

GES) REGULA-

No. 677.

735
THE QUARANTINE LAW.
CAP. 145.

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P.M. 1/21 Recd
ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2659
MADE UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 8.

A. B. WRIGHT,
Governor.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by sections 6 and 8 of the Quarantine Law, I, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, Cap. 145. do hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Maritime and Aerial) Regulations, 1953, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1954.

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

“Aedes aegypti” includes any domiciliary vector of yellow fever; “aircraft” means an aircraft making an international voyage and includes hydroplanes;

“airport” means an airport of entry or departure for international air traffic and includes places for the landing of hydroplanes and similar craft on water;

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

“day” means an interval of twenty-four hours;

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

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

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

“Health Authority” means the Director of Medical and Health Services or any officer of the Medical and Health Department duly authorized by him for the purposes of these Regulations;

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

“international voyage” means—

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

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

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

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" master " means the master, officer or other person for the time being in charge of any vessel or aircraft ;

" medical examination " includes visit to and inspection of a vessel or aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board but does not include the periodical inspection of a vessel to ascertain the need for deratting ;

" observation " signifies the isolation of persons whether on any vessel or at any quarantine station, before they obtain free pratique ;

" port " means a seaport which is normally frequented by vessels ;

" quarantine anchorage " means any of the quarantine anchorages set out in the First Schedule hereto and includes such other anchorages as the Governor may, from time to time, by notice published in the *Gazette*, direct to be quarantine anchorages for the purposes of these Regulations ;

" quarantinable diseases " means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever ;

" quarantine station " means any place on shore which the Governor may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, direct shall be used for the isolation of persons suspected of being infected with a quarantinable disease and includes any vessel moored in any quarantine anchorage ;

" rat " includes other rodents known to be the means of spreading plague ;

" relapsing fever " means louse-borne relapsing fever ;

" surveillance " means that persons are not isolated, that they receive free pratique immediately, but the health authorities of the places whither such persons are bound are notified of their coming and they are subjected to a medical examination and such enquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health and includes requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during surveillance as may be specified by the Health Authority ;

" suspect " means a person who is considered by the Health Authority as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease ;

" typhus " means louse-borne typhus ;

" valid certificate " in relation to vaccination or inoculation means a certificate in the form set out in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Schedules hereto, and issued from authorized vaccination and inoculation centres as set out from time to time in the World Health Organization Bulletins ;

" vessel " means any seagoing ship, boat, or other floating craft, making an international voyage ;

" yellow fever endemic area " means an area in which yellow fever exists in a form recognizable clinically, biologically or pathologically and includes an area in which the yellow fever virus persists among jungle animals over long periods of time.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT.

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

(b) The master shall declare of health information required by the Board during the voyage.

(c) Where inquiries set out to the enquiries any case or suspect lead to infection on voyage or on air infected area or from an infected any other infected vessel.

(2)—(a) The master and deliver to the Board set out in the Treaty.

(b) The master required by the Board during the voyage and the aircraft will infectious diseases.

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

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

(2)—(a) The master of an aircraft landing at an airport shall complete and deliver to the Health Authority a declaration of health in the form set out in the Third Schedule hereto.

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

(3) No person shall board any vessel or aircraft, unless and until the Health Authority has granted pratique or has given permission for such person to board:

Provided that the harbour pilot, and if necessary his assistants, may in an emergency board any vessel before pratique has been granted and, if it be found that the conditions are such that pratique is not granted, neither the pilot or his assistants who have boarded the vessel shall leave the same until the Health Authority has visited the vessel and granted them permission to do so.

(4) If the Health Authority decides not to grant pratique, he shall cause the signals mentioned in paragraph (1) of Regulation 4 of these Regulations to be displayed on the vessel or aircraft until pratique has been granted.

(5) When a vessel or an aircraft touches several ports or airports in Cyprus in direct sequence, it shall not be necessary to submit the passengers and crew to further medical inspection after the first port or airport, unless the Health Authority otherwise directs.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, the Health Authority may, when on the basis of information received infer that the waiving of medical inspection will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or other infectious disease, grant pratique by wireless.

4.—(1) The master of an infected or suspected vessel, arriving or being at any port in Cyprus and the master of any vessel arriving at any port in Cyprus from an infected local area or not having in his possession a clean maritime declaration of health, or having had direct intercourse with another vessel on which there was any case or suspected case of quarantinable disease or which had come from an infected local area, shall display during daylight at the foremast Flag L, International code and at night the following signal, namely three lights in the form of an equilateral triangle, the lights being at least six feet apart, that at the apex of the triangle being white and the other two red, and shall remain outside the limits of the port or, if already within such limits, shall proceed to the quarantine anchorage

of the port or to such a place as the Health Authority or the Harbour Master or the pilot shall point out. Any vessel displaying the signals in accordance with this Regulation shall be visited by the Health Authority who shall grant pratique or take such other steps as may be necessary under these Regulations.

