
CHAPTER 112

QUARANTINE

SECTION 4—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

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Regulations 2 September 1965, Legal Notices Nos. 115 of 1969, 133 of 1969, 112 of 1970

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine Regulations.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Quarantine Act;

“*Aedes aegypti*” includes any domiciliary vector of yellow fever;

“aircraft” means an aircraft making an international voyage;

“airport” means an aerodrome of entry or departure for international air traffic;

“Authority” means the Quarantine Authority;

“crew” means the personnel of a vessel or an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;

“day” means an interval of 24 hours;

“direct transit area” means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Authority for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;

“epidemic” means an extension or multiplication of a foyer;

“foyer” means the occurrence of 2 cases of a quarantinable disease derived from an imported case, or one case derived from a non-imported case; the first case of human yellow fever transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* or any other domiciliary vector of yellow fever shall be considered as a foyer;

“infected local area” means—

(a) a local area where there is a non-imported case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox; or

(b) a local area where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft which are part of the equipment of a port; or

(c) a local area where activity or yellow-fever virus is found in vertebrates other than man; or

(d) a local area where there is an epidemic of typhus or relapsing fever;

“infected person” means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;

“international voyage” means—

(a) in the case of a vessel or an aircraft, a voyage between ports or airports in the territories of more than one country; or

(b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a country other than the territory of the country in which that person commences his voyage;

“isolation” when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such manner as to prevent the spread of infection;

“malarious area” means an area in which malaria is endemic or where malaria-carrying mosquitoes exist;

- “master” in relation to an aircraft means the person in charge or command of such aircraft;
- “medical examination” includes visit to and inspection of a vessel or aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board but does not include the periodical inspection of a vessel to ascertain the need for derating;
- “mooring ground” means any mooring ground appointed as such under the provisions of regulation 5;
- “observation” means the isolation of persons whether on any vessel or at any quarantine station, before they obtain free pratique;
- “port” means a seaport which is normally frequented by vessels;
- “port of entry” means a port declared as a port of entry under the provisions of regulation 3;
- “quarantinable diseases” means smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus and relapsing fever;
- “quarantine station” means any place appointed to be a quarantine station under the provisions of regulation 4;
- “rat” includes other rodents known to be the means of spreading plague;
- “relapsing fever” means louse-borne relapsing fever;
- “suspect” means a person who is considered by the Authority as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- “typhus” means louse-borne typhus;
- “valid certificate” in relation to vaccination or inoculation means a certificate in the form set out in the Seventh, Eighth or Ninth Schedules, or in such form as may be authorised from time to time by the World Health Organization;
- “yellow fever endemic area” means an area in which yellow fever exists in a form recognizable clinically, biologically or pathologically and includes an area in which the yellow fever virus persists among jungle animals over long periods of time.

PART II—DECLARATION OF PORTS AND AERODROMES

Ports of entry

3. Suva, Levuka and Lautoka are declared to be ports of entry at which all vessels shall first call on arrival in Fiji:

Provided that the Authority may, in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary, exempt any vessel or class of vessels from the requirements of this regulation. (*Amended by Legal Notice 115 of 1969.*)

Quarantine Stations

4. The Authority may by notification in the Gazette appoint any place to be a quarantine station.

(*Substituted by Legal Notice 133 of 1969.*)

Mooring stations and quarantine line

5.—(1) The mooring grounds and quarantine line specified in the First Schedule are declared to be mooring grounds and the quarantine line for the purpose of the Act.

(2) No vessel subject to quarantine shall cross the quarantine line except upon the express direction of the Authority.

Designated and sanitary aerodromes

6.—(1) The aerodromes at Laucala Bay, Nadi and Nausori, and such other aerodromes as the Minister may by order declare in that behalf, are appointed to be designated aerodromes for the purposes of these Regulations and of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951.

(2) The aerodrome at Nadi, and such other aerodromes as the Minister may by order declare in that behalf, are appointed to be sanitary aerodromes for the purpose of these Regulations and the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951:

Provided that any such aerodrome complies with the conditions and affords the facilities set out hereunder that is to say:—

- (a) a medical officer and one sanitary inspector although such medical officer and sanitary inspector may not necessarily be in permanent attendance at the aerodrome;
- (b) a place of medical inspection;
- (c) equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory if such examination cannot be made at the aerodrome;
- (d) facilities in the case of necessity, for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick, and for carrying out any other prophylactic measures in suitable premises either within the aerodrome or in proximity to it;
- (e) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectization and deratization if required, as well as any other measures laid down in these Regulations;
- (f) a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water;
- (g) a proper and safe system for the disposal of refuse and filth and for the removal of waste water to the satisfaction of the Authority;
- (h) adequate protection from rats;
- (i) around it an area which shall be maintained free from mosquitoes as far as practicable and this area shall be not less than 400 metres in width measured from the perimeter of the aerodrome; the "perimeter" of the aerodrome shall be a line enclosing the area containing the aerodrome buildings, and any land used or intended to be used for the parking of aircraft;
- (j) a water supply protected against mosquitoes;
- (k) a system of mosquito control for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;
- (l) mosquito-proofed dwellings in which the crews of aircraft, the staff of the aerodrome and passengers can be accommodated when necessary.

(Amended by Legal Notice 112 of 1970.)

Prohibition of introduction of disease agents

7. The introduction into Fiji of mosquitoes, their eggs and larvae, and all disease germs, microbes and disease agents capable of producing disease in man and all cultures, viruses and substances containing or likely to contain disease germs, microbes or disease agents is prohibited unless, in the case of any virus or culture, the Authority, on the production of satisfactory evidence of absence of danger to public health, permits their introduction, and then only subject to such conditions as the Authority may specify.

Rags, second-hand clothing, etc.

8. The importation into Fiji of rags, second-hand clothing or second-hand bedding is prohibited unless such rags, second-hand clothing or second-hand bedding—

- (a) have been properly disinfected under official supervision at the expense of the importer; or
- (b) are accompanied by a certificate from a Health Authority in the country of origin stating that such rags, second-hand clothing or second-hand bedding have been properly disinfected immediately prior to being exported from such country of origin.

PART III—ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

Health declaration

9.—(1) The master of every vessel arriving at any port in Fiji from any port outside Fiji, shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall fill in and sign a declaration of health in the form set out in the Second Schedule (hereinafter referred to as “a maritime declaration of health”), such form to be countersigned by the ship’s surgeon if one is carried thereon.

