BERMUDA STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

QUARANTINE (MARITIME) REGULATIONS 1946

[this statutory instrument was originally Schedule 1 to the Quarantine Act 1946, and is deemed by virtue of that Act to have been made by, and to be in force [from 10 May 1946] as if made by, the Quarantine Authority]

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Preliminary

Citation

1 These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Maritime) Regulations 1946.

Interpretation

2 (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Act" means the Quarantine Act 1946 [*title 11 item 2*];

"approved port" means a port or place in which a Health Officer is authorized by the Quarantine Authority to grant deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates;

"authorized officer" means a person authorized to act as such in the case in question by virtue of an order made under regulation 3 ;

"the Convention" means the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on the 21st June, 1926, as modified by the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, of which relevant extracts with minor textual amendments are set forth in the Fourth Schedule;

"crew", in relation to a ship, includes any person having duties on board the ship in connection with the voyage thereof or employed in any way in the service of the ship, the passengers or the cargo;

"day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;

"deratisation certificate" and "deratisation exemption certificate" mean, respectively, a deratisation certificate and a deratisation exemption certificate issued under regulation 27 and regulation 28 or otherwise issued in conformity with Article 28 of the Convention;

"foreign port" means a port or place situated elsewhere than in Bermuda;

"Health Officer" means the appropriate officer appointed as such under section 2 of the Act, and includes a medical practitioner acting under the direction of the Quarantine Authority or under the direction of the Quarantine Authority or under the direction of a Health Officer for the purpose of executing these Regulations or any of them;

"infected area", "infected port", "infected place" and "infected local area" mean a local area in which a Health Officer has reason to believe—

(i) that a first case of plague recognized as non-imported has occurred or in which rodent plague exists or has existed during the previous six months; or

(ii) that cholera has formed a foyer, that is to say, that the occurrence of new cases beyond the immediate surroundings of the first case proves that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it began; or

(iii) that a first case of yellow fever recognized as non-imported has occurred; or

(iv) that typhus or smallpox exists in epidemic form, that is to say, that the occurrence of new cases indicates that the spread of the disease is not under control;

and includes a port or seaboard which serves an infected local area;

"infectious disease" means any epidemic or acute infectious disease, and includes open pulmonary tuberculosis, but does not include venereal disease;

"isolation" means the removal to a hospital or other suitable place approved by a Health Officer of a person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious disease, and his detention therein, until, in the opinion of the Health Officer—

(i) he is free from infection; or

(ii) if not so free, he may be discharged without undue danger to public health;

"local area" means a well defined area such as a province, district, island, town or quarter of a town, port or village, whatever may be its extent or population;

"observation" means the detention under medical supervision of persons in such places and for such periods as may be directed by a Health Officer;

"passenger" means any person, other than a member of the crew, carried in a ship;

"the Quarantine Authority" means the Quarantine Authority established under the powers conferred by section 2 of the Act;

"specified infectious disease" means plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox;

"Stegomyia", "Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)", "Stegomyia calopus (Aedes aegypti)", or "Aedes" includes "Aedes aegypti" and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever;

"suitably equipped port", in relation to any disease, recognized by the Quarantine Authority as possessing the necessary organization and equipment for dealing with that disease;

"surveillance" means that persons in relation to whom the expression is used are not isolated, that they may move about freely, that they may be subjected to a medical examination and to such enquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and surveillance may include a requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during the continuation of surveillance and to such persons as may be specified by a Health Officer;

"typhus", "typhus fever", or "exanthematous typhus" relate only to epidemic louse-born typhus;

"valid", in relation to a deratisation certificate or deratisation exemption certificate, means issued within the last preceding six months or, where the ship in respect of which the certificate is issued is proceeding to its home port, the last preceding seven months;

"valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate" means a certificate certifying that the bearer has been inoculated against yellow fever, with a vaccine and by a method approved by UNRRA, if there have elapsed—

(i) more than ten days and less than four years from the date of the inoculation;

(ii) less than four years from the date of a re-inoculation performed within four years of a previous inoculation; or

(iii) more than ten days and less than four years from the date of a re-inoculation performed after an interval of more than four years;

"Visiting Officer" means the appropriate officer appointed as such under section 2(3) of the Act, and a person authorized to act as such in the case in question by virtue of an order made under regulation 3, and includes a Health Officer where the context so permits.

(2) In these Regulations the abbreviation "UNRRA" refers to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(3) For the purpose of these Regulations the period of incubation of the diseases specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be—

for plague.....	6 days
for cholera	5 days
for yellow fever	6 days
for typhus.....	12 days
for smallpox	14 days.

Visiting Officers

3 (1) The Quarantine Authority may by written order authorize any officer or person or class of officer or person to act as a Visiting Officer or as an authorized officer for the purposes of these Regulations or for some specified purpose of these Regulations

(2) Every such officer or person shall exercise his powers and perform his duties subject to the general or special directions and control of the Quarantine Authority or of a Health Officer.

Ships arriving from foreign ports

Declaration of health

4 (1) The master of a ship approaching Bermuda from a foreign port shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall prepare and sign a declaration of health in Form A in the First Schedule.

(2) If a ship's surgeon is carried on board, he shall countersign the declaration.

Radio pratique

5 (1) The master of any ship approved by the Quarantine Authority as eligible for radio pratique may apply for radio pratique by sending to a Visiting Officer not more than twelve and not less than four hours before the expected arrival of the ship at a port of Bermuda a wireless message embodying such of the items of information set out in the Second Schedule as are applicable.

(2) Every such message shall, except in the cases in which the Quarantine Authority otherwise direct, conform with the section relating to routine quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

(3) A Visiting Officer may grant radio pratique to the ship if he is satisfied from the wireless message aforesaid and from other information (if any) in his possession that no person on board the ship has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease and that there are no circumstances in relation to the ship requiring medical attention.

