



**QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES** [Cap. 222]

- (1) goods may be permitted to be landed from any such vessel after it is properly isolated;
- (2) passengers may be allowed to disembark; and
- (3) fuel, water, provisions and stores necessary for the voyage may be taken on board before departure.

**CHAPTER V. OBSERVATION AND SURVEILLANCE**

**32. Persons liable to observation or surveillance.—**It shall be lawful for the Port Health Officer or other proper authority to place under observation or under surveillance or under observation followed by surveillance the following persons proceeding to or arriving in Ceylon if for any reason they are not dealt with under Chapter III:—

- (a) Persons who are unable to satisfy the proper authority as to their place of origin.
- (b) Persons who have travelled under overcrowded, insanitary, or unwholesome conditions or who are in a state that renders sanitary measures necessary.
- (c) Persons who have arrived within the quarantine period from an infected local area.
- (d) Persons who are contacts of a case of quarantinable disease.
- (e) Persons proceeding on or returning from a pilgrimage.
- (f) Persons who are entering the island as immigrant labourers.
- (g) The master and every member of the crew of a vessel in respect of which the licence referred to in regulation 67 has been issued:

(1932/12-4-1945.)

Provided that observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance shall be for a period not exceeding 14 days in the case of the persons mentioned in (a), (b), (e), and (f) above, and in any other case in which a quarantinable disease is not specifically mentioned.

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33. *Unauthorized persons not to enter or leave a quarantine station.*—(1) No person unless so authorized shall enter or leave a quarantine station or place of observation.

(2) Any unauthorized person found in a quarantine station or place of observation shall be liable to be detained under observation before being given into the custody of the police.

(3) *Further detention if fresh case occurs.*—If a fresh case of quarantinable disease or any suspicious case occurs among persons undergoing observation, a further period of observation may be imposed on the remaining persons or those who have been in contact with the case.

34. *Persons under observation or surveillance liable to other measures.*—Any person under observation or surveillance shall be liable at the discretion of the proper authority (a) to medical examination including the taking of specimens for laboratory investigation; (b) to disinsection or disinfection of himself, his clothing and personal effects; (c) to vaccination against smallpox or inoculation against cholera; and (d) if found to be a carrier of the germs of cholera, to the measures set out in the foregoing regulation 12 (2).

35. *Proper authority to decide in each case what measure shall be applied.*—Wherever these regulations provide that persons may be placed under observation or under surveillance or under observation followed by surveillance, it shall rest with the Port Health Officer or other proper authority to determine which of these measures shall be applied to each individual person.

36. *Conditions of surveillance.*—(1) The proper authority before granting permission for a person to proceed to his destination under surveillance shall—

- (a) arrange that the proper authorities at the place or places whither the person is bound are notified of the person's coming, of his name and of his exact address at such place or places;

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(b) ascertain that it is reasonably certain that the person to whom permission to proceed under surveillance is granted, will duly comply with the conditions thereof.

(2) The person to be placed under surveillance shall—

- (a) give full particulars of his name and, if so required, of the place or places in which he has been during the preceding 14 days ;
- (b) state the intended place of residence or place or places of his sojourn in Ceylon during the period of surveillance and his exact address at each place ;
- (c) satisfy the proper authority that his intended place of residence or place or places of sojourn are conveniently situated for medical inspection ;
- (d) agree to present himself and upon arrival at his destination present himself for medical inspection as instructed, during the prescribed period and at each such inspection satisfy the proper authority as to his identity by producing his passport, identity certificate, emergency certificate or any other document issued for purposes of travel by the Government of the country of which the holder is a national ;
- (e) arrange by all means in his power, should illness prevent him from reporting for medical inspection, that notification of such illness is sent to the authority to whom he should have presented himself for inspection ;
- (f) if so required, give a guarantee with sufficient security to fulfil the conditions of surveillance ; provided that in the event of such guarantee being given by some third party on behalf of the person under surveillance, the third party shall be liable in the amount of the security tendered, or such smaller sum as the proper authority may decide, for any default of the said person in carrying out the above conditions, or for any misuse of any permit issued

[110,267/22-2-1952.]



under the guarantee, or upon its loss or transfer, for its subsequent presentation by any person who wrongly represents himself to be the person guaranteed.

37. *Person under surveillance liable to detention for failing to report.*—Any person under surveillance who fails to present himself for medical inspection shall be liable to detention and to be placed under observation in addition to such penalty or forfeiture as he may incur under these regulations.

38. *Medical Officer to trace persons failing to report.*—The medical officer or apothecary responsible for inspecting any person under surveillance, shall, in the event of such person failing to present himself for inspection, forthwith notify the fact to the proper authority and to the police and institute a search for such person, and in any case where such person is prevented by illness from presenting himself for inspection, ascertain by a personal visit or otherwise, the nature of such illness.

CHAPTER VI.—MERCHANDISE AND BAGGAGE FROM  
INFECTED LOCAL AREAS

39. Merchandise and baggage arriving from an infected local area may, at the discretion of the proper authority, be dealt with as follows:—

- (a) When the local area is infected with plague,—
  - (i) recently used clothing and bedding may be disinfected, and, if deemed advisable disinfected;
  - (ii) merchandise suspected to harbour rats may be unloaded with all necessary precautions for preventing the escape of rats to the shore or to lighters, and may be subjected to measures for the destruction of rats;
  - (iii) merchandise, particularly gunny bags, rice and other grains, and cotton in bales, believed to be flea-infested may be subjected to fumigation or other appropriate method of disinsectisation.

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- (b) When the local area is infected with cholera,—
- (i) recently used clothing and bedding may be disinfected, and
  - (ii) the landing of fresh fish, shell-fish, and vegetables may be prohibited if the proper authority is not satisfied that they have been freed from possible infection.
- (c) When the local area is infected with typhus or smallpox, recently used clothing and bedding as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be disinfected or disinfected.

