2. PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1948

1948 No. 387

Made - - - -	*25th February*, 1948
Laid before Parliament	*26th February*, 1948
Coming into Operation	*1st April*, 1948

104631.

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 143 of the Public Health Act, 1936(**a**), and by that section as amended, in relation to aerodromes for the time being vested in or under the control of the Minister of Civil Aviation, by section 39 of the Civil Aviation Act, 1946(**b**), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, after consultation with the Minister of Civil Aviation and, so far as they apply to officers of customs and excise, with the consent of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, hereby makes the following regulations:—

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY

Short title and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1948, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1948.

2. The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938(**c**), are hereby revoked:

Provided that this revocation shall not affect anything duly done or suffered or any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under the said regulations, and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any agreement, appointment, approval, designation, determination, notice or recognition made or given under the said regulations shall continue in force and have effect as if it had been made or given under these regulations.

Interpretation

3.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**d**), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any aircraft belonging to the armed forces of His Majesty or to the commander or crew thereof.

(3) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

" aerodrome " means any area of land or water designed, equipped, set apart or commonly used for affording facilities for the alighting and departure of aircraft;

" aircraft coming from an infected locality " means an arriving aircraft—

(*a*) which within the preceding six days left or called at a locality included by reason of plague in the list kept in pursuance of regulation 6 at the customs aerodrome at which it alights; or

(*b*) which within the preceding five days left or called at a locality included by reason of cholera in the said list; or

(**a**) 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 49.
(**b**) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 70.
(**c**) S.R. & O. 1938 (No. 299) II, p. 2880.
(**d**) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(*c*) which within the preceding twelve days left or called at a locality included by reason of typhus fever in the said list; or

(*d*) which within the preceding fourteen days left or called at a locality included by reason of smallpox in the said list; or

(*e*) which within the preceding six days left or called at a locality included by reason of yellow fever in the said list; or

(*f*) which there is reason to believe is carrying potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever emanating from a locality included by reason of yellow fever in the said list;

" aircraft declaration of health " means a declaration in the form set forth in the second schedule to these regulations or in a form substantially to the like effect;

" arriving aircraft " means an aircraft which has voyaged from a place outside the excepted area and alighted at a customs aerodrome, whether or not in the course of its voyage it has previously alighted in the excepted area, and " arrival of an aircraft " shall be construed accordingly;

" clearance aerodrome " means the customs aerodrome at which an aircraft, including any passengers or cargo carried thereon, is to receive in relation to any voyage its final customs examination or clearance;

" commander " means the person for the time being in command of an aircraft;

" the Convention " means the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933(**a**), as amended by the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944(**b**);

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

" customs aerodrome " means an aerodrome for the time being designated by the Minister of Civil Aviation, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, for the purposes of the Acts relating to customs;

" customs officer " means any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise;

" district " means the City of London, a borough, an urban district, or a rural district;

" endemic yellow fever area " means an area defined as such in pursuance of the Convention;

" excepted area " means England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and any other area for the time being specified by the Minister by notice published in the London Gazette as being included therein;

" immigration officer " means any person appointed by the Secretary of State under Article 16 of the Aliens Order, 1920, to act as an immigration officer;

" infected aircraft " means an aircraft which has on board a case or a suspected case of plague, cholera, typhus fever, smallpox or yellow fever, or which has had any such case on board and has not since been subjected to such measures prescribed or permitted by the Convention as are appropriate;

" infectious disease " means any epidemic or acute infectious disease but does not include venereal disease or tuberculosis;

(**a**) Cmd. 4938. (**b**) Cmd. 6638.

