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Revoked by S.I. 1964 No 19

GUERNSEY

ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

1953 No. 86

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (VESSELS) (GUERNSEY) ORDER, 1953

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Made 4th August, 1953.
Coming into Operation 1st October, 1953.

The States Board of Health, in consultation with the States Board of Administration and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by section two of the Public Health (Vessels and Aircraft) (Guernsey) Law, 1950, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order.

PART I. - INTRODUCTORY

Short Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Public Health (Vessels) (Guernsey) Order, 1953, and shall come into operation on 1st October, 1953.

Interpretation

- 2.- (1) The Interpretation (Guernsey) Law, 1948, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an enactment.
- (2) In this Order unless the context otherwise requires -

"additional measures" means such of the additional measures specified in the Third Schedule to this order with respect to the quarantinable diseases as are appropriate;

"approved port" means a port approved by the Minister of Health in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations for the issue of Deratting Exemption Certificates only;

"arrival" in relation to a ship, means arrival in the Island of a ship which has not during its voyage or since it last called at a port outside the Island, as the case may be, been subjected elsewhere in the Island to measures provided for in this Order or any corresponding Order or Regulations in force in the United Kingdom apart from any measures which may have been applied there to any person, baggage or cargo landing from the ship, and "arrives" shall be construed accordingly;

"authorised officer" means the Medical Officer of Health, or any other officer authorised by the Board to enforce and execute any part of this order;

"the Board" means the States Board of Health;

"customs officer" means a States Customs Officer duly appointed by and acting under the authority and direction of the States Board of Administration;

"day" means a period of twenty-four hours;

"Deratting Certificate" means a certificate issued in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations;

"Deratting Exemption Certificate" means a certificate issued in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations;

"designated approved port" means an approved port designated by the Minister of Health in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations for the issue of both Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates;

"excepted port" means a foreign port situated on the European coast of France, the coast of Belgium or Holland, or that part of the coast of Germany which is between the frontier with Holland and the River Elbe, including the east bank of that river between the entrance to the Kiel Canal and Hamburg inclusive and any place within the Kiel Canal;

"foreign port" means a port or other coastal place situated elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland.

"immigration officer" means any person appointed by the States Board of Administration to act as an immigration officer;

"infected area" means a port or other area included in the list kept by the medical officer pursuant to section 3, and references to an area infected with a specified disease shall be construed accordingly;

"infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease, or who is considered by the medical officer to be infected with such a disease;

"infected ship" means -

- (a) a ship which has on board on arrival a case of human plague, cholera, yellow fever or smallpox; or
- (b) a ship on which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival; or
- (c) a ship which has had on board during its voyage -
 - (i) a case of human plague developed by the person more than six days after his embarkation; or
 - (ii) a case of cholera within five days before arrival; or
 - (iii) a case of yellow fever or smallpox;

and which has not before arrival been subjected in respect of such case to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in this order;

"infectious disease" means a quarantinable disease or any other infectious or contagious disease other than venereal disease or tuberculosis;

"International Sanitary Regulations" means the International Sanitary Regulations (W.H.O. Regulations No. 2) adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on the 25th May, 1951;

"the Island" includes the Islands of Alderney, Herm and Jethou;

"medical officer" means the States Medical Officer of Health or any other registered medical practitioner appointed by the Board for the purposes of this order;

"mooring station" means a place, situated within the coastal waters of the Island which is specified by the Board, with the consent of the States Board of Administration and the harbour master, for the mooring of ships for medical inspection so that they do not come into contact with other ships or the shore;

"quarantinable disease" means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever;

"relapsing fever" means louse-borne relapsing fever;

"suspect" means a person (not being an infected person) who is considered by the medical officer to have been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and to be capable of spreading the disease;

"suspected ship" means -

- (a) a ship which, not having on board on arrival a case of human plague, has had on board during the voyage a case of that disease developed by the person within six days of his embarkation; or
- (b) a ship on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality among rodents, the cause of which is unknown on arrival; or
- (c) a ship which has had on board during the voyage a case of cholera more than five days before arrival; or
- (d) a ship which left within six days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever;

Provided that a ship to which the foregoing paragraph (a) or (c) applies shall not be deemed to be a suspected ship if in respect of such case of human plague or cholera, as the case may be, the ship has before arrival been subjected to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in this order;

"typhus" means louse-borne typhus;

"valid", in relation to a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued for a ship, means issued not more than six months before the production of the Certificate to any medical officer, or, if the ship is proceeding to an approved port or a designated approved port, not more than seven months before such production.