(4) A Visiting Officer (if he is not a Health Officer) shall, on receiving information in the wireless message or otherwise that any person on board the ship has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease or that there are circumstances in relation to the ship requiring medical attention, forthwith inform a Health Officer.

(5) When a ship has been granted radio pratique, the master shall, immediately on arrival at a port of Bermuda, deliver or cause to be delivered to a Health Officer the relevant declaration of health, the ship's bill of health (if any) and the ship's deratisation certificate or deratisation exemption certificate (if any).

(6) Any bill of health, deratisation certificate or deratisation exemption certificate shall be returned after inspection.

Flags and signals

6 The master of a ship arriving in Bermuda from a foreign port shall comply with the provisions as to flags and signal lights contained in the Third Schedule.

Examination grounds

7 (1) Every ship which has any case of sickness aboard arriving in Bermuda from a foreign port shall, if radio pratique has not been granted, proceed to an examination ground and shall there be visited by a Visiting Officer; and the master shall thereupon surrender to the Visiting Officer the declaration of health and present to him for inspection any other ship's papers which the Visiting Officer may desire to inspect:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be interpreted so as to excuse a ship from attempting to obtain radio pratique.

(2) A Visiting Officer is hereby authorized to put to the master and to the ship's surgeon (if any) and to any person on board the ship all such questions as he may deem advisable for the execution of these Regulations.

(3) The examination grounds shall be Five Fathom Hole, Murray's Anchorage, Grassy Bay and any other anchorage or place declared by the Quarantine Authority, by notice in the Gazette, to be an examination ground; and the ship may proceed to any of such examination grounds unless directed by a Health Officer to proceed to a particular examination ground.

Restriction of boarding or leaving ship

8 (1) No person, other than a pilot or a person acting in execution of these Regulations, shall, without the general or special permission of a Health Officer, board or leave a ship arriving in Bermuda from a foreign port before the ship has been granted pratique, and the master shall cause all reasonable steps to be taken to enforce this provision.

(2) Before any person other than a pilot or a person acting in the execution of these Regulations leaves a ship arriving in Bermuda from a foreign port, he shall furnish all such information as may reasonably be required by a Visiting Officer or by an authorized officer, including information as to places recently visited and his destination and his address there and shall, if so required by a Health Officer or an authorized officer, complete and sign a certificate of origin and destination in such form as may from time to time be approved by the Quarantine Authority.

Granting or refusal of pratique

9 (1) A Visiting Officer may grant pratique to a ship on visiting it if he is satisfied from the declaration of health and otherwise that during the voyage, or if the voyage has lasted longer than six weeks, then during the six weeks immediately preceding arrival—

(a) there has been no death or case of illness on board suspected to be due to infectious disease; and

(b) there has been no plague or undue mortality among rats or mice on board; and

(c) the ship has not called at an infected port; and

(d) the ship was not overcrowded or in an insanitary condition.

(2) If the Visiting Officer is not a Health Officer and is not so satisfied, then—

(a) he may refuse pratique and thereupon the ship shall be deemed to be in quarantine and the Visiting Officer shall immediately inform a Health Officer of such refusal; and

(b) the Health Officer shall forthwith visit the ship and thereupon the provisions of regulation 7 shall apply as though the ship had not been previously visited, and as though for the expression "Visiting Officer" there were substituted the expression "Health Officer".

(3) A Health Officer visiting the ship in pursuance of paragraph (2), or if he is himself the Visiting Officer, shall, even if he is not so satisfied as aforesaid, grant pratique if he is of opinion that none of the measures for which provision is made in these Regulations, other than those relating to persons or things disembarked, require to be taken, or that all such measures as are appropriate have been duly taken; but if he is not of that opinion he may refuse pratique and thereupon the ship shall be deemed to be in quarantine.

Offences

10 Any master of a ship, ship's surgeon, or other person (as the case may be) who contravenes or fails to comply with regulation 4, regulation 5(4) or regulations 6, 7 or 8 commits an offence against these Regulations.

Ships in quarantine

Detention of ships

11 A Health Officer may give such directions as he may deem expedient to the master of a ship in quarantine for securing the

detention of the ship pending the release of the ship from quarantine, including directions (if he thinks fit) to take the ship to a specific mooring station, anchorage or berthing place generally or specially approved by the Quarantine Authority for the use of ships in quarantine.

Quarantine guards

12 A Health Officer may place on board any ship in quarantine such quarantine guards as he may think necessary.

Specified infectious diseases

13 In relation to specified infectious diseases, the measures which may be taken and the circumstances in which they may be taken shall be such as are specified in Articles 24 to 27 (both inclusive) and Articles 29 to 42 (both inclusive) of the Convention and for that purpose these Regulations shall have effect as though those Articles were part of these Regulations:

Provided that any reference in those Articles to the port sanitary authority or the port authorities or the sanitary authority of the port of the Government, and so forth, shall be construed as though that reference were a reference to the Quarantine Authority, to the Health Officers or to an authorized Officer.

Other infectious diseases

14 (1) When any infectious disease other than specified infectious disease has occurred on board a ship during the six weeks immediately preceding the arrival of the ship in Bermuda, then a Health Officer may require all or any of the measures specified in paragraph (2) to be taken.

(2) The measures referred to in paragraph (1) consist of—

(a) medical inspection of the crew and passengers;

(b) isolation of the sick either on board or on shore;

(c) surveillance of the crew and passengers, who have been exposed to infection, for fourteen days or the period of incubation of the disease (whichever is the shorter period) from the last day of possible exposure to the infection;

(d) disinfection of clothing and other articles and of the parts of the ship which the Health Officer may consider infected;

(e) examination of food and water if considered sources of infection and the application of appropriate measures, including disinfection, destruction and other measures for eliminating risk of infection;

(f) destruction of animals, birds and insects which may be considered as potential vectors of the disease.