" local authority " means the council of a county or district;

" medical officer " means the medical officer of health of the responsible authority, or a duly qualified medical practitioner acting under the direction of that authority, whether in place of or as an assistant to the medical officer of health or otherwise, for the purpose of executing these regulations or any of them;

" the Minister " means the Minister of Health;

" national aerodrome " means an aerodrome for the time being vested in or under the control of the Minister of Civil Aviation;

" prescribed measures " in relation to plague, cholera, typhus fever or smallpox means such of the measures set out in the first schedule to these regulations as are appropriate, and in relation to yellow fever means such of the measures prescribed or permitted by the Convention as are appropriate and are considered necessary by the medical officer;

" recent vaccination ", in relation to a person arriving by or proposing to embark on an aircraft, means vaccination which took place not earlier than three years and not later than fourteen days before the date of his arrival or, as the case may be, the proposed date of his embarkation and was successful or gave an immune reaction of which there is evidence;

" responsible authority ", in relation to an aerodrome or other place, means the authority charged under regulation 5 with the duty of enforcing and executing these regulations thereat;

" sanitary aerodrome " means a customs aerodrome which has been recognised by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of regulation 4;

" typhus fever " means epidemic louse-borne typhus.

Sanitary aerodromes

4.—(1) The Minister, on being satisfied that there are available at a customs aerodrome—

(*a*) an organised medical service with a medical officer and at least one assistant officer acting under his direction;

(*b*) a place for medical inspection;

(*c*) a laboratory for the examination of suspected material or equipment for taking and despatching such material for examination in a laboratory;

(*d*) facilities for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick and for carrying out any other prophylactic measure in suitable premises either within the aerodrome or in proximity to it;

(*e*) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and any other measures prescribed by these regulations;

(*f*) a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water; and

(*g*) a proper and safe system for the disposal of excreta and refuse, and for the removal of waste water;

and that the aerodrome is as far as possible protected from rats, may recognise the aerodrome as a sanitary aerodrome.

(2) The Minister may designate any sanitary aerodrome as a local area in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention.

(3) Any recognition or designation given or made under this regulation shall have effect until it is withdrawn by the Minister, and notice of every such recognition or designation, and of any withdrawal thereof, shall be published in the London Gazette.

Execution of regulations

5.—(1) Save as otherwise provided hereunder, it shall be the duty of the following authorities to enforce and execute these regulations:—

(*a*) at a national aerodrome, the Minister or, if a local authority has undertaken duties at that aerodrome under subsection (2) of section 39 of the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, that local authority;

(*b*) at an aerodrome maintained by the council of a county, that council;

(*c*) at an aerodrome maintained by the council of a district, that council, or, if so agreed, upon terms and conditions approved by the Minister, between that council and any other council in whose county or district the aerodrome is wholly situate or any port health authority in whose district the aerodrome is wholly or partly situate, that other council or the port health authority;

(*d*) at any other aerodrome—

(i) if it is wholly situate in a county borough, the council of that borough;

(ii) if it is wholly situate in a district other than a county borough or in a port health district, the council or port health authority of that district, or, if the Minister so directs, the council of the county in which that district is situate;

(iii) if it extends into more than one district or into a port health district, and the Minister so directs, the council of any county in which the aerodrome is wholly or partly situate, or, failing such direction, such one of the councils or the port health authority in whose district any part of the aerodrome is situate as those councils or the port health authority, as the case may be, may, upon terms and conditions approved by the Minister, agree, or, in the absence of agreement, such one of those councils or the port health authority as the Minister may direct;

(*e*) at any place other than an aerodrome—

(i) if it is situate in a port health district, the port health authority of that district;

(ii) if it is situate elsewhere than in a port health district, the council of the district in which the place is situate.

(2) The Minister may attach such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to any direction given by him under this regulation.

(3) The Minister shall exercise his functions as a responsible authority through such officers as may be designated for the purpose by him or by the Minister of Civil Aviation, and every other responsible authority shall exercise their functions through the medical officer and such other officers as they may appoint for the purpose, and shall make such inquiries and take such other steps as may seem to them to be necessary for securing the proper exercise of those functions.

List of infected localities

6. The medical officer for a customs aerodrome shall from time to time prepare and keep up to date a list of localities outside the excepted area—

(*a*) which are infected or believed to be infected with plague (human or rodent) or cholera;

(*b*) in which typhus fever or smallpox is believed to be epidemic;

(*c*) which are endemic yellow fever areas;

and shall supply copies of every such list and any amendment thereof to the customs officers employed at the aerodrome and to the person in charge of the aerodrome; and in the preparation and amendment of the said list, the medical officer shall take into account all information sent to him from time to time by the Minister.