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

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

(4) Should an aircraft land elsewhere than on an authorized aerodrome, the master of the aircraft shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest Health Authority or police. No cargo shall be unloaded and no passenger or member of the crew may leave the vicinity of the aircraft without the permission of the Health Authority.

5.—(1) The master of any ship or aircraft coming from a port or airport outside Cyprus and fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching a port or airport in Cyprus shall, if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of a quarantinable or other infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of a medical officer, send to the Health Authority, either directly or through an agent approved by him, a wireless message embodying such of the items of information set out in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations as are applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The master of an infected vessel (and, in the case of the port of Famagusta, of a suspected vessel also) shall, if ordered in writing by the Health Authority, but subject to the concurrence of the harbour master, cause his vessel to be taken at once to, and anchored at, the quarantine anchorage or such other place as the Health Authority shall point out to him and remain there until granted pratique.

9.—(1) All vessels lying at the quarantine anchorage or at any place to which they are directed to be taken shall have displayed by day flag signals and by night the lights specified in paragraph (1) of Regulation 4 of these Regulations.

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

10.—(1) The Health Authority may serve a notice in writing upon the master of any vessel at any port in Cyprus requiring him—

- (a) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf, unless it is fended away therefrom for a distance of at least eight feet;
- (b) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf or quay or otherwise in connection with the shore or any other vessel, unless all warps, cables, ropes and other shore-moorings are provided with rat-guards to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, fixed thereon as may be directed but, generally, not less than four feet nor more than six feet from the vessel's side;
- (c) to keep every warp, cable, rope or other shore-mooring as aforesaid covered with fresh tar for a distance of not less than three feet from the vessel's side and, for this purpose, to renew such tar covering at least every five days;
- (d) to keep similarly tar-covered the outside of any canvas or other covering used round a shore-mooring;
- (e) to whitewash every evening between five and six o'clock every gangway communicating between the vessel and the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a length of not less than eight feet from the vessel's side and over its entire width and to keep a light burning at the vessel's end of the gangway from sunset to sunrise;
- (f) to keep all port holes, hawser holes and other openings on the side of the vessel adjacent to the wharf, jetty, quay or shore closed or screened in order to prevent the passage of rats, unless the ship is fended away from the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a distance of at least eight feet;
- (g) to raise all gangways or planks, when not actually in use, to a distance of at least eight feet from the wharf, between sunrise and sunset;
- (h) to anchor away from the wharf, jetty or shore between sunset and sunrise.

(2) The expenses of carrying out such measures as may be required by the Health Authority under this Regulation shall be borne by the master of the vessel.

(3) Any master of a vessel upon whom such a notice has been served, who fails to comply therewith, shall be guilty of a contravention of these Regulations.

11. The master of a vessel ordered to a quarantine anchorage or other place shall, if required by the Health Authority, furnish the necessary boats and appliances for the landing of the passengers and crew at the observation station.

12.—(1) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board a vessel after or before arrival, and the corpse being still on board, the master shall, at the discretion and according to the direction of the Health Authority, either proceed to sea and bury the body properly weighted or deliver it to the Health Authority or any person authorized by him for internment.

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

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO EACH OF THE
QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

A. PLAGUE.

Infected vessel and infected aircraft.

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

Suspected vessel and suspected aircraft.

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

Healthy vessel or healthy aircraft.

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

(4) On arrival of a plague-infected vessel or aircraft, the following measures shall be applied by the Health Authority:—

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

Provided that—

- (i) the total period of surveillance shall not exceed six days reckoned from the day of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft; and
- (ii) it shall be in the discretion of the Health Authority, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel or aircraft and the local possibilities, whether to apply such measures referred to herein as seems to him preferable. During the same period, the crew of a vessel may be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Authority and the crew of an aircraft may be placed under surveillance;
- (d) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, are infected shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, are contaminated shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (f) the Health Authority may require preliminary deratization before the discharge of cargo if he is of opinion that this will prevent the escape of infected rodents. In this case, the vessel or aircraft may be subjected to a new deratization after discharge. In other

cases, the complete destruction of the rodents shall be effected on board when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels or aircraft in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo. Deratization shall be carried out so as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the vessel or aircraft and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than twenty-four hours. If a vessel or aircraft has to discharge part of its cargo only, and if the Health Authority considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratization, the said vessel or aircraft may remain in the port or airport for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the Health Authority to prevent rodents passing out of the vessel or aircraft, either during loading or otherwise.