40. *Rags and Clothing.*—(1) Second hand clothing and rags carried as merchandise shall always be liable to disinfection at the discretion of the Port Health Officer unless accompanied by a certificate of disinfection issued by a competent authority to satisfy the Port Health Officer that no further measures are necessary.

(2) The Port Health Officer may order the destruction by fire of clothes or other articles of small value, including rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, when such articles are brought from an infected vessel or in infected local area and the usual measures of disinfection appear to him to be insufficient.

(3) No person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any articles so destroyed.

41. (1) The deratisation, disinfestation, disinfection or destruction of merchandise or baggage referred to in regulations 39 and 40 shall be carried out in such manner and in such place as the proper authority may direct.

(2045/11-5-1905.)

(2) Fumigation of merchandise or baggage shall in every case be carried out by the Quarantine Department in such manner and in such place as the proper authority may direct.

(2365/22-4-1905.)

(3) (a) All lighters on which merchandise or baggage is to be placed for the purposes of fumigation shall be provided with—



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- (i) serviceable tarpaulins of sufficient size to cover the holds completely.
- (ii) a sufficient number of hatch boards to support the tarpaulins, and
- (iii) sufficient rope for binding the tarpaulins round the hatch coaming.

(b) Before fumigation is commenced on any lighter every person other than a servant or workman employed by the officer in charge of the fumigation shall leave the lighter, and thereafter, except by special permission of that officer, no person shall go on board the lighter until that officer has declared the lighter to be free of gas.

(c) Lighters carrying merchandise or baggage which is awaiting fumigation shall not be moored or lie alongside a pier or jetty.

(4) The question whether compensation should be paid for any damage by deratisation, fumigation, disinfection or disinsection, and if compensation is to be paid what the amount should be, shall in every case be decided by the proper authority, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(5) Whenever any of the measures referred to in regulations 39 and 40 have been taken in respect of the merchandise or baggage in any vessel the Port Health Officer shall issue a certificate, or endorse on the boat note relating to that vessel, that such measures have been taken to his satisfaction.

(6) Whenever the proper authority directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is or is liable to be flea-infested, or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is or is liable to be flea-infested, the landing of such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Customs Warehouse shall be permitted only on the production of a certificate or of an endorsement issued or made by the Port Health Officer under paragraph (5).



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42. *Landing of Mails.*—Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to render any article which is part of any mails, other than parcel mails, conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of any Government, liable to destruction or to detention for any period longer than is reasonably necessary for such fumigation or other disinfection as the proper authority may order.

CHAPTER VII.—DERATISATION OF HEALTHY VESSELS

43. (1) Every vessel shall, unless the master produces a Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate, issued within the previous six months and in conformity with the conditions specified in the regulation next following, be liable after inspection and investigation of its sanitary condition, to deratisation; provided that a certificate issued within the previous seven months may be accepted as valid in the case of a vessel proceeding to its terminal port if such port is qualified to carry out deratisation.

(2) Upon the completion of such inspection and investigation the Port Health Officer shall—

- (a) cause the vessel to be deratised and thereafter issue a dated Deratisation Certificate, or
- (b) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate, if he is satisfied that the ship is in such condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum and shall state in the certificate the reasons justifying its issue.

44. (1) Deratisation when ordered shall be carried out in the port of Colombo, and vessels requiring deratisation arriving at other ports in Ceylon shall proceed to Colombo for that purpose.

(2) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates shall not be issued at any port in Ceylon other than Colombo.

(3) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates granted in a foreign port shall be accepted only if such port possesses the equipment

and personnel necessary for deratisation and only if the certificate—

- (a) conforms to the international model;
- (b) contains complete information regarding the action taken in respect of each compartment of the ship;
- (c) clearly indicates whether there was evidence of rat infestation and whether rat harbourages were present or absent;
- (d) sets out in details the methods employed in effecting the deratisation.

1943/11-4-  
1639

45. Notwithstanding the production by the master of a certificate of deratisation or exemption from deratisation issued less than six months previously, the Port Health Officer may order to be cleaned, fumigated or disinfected any vessel which he finds on inspection to be in an insanitary condition. Whenever the proper authority directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is or is liable to be flea-infested or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is or is liable to be flea-infested, the landing of such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Customs Warehouses shall, notwithstanding that such vessel is a healthy vessel, be permitted only on the production of a certificate issued by the Port Health Officer or of an endorsement made by him on the boat note relating to the vessel, stating either that the merchandise or baggage has been subjected to fumigation as aforesaid or that such fumigation is not in his opinion necessary.

46. (1) The Port Health Officer shall visit any vessel in port on which plague-infected rats are found and take measures in accordance with the regulations relating to plague-infected vessels, set out in the foregoing Chapter III.

(2) If any unusual mortality has been observed among rats on any vessel in port the master shall at once inform the Port Health Officer.



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(3) The Port Health Officer shall thereupon cause a bacteriological examination of the rats to be made as quickly as possible.

(4) If the results to such examination leave any room for doubt, the provisions of the above paragraph (1) shall be applicable to such vessel until it can be declared to be free beyond all doubt from infection.

47. Every vessel before entering any dry dock or slipway shall be deraised, unless specially exempted by the proper authority.

[2014/25-4-1931]

**CHAPTER VIII.—MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTION  
FROM CEYLON**

48. (1) Free pratique shall not be granted in any infected port in Ceylon: but a healthy vessel arriving at such a port shall be granted restricted pratique.

(2) Every vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted shall be moored well away from the shore: Provided that in the case of vessels taking in or discharging oil, or being docked or desiring for other special reasons to lie alongside a quay, permission to do so may be given if—

- (a) the quay after thorough investigation is considered to be free from rats,
- (b) the vessel is breasted off as far as practicable from the quay side,
- (c) rat guards of approved pattern are adjusted to all moorings,
- (d) one gangway only is allowed between sunset and sunrise and is guarded and brightly lighted (except in the case of vessels carrying dangerous cargo), and
- (e) cargo is loaded under supervision of the proper authority.