PART II.—AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

Duties of commander

7.—(1) The commander of an arriving aircraft which alights at a clearance aerodrome shall—

(*a*) deliver to the medical officer a duly completed aircraft declaration of health and record the delivery thereof in the journey log-book of the aircraft;

(*b*) if required by the medical officer, produce certificates concerning any sanitary measures mentioned in the declaration;

(*c*) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board which may be put to him by the medical officer, customs officer, or the person in charge of the aerodrome; produce to any of those officers on request the journey log-book of the aircraft, and furnish any such officer with all such information and assistance as he may reasonably require for the purposes of these regulations;

(*d*) forthwith notify the medical officer or customs officer, whichever shall first visit the aircraft after its arrival, of any death on the aircraft during the voyage caused otherwise than by accident, of any case or suspected case of infectious disease on the aircraft, of any person on the aircraft who is known to him to be liable to surveillance, and of any other circumstances which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease; and

(*e*) comply with any requirements or directions made of or given to him by or in pursuance of these regulations:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in a case where no person disembarks and no cargo is discharged.

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 8, the commander of an arriving aircraft which alights at a customs aerodrome not being a clearance aerodrome shall enter in the journey log-book of the aircraft the name of any passenger who disembarks, and shall be subject at that aerodrome to such of the requirements mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation as in the opinion of the medical officer are reasonably necessary for the purposes of these regulations.

8.—(1) Where the commander of an arriving aircraft which alights otherwise than at the termination of its voyage satisfies the medical officer that it is not intended that the aircraft shall alight elsewhere in the excepted area except for the purpose of taking in supplies, and informs him that he does

not desire to submit to any of the requirements of these regulations, he shall be at liberty to continue the voyage without such submission:

Provided that, if the aircraft has on board a case of yellow fever, or comes from a locality included by reason of yellow fever in the list kept at that aerodrome in pursuance of regulation 6, the medical officer may require that it shall be subjected to the prescribed measures.

(2) Where the commander informs the medical officer as aforesaid, he shall not disembark passengers or discharge cargo except subject to such conditions as the medical officer may impose in conformity with the provisions of article 57 of the Convention.

Duties and powers of customs officers

9.—(1) Where on the arrival of an aircraft it appears to a customs officer from information given to him by the commander or from answers to inquiries made by him or otherwise—

(*a*) that during the voyage there has been on the aircraft a death otherwise than as a result of an accident, or a case of illness which is or is suspected to be of an infectious nature; or

(*b*) that the aircraft is an aircraft coming from an infected locality; or

(*c*) that during the voyage death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst rats or mice on the aircraft;

he shall give such directions as to him seem necessary to secure the detention of the aircraft, including its stores, equipment and cargo, commander, passengers and crew, and any person to whom any such directions are given shall comply therewith.

(2) If a customs officer receives in respect of an aircraft a notice in writing from the medical officer under regulation 12 he shall, if he visits the aircraft before the medical officer, deliver the notice to the commander and take all reasonable steps to secure compliance therewith.

10. The detention of an aircraft by a customs officer under these regulations shall cease as soon as the medical officer has duly inspected the aircraft or caused it to be inspected, or has given notice to the customs officer that he does not propose to do so, or, if the inspection has not begun within three hours after the customs officer gave the direction for its detention, on the expiration of that period:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the exercise of any powers of the medical officer in regard to the detention of aircraft or authorise an infected aircraft or an aircraft coming from an infected locality to depart before the prescribed measures are completed.

Duty of person in charge of an aerodrome

11. Where the person in charge of an aerodrome receives information before the arrival of an aircraft thereat that a person on the aircraft has symptoms which may indicate infectious disease, or that there are circumstances in relation to the aircraft requiring the attention of the medical officer, he shall forthwith notify the medical officer and a customs officer to that effect.