Ships departing

Power to examine persons intending to embark

15 A Health Officer may examine any person intending to embark in a ship whom he suspects to be suffering from an infectious disease and if, after examination, he is of opinion that the person shows symptoms of any infectious disease he may prohibit that person's embarkation.

Precautionary measures in case of infectious disease

16 (1) When any area of Bermuda is an infected area, a Health Officer shall cause measures to be taken—

(a) to secure the medical examination of all persons about to leave that area by ship so as to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of any specified infectious disease and of persons in such relations with the sick as to render them potential transmitters of the disease;

(b) in the case of plague, to prevent rats gaining access to the ship and to secure the destruction of rats and mice on board;

(c) in the case of cholera, to ensure that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board are not contaminated, and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected if necessary;

(d) in the case of yellow fever, to prevent mosquitoes gaining access to ships;

(e) in the case of typhus, to secure the delousing before embarkation of all persons suspected of being infected with lice;

(f) in the case of smallpox, to disinfect old clothes and rags before they are packed or baled and to ensure that persons from the infected area are protected against the disease before embarkation;

(g) if the Health Officer thinks it advisable, to secure the examination of any clothing, bedding or other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or is intended for use by the crew or any person who proposes to embark or is on board and which, in the opinion of the Health Officer or an authorized officer may have been exposed to infection; and to secure the disinfection or

destruction of any such clothing, bedding or other articles of personal use;

(h) if the Health Officer thinks it advisable, to secure the disinfection to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or an authorized officer of any parts of the ship which, in the opinion of the Health Officer or authorized officer, may be infected.

(2) When in any area of Bermuda there exists an infectious disease, not being a specified infectious disease, but nevertheless being the subject of a formal notification under any international sanitary or quarantine convention for the time being in force, then a Health Officer, unless he is satisfied that adequate measures can be taken on board, may cause measures to be taken—

(a) to secure the medical examination of all persons about to leave that area by ship so as to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of any such infectious disease, and of persons in such relations with the sick as to render them potential transmitters of the disease;

(b) to secure the examination of any clothing, bedding or other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or intended for use by the crew or any person who proposes to embark or is on board and which, in the opinion of the Health Officer or an authorized officer may have been exposed to infection; and to secure the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or other article of personal use;

(c) to secure the disinfection to the satisfaction of a Health Officer or an authorized officer of any parts of the ship which, in the opinion of the Health Officer or the authorized officer, may be infected.

Offences

17 (1) Any person—

(a) who, knowing or having reason to suspect that he is suffering from an infectious disease, embarks in or is conveyed in a ship leaving Bermuda without the permission of a Health Officer; or

(b) who embarks in a ship about to leave an infected area of Bermuda without submitting himself for examination by a Health Officer, or who exports or takes on board any such ship any merchandise, stores, baggage, personal effects or other articles from such area without submitting them for examination and, if required,

disinsectisation and disinfection, by a Health Officer or an authorized officer, or does any of such things as aforesaid contrary to any prohibition or restriction which the Health Officer may impose with a view to preventing the spread of infection,

commits an offence against these Regulations.

(2) Any master of a ship, a ship owner or ship's agent, who knowingly conveys or permits the conveyance in a ship from an infected area of Bermuda of any person or thing contrary to any prohibition or restriction imposed by or under regulation 15 or 16, commits an offence against these Regulations.

Issue of bill of health

18 (1) A Health Officer or an authorized officer shall issue free of charge on request to any ship immediately prior to its departure from Bermuda a bill of health in Form B in the First Schedule.

(2) When the ship is about to depart from an infected area, particulars of the disease shall be entered in the bill of health.

Ships arriving or in port

Power to inspect

19 A Health Officer or an authorized officer shall be entitled at any time to visit and inspect any ship arriving or lying in a port of Bermuda (whether or not the ship has come from a foreign port) and—

(a) in any circumstances which would justify the refusal of pratique under these Regulations in the case of ships arriving from foreign ports, to direct that the ship shall be deemed to be in quarantine for the purposes of all or any of these Regulations;

(b) to direct that any such action shall be taken as would be appropriate under these Regulations in the like circumstances in the case of ships arriving from foreign ports.

Power to send ship to another port

20 If a Health Officer is of opinion that the port of Bermuda at which a ship arrives or is lying is not suitably equipped to deal with it, he may order the master of the ship to take the ship to a port in Bermuda which is suitably equipped.

Inspection; detention and other measures

21 A Health Officer may, in relation to any ship arriving in or lying in a port of Bermuda (whether the ship has come from a foreign port or not)—

(a) medically inspect the crew and passengers;

(b) detain any such persons for medical examination;

(c) prohibit any such persons from leaving the ship save upon such specified conditions as appear to the Health Officer to be reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of infection;

(d) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are reasonably necessary—

(i) for preventing the spread of infection by any such person;

(ii) for the destruction of vermin; and

(iii) for the removal of conditions in the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of vermin.

Duties of master

22 Without prejudice to any other provisions of these Regulations, it shall be the duty of the master of every ship which is in any port of Bermuda forthwith to notify a Health Officer or a Visiting Officer (whether the information is requested or not) of any case or suspected case of infectious disease in the ship, and of any circumstances on board (whether there is or is not a case or suspected case of infectious disease) which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship and the presence of dead rats or mice or mortality or sickness among rats or mice in the ship; and any master of a ship who contravenes or fails to comply with the foregoing requirements of this regulation commits an offence against these Regulations.

Ship previously subjected to sanitary measures

23 A ship which, before arriving at a port in Bermuda, has already been subjected to sanitary measures to the satisfaction of the Health Officer of that port, shall not again be subjected to such measures unless some new incident has occurred which so requires.