(3) (a) No person unless authorised thereto by the proper authority shall go aboard a vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted.

(b) No unauthorized boat, or lighter which has not been recently fumigated, shall lie alongside such vessel.

(4) Baggage and merchandise from the shore may, if the Port Health Officer deems it advisable, be disinfected or disinfected by such methods as he may order, before being loaded on a vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted.

49. (1) The master or owner of every vessel arriving at any port, which is infected with plague, shall take such further precautions as the proper authority may specify in order to prevent rats gaining access to their vessels.

(2) Only such drinking water and foodstuffs as are considered wholesome by the Port Health Officer shall be taken on board any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with cholera and all water taken in as ballast shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer.

(3) Every vessel arriving at any port which is infected with yellow fever, shall be moored at such distance from the shore as may be prescribed by the proper authority.

(4) No person shall embark on any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with typhus, until he and his clothing and baggage have been subjected to such processes of delousing as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion specify.

(5) No person shall embark on any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with smallpox, unless he is first vaccinated or declared by the Port Health Officer to be already sufficiently protected against smallpox, and unless all his clothing, bedding and other articles likely to harbour infection are subjected to such processes of disinfection as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion specify.

50. (1) Any emigrant or any returning immigrant or any person coming from an infected local area or embarking at an infected port or any contact of a case of quarantinable disease may be subjected by the Port Health Officer to one or more of the following measures before embarkation:—

(a) medical inspection.



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- (b) Disinfection or disinsection of his person, clothing and baggage.
- (c) Observation for an appropriate period which shall not exceed 14 days.
- (d) Vaccination against smallpox or inoculation against cholera.

(2) The proper authority shall at the request of such person issue a certificate free of all charges setting out the measures which have been applied to him.

(3) The Port Health Officer may prohibit the embarkation of any person showing symptoms of an infectious disease.

51. *Exportation of infected goods.*—The proper authority may prohibit the exportation of all merchandise or articles of any sort which are likely to be infected with any quarantinable disease and which have not been disinfected on shore under his supervision.

52. *Fumigation of harbour lighters.*—The owner of every licensed lighter or cargo boat plying to the port of Colombo, or plying in any port in Ceylon shall cause such lighter or boat to be fumigated with sulphur dioxide, or in such other manner and at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as the Port Health Officer may specify.

(1435)/22-2-  
2022.]

53. *Water boats.*—Every owner of water boats—

- (1) shall have the tanks in each boat owned by him cleaned and disinfected and cement-washed once in every quarter, and at intervals not exceeding three months and shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a certificate to the effect that this has been satisfactorily done;
- (2) shall at all times keep the water in the tanks clean and uncontaminated, and if the Port Health Officer declares that the water is contaminated, and so directs shall immediately empty, cleanse, and disinfect the tanks to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer;

18312/22-6-1999.]



- (3) shall also whenever required to do so obtain a report from a recognized bacteriologist of the condition of such sample of the water in each boat as may be taken by the Port Health Officer for the purpose ;
- (4) shall provide tank openings with close-fitting covers which shall be kept shut and locked except when the tank is being ventilated or cleaned.
- [8512/22-9-1930.] (5) shall at all times keep the tanks, their covers, hoses, their covers, pumping machines, the boats on which they are mounted, and other fittings clean and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer ;
- (6) shall take such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons from washing, cooking or residing on such boats and from drawing water from the tanks for their personal needs, and shall allow no unauthorized person to be on board ;
- [8512/22-9-1930.] (7) (a) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no person is employed, or re-employed after an absence from work for any period exceeding fourteen days, in any capacity in a water boat until he has been examined by a medical officer and certified in writing not to be a carrier of typhoid, paratyphoid or dysentery germs ; and shall cause all persons so employed in a water boat to be so examined and certified in the month of March in each year ; and
- (b) shall furnish the Port Health Officer in the month of February in each year with a list of all persons then employed by him in the water boat ;
- [8512/22-9-1930.] (8) (a) shall cause every canvas hose to be disinfected with steam once at least in every fortnight, and shall obtain from the Supervisor, Disinfecting Station, a certificate (which shall be given free of charge) that this has been properly done ;

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- (b) shall provide every hose (except a hose of which the opening is closed by folding and lashing when it is not in use, and which is used for delivery of water to ships) with a well fitting metal screw-cap of approved pattern, and shall take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the cap is securely screwed on whenever the hose is not actually in use;
- (c) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that any hose fitted to the hydrant at the water meter is not disconnected except for repairs; and when such hose is not in use, shall cause its screw-cap to be fitted on and the hose to be draped round the rail on the hydrant;
- (d) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the unprotected ends of a hose do not come into contact with the decks of water boats, or the pontoon on which the pumping machine is carried, or with any other possible source of pollution; and
- (9) shall maintain in a clean and good condition the pontoons in which pumping machines are carried; and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons from washing, cooking or sleeping on such pontoons.

10512/22-2-1939.1

**54. Other boats.**—The master or person in charge of every boat or canoe shall keep such boat or canoe clean and free from foul bilge water and the owner of such boat or canoe shall cause it to be fumigated to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, if in the opinion of the latter such fumigation is required.

**CHAPTER IX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN  
QUARANTINABLE DISEASES**

**55. (1)** No quarantine measures shall be applied to any vessel which has come from, or called at, a place where any infectious disease other than a quarantinable disease exists.