Duties and powers of medical officer

12.—(1) The medical officer may direct that an arriving aircraft shall be detained for medical inspection and may deliver a notice in writing to that effect to a customs officer.

(2) The medical officer shall inform the person in charge of the aerodrome of any directions given by him under this regulation.

13. The medical officer—

(*a*) may, and if so required by the Minister shall, inspect or cause to be inspected, as soon as practicable after its arrival, any infected aircraft, any aircraft on which rodent plague has occurred or been suspected during the voyage, or any aircraft coming from an infected locality;

(*b*) shall as soon as possible, and in any case within three hours, after a customs officer has directed the detention of an aircraft under regulation 9, inspect the aircraft, or cause it to be inspected, or give notice to the customs officer that he does not propose to do so, and, if the aircraft is liable to be subjected to further measures under these regulations, give notice in writing to the commander directing that the aircraft shall be detained for a further period.

14.—(1) The medical officer may, and if so required by the Minister shall—

(*a*) examine any person on an arriving aircraft, where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that infectious disease is present on the aircraft or that any person on board the aircraft has been exposed to infection from infectious disease during the voyage of the aircraft or during a period of three weeks immediately preceding the arrival of the aircraft;

(*b*) detain for the purpose of examination any person whom he is empowered or required under this regulation to examine;

(*c*) take steps with a view to the isolation of any such person, or prohibit him from leaving the aerodrome save upon such conditions (being, in the case of a person who is suffering from, or who has been exposed to infection from, a disease to which any Part of the first schedule to these regulations relates, conditions which do not require anything which could not be required under that Part) as appear to the medical officer to be reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of infection;

(*d*) require the commander 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 by any such person, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the aircraft likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of vermin:

Provided that sub-paragraph (*c*) of this paragraph shall not apply to a person by reason only that he has been exposed to infection from yellow fever, or has come from a locality included by reason of yellow fever in the list kept at that aerodrome in pursuance of regulation 6, if—

(i) he produces a certificate in conformity with the Convention that he has been inoculated against yellow fever; and

(ii) not more than four years and (except in the case of a reinoculation performed within four years from the date of a previous inoculation against yellow fever) not less than ten days have elapsed since the inoculation.

(2) At a sanitary aerodrome the medical officer may examine any person on an arriving aircraft who is reasonably believed to be verminous and may cause any such person and his clothing and any other articles in his possession to be cleansed and disinsected.

15. Where a medical officer suspects that a person on an arriving aircraft is suffering from an infectious disease, he may—

(*a*) cause such person to be removed to a hospital, or to some other suitable place approved for that purpose by the responsible authority;

(*b*) require the commander to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary to rid the aircraft of infection.

16. Where a medical officer suspects that a person on an arriving aircraft is suffering from tuberculosis, he may—

(*a*) send information to that effect to the medical officer of health of the district to which the person is immediately proceeding;

(*b*) require the commander to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary to rid the aircraft of infection.

17. If the medical officer considers that there should be applied to an arriving aircraft which alights elsewhere than at a sanitary aerodrome, or to its commander, passengers or crew, sanitary measures which can be applied only at a sanitary aerodrome, he may direct that they or any of them shall proceed to a sanitary aerodrome, and he shall give the commander notice in writing of the direction and of the reasons for the direction.

18.—(1) In deciding what sanitary measures, if any, should be applied to an arriving aircraft or to its commander, passengers or crew, the medical officer shall take into account any sanitary measures which have been applied at any other aerodrome, whether in England and Wales or elsewhere, and are noted in the declaration delivered in pursuance of sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) of regulation 7, and he shall not require the application of any sanitary measures if since their previous application no incident has occurred calling for their renewed application and the aircraft has not visited, except for the purpose of refuelling, a locality included in the list kept in pursuance of regulation 6 at the aerodrome at which the aircraft alighted.

(2) In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft or to its commander, passengers or crew, the medical officer shall have regard to the need for detaining the aircraft for as short a time as possible.