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

(5) On arrival of a plague-suspected vessel or aircraft, the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph (4) hereof shall be applied and, in addition thereto, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew of a vessel may be prevented during the same period from leaving the vessel, except on duty notified to the Health Authority, and, in the case of an aircraft, the crew may be placed under surveillance.

(6) Healthy vessels or aircraft shall be given pratique immediately, with the reservation that the Health Authority may prescribe the following measures with regard to them:—

- (a) medical inspection of all passengers and crew;
 - (b) destruction of rats or other rodents on board under the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph (4) hereof, in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons, which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the vessel or the commander of the aircraft;
 - (c) the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the vessel or aircraft left an infected seaport or airport.
- (7) Every vessel shall be either—
- (a) periodically defatted; or
 - (b) permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

(8) Deratting Certificates or Deratting Exemption Certificates shall be in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto. If a valid certificate is not produced, the Health Authority, after enquiry and inspection, may derat the vessel or cause the deratting to be done under his direction and control.

(9) A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued if the Health Authority is satisfied that the number of rodents on board is negligible but such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the vessel has been carried out when the holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material unattractive to rodents, of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued for an oil-tanker with full holds.

B. CHOLERA.

Infected vessel or aircraft.

15.—(1) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera on board during the five days prior to the arrival of the vessel or aircraft in seaport or airport.

Suspected vessel or aircraft.

(2) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival. The vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Regulations.

Healthy vessel.

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

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

(5) Cholera infected vessel or aircraft shall undergo the following measures :—

- (a) medical inspection ;
- (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated ;
- (c) the crew and passengers may be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft :
Provided that persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous six months excluding the last six days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation ; a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto shall be required ;
- (d) fresh foods such as fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables, beverages or any other foodstuff may be unloaded or may be removed and destroyed or otherwise disposed of safely, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and the Health Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated ;
- (e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, have been recently contaminated shall be disinfected or otherwise disposed of ;
- (f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera, or which the Health Authority regards as contaminated, shall be disinfected ;
- (g) if the Health Authority suspects that the drinking water stored on board is infected, it shall be disinfected and, if practicable, the tanks emptied out and refilled after disinfection by a supply of wholesome drinking water ;

- (h) unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Health Authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading. Such staff shall be subjected to observation or surveillance which shall not exceed five days from the time when they cease unloading;
- (i) the Health Authority may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in a port or at an airport without previous disinfection, if it has been taken in at an infected port or airport;
- (j) the emptying or discharge of human dejecta as well as the waste waters of the vessel or aircraft, into the waters of the port or the precincts of the airport shall be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.

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

(7) A healthy vessel or aircraft shall be given free pratique, but, if it has come from an infected local area, the Health Authority may prescribe the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (g), (i) and (j) of paragraph (5) hereof. The crew and passengers may be placed under surveillance for a period which shall not exceed five days from the date of their departure from the infected local area, unless they are in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto.

C. YELLOW FEVER.

Infected vessel or aircraft.

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

Suspected vessel or aircraft.

(2) A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area, less than six days before arrival, or, if arriving within thirty days of leaving such an area, the Health Authority finds stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board. An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than six days before arrival, or if the Health Authority is not satisfied with the disinsecting carried out and finds live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board the aircraft.

Healthy vessel.

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

Healthy aircraft.

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

Yellow fever-infected vessels and aircraft.

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

Yellow fever-suspected vessels and aircraft.

- (6) Vessels and aircraft suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph (5):

Provided that, if the voyage has lasted less than six days and if the vessel or aircraft fulfils the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) hereof, the vessels and aircraft shall be subjected to the measures prescribed by paragraph (2) (a) and (c) and to fumigation and disinsectisation.

Healthy vessels or aircraft.

- (7) Healthy vessel or aircraft, notwithstanding its having come from a yellow fever infected area shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection and disinsectisation. Passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the date of departure from the yellow fever infected area, unless they can produce valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule hereto.

D. TYPHUS FEVER.

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

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew ;
- (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and disinfected ;
- (c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be disinfected and may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after the date on which they were disinfected ;
- (d) bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles, which the Health Authority considers to be infected, shall be disinfected ;

- (e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus and which the Health Authority regards as infected shall be disinfected. The vessel or aircraft shall be given free pratique immediately. On the arrival of a vessel or aircraft which has had no case of typhus on board, but which has left a local area where typhus was epidemic within the previous fourteen days, the Health Authority may, when considered necessary, cause passengers and crew to be disinfected; their wearing apparel and baggage and such other articles likely to spread typhus to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected and may place passengers and crew under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

E. RELAPSING FEVER.

18. Regulation 17 in respect of typhus fever shall apply to relapsing fever; Provided that the period of surveillance or isolation, shall not be more than eight days reckoned from the date of disinfecting.