**(2)** Where a case of any infection disease other than a quarantinable disease, has occurred on board a vessel before it leaves the port of departure, or during the

voyage, or on arrival, the measures that may be applied shall be limited to isolation of the said case, disinfection of infected clothing, bedding, and effects, and of the compartments of the vessel occupied by the said case, and the surveillance of contacts, provided that such surveillance shall be for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the disease or 14 days (whichever is the shorter period) and shall date from the day on which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer there ceased to be risk of infection.

56. *Master to notify infectious disease.*—(1) The master of any vessel in a port shall immediately notify the Port Health Officer of any case or suspected case of infectious disease which may occur on board his vessel.

(2) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be landed without the consent of the Port Health Officer.

(3) The master of the vessel if so required by the Port Health Officer shall provide the boat and crew necessary to land such person.

57. *Landing of Lepers prohibited.*—If any person affected with leprosy other than a repatriate who has been authorized to land by the Director of Health Services shall be allowed to land at any place in Ceylon.

58. *Disposal of the dead.*—If any person dies on board a vessel within a port, or if a vessel arrives having on board a dead body the master of such vessel shall at once inform the Port Health Officer of the fact, and shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Port Health Officer.

CHAPTER X.—NOTIFICATION OF QUARANTINABLE DISEASE IN  
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59. *Notification to Director of Health Services of quarantinable disease.*—Every medical officer of health or medical officer or other person whether in the service of Government, or of a Municipality or an Urban District Council or other sanitary authority,



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whose duty it is to receive notification of infectious diseases, shall in addition to any other action he may be required to take, at once inform the Director of Health Services by the quickest possible means of the occurrence in any area for which he is responsible, of the first case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and shall furnish such further information relating to the case or subsequent cases, the progress of the disease, the measures taken to prevent its spread and the cessation of infection in the area, as the Director of Health Services may require for purposes of compliance with the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

### CHAPTER VI.—SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR TRAFFIC FROM INDIA AND FROM OTHER FOREIGN PORTS

60. *Prohibition of the landing of passengers from foreign ports at places other than ports in Ceylon.*—No passengers shall be conveyed from any foreign port to any place in Ceylon which is not a port for the collection of customs.

61. *Vessel to have Bill of Health.*—No passengers or goods shall be conveyed to any place in Ceylon from any place in India or Burma in a vessel which is not in possession of a bill of health: Provided that the proper authority may exempt from this regulation steam ships plying a regular passenger service between Tuticorin and Colombo and between Dhanushkottai and Talaimannar.

(3184/11-8-1092.)  
(1906/10-4-1242.)

62. *Passengers to have Health Certificates.*—(1) No passenger from South India may land at any port in Ceylon unless provided with a health certificate which a passenger landing at Talaimannar shall obtain from the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp, and a passenger landing at Colombo shall obtain from the Ceylon Medical Officer, Tuticorin: Provided that any first or second class passenger from the port of Madras or the port of Cochin, and any servant accompanying such passenger, may, notwithstanding that such health certificate has not been obtained, land at the port of

(1220/5-11-127)



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Colombo; but every passenger or servant so landing shall comply with the requirements of these regulations as to vaccination and surveillance.

[18910/1-2-1930]

(2) The Medical Officer shall grant a health certificate authorizing the passenger to land in Ceylon—

(a) if such officer is satisfied that the passenger is healthy and has not been in contact with or exposed to infection from any case of plague, cholera, or smallpox;

(b) if the passenger—

(i) produces a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner of any country that the passenger has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the three years immediately preceding; or

(ii) bears scars of an attack of smallpox; or

(iii) subjects himself to vaccination; and

(c) if the passenger—

(i) holds a permit from the Chairman, Quarantine Committee, Colombo; or

(ii) is about to embark on board a ship at Colombo and produces proof of that fact to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer; or

[18145/13-4-1930.]

(iii) has satisfied the Medical Officer as to his usual place of residence in Ceylon and signed a declaration specifying such place of residence:

Provided that the Medical Officer may, before granting such health certificate vaccinate any passenger who produces a certificate of vaccination referred to in clause (1) or who bears scars of an attack of smallpox, in any case where the Medical Officer considers such vaccination to be desirable or necessary.

[1899/30-2-1930.]

A health certificate granted under this regulation shall be valid only if the passenger crosses over from South India on the day on which it is issued.

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(3) Every such certificate shall be subject to the conditions of surveillance, disinfection, disinsection, vaccination against smallpox, or inoculation against cholera, prescribed by the proper authority.

(4) Every such passenger shall sign an undertaking to carry out the aforesaid conditions and also the conditions of surveillance set out in Chapter V. of these regulations.

(5) Any passenger not provided with a quarantine permit or unable to satisfy the Medical Officer as to his place of residence in Ceylon may at the discretion of the Medical Officer be granted a health certificate to land on making a deposit of Rs. 50 when signing the undertaking.

(6) Every passenger shall—

- (a) answer truly any question that may be put to him by the Medical Officer, either orally or in writing;
- (b) make a true declaration where such declaration is required by this regulation; and
- (c) comply with the requirements of any of the conditions referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

(7) No person shall land in Ceylon under the authority of a health certificate obtained by means of a false declaration made to the Medical Officer at Mandapam or Talicorin.

[1945/12-4 1021.]

63. Every passenger to whom a health certificate is not granted under the foregoing regulation shall be detained for observation for five clear days at the quarantine camp (i.e., Mandapam or Tataparai in India).

64. (1) Servants accompanying passengers who are able to satisfy all quarantine conditions, may be permitted to enter Ceylon on the guarantee of their masters.



(2) Where, however, the servant is to be left alone in Ceylon after the departure of the master within fourteen days of his arrival in Ceylon, the servant may at the discretion of the Medical Officer be detained for observation.

[3906/10-4-1942.]

65. Steamer crews from India or Burma proceeding to join ships at Colombo may at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be passed through direct in special carriages to be taken to the quarantine station in Colombo.

66. All bedding and wearing apparel that have been used and dirty linen are liable to detention for purposes of disinfection.