19.—(1) The medical officer shall forthwith inform the customs officer of any measures taken by him or at his direction with reference to an arriving aircraft, its stores, equipment or cargo, commander, passengers or crew, in pursuance of these regulations.

(2) The medical officer when he releases an aircraft from detention shall give notice in writing to the customs officer, to the commander of the aircraft, and to the person in charge of the aerodrome that, so far as control under these regulations is concerned, the aircraft is free to proceed at or after a date and time stated in the notice.

Requirements concerning persons on aircraft

20. Every passenger on an arriving aircraft who intends to disembark or break his journey at an aerodrome in England and Wales shall complete a declaration in the form set forth in the third schedule to these regulations or in a form substantially to the like effect and deliver it to the medical officer at the aerodrome at which he disembarks or breaks his journey

or, if an aircraft declaration of health is delivered in respect of the aircraft at an aerodrome before it reaches the point at which he intends to disembark or break his journey, at that aerodrome.

21.—(1) Every person on an arriving aircraft shall comply with all directions, requirements or conditions given, made or imposed by the medical officer or other authorised officer of the responsible authority in pursuance of these regulations, 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) 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 directions, requirements or conditions so given, made or imposed, and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid, in respect of such child or other person.

(2) Every person who is placed under surveillance in pursuance of these regulations shall—

(*a*) give facilities for any medical examination required by the medical officer or by the medical officer of health of any district in which he is located during the period of surveillance;

(*b*) furnish all such information as any such medical officer of health as aforesaid 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 in the declaration delivered in pursuance of regulation 20, send particulars of that address to the medical officer of the aerodrome at which he disembarked;

(*d*) if so instructed by the medical officer, report to the medical officer of health of any district in which he is for the time being during the period of surveillance, and thereafter during that period report to that officer at such intervals as he may require:

Provided that an instruction shall not be given by a medical officer under sub-paragraph (*d*) of this paragraph unless the Minister has by direction (whether general or special) authorised the giving of instructions thereunder.

Infected aircraft or aircraft coming from an infected locality

22. The medical officer, as soon as practicable after the arrival of an infected aircraft or an aircraft coming from an infected locality, shall, if any person disembarks or any cargo is discharged therefrom, carry out or cause to be carried out the prescribed measures in relation thereto, and the aircraft shall remain subject to control under these regulations until it has been examined by the medical officer and those measures (other than measures in relation to any person who has disembarked from the aircraft) have been completed.

Aircraft alighting elsewhere than at a customs aerodrome

23.—(1) Where an aircraft which has come from a place outside the excepted area alights elsewhere than at a customs aerodrome—

(*a*) the commander shall forthwith give notice to that effect to the responsible authority or a customs officer or an immigration officer or a police officer and, if the aircraft has alighted at an aerodrome, to the person in charge thereof;

(*b*) save for the purpose of the preceding sub-paragraph, no person carried by the aircraft shall leave its vicinity unless authorised so to do by the medical officer, and any person so authorised shall inform such officer of his name and the address of his intended destination, but this sub-paragraph shall not be construed as dispensing with the necessity to

secure any consent arising under any other enactment, including any instrument having statutory effect;

(*c*) subject as aforesaid, these regulations shall apply, with any necessary modifications, in relation to the aircraft, its stores, equipment and cargo, commander, passengers and crew, to the extent to which they are not required by a police officer or customs officer to proceed or, as the case may be, to be taken to a customs aerodrome, as if the aircraft had alighted at a customs aerodrome, and for the purposes of such application the list of infected localities kept in pursuance of regulation 6 shall be any list so kept by the medical officer of health of the responsible authority or, if there is no such list, any list so kept by any other medical officer.

(2) If any person who has informed an officer in pursuance of this regulation of the address of his intended destination arrives within fourteen days thereafter at some other address, he shall forthwith send particulars of that address to the medical officer of health of the responsible authority for the place at which he disembarked from the aircraft.