Saving for ships putting to sea

24 The master of a ship at or approaching a port of Bermuda who does not desire to submit to any requirements of these Regulations

which may be applicable shall be at liberty to put to sea without being subjected to control under these Regulations if he notifies a Health Officer of his intention:

Provided that if he desires to land goods, to disembark passengers or to take on fuel, foodstuffs or water, the Health Officer may grant him permission to do so subject to such conditions, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations, as the Health Officer thinks fit; and the master shall proceed accordingly and put to sea with due despatch, and if he fails to do so he commits an offence against these Regulations.

Apprehension of persons boarding or leaving ship

25 (1) Any person who leaves a ship contrary to these Regulations may, without prejudice to any other liability, be apprehended by a Visiting Officer, authorized officer, quarantine guard or police officer and may be compelled to return to the ship and, if he is not a passenger or member of the crew, may be dealt with as a passenger.

(2) Any person who boards a ship contrary to these Regulations may, if he is not a passenger or member of the crew, be dealt with as a passenger.

Permission required for infected person to land

26 A person on board a ship at a port of Bermuda who knows or has reason to suspect that he is suffering from an infectious disease shall in no case land without the permission of a Health Officer; and any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence against these Regulations.

Deratisation of ships

Deratization

27 (1) On arrival of a ship from a foreign port at an approved port in Bermuda the Visiting Officer shall call for the deratisation certificate or deratisation exemption certificate, and if such certificate is not forthcoming or is no longer valid he shall inform a Health Officer accordingly.

(2) A Health Officer shall then arrange for the ship to be inspected to ascertain whether it is maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum, and if he is so satisfied, he shall sign and issue a deratisation exemption certificate.

(3) If, after the ship has been inspected, the Health Officer is of opinion that it is not maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum, he shall order the ship to be deratised in a manner to be specified or approved by him, and the

master shall forthwith make arrangements for the deratisation of the ship to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Health Officer; and after the deratisation has been completed to his satisfaction the Health Officer shall sign and issue a deratisation certificate.

(4) When, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is not possible efficiently to carry out deratisation of the ship, because of the cargo or for other reasons, he may cause the ship to work in quarantine and shall endorse the time-expired deratisation or deratisation exemption certificate (if any) and shall make an entry in the bill of health to be issued to the ship before it leaves port, to the effect that the ship was inspected and found rat infested but that it was impracticable to carry out deratisation.

Ship arriving with deratization certificate

28 (1) A ship arriving in Bermuda from a foreign port and carrying a valid deratisation certificate or deratisation exemption certificate, whether or not it has been granted pratique on arrival, may nevertheless be inspected by or on behalf of a Health Officer, should the Health Officer consider such inspection justified, to determine the extent of rat infestation.

(2) In exceptional cases and for well founded reasons, which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the ship and to the Quarantine Authority, the Health Officer may, if the port is an approved port, order the ship to be deratised, and when deratisation has been completed to his satisfaction he shall issue a deratisation certificate.

Form of certificate

29 Deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates shall be in Form C in the First Schedule.

Fending off where deratization not possible

30 Where a ship which is not infected or suspected desires to go alongside a wharf, jetty or quay and a Health Officer has reason to believe that the ship harbours rats, then the Health Officer may, when it is not possible or desirable to undertake deratisation of the ship, order—

(a) that the ship be fended off or moored away from the wharf, jetty or quay, to a distance of at least 6 feet;

(b) that all ropes and hawsers between the ship and the shore are fitted with efficient rat-guards;

(c) that between dusk and dawn gangways are drawn up or brilliantly lighted; and

(d) that cargo is unloaded in such a manner as to prevent rats gaining access to the shore.

General deratization measures

31 (1) Whenever any ship is at a port of Bermuda, (whether an approved port or not) and a Health Officer has reason to believe that the number of rats on board is not kept down to a minimum, then the Health Officer may require the owner, master or ship's agent to take such steps, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, as arc practicable, in the opinion of the Health Officer, in order to secure complete or partial deratisation:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to ships which are in possession of valid deratisation certificates or valid deratisation exemption certificates.

(2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), the master or owner of any local vessel or lighter may be required by the Quarantine Authority to deratise it in such manner and at such intervals as the Quarantine Authority may direct, and if any requirement under this paragraph is not complied with, the person to whom the requirement is addressed commits an offence against these Regulations.

In this paragraph "local vessel or lighter" means a vessel or lighter ordinarily used in the territorial waters of Bermuda or the waters adjacent thereto.

Merchandise and baggage

Permission to move merchandise and baggage

32 Subject to regulation 33 no merchandise, stores, baggage, personal effects or other articles shall without the general or special permission of a Health Officer be taken off or put on board a ship which has not been granted pratique; and any person who contravenes of this regulation commits an offence against these Regulations.

Precautions where danger of infection

33 The entry into Bermuda of merchandise and baggage through a suitably equipped port shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be permitted:

Provided that where in the opinion of a Health Officer there is a danger of infection from a specified infectious disease, the following measures may be applied—

(a) in the case of plague—

(i) the disinsectisation or disinfection of recently used bedding and clothing;

(ii) the prohibition of the unloading of merchandise brought from an infected area and likely to harbour rats or fleas, unless adequate

precautions are taken to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction;

(b) in the case of cholera, the disinfection of recently used bedding and clothing and prohibition of the importation of fresh fish, shell fish and vegetables;

(c) in the case of typhus, the disinsectisation of recently used bedding and clothing and of rags not carried as merchandise in bulk;

(d) in the case of smallpox, the disinfection of recently used bedding and clothing and of rags not carried as merchandise in bulk;

(e) in the case of any specified infectious disease, the destruction of clothes and other articles of small value, including rags not carried as merchandise in bulk.

Saving for letter mails

34 Nothing in these Regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction, or shall affect, any article forming part of any mail (other than parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster General or of the postal administration of any other Government.