(2) The master or the ship’s surgeon shall deliver the maritime declaration of health to the Authority, and shall supply any further information required by the Authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

(3) Where it appears to the Authority from the answers to the questions set out in the maritime declaration of health, or from the answers to the inquiries, or otherwise, that there was no quarantinable disease or any case or suspected case of other infectious disease, which is likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease on board during the voyage or on arrival of the vessel, and that the vessel has not called at any infected area or had direct intercourse during the voyage with any ship from an infected local area having on board any quarantinable disease or any other infectious disease, the Authority shall grant pratique to the vessel.

Aircraft general declaration

10.—(1) The master of an aircraft landing at an airport shall complete and deliver to the Authority a copy of that part of the aircraft general declaration which contains the health information specified in the Third Schedule.

(2) The master of an aircraft shall supply any further information required by the Authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage and shall notify the Authority of any death on the aircraft during the voyage, or of any case or suspected case of infectious disease on the aircraft which is likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease.

Powers of officer-in-charge of an aerodrome

11. The officer-in-charge of an aerodrome may, in the absence of the Authority, defer the departure of a person showing symptoms of an infectious disease until the directions of the Authority have been obtained.

Procedure for infected or suspected vessel or aircraft

12.—(1) The master of an infected or suspected vessel arriving or being at any

port in Fiji and the master of any vessel arriving at any port in Fiji from an infected local area or not having in his possession a clean maritime declaration of health or having had direct intercourse with another vessel on which there was any case or suspected case of quarantinable disease or which had come from an infected local area, shall display during daylight at the foremast the appropriate signal mentioned in paragraph (5), to be displayed until pratique is granted and shall remain outside the limits of the port or, if already within such limits, shall proceed to the mooring ground of the port or to such a place as the Authority or the harbour master or the pilot shall point out. Any vessel displaying the signals in accordance with this regulation shall be visited by the Authority who shall grant pratique or take such other steps as may be necessary under these Regulations.

(2) The master of an infected or suspected aircraft arriving in Fiji and having on board a case of quarantinable or other infectious disease or having a person who has been exposed to infection during the voyage of the aircraft shall land such aircraft on an airport and shall place himself at the disposal of the Authority and shall answer all requests for information of a public health nature which are made to him by the competent authority and shall produce for examination the documents carried on board.

(3) The crew and passengers of an infected or suspected aircraft coming from an infected area shall be inspected by the Authority and the sick, if any, shall be landed and isolated. Passengers shall not move beyond the limits prescribed by the aerodrome authority, except with the permission of the Authority.

(4) Should an aircraft land elsewhere than on a designated aerodrome, the master of the aircraft shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the Authority or police. No cargo shall be unloaded and no passenger or member of the crew may leave the vicinity of the aircraft except with the permission of the Authority, or for the purpose of communicating with the Authority.

(5) All foreign vessels on entering a port in Fiji shall show one of the following signals until free pratique is granted—

(a) by day (i.e. between sunrise and sunset)—

- (i) flag "Q" International signifying "my ship is healthy and I request free pratique"; or
- (ii) flag "Q" International Code, over first substitute (QQ) signifying "my ship is suspect—that is to say, I have had a case or cases of infectious disease more than 5 days ago, or there has been unusual mortality among rats on board"; or
- (iii) flag "Q" International Code over "L" flag, International Code (QL) signifying "my ship is infected, that is to say I have had a case or cases of infectious disease less than 5 days ago".

The signal flown by day shall be shown at the masthead or some other place where it can best be seen.

(b) by night—

A red light over a white light signifying "I have not received free pratique".

Such lights shall not be more than 6 feet apart and shall be placed in a vertical line one over the other and shall be shown at the peak or some other place where they can best be seen.

Duties of master on entering Fiji

13.—(1) The master of any ship or aircraft coming from a port or airport outside Fiji and fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching a port or airport in Fiji shall send to the Authority, either directly or through an agent approved by him a radio message embodying such of the items of information set out in the Fourth Schedule as are applicable.

(2) Any wireless message so required to be sent shall be sent so as to reach the Authority not more than 12 and not less than 4 hours before the time on which the vessel is expected to arrive at port and, in case of aircraft, not more than 2 hours and not less than half an hour before the time at which the aircraft is expected to arrive at the airport.

(3) Any message in wireless code delivered to the Authority shall conform with the section relating to routine quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

Measures which may be taken on arrival

14. The Authority may board any vessel or aircraft arriving in Fiji and inspect every person therein. The Authority may call for inspection any of the vessel's or aircraft's books and papers and may use every lawful means which may seem to him expedient for ascertaining the state of health of the persons on board and the sanitary conditions of the vessel or aircraft.

Persons who may approach vessels in quarantine

15.—(1) No person, other than the Authority or the harbour master or the pilot or the airport traffic officer and his assistant or persons specially authorised in writing by the Authority to accompany him to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and these Regulations, shall come within 100 yards of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to persons engaged in superintending and assisting the berthing of a vessel or the landing of an aircraft.

(2) The master of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique shall not permit any person to board his vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, except the Authority, the pilot, the harbour master or the airport traffic officer and persons specially authorised in writing by the Authority and shall, to the best of his ability, endeavour to prevent the approach of any person other than those mentioned in paragraph (1), within a distance of 100 yards of his vessel or aircraft until his vessel or aircraft shall have been examined and granted pratique.

Vessels at quarantine mooring ground to display signals

16.—(1) All vessels lying at the mooring ground or at any place to which they are directed to be taken shall have displayed by day flag signals and by night the lights specified in regulation 12.

(2) All guard boats and all boats belonging to a vessel in quarantine shall display on suitable flagstaffs a similar flag at the stern by day and from sunset to sunrise a red light at the bow and stern.

Measures to be taken when infectious disease ends fatally

17.—(1) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board a vessel after or before arrival, and the corpse being still on board, the master shall, at the discretion and according to the direction of the Authority either

proceed to sea and bury the body properly weighted or deliver it to the Authority or any person authorised by him for interment.

(2) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board an aircraft after or before arrival, and the corpse being on board, the commander shall deliver it to the Authority or any person authorised by him for interment.