PART III.—AIRCRAFT DEPARTING

Examination, etc., of persons proposing to embark

24. Where an aircraft is due or about to depart for a place outside the excepted area, the medical officer—

(*a*) may examine any person who proposes to embark thereon if he suspects him to be suffering from plague, cholera, typhus fever, smallpox or yellow fever, and, if after examination the medical officer is of opinion that he shows symptoms of any such disease, shall in the case of symptoms of yellow fever, and may in any other case, prohibit his embarkation;

(*b*) may prohibit the embarkation thereon of any person who is known to have been in such close contact with any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, cholera, typhus fever or smallpox as to render him liable to transmit infection:

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

(*c*) shall notify the commander of any person who embarks or proposes to continue his voyage thereon and who, in the opinion of the medical officer, should be placed under surveillance, and shall certify an entry to that effect to be made by the commander in the journey log-book.

Infected localities in England and Wales

25. Where an aerodrome is situate in a locality in England or Wales which the Minister has, by notice published in the London Gazette, declared to be a locality infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever, or with any other disease which in his opinion constitutes a menace to other countries by reason of its spread or potential spread, or a locality in which typhus fever or smallpox exists in an epidemic form, then, until the notice is revoked by a subsequent notice published in the London Gazette, the medical officer shall comply with any requirement which may be made by the Minister in relation to that aerodrome for preventing the spread of the disease, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) the following provisions of this regulation shall operate in relation to any aircraft departing from that aerodrome for a place outside the excepted area:—

(*a*) the medical officer may, and within three hours after receiving a request from the commander so to do shall, medically examine any person who proposes to embark on or is on board the aircraft;

(*b*) the medical officer or other authorised officer of the responsible authority shall inspect any clothing, bedding or other article which is on, or is intended to be taken by any person on, the aircraft and which, in the opinion of the officer, may have been exposed to infection, and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article, and the commander shall disclose to the medical officer any relevant circumstances;

(*c*) any such officer as aforesaid may require any parts of the aircraft which in his opinion may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction;

(*d*) no person shall take or cause to be taken on board the aircraft any article which, in the opinion of any such officer as aforesaid, is capable of carrying infection, unless that officer is satisfied that it has been efficiently disinfected;

(*e*) if the locality is declared to be infected with plague and there is reason to believe that there are rats on the aircraft, the medical officer may, and if so required by the Minister shall, take steps to secure the deratting of the aircraft;

(*f*) if the locality is declared to be one in which typhus fever exists in an epidemic form, the medical officer may require any person who proposes to embark on or is on board the aircraft and who in his opinion is likely to convey infection, and any article on or proposed to be carried on the aircraft likely to harbour lice, to be deloused.

PART IV.—GENERAL

Appointment and duties of officers and provision of services by responsible authorities

26. For the purposes of these regulations, a responsible authority other than the Minister may, and if so required by the Minister shall—

(*a*) appoint such number of duly qualified medical practitioners as may be necessary for the proper execution of these regulations, and give directions from time to time as to the duties which are to be or may be performed by any such medical practitioner;

(*b*) appoint for a sanitary aerodrome one or more persons to act under the direction of the medical officer in the execution of these regulations;

(*c*) at or in connection with a customs aerodrome arrange for the provision of—

(i) premises and waiting rooms for medical inspections and examinations;

(ii) premises for the temporary isolation of persons in accordance with these regulations;

(iii) hospital accommodation required for the purposes of these regulations;

(iv) means of transport to any such premises or accommodation as are referred to in sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) of this paragraph;

(*d*) at or in connection with a sanitary aerodrome provide or arrange for the provision of—

(i) apparatus or means for the cleansing, disinfection and disinsecting of aircraft, persons and clothing and other articles, and the deratting of aircraft;

(ii) a laboratory for the examination of suspected material or equipment for taking and despatching such material for examination in a laboratory;

(*e*) do all such other things as in the opinion of the responsible authority or of the Minister, as the case may be, are necessary to enable the provisions of these regulations to be complied with.

Charges for services

27.—(1) Where a commander is required by or in pursuance of these regulations to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the responsible authority may themselves at the request of the commander, and, if they think fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the commander.

(2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the responsible authority 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 twenty pounds unless notice of the proposed charge has been given to the commander before the work is undertaken.

