1952 No. 1411

The Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

Made - - - -	28*th July*, 1952
Laid before Parliament	30*th July*, 1952
Coming into Operation	1*st October*, 1952

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 143 of the Public Health Act, 1936(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, after consultation with the Minister of Transport, hereby makes the following regulations, so far as they apply to officers of customs and excise with the consent of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and so far as they apply to signals with the consent of the Minister of Transport.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY

Short title and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, 1952.

Revocation

2. The Port Health Regulations, 1933(b) and 1945(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), shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

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

"additional measures" means such of the additional measures specified in the fourth schedule to these regulations with respect to the quarantinable diseases as are appropriate;

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

"arrival", in relation to a ship, means the arrival in a district of a ship which has not during its voyage or since it last called at a port outside the United Kingdom, as the case may be, been subjected elsewhere in the United Kingdom to measures provided for in these regulations or any corresponding regulations in force in Scotland or Northern

* Cmd. 8394 (Misc. No. 6.) (1951).
(a) 26 Geo. 5. & 1 Edw. 8. c. 49.
(b) S.R. & O. 1933/38; Rev. XVIII, p. 808; 1933 I, p. 1608.
(c) S.R. & O. 1945/1282; Rev. XVIII, p. 808; 1945 I, p. 1018.
(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Ireland, apart from any measure which may have been applied there to any person, baggage or cargo landed from the ship, and "arrives" shall be construed accordingly;

"authorised officer" means the medical officer, or any other officer authorised by the health authority under regulation 4 to enforce and execute any of these regulations;

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

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

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

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

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

"district" means—

(*a*) a port health district;

(*b*) a borough, an urban district, or a rural district, which abuts on waters forming part of a port established for the purposes of the enactments relating to the Customs but not within the jurisdiction of a port health authority, and includes the waters on which it so abuts;

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

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

"health authority" means, in relation to a port health district the port health authority, and in relation to any other district the council of that district;

"immigration officer" means any person appointed by the Secretary of State to act as an immigration officer for the purposes of any Order in Council made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914(**a**);

"infected area" means a port or other area included in the list kept by the medical officer pursuant to regulation 6, and references to an area infected with a specified disease shall be construed accordingly;

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

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12.

" infected ship " means—

(*a*) a ship which has on board on arrival a case of human plague, cholera, yellow fever or smallpox ; or

(*b*) a ship on which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival ; or

(*c*) a ship which has had on board during its voyage—

(i) a case of human plague developed by the person more than six days after his embarkation ; or

(ii) a case of cholera within five days before arrival ; or

(iii) a case of yellow fever or smallpox ;

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

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

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

" master " means the person for the time being in charge of or in command of a ship ;

" medical officer " means the medical officer of health for a district, or any other registered medical practitioner appointed by the health authority pursuant to regulation 5 ;

" Minister " means the Minister of Health ;

" mooring station " means a place, situated within the waters of a district unless the Minister otherwise allows, which is specified by the health authority, with the consent of the collector of customs for the area in which the district is situated and the harbour master, for the mooring of ships for medical inspection so that they do not come into contact with other ships or the shore ;

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

" radio receiving port " means a district specified in a notice published pursuant to sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) of regulation 12 ;

" radio transmitting port " means a district specified in a notice published pursuant to sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph (1) of regulation 12 ;

" relapsing fever " means louse-borne relapsing fever ;

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

" suspected ship " means—

(*a*) a ship which, not having on board on arrival a case of human plague, has had on board during the voyage a case of that disease developed by the person within six days of his embarkation ; or

(*b*) a ship on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality among rodents, the cause of which is unknown on arrival ; or

(*c*) a ship which has had on board during the voyage a case of cholera more than five days before arrival ; or

(*d*) a ship which left within six days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever :

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

"typhus" means louse-borne typhus;

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

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

PART II—GENERAL

Enforcement and execution of regulations

4.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, every health authority shall enforce and execute these regulations and shall exercise their functions through the medical officer and such other officers as they may authorise in that behalf, and shall make such inquiries and take such other steps as seem to them to be necessary for securing the proper exercise of those functions.

(2) Any two health authorities may agree, upon terms and conditions approved by the Minister, that one of them shall undertake the enforcement and execution of and arrange for their authorised officers to enforce and execute the whole or specified provisions of these regulations in the district of the other, and for this purpose the district in which any such provision is so enforced and executed shall be deemed to be the district of the authority who enforces and executes it; and if their district is an approved port or a designated approved port and they so agree to enforce and execute in another district the provisions relating to Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates, the medical officer for their district shall have authority to grant such Certificates in such other district.

Appointment and duties of authorised officers and provision of services by health authorities

5. For the purposes of these regulations, a health authority may, and if so required by the Minister shall—

(*a*) appoint such registered medical practitioners, in addition to their medical officer of health, as may be necessary for the proper enforcement and execution of these regulations;

(*b*) give directions from time to time as to the duties which are to be performed by any medical practitioner so appointed or any other officer authorised to enforce and execute these regulations;

(*c*) provide, or arrange for the provision of—

(i) premises or waiting rooms for the medical inspection and examination of persons;

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

(iii) apparatus or other means for cleansing, disinfecting or disinsecting ships, persons or clothing and other articles ;

(*d*) arrange for the reception into a hospital of persons requiring to be removed thereto pursuant to these regulations ;

(*e*) arrange for the provision of means of transport for the conveyance of persons to any such premises as are referred to in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation, or to a hospital ;

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

List of infected areas

6.—(1) The medical officer of health for every district shall from time to time prepare and keep up-to-date a list of ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a quarantinable disease or which may serve other places or areas so infected or believed to be so infected, including areas which have been delineated as yellow fever endemic zones by the World Health Organisation pursuant to the International Sanitary Regulations.