Issue of certificates by Health Officers

35 When merchandise, stores, baggage, personal effects or other articles have been subjected to any measures prescribed in regulations 32, 33 and 34, a Health Officer or an authorized officer shall issue free of charge, on request by the ship's owner, master or ship's agent, a certificate setting out the measures taken and the reasons therefor.

Observation and surveillance

Restrictions affecting place of observation or isolation

36 When any place is in use for observation or isolation purposes, no person shall enter or leave the place and no article shall be taken to or removed from the place except with the general or special permission of the Quarantine Authority or a Health Officer or otherwise than on such conditions as the Quarantine Authority or a Health Officer may generally or specially impose.

Power to order observation, surveillance or isolation

37 (1) Without prejudice to any other powers conferred by these Regulations, any person, within fourteen days after his arrival in Bermuda, who, in the opinion of a Health Officer—

(a) is suffering from or suspected to be suffering from a specified infectious disease shall be placed in isolation;

(b) is suffering from an infectious disease, other than a specified infectious disease, shall be liable to be placed in isolation at the discretion of the Health Officer;

(c) has been exposed to the risk of infection by any specified infectious disease, may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be placed under observation or surveillance during the remainder of the period of incubation;

(d) has been exposed to the risk of infection by any infectious disease other than a specified infectious disease, may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be placed under surveillance as provided in regulation 14.

(2) When any person arriving in Bermuda has, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been exposed to infection from yellow fever within the previous six days, then, unless the Health Officer otherwise directs or unless such person is immune from the disease, the Health Officer shall order him to be kept under observation under Aedes-free conditions for six days, or the remainder of the six days, from the last day on which he was exposed to the infection; and an inoculated person who is not yet regarded as immune shall be kept under observation for a period not exceeding six days from the last day of possible exposure to infection.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), a person shall be deemed to be immune from yellow fever if he possesses—

(a) a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate; or

(b) a certificate that he has recovered from an attack of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever as proved by a test carried out by an institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the Government of the country concerned.

Duty of person placed under observation or surveillance

38 (1) Any person placed under observation or surveillance—

(a) shall furnish to a Health Officer or other authorized officer all such information as may reasonably be required and shall comply with the orders and instructions of the Health Officer or authorized officer; and

(b) shall undergo such medical inspections and examinations as a Health Officer may require and shall submit himself and his personal effects or other articles to disinfection and other measures as the Health Officer may order.

(2) Any person placed under surveillance, who is required to do so by a Health Officer, shall make a deposit not exceeding four dollars and eighty cents (the amount to be determined by the Health Officer) which shall be liable to forfeiture if he neglects to comply with the conditions of surveillance.

(3) Any person in charge of a child or other person under disability shall be responsible for the compliance of such child or person with the requirements and provisions of this regulation.

Placing in isolation

39 Any person under observation or surveillance who shows symptoms of an infectious disease may, if the Health Officer so orders, be placed in isolation.

Replacement of surveillance by observation

40 In cases where surveillance is imposed under these Regulations surveillance may be replaced by observation in the following circumstances only—

(a) when it is impracticable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or

(b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into Bermuda is considered to be exceptionally serious; or

(c) if, in the opinion of the Health Officer responsible for surveillance, the person subject to surveillance has not complied with or is not likely to comply with the conditions of surveillance, or cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

Failure of person under surveillance to report for medical inspection

41 (1) Any person under surveillance who, on account of illness, is unable to report for medical inspection shall immediately cause the Health Officer responsible for his surveillance to be informed of his illness and its nature and the Health Officer shall forthwith take steps to determine whether or not such a person is suffering from an infectious disease.

(2) When any person under surveillance fails to report for medical inspection on the appointed day, the Health Officer responsible for his surveillance shall forthwith cause search to be made for him and, if his failure to report for medical inspection is due to illness, the Health Officer shall immediately visit him.

(3) Any person under surveillance who intends to proceed to an address other than that originally given by him shall immediately notify the Health Officer responsible for his surveillance of the new address.

Change of place during surveillance
42 The Health Officer responsible for the surveillance of a person who is about to proceed to some other place before the period of surveillance has ended shall inform the health authorities of the place to which such person is proceeding, of his impending arrival and address there, and of the period of surveillance still uncompleted, and shall also instruct the person under surveillance as to whom he shall report for medical inspection when he arrives at such other place.

Release from observation
43 As soon as any person placed under observation has undergone the observation necessary in his case, he shall be released from observation by a Health Officer.

Offences against Regulations
44 Any person (other than a person acting in the execution of these Regulations) who contravenes or fails to comply with regulation 36 or with any conditions imposed thereunder, or with regulation 38 or regulation 41, commits an offence against these Regulations.

Apprehension of person improperly leaving place
45 Any person who, contrary to these Regulations, leaves any place in use for observation or isolation purposes may, without prejudice to any other liability, be apprehended by a Health Officer or an authorized officer or a police officer and may be taken back to such place.

Duties of quarantine authority

Listing of infected areas
46 It shall be the duty of the Quarantine Authority to cause to be compiled and kept up to date a list of infected areas, including ports and seaboards which serve infected areas, and to cause all Visiting Officers to be supplied with copies of the list and of all amendments thereto.

Listing of ports
47 The Quarantine Authority shall prepare lists of ports in Bermuda which are equipped from a sanitary point of view to deal with ships arriving in Bermuda in specified circumstances.

Collection and transmission of information
48 The Quarantine Authority shall be responsible for the collection and transmission directly or through the appropriate channels, of all information required to be collected and transmitted under the Convention, or under any Agreement to which the Government of Bermuda is a party, relating to quarantine matters.

Charges for services

Ships

49 (1) Where the master of any ship is required by or in pursuance of these Regulations to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the Quarantine Authority may, at the request of the master, and if they think fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master.

