further time specified in the certificate for payment of the prescribed penalty; and
  - (b) that the prescribed penalty has not been paid in accordance with the notice or within the further time allowed;is evidence of those matters.
- (3) At the hearing of a prosecution for an infringement notice offence specified in an infringement notice, a certificate signed by a quarantine officer and stating that the notice was withdrawn on a day specified in the certificate is evidence of that fact.
- (4) A certificate that purports to have been signed by a quarantine officer is taken to have been signed by that person unless the contrary is proved.

### **94        Can there be more than one infringement notice for the same infringement notice offence?**

This Part does not prevent more than one infringement notice being served on a person for the same infringement notice offence, but regulation 91 applies to the person if the person pays the prescribed penalty in accordance with one of the infringement notices.



**95        What if payment is made by cheque?**

If a cheque is offered as payment of all or part of the amount of a prescribed penalty specified in an infringement notice, payment is taken not to have been made unless the cheque is honoured upon presentation.

**96        What effect does this Part have on the institution and prosecution of proceedings?**

Nothing in this Part:

- (a) requires an infringement notice to be served on a person in relation to an infringement notice offence; or
- (b) affects the liability of a person to be prosecuted for an infringement notice offence if the person does not comply with an infringement notice; or
- (c) affects the liability of a person to be prosecuted for an infringement notice offence if an infringement notice is not served on the person in relation to the offence; or
- (d) affects the liability of a person to be prosecuted for an infringement notice offence if an infringement notice is served and withdrawn; or
- (e) limits the amount of the fine that may be imposed by a court on a person convicted of an infringement notice offence.

## Schedule 1

## Form A Notice of cases of disease

(section 22 (2) regulation 9)

## Commonwealth of Australia

### Quarantine Act 1908

## Quarantine (General) Regulations

## NOTICE OF CASES OF DISEASE

I, \_\_\_\_\_, the master of the vessel  
hereby give notice to the quarantine officer at the port of \_\_\_\_\_  
that the persons, particulars of whom are set out hereunder, are suffering,  
or are suspected to be suffering, from the diseases respectively specified  
opposite to the names of the persons:

Name of person	Age	Sex	Rating or class	Disease	Date of onset of disease
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Date \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

Master.

(section 33 regulation 11)

## Quarantine Act 1908

# CERTIFICATE OF PRATIQUE

of which <sup>(b)</sup>

a.m.

p.m.

on 19 .

This Certificate shall have effect<sup>(c)</sup>

This Certificate shall not, unless explicitly expressed, exempt the vessel from fumigation or any other measure of disinfection.

In the event of any quarantinable disease breaking out during its currency, this Certificate shall become null and void, and must be surrendered on demand to a quarantine officer.

Quarantine Officer.

Port of

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Insert the name of the vessel.
- (b) Insert the name of the master of the vessel.
- (c) Here insert the port or ports in which, or the time for which, the certificate is to have effect.

**Form C      Order ordering vessel into quarantine**

(section 35 regulation 16)

**Commonwealth of Australia**

*Quarantine Act 1908*

Quarantine (General) Regulations

**ORDER ORDERING VESSEL INTO QUARANTINE**

To

I hereby order into quarantine the vessel \_\_\_\_\_, of which  
you are the master, and all persons and goods on board that vessel.

Quarantine Officer.

Port of

Date

, 19 \_\_\_\_ .

**Form D      Order ordering person into quarantine**  
(section 35 regulation 16)

**Commonwealth of Australia**

*Quarantine Act 1908*

Quarantine (General) Regulations

**ORDER ORDERING PERSON INTO QUARANTINE**

To

I hereby order you into quarantine.

Quarantine Officer.

Port of

Date

, 19 .

**Form E      Order ordering goods into quarantine**

(section 35 regulation 16)

**Commonwealth of Australia**

*Quarantine Act 1908*

Quarantine (General) Regulations

**ORDER ORDERING GOODS INTO QUARANTINE**

To

I hereby order into quarantine the following goods, of which you are, or appear to be, the owner, consignee, possessor, or custodian.

Quarantine Officer.

Port of

Date

, 19 .



Form H Deratting Certificate(a) or Deratting Exemption Certificate(a)

(section 87 (1) (n) regulation 32)  
Commonwealth of Australia  
Quarantine Act 1908  
Quarantine (General) Regulations

DERATTING CERTIFICATE(a) or DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE(a)

Port of  
Date , 19 .  
deratting(a) ship(a) net tonnes(b)  
exemption(a) at this port and on the above date of the inland navigation vessel(a) of tonnes(b)  
inspection(a)  
THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and  
At the time of deratting(a) the holds were laden with tons of cargo.

Compartments (c)	Rat indications (d)	Rat harbourage		Deratting				
				By fumigation Fumigant Hours exposure		By catching, trapping, or poisoning		
		Discovered (e)	Treated					
				Space (cubic metres)	Quantity used (f)	Rats found dead	Traps set or poisons put out	Rats caught or killed



Hold 1	..	..	..	..								
Hold 2	..	..	..	..								
Hold 3	..	..	..	..								
Hold 4	..	..	..	..								
Hold 5	..	..	..	..								
Hold 6	..	..	..	..								
Hold 7	..	..	..	..								
Shelter deck space	..	..	..	..								
Bunker space	..	..	..	..								
Engineer room and shaft alley	..	..	..	..								