67. *Landing of passengers and goods from foreign ports.*—(1) No person or goods coming in or brought from any foreign port shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of Ceylon or on any Island adjacent thereto, or on that portion of the western coast of Ceylon which lies between Colombo and southern limit of the Northern Province, or on any island adjacent to that portion of the western coast; provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken as prohibiting the landing of—

(a) persons or goods from the mail steamers at Talaimannar.

(b) goods at the ports of Jaffna, Kayts, Kankesan-turai, Point Pedro, Talaimannar and Valvettiturai from vessels which have received from the proper authority a licence in that behalf issued subject to the following conditions:—

[5295/10-3-1944.]

(i) The vessel and its cargo shall be disinfected and fumigated at such times and in such manner as the proper authority may direct.

(ii) No cargo shall be brought in such vessel from any port other than those specified in the licence; and no cargo of grain or other articles likely to convey plague, shall be discharged from the vessel if

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such cargo comes from a plague-infected local area or was taken on board at a plague-infected port.

- (iii) No passenger shall be carried in such vessel.
- (iv) The vessel shall not carry a larger crew than the maximum number stated in the licence; provided that the Port Health Officer may at his discretion make allowance for extra hands in charge of any livestock that may be carried as cargo.
- (v) No member of the crew shall disembark until special permission thereto has been granted by the Port Health Officer.
- (vi) Every person carried on board the vessel who has not in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, suffered from smallpox, shall possess a certificate of vaccination carried out within the three years next preceding.
- (vii) No person from the shore shall be allowed on board the vessel until special permission thereto has been given by the Port Health Officer.
- (viii) The bill of health of the vessel shall have been made out and granted not more than 48 hours prior to the departure of the vessel from the port of clearance.
- (ix) The licence shall be liable to be revoked upon conviction for any breach of any quarantine or Customs regulation on the part of the master or any member of the crew.

(2) Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by any Police or Customs Officer, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Principal Collector of Customs may direct.

[1913/11-9-2493.]

67A. The provisions of regulations 61 and 67 requiring a bill of health in respect of a vessel carrying goods shall not apply in the case of any cargo boats of the South Indian Railway plying a regular goods service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

68. *Liability of Master.*—It shall not be lawful for the master of a vessel or boat to convey to any place or port in Ceylon any passenger from Southern India who does not possess a health certificate as provided for in the foregoing regulation 62.

## CHAPTER XI A

*Landing of Human Corpses in Ceylon*[1905/10-12-  
1942.]

68A. No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon unless it has been—

- (a) embalmed and enclosed in a coffin of hard wood with a lead or zinc lining; or
- (b) packed in a coffin of hard wood with a hermetically sealed lead or zinc lining, within which there shall be suitable disinfectants such as chloride of lime or zinc sulphate mixed with sawdust, packed in such a manner that the disinfectants fill up all empty spaces within the coffin.

[1905/10-12-  
1942.]

68B. (1) No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon unless the person responsible for its landing produces to the Port Health Officer—

- (a) a certificate from the Health Authority of the place where the death occurred that the corpse has been properly embalmed, or packed as required by regulation 68A;
- (b) a certified copy of the certificate of registration of death issued by the registering authority of the place where the death occurred stating the date and the cause of the death; and
- (c) a certificate from the police authorities of the place where the death occurred, that the removal of the corpse from the place of death has been sanctioned by the said authorities.





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(2) No human corpse despatched from any port other than a British port shall be landed in any port in Ceylon, unless the person responsible for its landing—

- (a) produces to the Port Health Officer a certificate from the British Consul at the place from which such corpse has been despatched (if a Consul has been appointed at such place), that the coffin in which such corpse is encased contains only the body of the deceased; or
- (b) proves to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, (if a Consul has not been appointed at such place), that the coffin in which such corpse is encased contains only the body of the deceased.

68c. No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon where the cause of death was Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, Typhus or Yellow Fever.

[1903/18-12-1942.]

68d. The provisions of regulations 68a and 68b shall not apply to the landing of any human corpse in any port in Ceylon, where the death occurred in the high seas: Provided, however, that the Port Health Officer may, in his discretion, require that such corpse be disinfected in such manner as may be prescribed by him, before it is landed.

[1903/18-12-1942.]

CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL

69. An outward bill of health shall on the application of the master, owner, or agent of a vessel be issued by the Port Health Officer on payment of the prescribed fee.

69a. (1) The master of every vessel within the limits of a port shall cause all rats, found dead through any cause other than the fumigation of the vessel, or trapped in the vessel, to be delivered forthwith to the Port Health Officer.

[1956/13-10-1959.]

(2) All rats found dead in a vessel after it has been fumigated, shall be allowed to remain in such vessel until they are collected by the officer authorized thereto by the proper authority.

70. *Fees.*—Fees for quarantine, port health, and medical services at the rates set out in the Schedule to these regulations shall be paid by the master of the vessel or by the person for whom the service is performed.

71. *Repeal.*—Regulations Nos. 2 to 26 inclusive, and 90 to 112 inclusive, made under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, and published in Gazette No. 7,481 of August 28, 1925, are hereby repealed.

## SCHEDULE

## SANITARY DUES

(*I.e.*, Fees payable for Quarantine and Port Health Services)

## I.—MEDICAL VISIT AND INSPECTION OF VESSELS

A. The medical visit to vessels on arrival is made free at all ports in Ceylon between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. except at the undermentioned ports where the following day fees are charged:—

*Trincomelee*

	Rs.	c.
To Back Bay and Inner Harbour—per visit ..	1	25
To China Bay—per visit ..	2	00
To China Bay from April 1 to September 30, if the motor boat is not available—per visit ..	10	0
Beruwade—per visit ..	2	80
Negombo—per visit ..	1	25

*Jaffna*

When the vessel is more than 5 and less than 10 miles by sea from Jaffna—per visit ..	5	0
When the vessel is more than 10 miles by sea from Jaffna—per visit ..	10	0

*Batticaloa*

(1924/10-3-1934.) When the vessel is not more than 5 miles by sea from Batticaloa—per visit ..	3	0
When the vessel is more than 5 miles by sea from Batticaloa—per visit ..	6	0

*Note.*—The fees are payable to the Port Health Officer.