(2) When the Quarantine Authority decide that any such requirement is to be complied with at the cost of the master, the Quarantine Authority may require the amount of the charge for the work or part thereof to be paid to or deposited with the Quarantine Authority before the work is undertaken.

(3) The amount of the charge for any work undertaken or to be undertaken by the Quarantine Authority shall be such reasonable sum as, to the exclusion of any charge or claim in respect of profit, represents the actual or estimated cost incurred or to be incurred by the Quarantine Authority in undertaking the work, so, however, that the charge shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars unless notice thereof in writing has been given to the master before the work is undertaken.

(4) All such charges may be recovered against the master, the ship owner or ship's agent.

Persons

50 The charges to be made in respect of persons undergoing quarantine, isolation or observation, and the incidence of such charges, shall be such as are provided for in rules made under the Act;

Provided that no charge shall be made for any child under three years of age, and for any child over three years of age and under ten years of age half the prescribed charges shall be payable and shall be payable by and recoverable from the person in charge of the child.

Refusal to clear ship where charges unpaid

51 (1) All expenses and charges referred to in these Regulations shall be payable to the Quarantine Authority.

(2) Where any expenses or charges are payable by the master of a ship, the Collector of Customs may refuse to clear the ship until all liability in respect of the expenses has been discharged.

Miscellaneous provisions

Duty to comply with directions

52 (1) Subject to these Regulations, the Quarantine Authority, a Health Officer and any authorized officer may give such orders and instructions and impose such conditions and take such action as they may deem desirable for the purposes of carrying these Regulations into effect.

(2) Every person to whom these Regulations apply shall comply with all such orders, instructions and conditions, and shall furnish all such information as the Quarantine Authority, a Health Officer or an authorized officer may reasonably require (including information as to his name, destination and address) and every person who has for the time being the custody or charge of a child or other person who is under disability shall comply with any orders, instructions or conditions so given, made or imposed and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid in respect of such child or other person.

Issue of certificates

53 (1) Whenever the master, the shipowner or ship's agent so demands, the Health Officer shall furnish him with a free certificate stating the sanitary measures which have been applied to the ship and specifying the reason why they have been applied.

(2) Passengers who have been subjected to sanitary measures shall be entitled to a free certificate from the Health Officer indicating the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their baggage have been subjected.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Forms

FORM A

Declaration of Health

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

Port of.....,..... Date.....

Name of vessel...,.....from.....to.....

Nationality..,.....Master's name.....

Net Registered Tonnage.....,

Deratisation or Deratisation Exemption:

Certificate..... Dated.....

Issued at.....,.....

No. of Passengers:

Cabin .....No. of

Deck .....Crew.....

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 or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or small pox?

Give particulars in Schedule.

2 Has plague occurred or been suspected amongst the rats and mice on board during the voyage,* or has there been an unusual mortality amongst them?

3 Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident?

Give particulars in Schedule.

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 Schedule.

5 Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in Schedule.

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 Declaration of Health (including the Schedule) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

Sgd.....

Master.

Date..... Countersigned.....

Ship's Surgeon.

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

[*Schedule to the Declaration--omitted as requiring graphics*]

INSTRUCTIONS

The master of a ship coming from a port outside Bermuda must ascertain the state of health of all persons on board, and fill in and sign the Declaration of Health in the foregoing pages.

The master should send an International Quarantine Message either direct to the Visiting Officer or through the agent. The message may be in "clear" or in "code" and must be sent within the time specified in the Code.

The message must contain such of the items as are appropriate of the Standard Quarantine Messages included in the Medical Section of the 1931 International Code of Signals (pages 229 to 232 British edition).

If the ship is not fitted with wireless, the appropriate signal must be hoisted on arrival.

The master should take all steps necessary to ensure that no persons other than a pilot and his leadsman shall board or leave the vessel

without the permission of a Health Officer until pratique has been granted.

FORM B

Bill of Health

(This document is the property of the ship and is not to be retained by the port authorities).

I hereby certify that the (name of ship) commanded by (name of Master) entered this port on the.....day of..... 19 , and was admitted to free pratique/on arrival/after subjection to the following measures

.....

.....

.....

I further certify that at the time of granting this Bill of Health the port and its vicinity are free from plague (human and rodent), cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox, except as follows—

.....

.....

.....

Port of..... Signed.....

Date..... Title of officer.....

Note: The following numbers of cases of other infectious diseases were notified during the week ending .....

Name of Disease.	Number of Cases.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

FORM C

DERATISATION CERTIFICATE*

DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE*

Given under Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention 1926, as modified by the International Sanitary Convention, 1944.

(NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY BY PORT AUTHORITIES.)

Date..... Port of.....,

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and deratisation*

at this port on the above date (exemption*

of the S.S.....of.....net tons, from.....

In accordance with the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of Bermuda

.....

(*empty

At the time the holds were (*laden with. . . . . .tons of. . . . . .

(.....cargo*

(*Strike out the unnecessary indications.)

OBSERVATIONS: (In the case of exemption, state here the measures taken for maintaining the vessel in such a condition that the rat population would be reduced to a minimum).

.....

.....

.....
.....

.....

.....

Seal, Name, Qualification and Signature of Inspector.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Items of Information in Wireless Message Regarding Quarantine [*For notes on the sending of a Standard Quarantine Message see page 229 of the British edition of the 1931 International Code of Signals*]

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

No case of infectious disease, or of sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last 15 days.

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

Item IV

I have no other cases of sickness on board.

I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V

No deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

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 l have number indicated passengers.

Item IX

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Use of Flags and Signals Regarding Quarantine

Ships must show one of the following signals when coming within the limits of a port and until free pratique is granted, that is to say—

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

(i) "Q" flag signifying "my ship is healthy and I request free pratique.";

(ii) "Q" flag 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 five days ago or there has been unusual mortality among rats on board.";

(iii) "Q" flag over "L" flag (QL) signifying "my ship is infected that is to say, I had a case or cases of infectious disease less than five days ago.";and such day signal shall be shown at the masthead or where it can best be seen;

(b) by night—

Red light over white light signifying "I have not received free pratique."