- (3) A ship shall not be deemed to have been in an infected area if, without having itself been in contact with the shore, it has landed there only mail, passengers and baggage, or has taken on board there only mail, fuel, water or stores or passengers with or without baggage who have not themselves been in contact either with the shore or with any person from the shore.

List of infected areas

- 3.- (1) The medical officer shall from time to time prepare and keep up-to-date a list of ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a quarantinable disease or which may serve other places

or areas so infected or believed to be so infected, including areas which have been delineated as yellow fever endemic zones by the World Health Organisation pursuant to the International Sanitary Regulations.

- (2) The medical officer shall supply copies of every such list and any amendment thereof to the pilots and customs officers employed in the Island.
- (3) In preparing and amending the said list, the medical officer shall take into account all information sent to him from time to time by the Minister of Health.

Inspection of ships

- 4.- (1) The medical officer may, for the purposes of this order, inspect any ship on arrival or already in the Island.
- (2) The medical officer shall inspect on arrival any ship in respect of which the master has sent to the Board a message or notification under section 10, or any ship already in the Island when he has reasonable grounds for believing that there is on board a case or suspected case of infectious disease.
5. Any authorised officer may require a ship on arrival or already in the Island to be brought to, and if necessary moored or anchored at, some safe and convenient place for the purpose of medical inspection.

Examination, etc., of persons on ships

6. (1) The medical officer may, and if so requested by the master or required by the Board shall, examine any person on board a ship on arrival or already in the Island, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that -
 - (a) the person is suffering from an infectious disease;
 - (b) the person has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease;
 - (c) the person is verminous.
- (2) The medical officer may -
 - (a) detain any such person for such examination either upon the ship or at some place on shore appointed for the purpose;
 - (b) require any person so examined to be disinfected, and his clothing and other articles belonging to him to be disinfected and, where necessary, disinfected;
 - (c) except as provided in section 26, prohibit any person so examined from leaving the ship, or permit him to leave it on such conditions and subject to the taking of such measures, pursuant to this order as the medical officer considers reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection;
 - (d) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of insects or vermin.

- (3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the use of a ship for the isolation of a person who is suffering from, or has been exposed to infection from, an infectious disease unless such isolation can be effected without delaying or unduly interfering with the movements of the ship.

Powers in respect of certain persons on ships

7. Where there is, or the medical officer suspects that there is, on board a ship on arrival or already in the Island a person suffering from an infectious disease or tuberculosis, the medical officer may -
- (a) in the case of an infectious disease, cause such person to be removed from the ship and isolated or sent to a hospital or to some other suitable place approved for that purpose by the Board, as may be appropriate; or, except as provided in section 26, the medical officer may, by notice in writing to the master, prohibit the removal of the person or his disembarking from the ship without the consent in writing of the medical officer;
 - (b) in the case of tuberculosis, if the person disembarks, send information to that effect to the medical officer of health for the area in which the intended destination of the person is situated.

Supply of information, etc., by masters

8. The master of a ship on arrival or already in the Island shall -
- (a) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board, which may be put to him by a customs officer or an authorised officer visiting the ship, and furnish any such officer with all such information and assistance as he may reasonably require for the purposes of this order;
 - (b) notify immediately to the medical officer any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship, the presence of dead rodents on the ship, or mortality or sickness among rodents on the ship;
 - (c) comply with this order, and with any directions or requirements of an authorised officer given or made for the purpose of this order.

Radio permission to enter district

9. The medical officer may, when he is satisfied by information received by radio from a ship from a foreign port before arrival in the Island, or by any other information, that the arrival of the ship will not result in or contribute towards the spread of infectious disease, transmit to the master by radio permission, for the purposes of this order, for the ship to proceed direct to its intended place of mooring, discharge or loading.

