



QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

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CHAPTER 222

QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF MANURE

1. Where in the opinion of the proper authority any manure kept on or applied to any land promotes or is likely to promote the breeding of any fly by which any disease or infection is spread or is suspected to be spread, the proper authority may by notice in writing served on the occupier of that land—

[1937/30-8-1940.]

- (a) prohibit for such period as may be specified in the notice the keeping of such manure on that land or the application of such manure to that land, or
- (b) require the occupier of that land to take, in respect of that manure, such measures for the prevention of the breeding of flies as may be specified in the notice.

2. (1) No occupier of any land on whom a notice under paragraph (a) of regulation 1 is served shall keep any manure on that land or apply any manure to that land during such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) The occupier of any land on whom a notice under paragraph (b) of regulation 1 is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice.

3. In these regulations—

“occupier” means the principal person in actual occupation or in charge of the land;

“proper authority” means the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.



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SECTIONS 2 AND 3

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS; REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE STORAGE OF GRAIN, AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS

[1950/23-6-1925.]
[118,213/17-2-1944.]

1. Interpretation.—'proper authority', in these regulations means

- (a) for the whole of Ceylon, the Director of Health Services;
- (b) in the case of any area within the administrative limits of any Municipal Council, the Mayor of that Council or the medical officer of health of the Council;
- (c) in the case of any area within the administrative limits of any Urban Council or Town Council, the Chairman of that Council or the medical officer of health of the area;
- (d) in the case of the Port of Colombo, the Director of Quarantine or the Port Health Officer;
- (e) in the case of any military, naval or air force establishment, the medical officer of the establishment; and
- (f) in the case of any area other than any area referred to in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e), the Superintendent of Health of the area.

[1973/24-9-1957.]

The term "health officer" means any person appointed to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or where no such person has been appointed, the medical officer of the district or place, and includes the Quarantine Medical Officer, Mandapam, for the purpose of regulations relating to persons entering Ceylon via Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

The term "goods" means goods, wares, and merchandise, furniture, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, or any other article whatsoever, save books and letters, and shall include animals.

The term "vessel" includes any steamer, motor ship, sailing ship, barge, boat, or native craft.

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The term "coasting vessel" means a vessel coming from any one part of the Island of Ceylon to any other part thereof, but does not include vessels coming from any place on the coast of India or Burma.

The term "infected port" includes a port where quarantinable disease exists, and a place in an area declared by notification in the Gazette to be infected with disease.

The term "disease" means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

The term "quarantinable disease" means plague, cholera, smallpox, or yellow fever, or such other disease as may be declared to be such by the Minister by notification in the Gazette.

[1973/24-3-1849.]

The term "diseased" means infected or suspected of being infected with "disease".

The term "diseased locality" shall mean any locality infected or suspected of being infected with disease, and declared to be so diseased by the proper authority. Such declaration shall be valid for seven days only, unless confirmed by the Minister by notification in the Gazette.

[1973/24-3-1342.]

Such declaration shall be forthwith reported by the proper authority to the Minister who may confirm, revoke, alter, or amend any such declaration, but without prejudice to anything done or suffered previously to such confirmation, revocation, alteration, or amendment.

[1970/24-3-1942.]

Such declaration shall be notified within the area by affixing copies thereof in prominent places in the province or district in which the diseased locality is situated. Omission to so notify shall however not affect the validity of such declaration.

The term "contact" shall mean any person who has been in a place or on a vessel where disease exists, or who may directly or indirectly have been in contact with a diseased person, or who has been in circumstances which, in the opinion of the proper authority, are likely to cause him to become infected with disease.

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The term "infected vessel" means a vessel on board of which a case or cases of quarantinable disease is or are present or has or have occurred, previous to the date of arrival of the vessel—

- (a) in the case of smallpox within a period of 18 days ;
- (b) in the case of cholera within a period of 5 days ;
- (c) in the case of plague within a period of 7 days, or on board of which rats infected with plague have been discovered after systematic search has been made ; and
- (d) in the case of yellow fever at the time of departure or during the voyage.

The term "suspected vessel" means a vessel on board of which a case or cases of quarantinable disease other than yellow fever has or have occurred during the voyage or during the stay of such vessel in the port of departure, but on board of which no fresh case has occurred, previous to the date of arrival of the vessel—

- (a) in the case of smallpox within a period of 18 days ;
- (b) in the case of cholera within a period of 5 days ; and
- (c) in the case of plague within a period of 7 days, or on board of which an unusual mortality among rats has been discovered after careful examination.