PART IV—NOTIFICATIONS BY MASTERS OF VESSELS

Compulsory notification of certain diseases

18. The master and (if carried) the medical officer of any vessel in any port in Fiji shall forthwith give notice in writing, in accordance with the form in the Fifth Schedule, to the quarantine officer of that port of every case which he believes or suspects to be a case of any of the diseases mentioned hereunder or of any illness attended with glandular swelling which is on his vessel when she arrives in the port or which may arise on his vessel while she remains in the port—

Cholera.	Fever over 48 hours duration.
Plague.	Influenza.
Smallpox	Leprosy.
Typhus fever.	Malta (undulant) fever.
Yellow fever.	Measles.
Anterior poliomyelitis.	Pneumonia.
Cerebro-spinal fever.	Relapsing fever.
Chickenpox.	Septicaemia.
Colitis.	Trachoma.
Dengue fever.	Tuberculosis.
Diphtheria.	Typhoid (enteric) fever.
Encephalitis—	Venereal disease.
epidemic or lethargic.	

Notifications of death

19. The master of any vessel on board of which a death occurs among the passengers or the crew while the vessel is in the waters of Fiji shall immediately report in writing to the quarantine officer of the port in which the vessel is lying, or if she is at sea then at the port next called at, information as to the name of the deceased and the causes and date of death.

PART V—DEPARTURE OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

Measures which may be taken on departure

20. Where a vessel or an aircraft is due to depart for a destination outside Fiji, the Authority may when it is considered necessary—

- (a) examine any person who proposes to embark thereon and, if after examination, the Authority is of opinion that he shows symptoms of any quarantinable or any other disease which, in his opinion, constitutes a menace to other countries shall prohibit his embarkation;
- (b) prohibit the embarkation thereon of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from a quarantinable disease or any other disease which, in his opinion, constitutes a menace to other countries:

Provided that in the case of smallpox, no person shall be prohibited from embarkation if he satisfies the Authority that he is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox;

- (c) notify the master of the vessel or aircraft of any person who embarks or proposes to continue his voyage thereon who, in the opinion of the Authority, should be placed under surveillance, and shall certify by entry to that effect in the journey book of the vessel or aircraft;
- (d) inspect any clothing, bedding or other article which is on board, or is intended to be taken by any person on board a vessel or aircraft and which, in the opinion of the Authority may have been exposed to infection, and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article;
- (e) require any parts of the vessel or the aircraft which in his opinion, may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

PART VI—VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT ARRIVING FROM MALARIOUS AND INFECTED AREAS

Vessels and aircraft entering Fiji from anopheles infested areas

21.—(1) Any vessel which has left or called at any place in the New Hebrides, Solomon Islands or New Guinea or any port or place in Australia north of the latitude of Brisbane or any port or place in which malarial carrying mosquitoes are present within 10 days preceding the date of arrival in Fiji shall, prior to entering a port of entry—

- (a) remove all boat covers from the vessel's boats;
- (b) empty over the side and rinse out all boat breakers, buckets or other containers capable of holding water;
- (c) hose down with salt water all boats;
- (d) empty and rinse out, and leave empty or containing salt water, all utensils capable of holding water and unsealed;
- (e) pump out, or otherwise treat to destroy life, bilge water;
- (f) close all ports;
- (g) close and prepare for sealing, but not seal, all doors of cabins and, as far as possible, all living quarters;
- (h) close all hatches and, as far as possible, all ventilators and all other exists from the holds.

(2) The following measures shall be taken in respect of any aircraft which has left or called at any place mentioned in paragraph (1) within 3 days preceding the date of arrival in Fiji:—

- (a) prior to landing, all water containers shall be emptied unless they are sealed against the ingress of mosquitoes, and such containers shall be left empty; these measures shall be carried out whilst over the sea;
- (b) prior to landing, all windows, doors and hatches shall be closed;
- (c) the aircraft and the cargo including personal belongings of crew and passengers shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Authority before any person or thing has been disembarked from the aircraft;
- (d) the crew and passengers may be medically inspected;
- (e) if the aircraft alights on the water the aircraft shall remain at a point distant at least 400 metres from the shore until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Authority and no person or article shall be disembarked from it until such disinsectization has been completed.

(3) The Quarantine Officer may board the vessel outside the port of entry, and the vessel shall only enter harbour if the Quarantine Officer is satisfied that the precautions specified in paragraph (1) have been taken and he has given permission for the vessel to enter.

(4) The master of the vessel shall place at the disposal of the Quarantine Officer a party of the crew under a responsible officer to assist him in the inspection and fumigation of the vessel. After inspection by a customs officer passengers' hand luggage may be fumigated under the direction of the Quarantine Officer, either on board the vessel or on a special punt alongside the vessel. The Quarantine Officer may require hand luggage to be opened for fumigation.

(5) The Quarantine Officer shall fumigate all such parts of the vessel as he considers necessary, and for this purpose all such persons as he may direct shall leave the vessel:

Provided that such members of the crew as the master of the vessel considers necessary for the safety of the vessel shall be permitted to remain on board.

(6) Inspection and fumigation, except of the holds with sulphur dioxide gas, shall not commence before one hour after sunrise and shall cease not later than one hour before sunset.

(7) The master of the vessel shall afford every convenience for the Quarantine Officer to search the vessel for mosquitoes or mosquito larvae.

Arrival of vessel from anopheles infested port within 50 days

22.—(1) Any vessel which has left or called at any place in the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands or New Guinea, or any port or place in Australia north of the latitude of Brisbane, or the Panama Canal, the East Indies or Asia or any port or place in which malarial carrying mosquitoes are present within 50 days preceding the date of arrival in Fiji, shall first enter a port of entry.

(2) In every such vessel, prior to entering a port of entry—

- (a) all boat covers shall be removed from the vessel's boats;
- (b) all breakers, buckets and other containers capable of holding water shall be emptied over the side and rinsed out;
- (c) all boats shall be hosed down with salt water;
- (d) all water carafes, galley utensils, fire buckets and all such other utensils capable of holding water and unsealed shall be emptied and rinsed out and left empty or containing salt water;
- (e) bilge water shall be pumped out or otherwise treated to destroy life;
- (f) all ports shall be closed;
- (g) all doors of cabins and, as far as possible, all living quarters shall be closed and prepared for sealing but not sealed;
- (h) all hatches, and, as far as possible, all ventilators and all other exists from the holds shall be closed.

(3) The master of the vessel shall afford every convenience for the Quarantine Officer to search the vessel for mosquitoes and mosquito larvae.

(4) The Quarantine Officer may fumigate any part of the vessel that he considers necessary.

Authority may direct aircraft to land at specified aerodrome

23. The Authority may require the master of an aircraft entering Fiji from an infected or malarious area to land at a specified aerodrome.

Aerodrome where aircraft may land

24. Subject to the provisions of regulation 23—

- (a) aircraft coming from an infected area may land at any designated aerodrome;
- (b) land-based aircraft coming from a malarious area shall land at a sanitary aerodrome.