F. SMALLPOX.

- 19.—(1) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of smallpox on board or if such a case has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) An infected vessel or aircraft shall, on arrival, be subjected to the following measures:—

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

(3) A vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures specified in sub-paragraph (2) hereof have been effectively carried out. The vessel or aircraft shall, thereupon, be given free pratique.

(4) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board:

Provided that all suspects may, on disembarking, be subjected to the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph (2) hereof.

(5) The Health Authority may require any person on an international voyage, whether or not coming from an infected area, to possess, on arrival, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox in the form set out in the Eighth Schedule hereto or to show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

GENERAL.

20. Infected and suspected vessels or aircraft, after having been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Regulations 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, as the case may be, shall be granted pratique.

21. The Health Authority applying any sanitary measures shall, when requested, furnish the master of the vessel or aircraft or any other interested person with a certificate free of charge specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the vessel or aircraft treated and the reasons why the measures have been applied. Similarly, the Health Authority shall issue on demand to passengers, who have arrived by an infected vessel or aircraft, a certificate free of charge setting out the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

22.—(1) Vessels and aircraft arriving from an infected area, which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures to the satisfaction of the Health Authority shall not be subjected to these measures again on their arrival at another port or airport in Cyprus unless since their departure some incident has occurred which requires the application of the aforesaid sanitary measures and unless they have called at an infected port, otherwise than for taking in fuel.

(2) A vessel or an aircraft shall not be considered as having "called at a port or airport" if, without having been in communication with the shore or airport, it has landed only passengers and their luggages and mails, or if it has taken on board only mails or passengers with or without their luggage, who have not been in communication with the port or airport or with an infected local area.

(3) In the case of yellow fever, the vessel shall, in addition, have kept as far as possible and at least 400 metres from inhabited land and at such a distance from the harbour boats (pontoons) as to make access of stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) improbable.

PASSENGERS AND MERCANDISE.

23. No person on board a vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique shall leave such vessel or aircraft, except with the permission of the Health Authority.

24. The Health Authority may take, after disembarkation, the measures which he considers appropriate to ensure the surveillance or observation of persons arriving on a vessel or aircraft coming from, or touching at, any place declared by the Governor to be an infected local area, who are not protected, to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, by vaccination against the disease for which such area was declared as infected.

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

(a) in the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectization and, if necessary to disinfection. Merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infested rats may be unloaded only on condition that, as far as practicable, the necessary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction;

(b) in the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Regulation, the importation of fresh fish, shellfish, vegetables, fruit or beverages may be prohibited, unless such food or beverages are in sealed

containers and the Health Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated. If any such food or beverage is removed, the Health Authority shall arrange for its destruction or safe disposal;

(c) in the case of typhus and relapsing fever, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection;

(d) in case of smallpox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk may be subjected to disinfection.

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

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

26. Where a vessel or aircraft has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition or is overcrowded with passengers, the Health Authority may, if in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of any quarantinable or other infectious disease, subject all or any of the persons on board to observation or surveillance for such period as he may direct.

27. Persons directed by the Health Authority to be detained under observation shall, if ordered to disembark, remain at the quarantine station.

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

29. No person, except the Health Authority or persons authorized by him, shall enter a quarantine station and no person who has been detained at a quarantine station shall leave such station till he has been granted permission to do so by the Health Authority.

30. Whenever any persons are detained at a quarantine station, there shall be displayed thereat in a conspicuous place the flag by day and the lights by night required by Regulation 4.

31.—(1) Where, in pursuance of these Regulations, any person is detained under observation, charges for maintenance may be made at the rate set out in item 2 of the Ninth Schedule hereto and all such expenses shall be borne and paid by, and may be recovered by the Government from, the person specified in the said item of the said Schedule.

(2) In any proceedings for the recovery of any such charges a certificate signed by the Health Authority, showing the amount due, shall be prima facie evidence of the amount due by any person named therein.

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

(a) the person must satisfy the Health Authority as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat.

- (b) he must agree to present himself, and shall present himself, for medical supervision during the prescribed period and he may be required by the Health Authority to deposit a sum not exceeding two pounds, which may be forfeited if he fails so to present himself;
- (c) the place must be, in the opinion of the Health Authority, conveniently situated for medical supervision. If the Health Authority is not satisfied as herein required, or if the person fails to comply with sub-paragraph (a) or (b) hereof, the Health Authority shall detain him under observation, or direct him to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period. In the latter case, the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) hereof may, at the discretion of the Health Authority, be applied to such person.

33. The Health Authority shall report without delay to the police, the Collector of Customs, the harbour master and the airport manager all cases in which it is found necessary to detain under observation the passengers of a vessel or aircraft arriving at the port or airport.