In the case of yellow fever a vessel which has arrived from an infected port (or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever) in regard to the sanitary state of which, by reason of the insufficiency of its sanitary organization no sufficient information is available, although there has been no case of yellow fever on board, if the voyage has lasted less than six days or, if, when the voyage has lasted six days or more the vessel does not fulfil the conditions specified in subsections (1) and (2) of the paragraph defining "healthy vessel".

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The term "healthy vessel" means a vessel which—

- (a) In the case of smallpox and cholera has come from an infected port, but which has had on board no death from, nor any case of, either of these diseases either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage or on arrival.
- (b) In the case of plague has come from an infected port but on board of which—
 - (1) There has been no death from, or case of, plague either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival.
 - (2) No rats infected with plague have been found after systematic search has been made, and no unusual mortality has been observed among rats.
 - (3) When unusual mortality among rats has been observed, expert examination has proved that this mortality was not due to plague.
- (c) In the case of yellow fever has come from an infected port or from a port such as that referred to in subsection (2) of the paragraph defining "suspected vessel" but on board of which there has been no death from, or case of, yellow fever either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and the duration of the voyage of which has exceeded a period of six days, provided always that it is proved to the satisfaction of the proper authority of the port of arrival—
 - (1) That the vessel during its stay in the port of departure has been moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore, and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontoons) as to make the access of *Stegomyia* improbable;



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- (2) That the vessel, at the time of departure, has been effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

When a vessel has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is crowded with passengers, emigrants, or otherwise, or appears to be in an insanitary state, the health officer may, if in his opinion it is desirable, treat the vessel as a "suspected vessel", and at his discretion subject persons on board to observation or to surveillance for such period as he may direct, and may take such measures as he may think necessary for the disinfection and/or disinfestation of clothing, and for the destruction of rats or other vermin on board of such vessel.

The term "observation" means segregation either on board a vessel or in an isolation camp or place.

"Surveillance": Passengers liable to be placed under observation may, at the discretion of the "proper authority", be placed under surveillance. Persons placed under surveillance must only reside at a place approved by the proper authority, and must subject themselves to medical examination at such times and places as the proper authority may direct.

"Incubation period" means in the case of plague seven days, in the case of cholera five days, and in the case of any other disease, such period as the Director of Health Services may from time to time determine.

The term "infected piece of water" shall mean any lake, river, pond, canal, or other piece of water infected or suspected of being infected with disease and declared to be so infected by the proper authority, and such piece of water shall cease to be an infected piece of water on the expiration of the time specified in such declaration.

"Pratique": A vessel is said to be granted pratique when communication is allowed with the shore, and the proper authority may grant to any vessel either "free pratique" or "restricted pratique". If restricted, communication between the vessel and shore may be subject to such restrictions and conditions, as the proper authority may direct, including restriction of

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access to the vessel from the shore; such conditions may require vaccination, disinfection, or placing under observation of passengers and crew or of persons desiring to have access to the vessel from the shore.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

37*. Delegation of Powers.—The powers conferred by the regulations contained herein on the proper authority, may be exercised by such persons as the said proper authority may authorize in writing in that behalf.

[1912/17-2-1924.]

38. Definition of Inspector.—The term "Inspector" for the purposes of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, or any regulations made thereunder, shall be deemed to include Sanitary Assistants of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services and any inspector or sub-inspector of the Health Department in any Municipality, District Council, or Local Board, or any inspector appointed by the Director or Deputy Director, Quarantine Department.

[1914/11-6-1943.]

[1965/22-4-1938.]

39. The proper authority may appoint any person to be an inspector or officer under the Ordinance, and may at any time cancel such appointment at his discretion.

40. It shall be lawful for the proper authority, inspector, or officer under the Ordinance to employ any person to assist him in the execution of any of the provisions of the Ordinance, or of any regulations made thereunder; and it shall be lawful for such person to carry out in the presence of such proper authority, inspector, or officer his lawful orders.

41. It shall not be lawful for any person to obstruct or impede such person in tendering such assistance or in carrying out such orders.

42. Hospitals and Places of Observation.—The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a hospital and a place of observation, and shall affix

* Regulations 3 to 38 have been rescinded. *Pale Gazette* No. 8,029 of January 23, 1934.

thereto a notice setting out that the same is a hospital or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a hospital or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

43. *No Communication with Hospital or Place of Observation.*—No person shall approach within one hundred yards of a hospital or any place of observation so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of a hospital or any place of observation or within fifty yards of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique may be removed to any place of observation, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations: Provided that if any public road approaches a hospital or any place of observation within the limit aforesaid, no person passing along such road shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

44. *Communication with Hospital or Place of Observation.*—No person other than those authorized by the proper authority shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or leave any hospital or place of observation.