Notification of infectious disease, etc., on board

- 10.- (1) When there is on board a ship before arrival a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who has symptoms which may indicate the presence of infectious disease, or when there are on board a ship before arrival any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, the master shall -
- (a) if the ship is equipped with a suitable radio transmitting apparatus, send before arrival, either directly to the Board or through an agent approved by them, a radio message complying with paragraph (2) of this order; ~~Section~~
 - (b) if the ship is not so equipped, notify the Board, whenever practicable before arrival and otherwise immediately on arrival, of the presence on board of such infectious disease, symptoms or other similar circumstances.
- (2) Any radio message sent for the purposes of this section shall -
- (a) embody such of the items of information specified in the First Schedule to this order as are applicable;
 - (b) be sent so as to reach the Board not more than twelve hours, and whenever practicable not less than four hours, before the expected arrival of the ship;
 - (c) if it is in code, conform with the section relating to standard quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

Signals

- 11.- (1) The master of a ship due to arrive in the Island, which has on board or has had on board during its current voyage and within the last four weeks before arrival a case or suspected case of infectious disease, or on which there are any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, shall, when the ship comes, whether by day or night, within the coastal waters of the Island, show or give the following signals:-
- (a) the international three-flag signal LIM flown at the masthead or where it can best be seen from the shore; and
 - (b) between sunset and sunrise, either -
 - (i) the signal LIM flashed in the Morse code by lamp; or
 - (ii) a signal consisting of a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, shown at the peak or where the signal can best be seen from the shore.
- (2) The master of a ship to which paragraph (1) of this requirement does not apply shall, if the ship is due to arrive in the Island from a foreign port and is not engaged in regular packet-boat or excursion traffic with a port in France, Belgium or Holland, show or give the following signals when the ship comes, whether by day or night, within the coastal waters of the Island:-
- (a) the international flag signal Q flown at the masthead or where it can best be seen from the shore; and

- (b) between sunset and sunrise, either -
- (i) the signal Q flashed in the Morse code by lamp, or
 - (ii) a signal consisting of a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, shown at the peak or where the signal can best be seen from the shore.
- (3) The signal required by sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) or (2) of this section shall continue to be shown until the ship is free from control under this order.
- (4) A signal flashed in the Morse code or given by fixed lights pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) or (2) of this order shall continue to be flashed at frequent intervals or shown, as the case may be, between sunset and sunrise until the customs officer or the medical officer has boarded the ship.

Maritime Declaration of Health

- 12.- (1) On arrival of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port other than an excepted port, the master shall complete a Maritime Declaration of Health in the form specified in the Second Schedule to this order. The Declaration shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried:

Provided that the Board may from time to time, by notice published in the Gazette Officielle, extend, for the period specified in the notice, the application of this paragraph to ships arriving from any excepted port, if it is satisfied that such extension is necessary in the interests of public health.

- (2) The master shall deliver the Declaration to the customs officer or authorised officer, whoever first boards the ship, who shall forward it to the Board.
 - (3) If the customs officer has detained the ship pursuant to this order and he requires a copy of the Declaration, the Board shall furnish him with such copy.
13. If, within four weeks after the master of a ship has delivered a Maritime Declaration of Health pursuant to section 12 or a corresponding provision in force in the United Kingdom, Scotland or Northern Ireland, the ship arrives in the Island, the master shall report to the customs officer or authorised officer, whoever first boards the ship, any case or suspected case of infectious disease which has occurred on board since the Declaration was delivered and which has not already been reported.

Restriction on boarding or leaving ships

- 14.- (1) On arrival of a ship from any foreign port or from any infected area which is not a foreign port, no person other than a pilot, a customs officer, an immigration officer or an authorised officer shall, without the permission of the medical officer, board or leave the ship until it is free from control under this order, and the master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with this provision.
- (2) Before granting permission to a person to leave the ship, the medical officer may require him to state his name and his intended destination and address, and to give any other information which the medical officer may reasonably think necessary for transmission to the medical officer of health for the area in which the intended destination of the person is situated.

- (3) If such a person cannot state his intended destination and address or arrives, within a period not exceeding fourteen days after landing to be specified to him by the medical officer, at an address other than that which he has so stated, he shall immediately after his arrival forward particulars of his actual destination and address to the medical officer.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates

- 15.- (1) If the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce to the medical officer a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate in respect of the ship, the medical officer shall -
- (a) require the ship to be inspected to ascertain whether it is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible; or
 - (b) direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest designated approved port convenient to the ship for deratting.
- (2) Before the medical officer directs under this section that a ship shall proceed to another port, he shall consult with a customs officer.