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

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

MEASURES FOR PREVENTING THE TRANSMISSION OF QUARANTINABLE OR OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

35. When any quarantinable or other infectious disease exists or is suspected to exist in any local area in Cyprus and the Health Authority considers the measures herein set out to be necessary for the purpose indicated, the Health Authority, either himself or by any of his officers duly authorized by him in that behalf, shall take the following measures for the purpose of preventing the transmission of quarantinable or other infectious disease from such local area to any other place whether within or without Cyprus:—

- (a) he shall examine all persons taking passage on a vessel or aircraft leaving such local area, port or airport which serves such local area, port or airport which serves such local area and he shall prevent the embarkation of any person showing any symptom of quarantinable or other infectious disease. He shall prevent also the embarkation of persons who have been in such contact with the sick as to render them liable to transmit quarantinable or other infectious disease;
- (b) he shall disinfect the clothing and baggage of all persons who intend to leave such local area and subject such persons to surveillance or observation for a period not exceeding six days in the case of yellow fever, six days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, fourteen days in the case of typhus, fourteen days in the case of smallpox and eight days in the case of relapsing fever prior to embarkation, if he considers them liable to transmit infection of quarantinable or other infectious disease;

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

37.—(1) There shall be payable in respect of the matters set out under items 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the first column of the Ninth Schedule hereto the charges specified opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule.

(2) In any proceedings for the recovery of any such charges a certificate signed by a Health Authority, showing the amount due, shall be prima facie evidence of the amount due by any person named therein.

38.—(1) The charges set out in the Tenth Schedule hereto shall be borne and paid by, and may be recovered by the Government from, the owner, master or agent of a vessel or aircraft for overtime work by any officer of the Medical and Health Department, as specified in the said Schedule.

(2) In any proceeding for the recovery of any such charges, a certificate signed by the Health Authority, showing the amount due, shall be prima facie evidence of the amount due by any person named therein.

39. Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents and similar matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measures. Parcels conveyed by post shall be subject to restriction only if their contents include articles to which the measures set out in Regulation 26 are applicable.

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

(2) Any such vessel or aircraft nevertheless—

(a) shall be permitted to land goods if it is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures specified in Regulation 25;

(b) may be authorized to land passengers, at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Health Authority;

(c) if isolated, may take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

41. In all cases where these Regulations provide for surveillance, the Health Authority may substitute observation as an exceptional measure in the case of persons who do not offer adequate guarantees.

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

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

44. Any person failing or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations or with any order lawfully given thereunder or doing any act prohibited by these Regulations or lawfully prohibited thereunder shall be guilty of a contravention of these Regulations.

45. The Regulations, Orders and Notifications set out in the Eleventh Schedule hereto are hereby revoked without prejudice to anything done or left undone thereunder.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 2).

QUARANTINE ANCHORAGES.

(1) *The Famagusta Quarantine Anchorage :*

From a point 5 cables due North of the turning-buoy marking the Northern end of the reef outside Famagusta harbour the Quarantine Anchorage is defined by an area bounded by a line running 10 cables due North, thence 5 cables due West, thence 10 cables due South, thence 5 cables due East.

The Western boundary line will be due North of the red and white sector light in Lat. $35^{\circ}08'15''$ N. Long. $33^{\circ}55'32''$ E.

(2) *The Larnaca Quarantine Anchorage :*

From a point one mile 034° (with Cape Pyla bearing due East) from the North end of the mole on the Customs main pier (marked "Landing Place" on Admiralty Chart No. 846 of Larnaca and Limassol) the Quarantine Anchorage is defined by an area bounded by a line running 5 cables 034° , thence 5 cables 124° , thence 5 cables 214° , thence 5 cables 304° .

(3) *The Limassol Quarantine Anchorage :*

From a point 6 cables due South of the Custom House Red Light the Quarantine anchorage is defined by an area bounded by a line running 10 cables 225° , thence 5 cables 135° , thence 10 cables 045° , thence 5 cables 315° .

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 3 (1)).

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

(INTERNATIONAL FORM)

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

Port of Date

Name of Ship From to

Nationality Master's Name

Net Registered Tonnage

Deratting of } Certificate Dated
Deratting Exemption } Issued atNo. of Passengers } Cabin No. of crew
 } Deck

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

HEALTH QUESTIONS.

Answer Yes or No.

1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox or relapsing fever? Give particulars in the Schedule.

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

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

Answer Yes or No

3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in Schedule.

4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of illness which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in Schedule.

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

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

6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease?

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

Signed.....

Master.

Countersigned.....

Dated.....

Ship's Surgeon.

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

PARTICULARS OF EVERY CASE OF ILLNESS OR DEATH OCCURRING ON BOARD.