(3) Where under this regulation the responsible authority cause any requirement to be complied with at the cost of the commander they may, if they think fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited with them before the work is undertaken.

(4) Where, in pursuance of these regulations, any sanitary measures have been taken with regard to an aircraft, the responsible authority or the medical officer shall, on request by the commander, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures and the reasons why they were taken.

(5) Where, in pursuance of these regulations, any sanitary 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

28. Every charge authorised by regulation 27 shall, where the responsible authority is a local authority or a port health authority, be recoverable either summarily as a civil debt, or as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Expenses of local and port health authorities

29. Subject to the provisions of regulation 27 any expenses incurred by a local authority or a port health authority in the execution of these regulations shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expenses incurred by them in the execution and discharge of their existing powers and duties.

Saving for mails

30. Except to the extent of enabling measures to be taken under regulation 22 with respect to the following fresh foods, namely, fish, shellfish, fruit and vegetables, nothing in these regulations 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 existing orders

31. Nothing in these regulations shall affect the Air Navigation (Consolidation) Order, 1923(a), or the Aliens Order, 1920(b), or any amendment thereof for the time being in force.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED MEASURES IN RESPECT OF AN INFECTED AIRCRAFT OR AN AIRCRAFT COMING FROM AN INFECTED LOCALITY

PART A—PLAGUE

I.—*Infected aircraft*

1. The aircraft shall be inspected and the commander, passengers and crew shall be medically examined.

2. The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.

3. All other persons shall be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than six days after the date of arrival of the aircraft.

4. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the medical officer, are infected, shall be cleansed of vermin and, if necessary, disinfected, and merchandise proposed to be discharged may, if it is considered liable to harbour rats or fleas, be subjected to such measures as the medical officer thinks fit.

5. The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be cleansed of vermin, and, if necessary, disinfected.

6. The medical officer may in exceptional cases require the aircraft to be deratted if there is reason to suspect the presence of rats on board and if the operation was not carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

II.—*Aircraft coming from an infected locality*

1. The commander, passengers and crew may be medically examined.

2. Any such person may be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than six days after the date on which the aircraft left the infected locality.

3. The medical officer may in exceptional circumstances require the aircraft to be cleansed of vermin and to be deratted if these operations were not carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

4. Merchandise proposed to be discharged from the aircraft may, if the medical officer considers it liable to harbour rats or fleas, be subjected to such measures as he thinks fit.

PART B—CHOLERA

I.—*Infected aircraft*

1. The aircraft shall be inspected and the commander, passengers and crew shall be medically examined.

2. The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.

3. All other persons shall be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than five days after the date of arrival of the aircraft:

Provided that any person who satisfies the medical officer that he has been inoculated against cholera within the preceding six months, excluding the last six days thereof, shall not be isolated.

(a) S.R. & O. 1923 (No. 1508) p. 13. (b) S.R. & O. 1920 (No. 448) I, p. 138.

4. The medical officer may prohibit the discharge from the aircraft of the following fresh foods, namely, fish, shellfish, fruit and vegetables.

5. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the medical officer, are infected shall be disinfected.

6. The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

7. If the medical officer suspects that the drinking water stored on board is infected, it shall be disinfected and if practicable emptied out and replaced, after disinfection of the container, by a supply of wholesome drinking water.

II.—*Aircraft coming from an infected locality*

1. The commander, passengers and crew may be medically examined.

2. Any such person may be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than five days after the date on which the aircraft left the infected locality:

Provided that any person who satisfies the medical officer that he has been inoculated against cholera within the preceding six months, excluding the last six days thereof, shall not be isolated.

3. The medical officer may prohibit the discharge from the aircraft of the following fresh foods, namely, fish, shellfish, fruit and vegetables.

Part C—Typhus Fever

I.—*Infected aircraft*

1. The commander, passengers and crew shall be medically examined.

2. The sick shall be immediately disembarked, isolated and deloused.

3. Any other person reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection may be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than twelve days after the date on which he was deloused.