[9909/1-10-3542.]

45. Every medical practitioner, or person professing to treat disease, who attends on any person suffering from any of the following diseases shall forthwith give to the proper authority written information of the name, race, sex and age of the diseased person, his residence and the nature of the disease:—

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.
Acute or Choleric Diarrhoea.
Acute Infantile Diarrhoea (Cholera Infantum).
Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Chickenpox.
Cholera.
Diphtheria.
Dysentery.
Measles.
Mumps.
Plague.
Pneumonia.

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Puerperal Pyrexia.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Rubella (German Measles).
Scarlet Fever.
Simple continued fever of seven days' duration or
over.
Small-pox.
Trypanosomiasis.
Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Typhus Fever.
Whooping Cough.
Yellow Fever.

46. *Duty of Occupant of any Building in which Disease occurs.*—Every person permanently or temporarily resident in any building in which there shall be any person affected with any disease referred to in the preceding rule, shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof, and shall furnish him with all the information regarding the affected person which he may reasonably require.

47. Any person permanently or temporarily resident in a building in which a case of any of the diseases referred to in rule 45 occurs, and any person affected with any such disease, shall on demand by the proper authority or any inspector or officer appointed under this Ordinance or by any medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease give the full name, occupation, and regular address of such diseased person; and also full particulars of all places at which he has spent the nights during the eighteen days prior to the appearance of the disease.

48. No person affected with any of the diseases referred to in rule 45 shall conceal himself so as to avoid detection by the proper authority.

49. *Removal of diseased Persons.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any person diseased, or suspected to be diseased, in any house or place to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided for the purpose for such period as the proper authority shall direct.

(10,715/17-D-
1934.)

50. *Special Report by Superintendent or Headman.*—Whenever deaths in any village, estate, or other place are more numerous than usual and especially deaths attributed to fever of a few hours up to three days' duration, or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, it shall be the duty of the headman or estate superintendent, if the deaths or sickness take place in an estate, forthwith to make a special report of the same to the proper authority.

51. *Mortality among Animals.*—It shall be the duty of every estate superintendent or headman to report to the proper authority any excessive mortality or sickness that may come to his notice among rats, cats, mice, squirrels, hares, or monkeys.

52. *Whitewashing and Disinfection of Buildings, Drains, Sewers, Pits, and Cesspits.*—Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, it shall be the duty of the proper authority to give notice requiring that the walls of all or any buildings in any town, village or place shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits cleaned and disinfected. The owner or occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building, drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall whitewash, clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

53. *Destruction of Rats.*—The proper authority may cause or direct rat destruction to be carried out in any warehouse, factory, dwelling house, or other building or place in which a case of plague or suspected plague has occurred, or in which it is considered by the proper authority necessary that such action should be taken.

54. *Disinfection and Destruction of the Cloths, &c., of Persons kept under Observation.*—The clothing, bedding, and personal effects of all persons detained or kept under observation under the provisions of these regulations shall be thoroughly disinfected, and may be destroyed by the officer in charge of the place of detention or observation. The proper authority may



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award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article.

55. *Entering or leaving a diseased Locality prohibited.*—No person shall enter or leave a diseased locality without permission from the proper authority.

56. No person shall enter or leave a house or place infected with disease without permission from the proper authority after the same has been declared to be infected by the proper authority, and the inmates thereof shall be kept under surveillance for such period as the proper authority shall direct. A notice signed by the proper authority posted on a conspicuous part of the building, or place shall be evidence that the specified house or place is infected.

57. *Prohibition of removal of Persons suffering from certain Diseases.*—Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Contagious Diseases Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

58. It shall not be lawful for the occupants of such house or place to allow such diseased person to leave such house or place without permission from the proper authority.

59. It shall not be lawful for any person to enter or to leave such house or place except with the written permission of the proper authority.

59A. *Compulsory Vaccination in Areas infected with Smallpox.*—Whenever an area has been declared a diseased locality by reason of its being infected or suspected of being infected with smallpox, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any person in

[1971/10-3-1983.]

the area, who is not protected against smallpox by a previous attack of the disease or is unable to produce satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination carried out within the previous three years, to be vaccinated forthwith.

60. *Corpses of Persons who have died of Disease.*—Should a person die of disease elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, or place of observation, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the burial or cremation. Such persons shall disinfect themselves in such manner as may be prescribed by the proper authority. The clothes surrounding the corpse of a person who had died of infectious disease shall be disinfected in such manner as the proper authority may direct, the necessity for so doing having been carefully explained to the relatives. The clothing of persons who carry dead bodies shall be thoroughly disinfected.