Disinsectization of aircraft

25.—(1) The master of an aircraft entering Fiji from any area shall when so required to do cause all internal spaces to be disinfected for a sufficient period to ensure the destruction of all insects which may have been present in the aircraft.

(2) Such disinsectization shall be carried out not more than 30 minutes before landing and the master shall certify that this has been carried out in paragraph (c) of the declaration contained in the Third Schedule.

Measures on arrival of aircraft at other than a sanitary aerodrome

26.—(1) If an aircraft entering Fiji from an infected area lands at an aerodrome which is not a sanitary aerodrome the following measures shall, if considered necessary by the Authority, be taken:—

- (a) the crew and passengers shall be inspected;
- (b) sick persons shall be landed and isolated;
- (c) passengers and crew shall not leave the immediate vicinity of the aircraft except with the permission of the Authority.

(2) The measures prescribed in paragraph (1) may be taken at each landing place until the aircraft arrives at a sanitary aerodrome whereupon the full measures provided for in these Regulations shall apply.

Emergency landing elsewhere than at an authorised aerodrome

27. If an aircraft entering Fiji is itself infected or comes from an infected or malarious area and lands elsewhere than at a designated aerodrome—

- (a) the master shall immediately notify the nearest Authority;
- (b) no cargo shall be unloaded from the aircraft;
- (c) the passengers and crew shall not leave the immediate vicinity of the aircraft except with the permission of the Authority;
- (d) the Authority shall direct such sanitary measures to be taken as he may consider necessary and shall if possible direct the aircraft to a sanitary aerodrome.

Duties of a commander of an aircraft on landing

28. The master of an aircraft entering Fiji from an infected or malarious area shall upon landing bring his aircraft to rest at a place designated by the officer-in-charge of the aerodrome, shall place himself at the disposal of the Authority, give such information relating to public health as the Authority may require and produce the aircraft's papers for examination.

PART VII—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO
CERTAIN OF THE QUARANTINABLE DISEASES*Division 1—Plague**Infected vessel and infected aircraft*

29. A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as infected—
- (a) if it has a case of human plague on board;
 - (b) if a case of human plague occurred on board more than 6 days after embarkation; or
 - (c) if a plague—infected rodent is found on board.

Suspected vessel and suspected aircraft

- 29A.—(1) A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as suspected—
- (a) if it has no case of human plague on board, but such a case has occurred on board within the first 6 days after embarkation; or
 - (b) if there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not yet known.
- (2) The vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Regulations.

Healthy vessel or healthy aircraft

29B. A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port or airport, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and investigations regarding rodents have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality.

Measures to be applied in relation to infected vessel, etc.

29C. On arrival of a plague-infected vessel or aircraft, the following measures shall be applied by the Authority:—

- (a) medical inspection of all passengers and crew;
- (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
- (c) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the Authority has reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked, if possible. They may be subjected to disinsectization and to surveillance:

Provided that—

- (i) the total period of surveillance shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the day of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (ii) it shall be in the discretion of the Authority, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel or aircraft and the local possibilities, whether to apply such measures referred to herein as seem to him preferable. During the same period, the crew of a vessel may be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Authority and the crew of an aircraft may be placed under surveillance;
- (d) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Authority, are infected shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected;

- (e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Authority, are contaminated shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (f) the Authority may require preliminary deratization before the discharge of cargo if he is of the opinion that this will prevent the escape of infected rodents. In this case, the vessel or aircraft may be subjected to a new deratization after discharge. In other cases, the complete destruction of the rodents shall be effected on board when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels or aircraft in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo.

Deratization shall be carried out so as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the vessel or aircraft and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than 24 hours. If a vessel or aircraft has to discharge part of its cargo only, and if the Authority considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratization, the said vessel or aircraft may remain in the port or airport for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation are taken to the satisfaction of the Authority to prevent rodents passing out of the vessel or aircraft, either during loading or otherwise.

The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the Authority who shall take all necessary measures to prevent the staff employed on this duty from becoming infected. The staff shall be subject to disinsectization and/or to surveillance for a period not exceeding 6 days from the time when they ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel or aircraft.

Measures to be applied in relation to suspected vessel

29D. On arrival of a plague-suspected vessel or aircraft, the measures specified in paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of regulation 29C shall be applied and, in addition thereto the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew of a vessel may be prevented during the same period from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Authority.

Pratique for healthy vessels or aircraft

29E. Healthy vessels or aircraft shall be given pratique immediately, with the reservation that if they have come from an infected local area the Authority may prescribe the following measures with regard to them:—

- (a) destruction of rats or other rodents on board under the conditions specified in paragraph (f) of regulation 29C in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the vessel or the commander of the aircraft;
- (b) suspects who disembark may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the date on which the vessel or aircraft left an infected seaport or airport.

Derating

29F. Every vessel shall be either—

- (a) periodically derated; or

- (b) permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

Deratization, etc., certificates

29G. Deratization Certificates or Deratization Exemption Certificates shall be in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto. If a valid certificate is not produced, the Authority, after inquiry and inspection, may derat the vessel or cause the derating to be done under his direction and control. For the purposes of article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, Suva shall be the port at which Deratization Certificates, and Suva or Lautoka shall be the ports at which Deratization Exemption Certificates, may be issued.

Duration of certificates

29H. A Deratization Certificate or a Deratization Exemption Certificate shall be valid for a period of 6 months but such period may be extended for a further period of one month in respect of a ship proceeding to a port approved under the provisions of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, as a port at which such certificates may be issued, if the derating or inspection of the ship would be facilitated by the operations due to take place at such port.

Division 2—Cholera

Infected vessel or aircraft

30. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera on board during the 5 days prior to the arrival of the vessel or aircraft in a port or airport.

Suspected vessel or aircraft

30A.—(1) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the 5 days previous to arrival.

(2) The vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subject to the measures prescribed by these Regulations.

Healthy vessel or aircraft

30B. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as healthy if (although arriving from an infected port or airport or having on board persons proceeding from an infected local area) there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage or on arrival.

Medical examination of persons from infected local area

30C. Persons coming from an infected local area within the incubation period of the disease and who have symptoms indicative of cholera may be required to submit to stool examinations but not to rectal swabbing and if they are discovered on the arrival of a ship or aircraft to harbour cholera vibrios or vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios, they shall be submitted after disembarkation to such examination, observation or surveillance as the Authority may think necessary.