Ships to be taken to mooring stations or other mooring places, and detention of ships

- 16.- (1) On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, or any other ship on which there has been during its current voyage and within the last four weeks before arrival a case of a quarantinable disease in respect of which the ship has not outside the Island been subjected to measures equivalent to those provided for in this order, the master shall take it to a mooring station unless an authorised officer otherwise allows or directs.
- (2) Where the medical officer has reason to believe that a ship on arrival may be one to which paragraph (1) of this section applies, he may direct the master to take it to a mooring station or to such other place as he considers desirable.
17. The medical officer may direct that any ship from a foreign port shall on arrival be taken to a mooring station for medical inspection. If a customs officer is the first officer to board the ship, the medical officer may give a notice in writing of such direction to the customs officer who shall deliver the notice to the master.
18. Where on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port it appears to a customs officer, from answers to questions in the Maritime Declaration of Health or otherwise, that the ship -
- (a) has during its voyage been in an infected area; or
 - (b) is one to which paragraph (1) of section 16 applies;
- he shall direct the master to take it to a mooring station for detention there unless an authorised officer otherwise allows or directs.
19. If after arrival of a ship a case of a quarantinable disease occurs on board or plague-infected rodents are discovered or suspected on board, the medical officer may direct the master of the ship to take it to a mooring station.

20. A ship which has been taken to a mooring station or directed there by the medical officer, shall remain there until it has been inspected by the medical officer.
21. A medical officer may detain, or give notice in writing to a customs officer to detain any ship for medical inspection at its place of mooring (not being a mooring station) or at its place of discharge or loading.
22. The detention of a ship by a customs officer under this order shall cease as soon as the ship has been inspected by the medical officer or, if such inspection has not commenced within twelve hours after the ship has been so detained, on the expiration of that period:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the power of the medical officer to continue the detention of a ship in accordance with section 23.

- 23.- (1) The medical officer shall inspect any ship and the persons on board as soon as possible after it has been taken or directed to a mooring station or after it has been detained under this order.
- (2) If the ship is one to which the medical officer is required by this order to apply any further measure, or if after such inspection he considers it necessary to apply any further measure permitted by this order, he may detain the ship at the mooring station or at such other place as he considers desirable, or continue the detention, as the case may be, if such detention or continued detention is necessary for the application of such further measure.
24. The medical officer may require the master of a ship which has been taken or directed to a mooring station or detained because plague-infected rodents have been discovered or suspected on board to take all practicable measures to prevent escape of rodents from the ship.

Persons from infected areas

25. On arrival of a ship, the medical officer may place under surveillance any person disembarking therefrom, who has come from an infected area, other than an area infected with yellow fever, within the appropriate period specified in paragraph 1 (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) of section 30.

Removal of infected persons from ships when required by master

26. The medical officer shall, if so required by the master of a ship on arrival, cause any infected person to be removed from the ship.

Additional measures

27. Without prejudice to any other provision in this order, the additional measures shall be applicable on the arrival of -
- (a) any infected ship or suspected ship;
 - (b) any ship on which there is a case of typhus or relapsing fever;
 - (c) any ship which has during its voyage been in an area infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever;
 - (d) any suspect for smallpox on a ship other than an infected ship;

- (e) any person on any ship who has come from an area infected with typhus or relapsing fever;
- (f) any other ship or any person on board, when on arrival of the ship, and notwithstanding that measures equivalent to the additional measures have been applied to the ship or person at a previous port during its voyage, the medical officer is satisfied that there is on board or has been on board since such previous application an infected person or suspect and that it is necessary again to apply any such measure, or the medical officer has evidence that such previous application was not substantially effective.

PART IV - OUTGOING SHIPS

Examination, etc., of persons proposing to embark

28. Where a ship is due to depart from the Island for a destination, whether final or intermediate, outside the Island, the medical officer -
- (a) may examine any person who proposes to embark thereon if he has reasonable grounds for believing him to be suffering from a quarantinable disease, and, if after examination the medical officer is of opinion that he shows symptoms of such a disease, shall prohibit his embarkation;
 - (b) shall prohibit any suspect from embarking thereon:

Provided that, in the case of smallpox, a person shall not be prohibited from embarking if he satisfies the medical officer that he is sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox;
 - (c) shall notify the master of any person embarking or proposing to continue his voyage thereon who, in the opinion of the medical officer, should be placed under surveillance.