B. Night fees as under are charged for medical visits made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.:—

*Colombo*

	Rs.	c.
For vessels moored by the Signaller of the Watch at the Pilot Station, as having entered harbour between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.—per visit ..	20	0

(1930/22-12-1933.)

*Note.*—Of this fee Rs. 5 is credited to revenue and the balance of Rs. 15 is distributed equally among the Port Health Officers.

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## Ports other than Colombo

	Rs.	a.
When the Port Health Officer boards the vessel—		
Between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.—per visit	6	0
Between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.—per visit	10	00

At Jaffna if the vessel is more than 10 miles away by sea the minimum fee between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.—per visit .. 10 00 [1831/27-8-1937.]

At Jaffna an additional fee of Rs. 5 per visit is payable in every case where a launch or boat is not provided for the visit by the agent of the vessel, and the Port Health Officer uses a Government boat or launch manned by boatmen working overtime.

At Trincomalee an additional fee of Rs. 7.50 is charged for visits to China Bay from April 1 to September 30 if the motor boat is not available.

Note.—The fees are payable to the Port Health Officer.

## B.—USE OF HEAVY LAUNCH FOR DISINFECTATION OF SICK PERSONS, CONTACTS AND ARTICLES FOR DISINFECTION

### Colombo

	Rs.	a.
Inside harbour—per visit .. .. .	10	0
Outside Harbour—per visit .. .. .	20	0

Note.—The fees are payable to the Port Commission.

[1831/27-8-1937.]

Where the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch on any such visit, an additional fee of Rs. 10 is payable. Where the visit is made between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the Port Health Officer is entitled to the additional fee; in every other case the additional fee shall be credited to revenue.

## Ports other than Colombo

Rs. 1 per mile of the outward and return journey with a minimum fee of Rs. 6.

Note.—The fees are credited to Government revenue, but if the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch he may claim one quarter of the fee if the outward journey is started between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and a further quarter if the return journey is started between those hours.

## C.—STATION CHARGES FOR VESSELS UNDERGOING QUARANTINE MEASURES

	Rs.	a.
For each period of 12 hours or part thereof ..	5	0
Per guard for each period of 12 hours or part thereof ..	2	0

Note.—The fees are paid to revenue.

## 4.—DISINFECTATION

A. When carried out on board vessel, of cabins, quarters, bedding, personal baggage and clothing, and of persons, the actual cost is charged.



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## B. When carried out on shore,—

	Rs.	c.
(i) Persons and personal baggage .. ..	Free	
(ii) Steam disinfection of ships lines building, clothing, &c.—		
For each crate up to five .. ..	2	0
For each crate in excess of five .. ..	1	0

The Port Health Officer, Kankesanthurai, is entitled to a fee of Rs. 5 for disinfecting between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the crew and labourers working on a vessel in quarantine.

At Galle an overtime fee not exceeding Rs. 8-26 is charged in addition to the ordinary charges, for disinfection done between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., viz., Rs. 8-26 for the supervisor and Rs. 1 for each labourer employed up to a maximum of three.

C. Disinfection otherwise than by steam of unloaded cargo or merchandise including surface disinfection—the actual cost is charged.

[8528/13-10-1929.]

5.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX OR INOCULATION  
AGAINST CHOLERA OR TYPHOID

A. When enforced under the Galleon Quarantine Regulations there is no charge.

## B. When carried out on request,—

1st class passengers .. ..	Rs. 5 each person
2nd class passengers and ships officers .. ..	Rs. 3 each person
3rd class passengers and crew other than officers .. ..	Rs. 1 each person

Vaccination or Inoculation Certificates in respect of such vaccinations or inoculations are given free of charge.

[10,585/25-6-1954.]

The Port Health Officer or other Medical Officer carrying out such vaccination or inoculation shall credit the fee to revenue.

## 6.—CHARGES FOR SICK PERSONS

## A. Transport of sick to hospital:—

For hire of motor ambulance in Colombo:—

	Rs.	c.
(a) To General Hospital—per trip .. ..	10	0
(b) To Infectious Disease Hospital—per trip .. ..	15	0

Note.—The fee is paid to the Colombo Municipality which has the power to vary these rates.

## B. Hospital Fees.—At Government standard rates.

[1244/10-3-1944.]  
[10,179/11-3-1954.]

C. Fees to be paid to the Port Health Officer at Colombo or Galle, as the case may be, for medical aid rendered by him, on request in emergencies or urgent cases, to crew or passengers in vessels inside the Port of Colombo or the Port of Galle, as the case may be,—

	Day-time Fees. Rs. a.	Night-time Fees. Rs. a.
1. For the first examination of any patient in a vessel by such officer during any visit to the vessel:—		
(a) if that patient is the only patient examined, or is the first of a number of patients examined, during that visit .. ..	12 50	25 0
(b) if clause (a) of this paragraph does not apply to that patient .. ..	10 0	17 50

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	Day-time Fees.	Night-time Fees.
	Rs. c.	Ls. s.
2. For each examination, subsequent to the first examination, of any patient in a vessel by such officer ..	10 0	17 60

D. Fees to be paid to the Port Health Officer, at Colombo or Galle, as the case may be, for medical aid rendered by him, on request in emergency or urgent cases, to crew or passengers in vessels outside the Port of Colombo or the Port of Galle, as the case may be, -

[1934/10-3-1944.]  
[10,379/1-3-1935.]