4. Any person reasonably suspected to be harbouring lice shall be deloused.

5. Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and any other article which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

6. The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus fever or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

II.—*Aircraft coming from an infected locality*

The commander, passengers and crew may be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than twelve days after the date on which they left the infected locality.

Part D—Smallpox

I.—*Infected aircraft*

1. The commander, passengers and crew shall be medically examined.

2. The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.

3. Any other person reasonably suspected by the medical officer to have been exposed to infection shall, unless in the opinion of the medical officer the person is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, either—

(*a*) be offered vaccination and placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after the date of arrival of the aircraft, or

(*b*) be placed under surveillance for the said period without vaccination, or

(*c*) be offered vaccination and isolated until the result of the vaccination is known and thereafter kept under surveillance until the fourteenth day after the date of arrival of the aircraft, or

(*d*) be isolated for a period of fourteen days after the date of arrival of the aircraft:

Provided that the medical officer shall not impose a requirement set out in sub-paragraph (*c*) or sub-paragraph (*d*) of this paragraph unless in his opinion there is an exceptionally serious risk of introduction of smallpox into the country.

4. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and any other article which the medical officer considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected.

5. The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

II.—*Aircraft coming from an infected locality*

The commander, passengers and crew may be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated for a period expiring not later than fourteen days after the date on which they left the infected locality.

SECOND SCHEDULE

AIRCRAFT DECLARATION OF HEALTH

(To be completed by the Commander of an arriving aircraft and delivered to the medical officer at the aerodrome.)

Aerodrome of arrival.....

(1) Aircraft National and Registration marks.

(2) Aerodrome at which voyage began and date of departure therefrom.

(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 at aerodrome of arrival.

(7) Has any person left the aircraft during the voyage on account of illness? If so, give particulars.

(8) Has there been any case of illness (other than air sickness) during the voyage? If so, give particulars.

(9) Has the aircraft been disinsected?
Give particulars of last three disinsectings.

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.....

THIRD SCHEDULE

PERSONAL DECLARATION OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH

(For passengers on aircraft.)

Aerodrome of arrival.....

1. Name in full.....
(Block Letters, Surname first.)

2. Nationality:

3. Passport number:

4. Permanent (home) address:

5. Address (in full) to which immediately proceeding:

6. State below, the town or locality or aerodrome where you spent the fourteen nights prior to arrival in this country:

Last night.....	8 nights ago.....
2 nights ago.....	9 nights ago.....
3 nights ago.....	10 nights ago.....
4 nights ago.....	11 nights ago.....
5 nights ago.....	12 nights ago.....
6 nights ago.....	13 nights ago.....
7 nights ago.....	14 nights ago.....

7. I am in possession of a certificate of inoculation or vaccination against: (Write in each case Yes or No).

Cholera .....

Typhus fever .....

Smallpox .....

Yellow fever .....

8. I declare that I have had no illness within the past fourteen days except as follows:

I declare that the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date..... Signature.....

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Health this twenty-fifth day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

(L.S.)

Aneurin Bevan,
Minister of Health.

Signed by order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise this 20th day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

A. H. Garrett,
Assistant Secretary
for Customs and Excise.

Notes. (1)—Under section 143 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936, and section 39 (3) (*b*) of the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, authorised officers of local authorities, officers designated by the Minister of Health or the Minister of Civil Aviation for the purpose of the enforcement and execution of Regulations made under section 143, and officers of customs and excise have power to enter any premises or aircraft for the purpose of executing, or superintending the execution of, any regulation made under the section.

(2) Under section 143 (5) of the Public Health Act 1936, any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out or obstructs the execution of any regulation made under the section is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

The Regulations provide, in conformity with the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933 (Cmd. 4938), as modified by the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944 (Cmd. 6638), for sanitary control of airborne traffic between England and Wales and any place outside the " excepted area " as defined in Regulation 3. They supersede the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 299), which were made in conformity with the 1933 Convention and, in pursuance of powers conferred by the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, they extend the control to aerodromes vested in or under the control of the Minister of Civil Aviation.