PART V - MISCELLANEOUS

Compliance with directions, etc., under the regulations

29. Every person to whom this order applies shall comply with every direction, requirement or condition given, made or imposed by an authorised officer pursuant to this order, and shall furnish all such information as any such officer or a customs officer may reasonably require (including information as to his name, destination, and address to which he is going on leaving a ship); and every person who has for the time being the custody or charge of a child or other person who is under disability shall comply with any direction, requirement or condition so given, made or imposed, and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid, in respect of such child or other person.

Surveillance

- 30.- (1) Where this order permits a medical officer to place a person under surveillance, the period of such surveillance shall not exceed such of the following periods as may be appropriate:-
- (a) in respect of plague, six days;
 - (b) in respect of cholera, five days;

- (c) in respect of yellow fever, six days;
 - (d) in respect of smallpox, fourteen days;
 - (e) in respect of typhus, fourteen days;
 - (f) in respect of relapsing fever, eight days.
- (2) When a person has been so placed under surveillance for plague, cholera or smallpox pursuant to section 25 by reason of his having come from an infected area, the period shall be reckoned from the date of his leaving the infected area.
- (3) When a person has been so placed under surveillance pursuant to the additional measures, the period shall be reckoned in the manner therein specified.
31. Every person who is placed under surveillance pursuant to this order shall -
- (a) give facilities for any medical examination required by the medical officer during the period of surveillance;
 - (b) furnish all such information as the medical officer may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining the person's state of health;
 - (c) forthwith upon arrival during the period of surveillance at any address other than the one stated as his intended destination when placed under surveillance send particulars of that address to the medical officer;
 - (d) if so instructed by the medical officer, report during the period of surveillance to that officer at such intervals as he may require:

Charges for services

- 32.- (1) Where the master of a ship in a district is required by or pursuant to this order to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the Board may itself at the request of the master, and, if it thinks fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master.
- (2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the Board shall be such reasonable sum as represents the actual or estimated cost to be incurred in undertaking the work excluding any charge or claim in respect of profit, so however that it shall not exceed the sum of fifty pounds unless notice of the proposed charge has been given to the master before the work is undertaken.
- (3) Where under this section the Board causes any requirement to be complied with at the cost of the master, it may, if it thinks fit require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited before the work is undertaken.
- (4) Where, pursuant to this order, any measures have been taken with regard to a ship, the Board or the medical officer shall, on request by the master, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures and the reasons why they were taken.
- (5) Where, pursuant to this order, any measures have been taken with regard to any person or to any articles in his possession, the medical officer shall, on request by such person, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

Recovery of charges

33. Every charge authorised by section 32 shall be recoverable as a civil debt.

Expenses of health authorities

34. Subject to the provisions of section 32 any expenses incurred by the Board in the enforcement and execution of this order shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expenses incurred in the execution and discharge of its existing powers and duties.

Saving for mails

35. Except to the extent permitted by Part II-C of the Third Schedule to this order with respect to fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables and beverages, nothing in this order shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction any article forming part of any mail conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster General, or of the postal administration of any other Government, or shall prejudicially affect the receipt on board and delivery in due course at the place of destination of any such mail in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts, 1908 to 1940, or any amendment thereof.

Saving for ships unwilling to comply with regulations

- 36.- (1) The master of a ship on arrival or already in the Island, who is unwilling to comply with or submit to any provision of or requirement made under this order which may be applicable, shall so notify the medical officer. The medical officer may then require the master to remove the ship immediately from the Island.
- (2) If before leaving the district the master wishes to discharge cargo or disembark passengers or to take on board fuel, water or stores, the medical officer shall permit him to do so but may impose such conditions pursuant to this order as the medical officer considers necessary.
- (3) When the medical officer has so required the removal of a ship from the Island it shall not during its voyage call at any other of the Islands to which this Order applies.

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(Signed) COLIN J. MCCATHIE.

For and on behalf of
STATES OF GUERNSEY BOARD OF HEALTH.

4th August, 1953.

FIRST SCHEDULE

RADIO MESSAGES - ITEMS OF INFORMATION

Item I.

The following is an International Quarantine Message from (name ship) of (name port) which expects to arrive (date and time).

Item II.

My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were (name ports).

Item III.

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

Item IV.

I have no other case of sickness on board.
I have (number) other cases of sickness on board.

Item V.

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

Item VI.

I have a ship's surgeon on board.
I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII.