Name	Class or Rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of Embarkation

No.	Date of Embarkation	Nature of Illness	Date of its Onset	Results of Illness*	Disposal of Case†

* State whether recovered; still ill; died.

† State whether still on board; landed at (give name of port); buried at sea.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 3 (2)).

AIRCRAFT DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

(INTERNATIONAL FORM.)

(To be completed by the Commander of an arriving aircraft and handed to the Health Officer of the aerodrome.)

Airport of entry

(i) Aircraft Licence No.....

Nationality.....

or Registration Mark.....

(2) Aerodrome and Date of Departure.....

(3) Aerodromes at which the aircraft alighted during the voyage and date of departure from each :—

Aerodrome	Date	Aerodrome	Date
.....
.....
.....

(4) Number of Crew.....

(5) Number of Passengers.....

(6) Number of Passengers Disembarking.....

(7) Has any person left the Aircraft during the voyage on account of illness ?.....

(8)—(a) Has there been any case of illness of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight ?.....

(b) Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.....

(c) Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight give details of most recent disinsecting.....

(9) Has the aircraft been disinsecticized ?.....

Give particulars of last three disinsectizations—

By whom	Place	Method	Date
.....
.....
.....

(10) Have any other sanitary measures been carried out on the aircraft during the voyage ?.....

(11) Have you on board any living animals, birds, insects, bacterial cultures or viruses ?.....

I declare that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date..... Signature of Commander.....

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 5).

WIRELESS MESSAGES—ITEMS OF INFORMATION.

Item I.

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

Item II.

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

Item III.

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

Item IV.

I have no other case of sickness on board.

I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V.

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

Item VI.

I have a ship's surgeon on board.

I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII.

I do not wish to disembark any sick.

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

Item VIII.

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

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

Item IX.

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

FIFTH
(Regula

DERATTING CERTIFICATE (a) —

DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (a) —

issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations
(Not to be taken away by Port Authorities.) — (Ce certificat

PORT OF.....

Date — Date.....

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and

LE PRESENT CERTIFICAT atteste l'inspection et

of the { ship
inland navigation vessel } (a)
du navire

of

de

At the time of { inspection
derattting } (a) the holds were laden with

Au moment de { l'inspection
la dératisation } (a) les cales étaient

COMPARTMENTS (b)	RAT INDICATIONS TRACES DE RATS (c)	RAT HARBOURAGE REFUGES A RATS		by fumi Fumigant Hours expo Space (cub. feet) Espaces (mètres cubes)
		discovered trouvés (d)	treated supprimés	
Holds 1.				
— 2.				
— 3.				
— 4.				
— 5.				
— 6.				
— 7.				
Shelter deck space .. .				
Bunker space .. .				
Engineroon and shaft alley .. .				
Forepeak and storeroom.. .				
Afterpeak and storeroom Life-boats .. .				
Charts and wireless rooms .. .				
Galley .. .				
Pantry .. .				
Provision storerooms .. .				
Quarters (crew) .. .				
Quarters (officers) .. .				
Quarters (cabin passengers) .. .				
Quarters (steerage) .. .				
Total .. .				

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

(b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship or inland navigation vessel, this fact must be mentioned.—Lorsqu'un des compartiments énumérés n'existe pas sur le navire, on devra le mentionner expressément.

(c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs, or gnawing.—Traces anciennes ou récentes d'excréments, de passages ou de rongements.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.—OBSERVATIONS.—In the case of exemption, state whether the number of rats on board is negligible. — Dans le cas d'exemption, indiquer ici si le nombre de rats à bord soit négligeable.

Seal, name, qualification, and signature of the inspector.—

SCHEDULE.
tion 14 (8.)

CERTIFICAT DE DERATISATION (a)

CERTIFICAT D'EXEMPTION DE LA DERATISATION (a)

— délivré conformément à l'article 52 du Règlement Sanitaire International
(le certificat ne doit pas être retiré par les autorités portuaires.)

— PORT DE.....

{ derating } (a) at this port and on the above date.
{ exemption }

{ la dératisation } (a) en ce port et à la date ci-dessus.
{ l'exemption }

{ net tonnage for a sea-going vessel } (a) (f).
{ tonnage for an inland navigation vessel }

{ tonnage net dans le cas d'un navire de haute mer. } (a) (f).
{ tonnage dans le cas d'un navire de navigation intérieure }

tons of cargo.

chargées de tonnes de cargaison.