Measures to be applied in relation to infected vessel, etc.

30D. Cholera infected vessels or aircraft shall undergo the following measures:—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
- (c) the crew and passengers may be disembarked and either kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not

exceeding 5 days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft:

Provided that the persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous 6 months excluding the last 6 days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation; a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule shall be required;

- (d) fresh foods such as fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables, beverages or any other foodstuffs may be unloaded or may be removed and destroyed or otherwise disposed of safely, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and the Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;
- (e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Authority, have been recently contaminated shall be disinfected or otherwise disposed of;
- (f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera, or which the Authority regards as contaminated, shall be disinfected;
- (g) if the Authority suspects that the drinking water stored on board is infected, it shall be disinfected and, if practicable, the tanks emptied out and after disinfection refilled by a supply of wholesome drinking water;
- (h) unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading. Such staff shall be subjected to observation or surveillance which shall not exceed 5 days from the time when they cease unloading;
- (i) the Authority may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in a port or at an airport without previous disinfection, if it has been taken in at an infected port or airport;
- (j) the emptying or discharge of human dejecta as well as the waste waters of the vessel or aircraft, into the waters of the port or the precincts of the airport shall be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.

Measures to be applied in relation to suspected vessel, etc.

30E. Cholera suspected vessels or aircraft shall undergo the measures prescribed in paragraphs (a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i) and (j) of regulation 30D. The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance for a period which shall not exceed 5 days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Authority.

Pratique for healthy vessel, etc.

30F. A healthy vessel or aircraft shall be given free pratique, but, if it has come from an infected local area, the crew and passengers may be placed in isolation for a period which shall not exceed 5 days from the date of their departure from the infected local area, unless they are in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule, in which case they may be placed under surveillance for the like period.

*Division 3—Yellow Fever**Infected vessel or aircraft*

31. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board, or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

Suspected vessel or aircraft

31A.—(1) A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than 6 days before arrival, or, if arriving within 30 days of leaving such an area, the Authority finds stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than 6 days before arrival or if the Authority is not satisfied with the disinsecting carried out and finds live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board the aircraft.

Healthy vessel

31B. A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if on arriving after a voyage of more than 6 days it has had no case of yellow fever on board, or if having arrived within 30 days of leaving an infected local area, the Authority finds no stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board.

Healthy aircraft

31C. An aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected airport, if it has had no case of yellow fever on board, or if there is no reason to believe that it transports adult stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Authority that it has been effectively disinsected in order to destroy mosquitoes and no live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) are found on board.

Measures to be applied in relation to infected vessel, etc.

31D. Vessels and aircraft infected with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures:—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than 6 days shall be isolated in such manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes;
- (c) the other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the time of disembarkation, unless they can produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in the Eighth Schedule;
- (d) the vessel shall be moored at least 400 metres from the inhabited shore and at such distance from the harbour vessels as will render the access of stegomyia improbable;
- (e) destruction of mosquitoes in all stages of growth shall be carried out on board the vessel or aircraft as far as possible before the discharge of cargo and before disembarkation of passengers. If unloading is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding 6 days from the time when they ceased unloading.

Measures to be applied in relation to suspected vessel, etc.

31E. Vessels and aircraft suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of regulation 31D.

Pratique for healthy vessel, etc.

31F. A healthy vessel or aircraft, notwithstanding its having come from a yellow fever infected area shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection and disinsectization. Passengers and crew may be isolated for a period not exceeding 6 days reckoned from the date of departure from the yellow fever infected area, unless they can produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in the Eighth Schedule.

Division 4—Typhus Fever

Infected vessel or aircraft

32. Vessels or aircraft which, during the voyage have had or at the time of their arrival have, a case of typhus on board shall undergo the following measures:—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and disinsected;
- (c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be disinsected and may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days after the date on which they were disinsected;
- (d) bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles, which the Authority considers to be infected, shall be disinfected;
- (e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus and which the Authority regards as infected shall be disinfected. The vessel or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Suspected vessel or aircraft

32A. On the arrival of a vessel or aircraft which has had no case of typhus on board, but which has left a local area where typhus was epidemic within the previous 14 days, the Authority may cause passengers and crew to be disinsected, their wearing apparel and baggage and other articles likely to spread typhus to be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected, and may place passengers and crew under surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days.

Division 5—Relapsing Fever

Infected or suspected vessel or aircraft

33. Division 4 shall apply to relapsing fever:

Provided that—

- (a) the period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than 8 days reckoned from the day of disinsecting;
- (b) in the application of regulation 32A, a period of 8 days from leaving a typhus epidemic area shall be substituted for a period of 14 days.

Division 6—Smallpox*Infected vessel or aircraft*

34. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of smallpox on board or if such case has occurred on board during the voyage.

Measures to be applied in relation to infected vessel, etc.

34A. An infected vessel or aircraft shall, on arrival, be subjected to the following measures:—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
- (c) the Authority shall offer vaccination to any person on board who in its opinion is not sufficiently protected against smallpox;
- (d) any person who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox and cannot show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of the disease, may be subjected to vaccination or observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days or may be vaccinated and then placed under observation or surveillance for a like period; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated for a period of not more than 14 days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected local area;
- (e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Authority considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected;
- (f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox and which the Authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

Grant of pratique

34B. A vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures specified in regulation 34A have been effectively carried out. The vessel or aircraft shall, thereupon, be given free pratique.

Healthy vessel or aircraft

34C. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board:

Provided that all suspects may, on disembarking, be subjected to the measures specified in paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of regulation 34A.

Evidence of vaccination, etc.

34D. The Authority may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess on arrival, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox in the form set out in the Ninth Schedule. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated and if he refuses to be vaccinated he may be placed under surveillance for not more than 14 days reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

PART VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Measures which may be applied to persons arriving from an infected place

35. The Authority may take, after disembarkation, the measures which he considers appropriate to ensure the surveillance or observation of persons arriving on a vessel or aircraft coming from, or touching at, any place infected with a quarantinable disease, who are not protected, to the satisfaction of the Authority, by vaccination against such disease.

Measures which may be applied to merchandise from infected place

36.—(1) The following measures may be taken with regard to merchandise and baggage arriving by sea or air for import or personal use or transit:—

- (a) in the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectization and, if necessary to disinfection. Merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infested rats may be unloaded only on condition that, as far as practicable, the necessary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction;
- (b) in the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection. Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, the importation of fresh fish, shellfish, vegetables, fruit or beverages may be prohibited, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and the Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated. If any such food or beverage is removed, the Authority shall arrange for its destruction or safe disposal;
- (c) in the case of typhus and relapsing fever, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection;
- (d) in case of smallpox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk may be subjected to disinfection.