I do not wish to disembark any sick.
I wish to disembark (number) sick, suffering from (name disease(s)).

Item VIII.

My crew consists of (number) and I have no passengers on board.
My crew consists of (number) and I have (number) passengers.

Item IX.

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.
I propose to disembark (number) passengers of (state class).

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SECOND SCHEDULE

Maritime Declaration of Health

Port of Arrival..... Date.....

Name of Ship.....From..... To.....

Nationality of Ship.....Master's Name

Net Registered Tonnage.....

Deratting Certificate } issued at.....Dated.....
Deratting Exemption Certificate }

No. of) Cabin.....No. of crew.....
Passengers) Deck.....

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

.....
.....

Table with 2 columns: Question and Answer Yes or No. Contains 6 numbered questions about disease on board.

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this Declaration of Health are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed..... (Master)

Countersigned..... (Ship's Surgeon)

Date.....

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

THIRD SCHEDULE

Additional measures with respect to the quarantinable diseases

PART I - PLAGUE

A. Infected ships and suspected ships

- (1) The medical officer may -
 - (a) require any suspect on board to be disinfected and place him under surveillance, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;
 - (b) require the disinfecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.
- (2) If there is rodent plague on board, the medical officer shall require the ship to be deratted in a manner to be determined by him, but without prejudice to the generality of this requirement the following special provisions shall apply to any such deratting:-
 - (a) the deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied;
 - (b) one or more preliminary derattings of a ship with the cargo in situ, or during its unloading, may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents;
 - (c) if the complete destruction of rodents cannot be secured because only part of the cargo is due to be unloaded, a ship shall not be prevented from unloading that part, but the medical officer may apply any measure which he considers necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

B. Ships which have been in infected areas

- (3) The medical officer may -
 - (a) place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the ship from the infected area;
 - (b) require the destruction of rodents on the ship if he considers the circumstances so exceptional as to justify such a requirement, but he shall communicate in writing to the master of the ship his reasons for the requirement.

PART II - CHOLERA

A. Infected ships and suspected ships

- (1) The medical officer may -
 - (a) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;
 - (b) require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated;

(c) require the disinfection and removal of any water on board which he considers to be contaminated, and the disinfection of the containers which have held such water.

- (2) The medical officer shall prohibit the discharge or unloading from the ship of human dejecta, bilge water and any other waste matter or water, which may be contaminated and has not been disinfected.

B. Ships which have been in infected areas

- (3) The medical officer may place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the ship from the infected area.

C. Infected ships, suspected ships, and ships which have been in infected areas

- (4) In addition to any measure permitted or required by the preceding provisions in this Part, the medical officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove from the ship, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be eaten uncooked, or beverages, not forming part of cargo in a hold of the ship, which he considers to be contaminated, and, if any such food or beverage is so removed, he shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the customs officer.
- (5) If any of the said food or beverage forms part of cargo in a hold of the ship and is so contaminated, the medical officer for the district in which such cargo is due to be discharged shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the customs officer.

PART III - YELLOW FEVER

Infected ships, suspected ships, and ships which have been in infected areas

The medical officer may require the ship to be disinfected for the destruction of vectors of yellow fever which may be on board.

PART IV - SMALLPOX

A. Infected ships

- (1) The medical officer shall offer vaccination to any person on board who he considers is not sufficiently protected against smallpox.
- (2) The medical officer may either -
- (a) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date on which the medical officer considers the person was last exposed to infection; or
 - (b) if he considers any such person not to be sufficiently protected against smallpox, isolate him for a similar period.
- (3) The medical officer shall require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

B. Suspects on other ships

- (4) The medical officer may also apply the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Part to any suspect who disembarks from a ship which is not an infected ship.

PART V. - TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER

A. Ships with infected persons on board

- (1) The medical officer may require -
 - (a) any suspect on board to be disinfected;
 - (b) the disinfecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the accommodation occupied by any infected person or suspect, his clothes and baggage, and any other article which the medical officer considers may spread typhus or relapsing fever.

B. Persons coming from infected areas

- (2) The medical officer may require the disinfecting of any person who has left an infected area not more than fourteen days before arrival in the case of typhus, or eight days before arrival in the case of relapsing fever.
- (3) If any person so disinfected is placed under surveillance, the period of surveillance shall be reckoned from the date of disinfecting.

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