The lights should be not more than six feet apart and in a vertical line one over the other, and such night signal shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Extracts from the International Sanitary Convention Signed at Paris on the 21st June, 1926, as Amended by the International Sanitary Convention, 1944.

Article 18

It rests with the authority of the country of destination to decide in what manner and at what place disinfection shall be carried out and what methods shall be adopted to secure the destruction of rats or insects (fleas, lice, mosquitoes, etc.). These operations shall be performed in such a manner as to injure articles as little as possible. Clothes and other articles of small value including rags, not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be destroyed by fire.

It is the duty of each State to settle questions relative to the payment of compensation for any damage caused by disinfection, deratisation and disinsectisation, or by the destruction of the articles referred to above.

If, on account of these measures, charges arc levied by the sanitary authority, either directly or indirectly through a company or an individual, the rates of these charges shall be in accordance with a tariff published in advance and so drawn up that the State or the sanitary authority may not, on the whole, derive any profit from its application.

SECTION IV
MEASURES AT PORTS AND MARINE FRONTIERS

A Plague

Article 24

Infected Ship. A ship shall be regarded as "infected"—

(1) if it has a case of human plague on board;

(2) or if a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation;

(3) or if plague-infected rats are found on board.

Suspected Ship. A ship shall be regarded as "suspected"—

(1) if a case of human plague broke out on board in the first six days after embarkation;

(2) or if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality without determining the cause thereof.

The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by this Convention at a suitably equipped port.

Healthy Ship. A ship shall be regarded as "healthy", notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, 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 the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality.

Article 25

Plague-infected ships shall undergo the following measures—

(1) medical inspection;

(2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;

(3) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the port sanitary authority have reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked if possible. They may be subjected to observation or surveillance, or to observation followed by surveillance, provided that the total duration of these measures does not exceed six

days from the time of arrival of the ship. It rests with the sanitary authority of the port, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the ship and the local possibilities, to apply that one of these measures which seems to them preferable. During the same period the crew may be prevented from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority;

(4) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are infected shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected;

(5) the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are infected shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected;

(6) the sanitary authority may require deratisation before the discharge of cargo, if they are of the opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded, that it is possible to effect a total destruction of rats, before discharge. In this case, the ship may not be subjected to a new deratisation 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 ships in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking on cargo.

Deratisation shall be carried out so as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the ship and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than twenty-four hours.

Any charges made in respect of these operations of deratisation and any question of compensation for damage shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

If a ship is to discharge a part of its cargo only, and if the port authorities consider that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said ship may remain in the port for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority to prevent rats from passing from the ship to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise.

The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the sanitary authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the staff employed on the duty from becoming infected. This staff shall be

subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

Article 26

Plague suspected ships shall undergo the measures specified in (1), (4), (5) and (6) of Article 25.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance, which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

Article 27

Healthy Ships. Ships free from plague shall be given free pratique immediately, with the reservation that the sanitary authority of the port of arrival may prescribe the following measures with regard to them—

(1) medical inspection to determine whether the ships come within the definition of a healthy ship;

(2) destruction of rats on board, under the conditions specified in (6) of Article 25, in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons, which shall be communicated in writing to the captain of the ship;

(3) the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

Article 28

All ships, except those employed in national coastal service, shall be periodically deratised, or be permanently so maintained that any rat population is kept down to the minimum. In the first case they shall receive Deratisation Certificates, and in the second, Deratisation Exemption Certificates.

Governments shall make known through UNRRA those of their ports possessing the equipment and personnel necessary for the deratisation of ships.

A Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate shall be issued only by the sanitary authorities of ports specified above. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period maybe extended by one month in the case of a ship proceeding to its home port.

If no valid certificate is produced, the sanitary authority at the ports mentioned in the second paragraph of this Article may after inquiry and inspection—

(1) themselves carry out deratisation of the vessel, or cause such operations to be carried out under their direction and control. On the completion of these operations to their satisfaction they shall issue a dated Deratisation Certificate. They shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board, but details of the deratisation process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered on the certificate. Destruction of rats shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the ship and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than twenty-four hours. In the case of ships in ballast the process shall be carried out before taking cargo. Any charges made in respect of these operations of deratisation, and any question of compensation for damage, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 18;

(2) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate if they are satisfied that the ship is maintained in such a condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum. The reasons justifying the issue of such a certificate shall be set out in the certificate.

Deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates shall be drawn up as far as possible in a uniform manner. Model certificates shall be prepared by UNRRA.

B Cholera

Article 29

Infected ship. A ship shall be regarded as "infected" if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera during the five days previous to the arrival of the ship in port.

Suspected ship. A ship 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 five days previous to arrival. The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by this Convention.

Healthy ship. A ship shall be considered "healthy" if, although arriving from an infected port 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.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found on in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

Germ carriers discovered on the arrival of a ship shall be submitted after disembarkation to all the obligations which may be imposed in such a case by the laws of the country of arrival on its own nationals.

Article 30

Cholera Infected Ships. In the case of cholera, "infected" ships shall undergo the following measures—

(1) medical inspection;

(2) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(3) the crew and passengers may be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship.

However, persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous six months, excluding the last six days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance, but not to observation;

(4) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including food stuffs, which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority of the port, have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected;

(5) the parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or that the sanitary authority regard as infected, shall be disinfected;

(6) unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the sanitary authority, which shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading. This staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance which may not exceed five days from the time when they ceased unloading;

(7) when the drinking water stored on board is suspected it shall be emptied out after disinfection and replaced after disinfection of tanks, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(8) the sanitary authority may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port;

(9) the emptying or discharge of human dejecta, as well as the waste waters of the ship, into the waters of the port may be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.