61. *Burial, Disinfection, and removal of Corpses.*—No person shall bury the corpse of any one who has died of disease, except in a place approved by the proper authority, and the proper authority may give orders regarding the disinfection and removal of corpses by specified thoroughfares, and for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

62. *Prohibition of Persons suffering from Infectious, Contagious, or Epidemic Disease going into any Public Street or Public Place.*—No person suffering from disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature shall go abroad into any street, thoroughfare, or public place, or leave the house or place in which he is, except with the sanction in writing of the proper authority, and no person without such sanction shall remove or assist in removing any other person suffering from such disease from such house or place.

63. *Filling up and Disinfection of Wells, Pits, and Cesspits.*—Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect

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any well or pit or cesspit upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well, or pit, or cesspit.

64. *Infected Water.*—No person shall wash clothes or animals in or bathe in or use the waters of any infected piece of water.

65. *Proper Authority may specify the Number of Persons who may occupy any Building.*—Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should in the opinion of the proper authority be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority by notice in writing to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number specified in such notice; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number so specified, the owner or lessee or tenant, if any, of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

66. *Power of Persons duly authorized to enter Houses.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority or any person generally or specially authorized in writing by him to enter any house or premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the occupants are suffering from any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, or for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of any regulations framed under this Ordinance.

Power to enter by Force.—And if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from disease, the proper authority or such officer shall be empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering from disease or, in his opinion, likely to have been infected: Provided that only females shall be authorized by the proper authority to enter and inspect the female quarters of Muslim houses.

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67. Any person coming from a diseased locality shall, upon arrival at any hotel, lodging house, club, or other place of public resort, notify to the keeper or person in charge of such hotel, lodging house, club, or other place the fact of his coming from such locality.

68. *Duty of Householder and Keeper of Hotel to report.*—Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, lodging house, or club, or of any place of public resort shall forthwith report to the proper authority the arrival at such house, hotel, lodging house, club, or place of any person coming from a diseased locality.

69. *Duty of Driver of Public Conveyance.*—No person suffering from disease shall enter a public conveyance, and no owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance, shall, without the sanction of the authority, carry any person suffering from disease.

70. Every conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall be disinfected in the manner to be prescribed by the proper authority, and be exposed to air and sunlight for not less than twenty-four hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it, which, in the opinion of the proper authority or of an officer deputed by him for the purpose, cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

71. *Prohibition of Removal of Goods.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which disease may have occurred of any articles of merchandise or trade or goods of any kind until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the proper authority of the town or place in which such building is situated :

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Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the proper authority of the town or place does not object.

72. Destruction or Disinfection of Rags and Gunny Bags.—The proper authority may order the disinfection or destruction of any rags or of second-hand gunny bags or other article infected or suspected to have been infected, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

73. Closing of Schools.—It shall be lawful for the proper authority during the prevalence of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature to give notice to the teacher or person in charge of any school to close the school for such period as may be mentioned in the notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such teacher or person in charge to close the school for such period.

74. Evacuation of Building unfit for Human Habitation.—If it shall appear to the proper authority that, in view of the prevalence or of the possibility of the introduction and spread of disease within his jurisdiction, any building within his jurisdiction used or intended to be used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may, by a written order, prohibit the use of such building as a dwelling, or may also summarily cause the same to be vacated. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the proper authority gives written permission for such habitation.



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75. Evacuation of Houses in the Neighbourhood of an Infected House.—The proper authority may direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or of a particular locality, and may prohibit reoccupation without permission of such houses or locality. The proper authority shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for all persons removed from the houses vacated. The proper authority may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, for such a period as the proper authority shall direct, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

76. No Compensation.—The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under the above regulations 74 and 75 shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

(9773/74-9-1941.)

77. Power of Proper Authority to enter upon Land and to demand Carts, &c.—The proper authority, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, may, for the purpose of these regulations, or for the purpose of building temporary hospitals or isolation camps, enter upon and take possession of any lands, or impress the use of any carts, horses, or bullocks, or other conveyances.

(9773/74-9-1941.)

78. Power to cross Lands with or without Carts, &c.—The proper authority and any person acting under the direction of such proper authority, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper, as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, may, for the purpose of these regulations, pass and repass, either

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with or without houses, cattle, carriages, or other conveyances over any lands adjoining or giving access to any hospital or camp of observation or isolation.

79. *Occupation of Houses required for the Isolation of Persons suffering from Disease.*—Any building or place which is, in the opinion of the proper authority, suitable and required for the purpose of the isolation of persons suffering from disease or for the observation of contacts with disease, may, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper, as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, be entered upon and occupied by the proper authority (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place); and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, or other public body, as the case may be, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or place may remain in the occupation of such body: Provided always that the Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, or other public body, as the case may be, shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and if a building, to whitewash it, both internally and externally, before vacating it.