(2) All passengers and all owners or persons in charge of goods, personal effects or merchandise shall carry out all directions of the Authority given in pursuance of this regulation.

(3) When merchandise or baggage has been subjected to the measures specified in paragraph (1), any interested party may require the Authority to issue a certificate free of charge showing the measures that have been taken.

Person in contact with infected vessel may be detained in quarantine

37. Any person who without the permission of the Authority boards any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft or any vessel or aircraft which has come from, or touched at, any infected local area where a quarantinable or other infectious disease exists, or enters or lands at any quarantine station, may be detained under observation or subjected to surveillance for such a period as the Authority may deem necessary.

Signal to be displayed when quarantine station in use

38. Whenever any persons are detained at a quarantine station, there shall be displayed thereat in a conspicuous place the flag by day and the lights by night required by the provisions of regulation 12.

Conditions under which persons may be granted surveillance

39.—(1) Where under these Regulations a person is permitted to proceed to his place of destination subject to surveillance, the Authority, before granting such permission, must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will comply with the conditions of surveillance, and permission, if granted, shall be on the following conditions:—

- (a) the person must satisfy the Authority as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat;
- (b) he must agree to present himself, and shall present himself, for medical supervision during the prescribed period and he may be required by the Authority to deposit a sum not exceeding \$4 which may be forfeited if he fails so to present himself;
- (c) the place must be, in the opinion of the Authority, conveniently situated for medical supervision;
- (d) he must agree to inform the Authority and shall inform the Authority if he departs from the place notified in sub-paragraph (a) for another place whether within or without Fiji.

(2) If the Authority is not satisfied that such person will comply with the conditions of surveillance or if such person fails to comply with such conditions, the Authority shall detain him under observation, or direct him to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period. In the latter case the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) may, at the discretion of the Authority, be applied to such person.

Conditions on which persons under surveillance may continue voyage

40.—(1) Persons who on arrival at an aerodrome are, in respect of a specified disease other than yellow fever, liable to surveillance for the period of incubation prescribed in these Regulations may be permitted to continue the voyage prior to the expiration of such period provided that the necessary particulars are brought to the notice of the authorities of any aerodrome at which the aircraft shall subsequently land within the period of incubation, either by means of an entry in the aircraft log book or in such other manner as shall be sufficient to ensure that such persons can be subjected to medical inspection at any such aerodrome.

(2) Persons who are liable to observation as prescribed in these Regulations may in the case of a specified disease other than yellow fever, be permitted to continue their voyage prior to the expiration of the period of incubation provided that the consent of the authorities of the aerodrome at which the aircraft shall next land shall be first obtained.

Persons arriving from an area infected with acute anterior poliomyelitis, measles, influenza or whooping cough

41. All persons arriving in Fiji by air from an area infected with acute anterior poliomyelitis, influenza, measles or whooping cough may at the discretion of the Authority be placed under surveillance or observation.

Authority to report

42. The Authority shall report without delay to the police, the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, the harbour master and the airport manager all cases in which it is found necessary to detain under observation any passenger from a vessel or aircraft arriving at the port or airport.

Exemptions

43. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these Regulations, no sanitary measure other than medical examination shall be applied to—

- (a) passengers and crew on board a healthy ship from which they do not disembark;
- (b) passengers and crew from a healthy aircraft who are in transit through an airport in Fiji and who remain in a direct transit area of an airport in Fiji or who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by the Authority in order to prevent the spread of quarantinable or other infectious disease; if such persons are obliged to leave the airport at which they disembark solely in order to continue their voyage from another airport in Fiji no such measures shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Authority.

Measures for preventing the transmission of quarantinable or other infectious disease

44.—(1) When any quarantinable or other infectious disease exists or is suspected to exist in any local area in Fiji and the Authority considers any of the following measures to be necessary for the purpose indicated, the Authority may take all or any of such measures for the purpose of preventing the transmission of quarantinable or other infectious disease from such local area to any other place whether within or without Fiji:—

- (a) examine all persons taking passage on a vessel or aircraft leaving a port or airport which serves such local area, and he may prevent the embarkation of any person showing any symptom of quarantinable or other infectious disease. He may prevent also the embarkation of persons who have been in such contact with the sick as to render them liable to transmit quarantinable or other infectious disease;
- (b) disinfect the clothing and baggage of all persons who intend to leave such local area and subject such persons to surveillance or observation for a period not exceeding 6 days in the case of yellow fever, 6 days in the case of plague, 5 days in the case of cholera, 14 days in the case of typhus, 14 days in the case of smallpox and 8 days in the case of relapsing fever, prior to embarkation, if he considers them liable to transmit infection of quarantinable or other infectious disease;
- (c) disinfect all goods and merchandise which are likely to convey infection of quarantinable or other infectious disease and prohibit the exportation of such as have not been disinfected;
- (d) disinfect all vessels and aircraft used in connection with the export of goods, merchandise or passengers' baggage, which he considers may be infected with quarantinable or other infectious disease or ought to be disinfected as a precautionary measure;
- (e) subject to the concurrence of the harbour master or the airport manager, order the master of any vessel or aircraft to take any vessel

- or aircraft to any place for the purpose of disinfection which he may direct;
- (f) establish stations for the examination of goods and merchandise intended or shipment and prohibit the shipment of goods and merchandise except from such stations;
 - (g) prohibit the shipment of goods and merchandise from any such station, except between such hours as he may direct;
 - (h) prohibit the master of any vessel or aircraft from embarking passengers or loading goods or merchandise save under supervision and may prohibit the master of any vessel or aircraft from departing from such local area without first having obtained a permit, which may be issued subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose;
 - (i) either himself or by any of his officers or by any officer of police acting at his request, order the master of any vessel or aircraft which should have a permit, to stop and may require the production of the permit and may board the vessel or aircraft and examine it and its contents to ascertain whether the conditions of the permit are complied with, and, if the master has no permit or there is reason to believe that the conditions of the permit are not complied with, he may, subject to the concurrence of the harbour master or the airport manager, order the master of the vessel or aircraft to take it to any place which he may direct;
 - (j) by order in writing call upon the owner or occupier of any store or premises, used for the storage of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats, to render such store or premises rat-proof within such time as shall be specified in the order;
 - (k) prohibit the storage or keeping of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats in any store or premises which, in his opinion, cannot be effectually rendered rat-proof;
 - (l) prohibit any vessel from mooring alongside any wharf, if he considers this course necessary;
 - (m) he may, where he considers it necessary for the prevention of cholera, take effective measures to ensure that the water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome and that the water taken on board as ballast has been, if necessary, disinfected;
 - (n) he may, when he considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of any quarantinable or other infectious disease, subject to the approval of the harbour master, require any vessel to anchor out in the stream between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Lights

45. All lights required by these Regulations to be displayed shall be of such power and shall be exhibited in such manner as to be visible for one mile around.