Article 31

Cholera Suspected Ships. In the case of cholera, "suspected" ships shall undergo the measures prescribed in (1), (4), (5), (7), (8) and (9) of Article 30.

The crew and passengers may be subject to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship. It is recommended that the crew be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

Article 32

Clinical Cholera. If the ship has been declared "infected" or "suspected" on account only of a case on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and two bacteriological examinations, made with an interval of not less than 24 hours between them, have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspicious vibrios, the ship shall be considered healthy.

Article 33

Healthy Ships. In the case of cholera, "healthy" ships shall be given free pratique immediately.

The sanitary authority of the port of arrival may prescribe as regards these ships the measures specified in (1), (7), (8) and (9) of Article 30.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

Article 34

Since anti-cholera vaccination is a method of proved efficacy in staying cholera epidemics, and consequently on lessening the likelihood of the spread of the disease, sanitary administrations are recommended to employ in the largest measure possible and as often as practicable, specific vaccination in cholera foyers and to grant certain advantages as

regards restrictive measures to persons who have elected to be vaccinated.

C Yellow Fever

Article 35

Infected ship. A ship 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 Ship. A ship shall be regarded as "suspected" if, having had no case of yellow fever, it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an epidemic centre of yellow fever, or it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may transport adult stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) emanating from the said port.

Healthy Ship. A ship shall be regarded as "healthy", notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if on arrival after a voyage of more than six days it has had no case of yellow fever on board, and either there is no reason to believe that it transports adult stegomyia or it is proved to the satisfaction of the authority of the port of arrival—

(a) that the ship, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least 400 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontoons) as to make the access of stegomyia improbable;

(b) or that the ship, at the time of departure, was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

Article 36

Yellow Fever Infected Ships. Ships "infected" with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures—

(1) medical inspection;

(2) the sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than five days shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes;

(3) the other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the time of disembarkation;

(4) the ship shall be moored at least 400 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from the harbour

boats (pontoons) as will render the access of stegomyia improbable;

(5) the destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board, as far as possible before discharge of cargo. If the discharge is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

Article 37

Yellow Fever Suspected Ships. Ships "suspected" of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3), (4) and (5) of Article 36.

Nevertheless, if the voyage has lasted less than six days and if the ship fulfils the conditions specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of Article 35 relating to healthy ships, the ship shall be subjected only to the measures prescribed in Article 36(1) and (3) and to fumigation.

When thirty days have been completed after the departure of the ship from the infected port, and no case has occurred during the voyage, the ship may be granted free pratique subject to preliminary fumigation should the sanitary authority consider this to be necessary.

Article 38

Healthy ships. Healthy ships should be granted free pratique after medical inspection.

Article 39

The measures prescribed in articles 36 and 37 concern only those regions in which stegomyia exist, and they shall be applied with due regard to the climatic conditions prevailing in such regions and to the stegomyia index.

In other regions they shall be applied to the extent considered necessary by the sanitary authority.

Article 40

The masters of ships which have touched at ports infected with yellow fever are specially advised to cause a search to be made for mosquitoes and their larvae during the voyage and to secure their systematic destruction in all accessible parts of the ship, particularly in the store rooms, galleys, boiler rooms, water tanks and other places specially likely to harbour stegomyia.

With a view to the elimination of stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) as an important step in the control of the spread of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties shall, in the light of their knowledge and experience of the control of the yellow fever vector, render and maintain free from stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) (a) ports and their surroundings in endemic areas, and (b) ports not situated in endemic areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease. They shall also use their best endeavours to secure that personnel employed in the handling of ships in ports in endemic areas and in ports specially exposed to risk shall be inoculated against yellow fever.

The Contracting Parties agree that all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall be furnished with and carry an inoculation certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the International Form of Certificate of Inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

Persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall not for the purpose of the control of yellow fever be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

In place of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, a certificate that the bearer has recovered from an attach of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever, as proved by a test carried out by an institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the Government of the country concerned, will be accepted.

D Typhus

Article 41

Ships which, during the voyage have had, or, at the time for their arrival, have, a case of typhus on board, may be subjected to the following measures—

(1) medical inspection;

(2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and deloused;

(3) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused, and may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any event should never exceed twelve days, reckoned from the date of delousing;

(4) bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the sanitary authority consider to be infected shall be disinfected and disinsected;

(5) the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with typhus and which the sanitary authority regard as infected shall be disinfected and disinsected.

The ship shall immediately be given free pratique.

It rests with each Government to take, after disembarkation, the measure which they consider appropriate to ensure the surveillance of persons who arrive on a ship which has had no case of typhus on board, but who have left a local area where typhus is epidemic within the previous twelve days.

The Contracting Parties will use their best endeavours to secure that ships trading with areas infected with typhus shall carry a sufficient quantity of an effective insecticide for the personal protection of the crew and passengers, and give favourable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk.

E Smallpox

Article 42

Ships which have had, or have, a case of smallpox on board either during the voyage or at the time of arrival may be subjected to the following measures—

(1) medical inspection;

(2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;

(3) other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;

(4) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the sanitary authority consider to have been recently infected shall be disinfected;

(5) only the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with smallpox and which the sanitary authority regard as infected shall be disinfected.

The ship shall immediately be given free pratique.

It rests with each Government to take, after disembarkation, the measures which they consider appropriate to ensure the surveillance of persons who are not protected by vaccination and who arrive on a ship which has had no case of smallpox on board, but who have left a local area, where smallpox is epidemic, within the previous fourteen days.

For the purpose of this Article "recent vaccination" shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than 3 years or less than 14 days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction.

Vaccination of such persons may be performed.

[*Amended by*

1970 : 203

1970 : 390]