	Day-time Fees.	Night-time Fees.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1. For the first examination of any patient in a vessel by such officer during any visit to the vessel—		
(a) if that patient is the only patient examined, or is the first of a number of patients examined, during that visit ..	15 0	70 0
(b) if clause (a) of this paragraph does not apply to that patient ..	40 0	65 0
2. For each examination, subsequent to the first examination, of any patient in a vessel by such officer ..	40 0	55 0

*Note.*—Out of the sum paid as fees to such officer for medical aid rendered on any occasion to crew or passengers in any vessel, twenty rupees shall be credited to revenue (Head 11, Sub-head 1, Item 5, Other Collections) as the charge for the use of a launch by such officer for the purpose of proceeding to and returning from that vessel on that occasion.

## 2.—OBSERVATION IN QUARANTINE STATIONS OR ELSEWHERE

### A. Colombo Breakwater Quarantine Depot—

(i) Housing of crews, per head per diem ..	Rs. c. 0 75
(ii) Daily medical inspection, 50 cents per diem for each person subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 6 and a maximum of Rs. 30 per diem.	
(iii) Diets at contractor's rates.	

*Note.*—Fees under (i) and (ii) are credited to revenue.

### B. Bagamua Quarantine Camp—Diets at contractor's rates.

### C. Contact Lines of Infectious Diseases Hospital, Angoda—No charge.

### D. Mandapam Camp (South India) :—

(i) Charges for use of Resthouse No. 1, which is provided with linen, furniture, water and lighting—

	Rs. c.
(a) For each person for the use of a bed for a period of 24 hours or less ..	1 60
(b) For each additional member of the family for a period of 24 hours or less ..	0 60

[1903/18-12  
1942.]

*Note.*—There are two beds in this resthouse. Not more than four persons in all could be accommodated at a time.



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(ii) Use of each of the other resthouses including furniture, water and lighting—

	Rs.	a.
(a) For a period of 48 hours or less .. ..	2	0
(b) Each additional 24 hours or part thereof .. ..	1	0
(c) Full quarantine period of 6 days .. ..	5	0

[8667/12-1-1949.]

(iii) Use of Circuit Bungalow—

(a) For each person of the age of 12 years or over	For a period not exceeding 6 hours ..	1	0
	For a period exceeding 6 hours and not exceeding 24 hours ..	2	0
	For each additional period of 6 hours or part thereof beyond the period of 24 hours ..	0	50
(b) For each person over 3 years of age and under 12 years	For a period not exceeding 6 hours ..	0	00
	For period exceeding 6 hours and not exceeding 24 hours ..	1	0
	For each additional period of 6 hours or part thereof beyond the period of 24 hours ..	0	25
(c) Infants of the age of 3 years or under			Free

[9244/10-3-1944.]

(iv) Diets at contractor's rates.

[1831/22-12-1939.]

*Note.*—Fees under (i), (ii) and (iii) are credited to revenue.

[5402/7-12-1945.]

E. Tatopuram Camp (South India) :—

(i) Housing, medical attendance and other expenses for each passenger—		
For the quarantine period of 6 days	12 Annas	
For each additional day or outstanding part of a day beyond the quarantine period of 6 days	2 Annas	
(ii) Special diet or two meals per diem with fish or mutton for each passenger .. ..	18 Annas	
(iii) Ordinary diet or two meals per diem for each passenger .. ..	12 Annas	
(iv) Use of each resthouse including water and lighting for full period of quarantine (in addition to the usual charge at (5) ) .. ..	2 rupees	
(v) Use of each resthouse, including water and lighting, for each day or part thereof beyond the full quarantine period (in addition to the usual charges at (5)) .. ..	3 Annas	

[5715/22-10-1943.]

*Note.*—(1) No charge is made for infants in arms for housing and medical attendance. Infants are not supplied with diets.

(2) The resthouses are not furnished. Passengers have to use their own bedding and linen.

(3) These fees are credited to the Accommodation Fund, which is maintained for the purpose of meeting housing and quarantine expenses and the cost of meals and other expenses incurred in catering. The above diet does not include morning and evening tea which may be purchased from the boutiques there if required.



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## V.—TOLLERIN (South India):—

[1913/7-12-1946.]

Fee for medical examination, vaccination and other expenses in respect of each passenger who has not been placed in quarantine. Rs. 2

## 8.—DISINFESTATION OF VESSELS

For each Clayton Gas Machine used for the disinfection of a vessel—

Rs. 6. [1831/27-8-1937.]

Where the Machine is used during ordinary working hours, for each hour or part thereof ..

20 0

Where the Machine is used after ordinary working hours, for each hour or part thereof, in addition to the above charges ..

5 0

The period during which a Machine is in use shall be deemed to commence one hour before the Machine is moored alongside the vessel and to end one hour after the Machine has left the vessel.

Ordinary working hours are as follows:—

On Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

On other week days: 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

For moving the hose during the fumigation of any vessel, for each move ..

15 0

For supervision of the fumigation of each vessel and issue of Disinfection Certificate .. No charges

For inspection of vessels in connection with the issue of Disinfection Exemption Certificate: for each vessel—

up to 300 tons nett ..	7 50
over 300 and up to 1,000 tons nett ..	15 0
over 1,000 and up to 3,000 tons nett ..	30 0
over 3,000 and up to 10,000 tons nett ..	45 0
over 10,000 tons nett ..	80 0

For any work done by the Inspector of Fumigation between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., on overtime fee shall be payable at the rate of 1/10th of a day's pay for each hour of such work, a day's pay for this purpose being reckoned as 1/25th of the monthly salary of that Inspector.

## 8A. FUMIGATION OF MERCHANDISE ARRIVING FROM INFECTED PORTS

[1925/23-12-1936.]

Charges for fumigation of—

[110,583/2-10-1936.]