Compartments (c)	Rat indications (d)	Rat harbourage		Deratting				
				By fumigation		By catching, trapping, or poisoning		
				Fumigant	Hours exposure			
		Discovered (e)	Treated					
				Space (cubic metres)	Quantity used (f)	Rats found dead	Traps set or poisons put out	Rats caught or killed

Forepeak and storeroom	..	..							
Afterpeak and storeroom	..	..							
Lifeboats	..	..	..	..					
Charts and wireless rooms	..	..							
Galley	..	..	..	..					
Pantry	..	..	..	..					
Provision storerooms	..	..	..						
Quarters (crew)	..	..	..						
Quarters (officers)	..	..	..						
Quarters (cabin passengers)	..	..	..						
Quarters (steerage)	..	..	..						
Total	..	..	..	..					

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE — *(In the case of exemption, state here the measures to be taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessel in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible.)*

(Seal, name, qualification, and signature of the inspector.)

(a) Strike out whichever is inapplicable. (b) Strike out whichever is the inapplicable; specify net tonnes for a seagoing vessel or tonnes for an inland navigation vessel and specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining the tonnes. (c) Indicate if any of the compartments specified do not exist on the ship or inland navigation vessel. (d) Set out indications for example, “old or recent evidence of excreta”, “runs” or “gnawing”. (e) None, small, moderate, or large. (f) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of H.C.N. acid used.

(section 45 regulation 44)

- (a) Strike out the words in brackets if not applicable.
- (b) Here insert the name of the ship or quarantine station.
- (c) Here insert intended address on release.

(section 45 regulation 44)

- (a) Strike out whichever is inapplicable.
- (b) Here insert the name of the vessel or quarantine station.
- (c) Here state the name of the member or each member and the intended address, on release, of the member or each member.

## **Schedule 2      Information to be included in notice under subsection 16AC (1) or (2)**

(regulation 5C)

<b>Item</b>	<b>Information</b>
1.	name and address of the owner of the goods
2.	overseas port of loading
3.	name of the supplier of the goods
4.	country of origin of goods
5.	time of arrival, or estimated time of arrival, of goods
6.	Customs entry number (if any) of the goods
7.	port of lodgement of Customs entry (if any)
8.	port of discharge of goods
9.	port of intended final destination
10.	identification of ship or aircraft that transported goods to Australia
11.	Customs tariff classification
12.	description of goods
13.	number of bill of lading, master airway bill or housebill, as the case may be
14.	number of packages
15.	shipping marks (if any) for goods
16.	container number or numbers (if any)
17.	reference number of broker (if any)
18.	name and address of the importer of the goods (if different from the owner)
19.	name of the broker (if any) for the importation

Item	Information
20.	nominated address for inspection of goods
21.	type of package or packages
22.	proposed end-use of the goods.

# Notes to the *Quarantine (General) Regulations 1956*

## Note 1

The *Quarantine (General) Regulations 1956* (in force under the *Quarantine Act 1908*) as shown in this consolidation comprise Statutory Rules 1956 No. 114 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

## Table of Statutory Rules

Year and number	Date of notification in <i>Gazette</i>	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
1956 No. 114	24 Dec 1956	24 Dec 1956	
1957 No. 13	28 Mar 1957	R. 1: 1 May 1957 Remainder: 28 Mar 1957	—
1958 No. 34	29 May 1958	29 May 1958	—
1965 No. 80	18 June 1965	18 June 1965	—
1965 No. 188	21 Dec 1965	21 Dec 1965	—
1972 No. 82	15 June 1972	15 June 1972	—
1972 No. 129	3 Aug 1972	3 Aug 1972	—
1972 No. 190	17 Nov 1972	17 Nov 1972	—
1973 No. 252	13 Dec 1973	13 Dec 1973	—
1976 No. 193	2 Sept 1976	2 Sept 1976	—
1978 No. 167	19 Sept 1978	19 Sept 1978	—
1979 No. 15	6 Feb 1979	6 Feb 1979	—
1979 No. 286	24 Dec 1979	24 Dec 1979	—
1980 No. 51	20 Mar 1980	20 Mar 1980	—
1980 No. 116	30 May 1980	30 May 1980	R. 2
1981 No. 10	5 Feb 1981	5 Feb 1981	—
1981 No. 42	20 Mar 1981	20 Mar 1981	—
1981 No. 215	7 Aug 1981	7 Aug 1981	—
1981 No. 277	30 Sept 1981	1 Nov 1981	—
1984 No. 26	29 Feb 1984	1 Mar 1984	R. 3
1985 No. 345	19 Dec 1985	19 Dec 1985	—
1986 No. 37	21 Mar 1986	21 Mar 1986	—
1987 No. 193	18 Sept 1987	18 Sept 1987	—
1988 No. 328	8 Dec 1988	8 Dec 1988	—
1990 No. 352	16 Nov 1990	16 Nov 1990	—
1994 No. 274	27 July 1994	27 July 1994	—
1997 No. 85	23 Apr 1997	23 Apr 1997	—
1999 No. 308	15 Dec 1999	15 Dec 1999	—

## Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted    am. = amended    rep. = repealed    rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
R. 1 .....	rs. 1999 No. 308
R. 2 .....	rep. 1981 No. 215
R. 5 .....	am. 1980 No. 51; 1981 Nos. 10 and 215; 1988 No. 328; 1990 No. 352; 1994 No. 274
Part 1A ..... (rr. 5A–5E)	ad. 1994 No. 274
Rr. 5A–5E .....	ad. 1994 No. 274
R. 6 .....	am. 1981 No. 215
R. 7 .....	rs. 1972 No. 82
R. 8 .....	am. 1988 No. 328
R. 14A.....	ad. 1957 No. 13 rs. 1972 No. 190; 1973 No. 252; 1988 No. 328
R. 17 .....	rep. 1988 No. 328
Rr. 18, 19 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
Rr. 20, 21 .....	rs. 1988 No. 328
R. 22 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1988 No. 328
Rr. 23, 24 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 25 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1981 No. 215; 1987 No. 193
Rr. 26, 27 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 29 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 30 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1988 No. 328
R. 31 .....	am. 1981 No. 215
R. 32 .....	am. 1957 No. 13; 1972 No. 82; 1979 No. 15
R. 33 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1981 No. 277
R. 33A.....	ad. 1958 No. 34 am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 33B.....	ad. 1958 No. 34 am. 1972 No. 82; 1976 No. 193; 1980 No. 116; 1981 No. 277
R. 33C .....	ad. 1980 No. 51 am. 1981 No. 277; 1981 No. 215; 1985 No. 345; 1986 No. 37
R. 34 .....	am. 1958 No. 34; 1972 No. 82; 1980 Nos. 51 and 116; 1981 No. 277
R. 35 .....	am. 1958 No. 34; 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 36 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
Rr. 37, 38 .....	am. 1981 No. 215
R. 39 .....	am. 1981 No. 10; 1981 No. 215
R. 39A.....	ad. 1965 No. 188
Rr. 40, 41 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1981 No. 215
R. 42 .....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116



ad. = added or inserted    am. = amended    rep. = repealed    rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
R. 42A.....	ad. 1965 No. 80
R. 43.....	am. 1981 No. 215
R. 45.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
Rr. 47, 48.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 51.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1981 No. 215
Rr. 53-55.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
Rr. 60-62.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
Rr. 63-64.....	am. 1988 No. 328
R. 65.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 66.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1987 No. 193 rs. 1990 No. 352
R. 67.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 68.....	am. 1981 No. 215
R. 69.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 70.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116; 1981 No. 215
R. 71.....	rep. 1988 No. 328
R. 72.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 73.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116 rep. 1988 No. 328
R. 74.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 193; 1988 No. 328
R. 75.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1981 No. 215
R. 79A.....	ad. 1981 No. 42
R. 80.....	am. 1980 No. 51; 1981 No. 215 rep. 1985 No. 345
R. 81.....	am. 1972 Nos. 82 and 129; 1978 No. 167
R. 82.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1980 No. 116
R. 83.....	am. 1980 No. 51; 1981 No. 215
R. 84.....	ad. 1997 No. 85 rs. 1999 No. 308
Part 9..... (rr. 85-96)	ad. 1997 No. 85
Heading to r. 85.....	rs. 1999 No. 308
R. 85.....	ad. 1997 No. 85 am. 1999 No. 308
R. 86.....	ad. 1997 No. 85 am. 1999 No. 308
Rr. 87, 88.....	ad. 1997 No. 85
Rr. 89-91.....	ad. 1997 No. 85 rs. 1999 No. 308
Rr. 92-96.....	ad. 1997 No. 85
Heading to The Schedules .	rep. 1980 No. 51
Heading to Schedule 1 .....	ad. 1980 No. 51

ad. = added or inserted    am. = amended    rep. = repealed    rs. = repealed and substituted

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<b>Provision affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>
Schedule 1.....	am. 1972 No. 82; 1976 No. 193; 1981 No. 215; 1988 No. 328
Forms A–E .....	1956 No. 114 am. 1981 No. 215
Forms F, G .....	1956 No. 114 am. 1981 No. 215 rep. 1988 No. 328
Forms H, J, K .....	1956 No. 114 am. 1981 No. 215
Form L.....	1956 No. 114 am. 1981 No. 215 rep. 1988 No. 328
Form M.....	1956 No. 114 rep. 1972 No. 82
Form N .....	1956 No. 114 am. 1981 No. 215 rep. 1988 No. 328
Form P .....	1956 No. 114 rep. 1976 No. 193
Form Q .....	1956 No. 114 am. 1981 No. 215 rep. 1988 No. 328
Heading to Schedule 2 .....	am. 1980 No. 51
Schedule 2.....	rs. 1972 No. 82 am. 1980 No. 51; 1981 No. 215; 1981 No. 277 rs. 1984 No. 26 rep. 1985 No. 345 ad. 1994 No. 274

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