Letters and printed matter exempt from sanitary measures

46. Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents and similar matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measures. Parcels conveyed by post shall be subject to restriction only if their contents include articles to which the measures set out in sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) of regulation 36 are applicable.

Vessels and aircraft refusing to submit to sanitary measures may depart at once

47.—(1) Any vessel or aircraft refusing to submit to measures prescribed by the Authority, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be at liberty to put out to sea, or in the case of an aircraft to depart forthwith but it shall not during its voyage call at any other port or airport in Fiji.

(2) Any such vessel or aircraft nevertheless—

- (a) shall be permitted to land goods if it is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures specified in regulation 36;
- (b) may be authorised to land passengers, at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Authority;
- (c) if isolated, may take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

Substitution of observation for surveillance

48. In all cases where these Regulations provide for surveillance, the Authority may substitute observation as an exceptional measure where the risk of transmission of infection is considered to be exceptionally serious.

Obligation of persons under surveillance or observation

49. Persons under observation or surveillance shall give facilities for all clinical or bacteriological investigations which are considered necessary by the Authority.

Matter not to be discharged from aircraft

50. No matter capable of causing any epidemic disease shall be thrown or allowed to fall from an aircraft when in its flight.

Notice to be given of docking for overhaul

51. The master or owner of any vessel in any port in Fiji shall, when the vessel is about to undergo overhaul or to be docked for repairs or for any other purposes, give notice to that effect to the Quarantine Officer at least 24 hours before the beginning of any such overhaul or at least 24 hours before the vessel is taken to the dock.

Charges

52. The Authority shall have power, by rules, to fix charges for quarantine and port health services performed under the provisions of the Act or of regulations or rules made thereunder.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 5)

A. MOORING GROUNDS

Port of Suva—

1. An area within a radius of one and a half cables from a point situated four

and a half cables 252 degrees from Tamavua Beacon Light in Suva Harbour.

Port of Lautoka—

2. Within a circle, the radius of which is one and a half cables and the centre of which is situated 270 degrees distant one mile from Vio Island Light.

Port of Levuka—

3. (a) For fishing vessels: South-east of a line in a direction 030 degrees (true) from the light on Nasova headland (position 17 degrees 41.6 minutes south, longitude 178 degrees 50.5 minutes east).

(b) For all other vessels: Within a circle the radius of which is one and a half cables and the centre of which is situated 311 degrees distant 6.35 cables from the light on the south side of the main or south entrance of Levuka Harbour.

B. QUARANTINE LINE

Suva—

A line starting from the light on the eastern reef of Suva Passage known as the Pile Light, thence on a 066 degree direction to the south-east boundary of the mooring ground for the Port of Suva, thence following the eastern and northern limits of that mooring ground, thence on a 257 degree direction to the light off Clifly Point known as Lami Light.

SECOND SCHEDULE
(Regulation 9(1))

FIJI

QUARANTINE ACT
(CHAPTER 112)

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

(To be rendered by the masters of ships arriving from ports outside Fiji).

Port of	Date
Name of Ship	From To
Nationality	Master's name
Net Registered Tonnage	
Derating or	Certificate
Derating Exemption } Issued at	Dated
Number of } Cabin	Number of crew
Passengers } Deck	

List of ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure:

.....

.....

HEALTH QUESTIONS

Answer
Yes or No

1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case of suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever? Give particulars in the attached Declaration
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among the rats or mice on board during the voyage* or has there been an unusual mortality among them?
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident. Give particulars in the attached Declaration
4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of illness which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in the attached Declaration
5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in the attached Declaration

Note.—In the absence of a surgeon the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspecting the existence of infectious disease: fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling; or any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever; severe diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse; jaundice accompanied by fever.

6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease
- I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this form (including the Declaration) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed
Master

Countersigned
Ship's Surgeon

Date

THIRD SCHEDULE
Regulation 10(1))

HEALTH PART OF THE AIRCRAFT GENERAL DECLARATION
TO INCLUDE INFORMATION ON—

- (a) Illness suspected of being of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight.

* If more than 4 weeks have elapsed since the voyage began, it will suffice to give particulars for the last 4 weeks.

- (b) Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.
 - (c) Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight give details of most recent disinsecting.
-

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 13)

WIRELESS MESSAGES—ITEMS OF INFORMATION

ITEM I

The following is an International Quarantine Message from vessel indicated of port indicated which expects to arrive at time indicated on date indicated.

ITEM II

My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

ITEM III

Number indicated cases of infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last 15 days.

ITEM IV

I have no other case of sickness on board.

I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

ITEM V

Number indicated deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

ITEM VI

I have a ship's surgeon on board.

I have no ship's surgeon on board.

ITEM VII

I do not wish to disembark any sick.

I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

ITEM VIII

My crew consists of number indicated, and I have no passengers on board.

My crew consists of number indicated, and I have number indicated passengers.

ITEM IX

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

FIFTH SCHEDULE
(Regulation 18)

FIJI

QUARANTINE ACT
(CHAPTER 112)

I, _____, Master of the Vessel
hereby give notice to the Quarantine Officer of the port of
that the persons named hereunder are suffering or are
suspected to be suffering from the diseases indicated:

Name of Patient	Age	Sex	Rating of Class	Date of onset of disease

(Signed)
Date:

Master
Medical Officer

SIXTH SCHEDULE
(Regulation 29(a))

FIJI

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS
(Regulation 29 (a))

DERATIZATION CERTIFICATE (a)
CERTIFICAT DE DÉRATISATION (a)

DERATIZATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (a)
CERTIFICAT D'EXEMPTION DE LA DÉRATISATION (a)

Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations

Délivré conformément à l'article 52 du Règlement sanitaire international

(NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY BY PORT AUTHORITIES)

(Ce certificat ne doit pas être retiré par les autorités portuaires)