DERATTING — DERATISATION.

gation — par fumigation			
Gaz utilisé	sure — Exposition (heures)	by catching, trapping, or poisoning	
Quantity used	Rats found dead	Traps set or poisons put out.	Rats caught or killed
Quantités employées (e)	Rats trouvés morts	Pièges ou poisons mis	Rats pris ou tués

COMPARTIMENTS

Cales 1.
— 2.
— 3.
— 4.
— 5.
— 6.
— 7.
Entre pont
Soute à charbon
Chaussières, tunnel de l'arbre
Peak avant et magasin
Peak arrière et magasin
Canots de sauvetage
Chambre des cartes, T.S.F.
Cuisines
Cambuses
Soute à vivres
Postes (équipage)
Chambres (officiers)
Cabines (passagers)
Postes (émigrants)

Total

(d) None, small, moderate, or large — Néant, peu, passablement ou beaucoup.

(e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used.
Indiquer les poids de soufre ou de cyanure ou la proportion d'acide cyanhydrique.

(f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining
the tonnage.— Spécifier s'il s'agit de déplacement métrique ou, sinon, de quel
autre tonnage il s'agit.

here the measures taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessel in such a condition
les mesures prises pour que le navire soit maintenu dans des conditions telles que le nombre

Cachet, nom, qualité et signature de l'inspecteur.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 15 (5).)

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA.CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE
REVACCINATION CONTRE LE CHOLERA.

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que } né(e) le } sexe }

whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre le choléra à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification
1		I 2
2		
3		3 4
4		
5		5 6
6		
7		7 8
8		

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

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

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

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

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

Nonobstant les dispositions ci-dessus, dans le cas d'un pèlerin, le présent certificat doit faire mention de deux injections pratiquées à sept jours d'intervalle et sa validité commence le jour de la seconde injection.

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

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

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 16(5).)

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE
REVACCINATION CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE.This is to certify that }
Je soussigné(e) certifie que }date of birth } sex }
né(e) le sexe }whose signature follows }
dont la signature suit }has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.
a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la fièvre jaune à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator, etc.	Origin and batch No. of vaccine	Official stamp of vaccination centre	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

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

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

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

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

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

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

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.
(Regulation 19 (5).)

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE
REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE.

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

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification	State whether primary vaccination or re-vaccination ; if primary, whether successful Indiquer s'il s'agit d'une primovaccination ou de revaccination ; en cas de primo-vaccination, préciser s'il y a eu prise
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			

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

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

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

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

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

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

NINTH SCHEDULE.
(Regulations 31 (1) and 37 (1)).

Charges.

1. Charges for vessels in quarantine :—	<i>£ s. p.</i>
For every vessel of 1 - 50 tons per diem	— 10 0
For every vessel of 50 - 100 tons per diem	1 0 0
For every vessel of 100 - 200 tons per diem	1 10 0
For every vessel of 200 tons and above per diem	2 0 0
For every guard on board vessels quarantine per shift of 8 hours or part thereof	— 12 0
For every guard boat per diem	2 0 0
For every boat to carry provisions on board vessels per trip	1 0 0
2. Charges for the maintenance of persons detained in quarantine stations :—	
passengers, on board vessels, first class to be borne by passenger	per diem
passengers, on board vessels, second class to be borne by owner, master or agent	— 15 0
passengers, on board vessels, third class (including deck passengers) to be borne by owner, master or agent	— 12 0
officers of vessels per diem	— 8 0
crew other than officers per diem	— 15 0
All passengers and crew on board aircrafts, to be borne by owner, master or agent	— 10 0
In case of children the charges are as follows, according to class :—	
(a) between 8 and 12 years of age : one half of the above rates.	
(b) between 3 and 8 years of age : one quarter of the above rates.	
(c) under 3 years of age : no charge.	
All passengers and crew on board aircrafts, to be borne by owner, master or agent	— 15 0
3. Charges for disinfection on board vessels or aircrafts :—	
per steamer (including material and labour)	5 0 0
per sailing vessel (including material and labour)	2 0 0
per aircraft (including material and labour)	1 0 0
4. Charges for deratification :—	
(a) fees for deratization certificate for vessels of 50 tons registered and less	1 10 0
For vessels of 51 to 100 tons registered and less	2 0 0
For vessels of 101 to 150 tons registered and less	2 10 0
For vessels of 151 to 220 tons registered and less	3 0 0
(b) fees for deratation exemption certificate for vessels of 220 tons registered and less	1 0 0
for vessels of 221 to 1,000 tons registered and less	1 10 0
for vessels of 1,001 to 3,000 tons registered and less	2 10 0
for vessels of 3,001 to 10,000 tons registered and less	3 10 0
for vessels of 10,000 and over registered and less	4 0 0
5. Charges for disinfection of personal effects of passengers :—	
For every passenger	— 5 0
6. Charges for disinfection of rags and old clothing, including cotton waste :—	
(a) for rags and old clothing intended for sale :	
per ton or part thereof	2 0 0
(b) for a parcel containing old clothing for personal use	— 5 0
7. Charges for disinfection on board vessels of goods consigned for foreign ports and not landed in Cyprus :—	
for vessels with cargoes of —	
from 1 to 50 tons	— 10 0
from 50 to 100 tons	1 0 0
from 100 to 300 tons	2 0 0
from 300 to 500 tons	3 0 0
from 500 and over	— 0 0