- (1) Paddy or rice per bag 2½ cents.
  - (2) Gunion in bales per bale 1 cent.
  - (3) Other merchandise per bundle, bag, basket, case or cart, 2 cents.
- Where the total charge includes the fraction of a cent, such fraction shall be reckoned as one cent.

[102/14-11-1931.]

For any work done in connection with the opening up of lighters for ventilation, or the testing and releasing of lighters, between 6 p.m. on any day and 7 a.m. on the following day, an overtime charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part thereof, shall be payable.

[1415/9-12-1936.]

Where any lighter is left unattended at the fumigation moorings from 5 p.m. on any day for release after 7 a.m. on the following day, an overtime charge shall be payable.

Note.—These charges are credited to general revenue.

# QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

[1943/3-3-1944.]

## 8a.—CHARGES FOR FUMIGATION OF VESSELS WITH HYDROGEN CYANIDE.

- |                                                                                                                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Cost of the Hydrogen Cyanide used, plus 25 per cent. of such cost, plus the amount of the Customs duty on such hydrogen cyanide. | Rs. a- |
| (b) Wages of staff, transport and supervision charges                                                                                | 75 0   |
| Use of equipment                                                                                                                     | Free   |

All fumigation work will be done between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. only. The vessel must be prepared for fumigation by the ship's staff in the manner directed by the Chief Fumigation Inspector.

Note.—These charges are credited to General Revenue.

[1943/10-12-1943.]

## 8b.—CHARGES FOR FUMIGATION OF EMPTY LIGHTERS CONTAINING COTTON SEEDS IMPORTED FROM PLAGUE INFESTED COUNTRIES.

- |                                                    |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| For fumigating each empty lighter—                 | Rs. c. |
| of a cubic capacity not exceeding 2,000 cubic feet | 10 50  |
| of a cubic capacity exceeding 2,000 cubic feet     | 14 0   |
- Ordinary working hours for the fumigation of such empty lighters are 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days.

For any work done in connection with the opening up of lighters for ventilation, or the testing and rehousing of lighters, between 6 p.m. on any day and 7 a.m. on the following day, an overtime charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part thereof, shall be payable.

Where any lighter is left unattended at the fumigation meetings from 6 p.m. on any day for release after 7 a.m. on the following day, no overtime charge shall be payable.

Note.—These charges are credited to revenue.

## 9.—BILLS OF HEALTH.

[1943/23-12-1943.]

### A.—For issuing an outward Bill of Health—

- |                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. | 10 50 |
| between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. | 21 00 |

[1943/10-12-1943.]

B. For vessels paying the consolidated rate one Bill of Health is issued free by day only. If the Bill of Health is issued between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fee of Rs. 10.50 has to be paid for each Bill of Health, although the consolidated rate has also been paid.

### C. Bills of Health are issued free to the following vessels:—

- British warships and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (British) oil tankers;
- Foreign warships and foreign naval oil tankers;
- Vessels chartered by British foreign Governments.

Notes.—(a) The fee is credited to revenue; (b) the Port Health Officer, Galle, is entitled to a fee of Rs. 5.25 for certifying to the absence of French and German Consuls at the Port of Galle to verify Bills of Health.

## 10.—EXAMINATION OF WATER-BOATS (REGULATION 53)

For the quarterly examination of water boats and issue of certificates, Rs. 6 per water boat, per annum, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 21 per annum in respect of any one owner.

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### 11.—BOARDING SHIPS OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR, COLOMBO AND GALLE

[1910/22-12-1933.]

A. The fee payable for a medical visit to a ship outside the harbour in order to grant pratique or authority to land sick or injured persons, stowaways, or persons overcarried from other ports, Rs. 75.

In Colombo the fee is credited to revenue unless the Port Health Officer boards the vessel between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case he is entitled to half.

[1923/18-12-1943.]

At Galle the Port Health Officer is entitled to Rs. 50 out of the fee, and the balance of Rs. 25 is credited to revenue.

B. For examination and issue of certificates to passengers who embark on vessels which do not enter the Colombo harbour but are within the Port limits—

	Rs. c.
For each person up to 10	5 0
For each person beyond 10	2 50

The fee includes any necessary vaccination or inoculation.

The fee is credited to revenue unless the Port Health Officer examines the persons between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case he is entitled to half.

### 12.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPSES

For the inspection of a dead body on board a vessel by the Port Health Officer, Rs. 21.

Note.—In Colombo the fee is paid to revenue except when the inspection takes place between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case the Port Health Officer is entitled to half. Elsewhere the fee is paid to the Port Health Officer.

## REGULATIONS

1. Where by virtue of any regulations in force under the Ordinance, the proper authority in any area is a Municipal or local authority, or an officer or person other than the Director of Health Services, such proper authority shall, in all matters relating to the enforcement and execution of the regulations, carry out all such orders as may be issued by the Director of Health Services.

[1320/27-2-1936.]

2. In any case where the proper authority is a Municipal or local authority, the Director of Health Services shall not issue any order under regulation 1 without obtaining the prior approval of the Minister.

[1924/28-2-1937.]

[1973/24-2-1947.]



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THE QUARANTINE (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS, 1940

PART I

[1940/1-4-1940.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1940.

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

"aerodrome" means any definite and limited ground or water area intended to be used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto.

"anti-malarial aerodrome" means a sanitary aerodrome which fulfils the following conditions:—

(a) is situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited centre;

(b) is provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;

(c) is provided with mosquito-proof dwellings for the crews of aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome;

(d) is provided with a mosquito-proof dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalized when necessary.

"competent authority" means the persons for the time being present at and in effective control of the administration of an aerodrome.

"crew" includes any person having duties on board in connection with the flying or the safety of the flight of the aircraft, or employed on board in any way in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or the cargo.

"customs aerodrome" has the same meaning as in the Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations, 1938.