(W/24-6-1917)

80. *Power to destroy Property.*—The proper authority may cause to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with any property, whether movable or immovable, for the purpose of rendering innocuous material likely to spread disease, and the owner of such property shall have no claim for compensation for loss of any property wholly or partially destroyed.

81. *No Employee to withdraw from his Duties.*—No person employed or who has agreed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention, observation, or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from disease, or to be infectious, shall

withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

82. *Power of Proper Authority to cause anything to be done.*—In the event of any person failing to do anything required of him by any provision of these regulations, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause the said thing to be done in any way which seems proper to him, and the expense so incurred shall be a debt from the person in default to the proper authority without prejudice to the liability of such person to any penalty in respect of such default.

116,593/2-10-
1907.]

83. *Right of Entry.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority, public health inspector, or any person generally or specially authorised in writing by the proper authority, to enter at all reasonable hours of the day into or upon any house or premises for the purpose of inspecting the same, and for carrying out the provisions of any regulations framed under this Ordinance, or for the inspection of the house or premises for the presence of rats.

84. *Service of Notices.*—Where any notice is required to be served on the owner or occupier of any house or premises under this Ordinance, and if the notice cannot be served owing to the address of the owner or occupier not being known, or by his refusal to accept the same, such notice may be posted in some conspicuous part of the building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner.

85. *Inquiry as to Cause of Death.*—In every case of death the proper authority may have the cause of death inquired into and, unless satisfied to the contrary, may take action under these regulations as if the case were one of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

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86. *Transport by Railway.*—No infected goods, or goods suspected of being infected, or likely to carry or disseminate infection, shall be carried by railway, unless previously disinfected, repacked, or otherwise dealt with as the proper authority shall direct.

87. No rice shall be transported from Colombo by rail for the purposes of trade, except direct from the wharf or from the Chalmers Granaries or the Manning Market or such other place as may be approved by the Minister.

[1973/24-S-1947.]

88. *Storage of Grain.*—In any locality in which the Minister shall by Order declare such a course to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of plague, the following rules shall apply:—

[1971/24-S-1547.]

- (a) Pending the issue of specific regulations defining the conditions under which grain may be stored, no grain shall be stored in any place unless it shall be approved by such proper authority as shall be designated in the Order.
- (b) Any grain stored in any place not so approved, shall be forthwith removed to such place as the proper authority designated in the Order may sanction.

89. In Colombo and in any place in which the Minister shall by notification in the Gazette appoint the following regulations shall apply, provided that it shall be lawful for the Minister to exempt any building or buildings from any or all of the regulations herein referred to:—

[1970/21-S-1947.]

(a) All rice imported at the port of Colombo or arriving in Colombo by train from abroad shall be taken to be stored in the Chalmers Granaries or the Manning Market or such other place as may be approved by the Minister, unless removed from the wharf direct by rail to a place outside Colombo.

[1973/24-S-1947.]

(b) No grain shall be stored in any place which has not been approved by the proper authority, and any grain stored in any place not so approved shall be forthwith removed by the owner to such place as the proper authority may sanction.

Grain Stores

[2314/10-8-1937.]

(c) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of more than fifteen bags—

[2615/9-12-1937.]

[7505/10-8-1939.]

[8533/1-4-1940.]

[2314/10-8-1937.]

[7505/10-8-1939.]

- (1) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "grain" shall denote any grain which is used as human or animal food, and shall include forage and other mixtures composed partly of grain and partly of other products.
- (2) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "Chairman" shall mean the Chairman of a Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, Sanitary Board, or Board of Improvement, as the case may be, or so far as concerns the application of these regulations to the Chalmers Granaries and the Manning Markets, the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, the Director or the Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, or the Port Health Officer, Colombo.
- (3) For the purpose of these regulations, "grain stores" shall mean any premises where more than fifteen bags of grain are stored for sale or any other purpose.
- (4) For the purpose of these regulations the word "grain stores" shall, subject to the provisions of regulation (3) mean every compartment in which grain is stored, and also all appurtenances actually attached thereto.
- (5) The Chairman may delegate in writing some or all of the powers given to him by these regulations to any duly qualified public health officer, or to any person in the employment of the local Government body or the Colombo Port Commission of which he is Chairman.
- (6) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him generally or specifically in writing, at any time to inspect any grain store.
- (7) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a grain store to maintain the premises in a state of good repair and to see that the regulations for the management of, and conduct of business in the grain store, are carried out efficiently.