8. Charges for disinfection of hides and skins :—	<i>f. s. p.</i>
hides and skins of equines and ruminants larger than goats and sheep, per piece	— 4
hides and skins of goats and sheep, similar small ruminant and swine, per piece	— 3
9. Charges for disinfection of empty sacks :—	
sacks (old and empty) per bundle of 100 sacks or part thereof —	2 0
10. Charges for certificate of health in respect of hides or skins or animals intended for export :—	
for every certificate	5 0
11. Charges for rat guards for use on vessels :—	
for every rat guard and for the whole period while in harbour —	— 6
for damage or loss, and per piece	1 5 0
12. Exemptions from quarantine dues :—	
All goods imported by Her Majesty's Government or for the Government of Cyprus to be used in the public service and duly certified as so imported by the Colonial Secretary are exempted from the payment of quarantine dues.	

TENTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 38 (1)).

OVERTIME CHARGES.

For attendance by Officers of the Medical and Health Department for inspection or any other work required before or after the hours of business and at any time on any Sunday or public holiday.

	<i>Charges.</i>
	<i>Rate per hour.</i>
(a) In connection with any aircraft in any place in the Colony	20/-
(b) In connection with any vessel disembarking passengers in any port or place in the Colony	25/-
(c) In connection with any vessel, other than at (b) above	20/-

N.B.—On Sundays and public holidays the charges would be one and a half times those set out above.

Provided that ships whose overtime work falls under more than one category shall, for such period they are actually so working, pay the higher rate plus 50% of the lower category or, if two rates are similar, one rate plus 50% of the other. No ship shall be charged under one rate and 50% of another:

Provided also that where overtime work applied for is performed, the minimum charge shall be as for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, except on Sundays and public holidays, where charge as for 1 hour shall be the minimum.

If cancellation of an application for overtime, is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, made in sufficient time before the attendance has been applied for to allow of staff being advised and attendance avoided, such cancellation shall be made without charge.

If overtime has been applied for and the aircraft or vessel does not arrive and the application for overtime attendance has not been cancelled in sufficient time to prevent attendance of the Officers detailed, charge will be made as for a minimum of one hour and, if not cancelled upon the expiration of one hour from the hour of commencement of overtime work as applied for, until cancellation is made. The charge made shall be for the total number of hours of attendance up to the time of cancellation,

subject to any part not exceeding half an hour following the first hour being charged for as for half an hour.

Note.—For the purposes of this Schedule the hours of business shall be as follows:—

- (a) From the 1st November to the 31st May of the following year—
 - (i) on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
 - (ii) on Saturdays, from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.
- (b) From the 1st June to the 31st October in every year—
 - (i) on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
 - (ii) on Wednesdays, from 8.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.
 - (iii) on Saturdays, from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*Regulation 45.*)

REGULATIONS, ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS REVOKED.

Gazettes:

20.5.1932

3.3.1933

2.2.1934

17.1.1936

Suppl. No. 3:

9. 6.1939

11. 4.1946

14.10.1948

6. 1.1949

Gazette:

Suppl. No. 3:

7.5.1937

18.3.1943

12.4.1945

Gazette:

6.5.1881

Gazette:

25.11.1921

Gazette:

12.9.1885

Gazette:

5.6.1896

Gazette:

7.2.1936

Gazette:

21.6.1935

Gazette:

26.2.1904

Gazette:

27.9.1901

Gazette:

14.3.1902

Gazette:

1.11.1883

Gazette:

15.3.1945

(1) The Quarantine Regulations, 1932 to (No. 2) 1948.

(2) The Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1937 to 1945.

(3) Notice of Quarantine, published under Notification No. 5.

(4) Notice of Quarantine, published under Notification No. 591.

(5) Order of the High Commissioner, published under Notification No. 2.

(6) Order of the High Commissioner, published under Notification No. 3359.

(7) Notice published under No. 133.—*re* Disinfection Fees.

(8) Notice published under No. 692.—*re* Fees for Deratization Certificates.

(9) Order of the High Commissioner, published under Notification No. 7035.

(10) Order of the High Commissioner, published under Notification No. 5775.

(11) Order of the High Commissioner, published under Notification No. 5983.

(12) Order of the High Commissioner, published under Notification No. 4.

(13) Notification published under No. 148.—*re* Rat Guards.

Made this 29th day of December, 1953.

(M.P. 872/49.)

A. S. ALDRIDGE,
Clerk of the Executive Council.