Date—Date Port of Port de

THIS CERTIFICATE

records the inspection and	{ Derating (a) Exemption	} at this port and on the above date
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LE PRÉSENT CERTIFICAT

attest l'inspection et	{ la dératisation (a) l'exemption	} en ce port et à la date ci-dessus
of the ship	of	net tons (f)
du navire	de	tonnes net (f)

At the time of	{ inspection (a) Derating	} the holds were laden with	tons of cargo
Au moment de	{ l'inspection (a) la dératisation	} les cales étaient chargées de	tonnes de car- gaison

(a) Strike out the unnecessary indications—*Rayer les mentions inutiles*

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—OBSERVATIONS—in the case of exemptions, state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible—*Dans le cas d'exemption, indiquer ici les mesures prises pour que le navire soit maintenu dans des conditions telles que le nombre de rats à bord soit négligeable.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
Seal, name, qualification and
signature of the inspector
*Cachet, nom, qualité et signature de
l'inspecteur*

THIS CERTIFICATE SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE SHIP

DERATIZATION CERTIFICATE (a)
CERTIFICAT DÉRATISATION (a)—DERATIZATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (a)—CERTIFICAT D'EXEMPTION DE LA DÉRATISATION (a)

Compartments (b)	Rat Indications Traces de Rats (c)	Rat Harborage Refuges à rats		DERATIZATION—DÉRATISATION					Compartiments (b)
				by fumigation— <i>par fumigation</i> —Fumigant—Gaz Utilisé—Hours exposure— <i>exposition</i> (heures)			by catching, trapping or poisoning— <i>Par capture ou poison</i>		
		Discovered Trouvés (d)	Treated Supprimés	Space cu fit. espaces (metres cubes)	Quantity used quantités employées (e)	Rats found dead rats trouvés morts	Traps set or poisons put out Pièges ou poisons mis	Rats caught or killed Rats pris ou tués	
Holds 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Shelter Deck space Bunker space Engine-room and Shaft Alley Forepeak and Storeroom Afterpeak and Storeroom Lifeboats Charts and Wireless Rooms Galley Pantry Provisions Storerooms Quarters (Crew) Quarters (Officers) Quarters (Cabin Passengers) Quarters (Steerage)									Cales

- (a) Strike out the unnecessary indication—Rayer les mentions inutiles.
(b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship this fact must be mentioned—Lorsqu'un des compartiments énumérés n'existe pas sur le navire, on devra le mentionner expressément.
(c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs, or gnawing—Traces anciennes ou récentes, d'excréments, de passages ou de rongements.
(d) None, small, moderate, or large—Néant, peu, passablement ou beaucoup.
(e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used—Indiquer les poids de soufre ou de cyanure ou la proportion d'acide cyanhydrique.
(f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining the tonnage—Spécifier s'il s'agit de déplacement métrique ou, sinon, de quel autre tonnage il s'agit.

Seal, Name, Qualification and Signature of the Inspector.
Cachet, Nom, Qualité et Signature de L'Inspecteur.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
(Regulation 30)

FIJI

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERACERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE
REVACCINATION CONTRE LE CHOLÉRA

This is to certify that }
Je soussigné (e) certifie que }
 date of birth } *Sex* }
né (e) le } *sexe* }
 whose signature follows
dont la signature suit
 has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera—*a été*
vacciné(e) ou revacciné contre le choléra à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité profes- sionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Approved stamp <i>Cachet d'authentification</i>	
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the case of a pilgrim, this certificate shall indicate that two injections have been given at an interval of seven days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de six mois commençant six jours après la première injection du vaccin ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de six mois, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE
(Regulation 31)

FIJI

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE
REVACCINATION CONTRE LA FIÈVRE JAUNE

This is to certify that }
Je soussigné (e) certifie que }
date of birth } sex }
né(e) le } sexe }
whose signature follows
dont la signature suit
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever—a
été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la fièvre jaune à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Origin and batch No. of vaccine <i>Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot</i>	Official stamp of vaccinating centre <i>Cachet Officiel du centre de vaccination</i>	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organisation and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration of the territory in which that centre is situated.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination, or in the event of a revaccination within such period of six years, from the date of that revaccination.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

Ce certificat ne'est valable que si le vaccin employé a été approuvé par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé et si le centre de vaccination a été habilité par l'administration sanitaire du territoire dans lequel ce centre est situé.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de six ans commençant dix jours après la date de la vaccination ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de six ans, le jour de cette revaccination.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

NINTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 34(5))

RULES

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination (see Note 1 below).

The approved stamp mentioned overleaf must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

Le validité de ce certificat couvre une période de trois ans commençant huit jours après la date de la primovaccination effectuée avec succès (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

Form of certificate prescribed by the International Sanitary Regulations for completion by the Government of Fiji

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that Je soussigné(e) certifie que

name
nom
date of birth
né(e) le
sex
sexe
whose signature follows
dont la signature suit

NOTES

1. Method of dating

Misunderstandings have arisen as to the date of issue, and therefore the period of validity, of International Certificate of Vaccination, due to differences in national or other practice of recording dates: for example, the 10th August, 1957, may be written as 10 Aug., 1957, or Aug. 10, 1957, or 10.8.1957 or 8.10.1957.

These misunderstandings can be avoided if dates on International Certificates are always written thus:—

- the day should be placed first in Arabic numerals;
- the month should appear second in letters;
- the year should come last in Arabic numerals.

The above example would then appear as "10 August, 1957".

.....
has on the date indicated
overleaf been vaccinated or
revaccinated against
smallpox.

*a été vacciné(e) ou revac-
ciné(e) contre la variole a la date
indiquée au verso*

Important: See the Rules and
Notes on the back.

This certificate, if folded
along the central vertical line,
can be kept in a passport
(within a rubber band).

IMPORTANT: See the Rules and Notes Overleaf

Date	Show by "X" whether <i>Indiquer par "X" s'il s'agit de—</i>	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Approved stamp <i>Cachet d'authentification</i>
1 Primary Vaccination (1st attempt) Primovaccination (1er essai)			1
(a)	performed <i>effectuée</i>	(a)	
(b)	read as successful <i>prise</i> or/ou unsuccessful <i>pas de prise</i>	(b)	(b)
2 Primary Vaccination (2nd attempt) Primovaccination (2me essai)			2
(a)	performed <i>effectuée</i>	(a)	
(b)	read as successful <i>prise</i> or/ou <i>pas de prise</i>	(b)	(b)
3	3 Revaccination	3	3
4	4 Revaccination	4	4