(2) The medical officer of health shall supply copies of every such list and any amendment thereof to the pilots and customs officers employed in the district.

(3) In preparing and amending the said list, the medical officer of health shall take into account all information sent to him from time to time by the Minister.

Inspection of ships

7.—(1) The medical officer may, for the purposes of these regulations, inspect any ship on arrival or already in the district.

(2) The medical officer shall inspect on arrival any ship in respect of which the master has sent to the health authority a message or notification under regulation 14, or any ship already in the district when he has reasonable grounds for believing that there is on board a case or suspected case of infectious disease.

8. Any authorised officer may require a ship on arrival or already in the district to be brought to, and if necessary moored or anchored at, some safe and convenient place for the purpose of medical inspection.

Examination, etc., of persons on ships

9.—(1) The medical officer may, and if so requested by the master or required by the Minister shall, examine any person on board a ship on arrival or already in the district, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(*a*) the person is suffering from an infectious disease ;

(*b*) the person has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease ;

(*c*) the person is verminous.

(2) The medical officer may—

(*a*) detain any such person for such examination either upon the ship or at some place on shore appointed for the purpose ;

(*b*) require any person so examined to be disinsected, and his clothing and other articles belonging to him to be disinfected and, where necessary, disinsected ;

(*c*) except as provided in regulation 32, prohibit any person so examined from leaving the ship, or permit him to leave it on such conditions and subject to the taking of such measures, pursuant to these regulations, as the medical officer considers reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection ;

(*d*) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of insects or vermin.

(3) The medical officer shall notify immediately to the health authority any directions given to him by the Minister under this regulation.

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

Powers in respect of certain persons on ships

10. Where there is, or the medical officer suspects that there is, on board a ship on arrival or already in the district a person suffering from an infectious disease or tuberculosis, the medical officer may—

(*a*) in the case of an infectious disease, cause such person to be removed from the ship and isolated or sent to a hospital or to some other suitable place approved for that purpose by the health authority, as may be appropriate ; or, except as provided in regulation 32, the medical officer may, by notice in writing to the master, prohibit the removal of the person or his disembarking from the ship without the consent in writing of the medical officer ;

(*b*) in the case of tuberculosis, if the person disembarks, send information to that effect to the medical officer of health for the area in which the intended destination of the person is situated.

Supply of information, etc., by masters

11. The master of a ship on arrival or already in a district shall—

(*a*) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board, which may be put to him by a customs officer or an authorised officer visiting the ship, and furnish any such officer with all such information and assistance as he may reasonably require for the purposes of these regulations ;

(*b*) notify immediately to the medical officer any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship, the presence of dead rodents on the ship, or mortality or sickness among rodents on the ship ;

(*c*) comply with these regulations, and with any directions or requirements of an authorised officer given or made for the purpose of these regulations.

PART III—INCOMING SHIPS

Designation of radio receiving ports and radio transmitting ports

12.—(1) The Minister may from time to time, by notice published in the London Gazette, declare that any district specified in such notice shall be—

(*a*) a district for the receipt from ships before arrival there of radio messages for the purposes of these regulations ;

(*b*) a district for the transmission by radio to ships before arrival of the permission referred to in regulation 13.

(2) The Minister may include in any such notice any variation of the requirement of paragraph (2) (*c*) of regulation 14 which he considers necessary.

Radio permission to enter district

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

Notification of infectious disease, etc., on board

14.—(1) When there is on board a ship before arrival a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who has symptoms which may indicate the presence of infectious disease, or when there are on board a ship before arrival any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, the master shall—

(*a*) if the ship is equipped with a suitable radio transmitting apparatus and is due to arrive at a radio receiving port, send before arrival, either directly to the health authority or through an agent approved by them, a radio message complying with paragraph (2) of this regulation ;

(*b*) if the ship is not so equipped or is due to arrive elsewhere than at a radio receiving port, notify the health authority, whenever practicable before arrival and otherwise immediately on arrival, of the presence on board of such infectious disease, symptoms or other similar circumstances.

(2) Any radio message sent for the purposes of this regulation shall—

(*a*) embody such of the items of information specified in the first schedule to these regulations as are applicable ;

(*b*) be sent so as to reach the health authority not more than twelve hours, and whenever practicable not less than four hours, before the expected arrival of the ship ;

(*c*) if it is in code, conform with the section relating to standard quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals, unless the notice published pursuant to regulation 12 in respect of such radio receiving port otherwise provides.

Signals

15.—(1) The master of a ship due to arrive in a district, which has on board or has had on board during its current voyage and within the last four weeks before arrival a case or suspected case of infectious disease, or on which there are any other similar circumstances requiring the attention

of the medical officer, shall, when the ship comes, whether by day or night, within the district, show or give the following signals:—

(*a*) the international three-flag signal LIM flown at the masthead or where it can best be seen from the shore ; and

(*b*) between sunset and sunrise, either—

(i) the signal LIM flashed in the Morse code by lamp, or

(ii) a signal consisting of a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, shown at the peak or where the signal can best be seen from the shore.

(2) The master of a ship to which paragraph (1) of this requirement does not apply shall, if the ship is due to arrive in a district from a foreign port and is not engaged in regular packet-boat or excursion traffic with a port in France, Belgium or Holland, show or give the following signals when the ship comes, whether by day or night, within the district:—

(*a*) the international flag signal Q flown at the masthead or where it can best be seen from the shore ; and

(*b*) between sunset and sunrise, either—

(i) the signal Q flashed in the Morse code by lamp, or

(ii) a signal consisting of a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, shown at the peak or where the signal can best be seen from the shore.

(3) The signal required by sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) or (2) of this regulation shall continue to be shown until the ship is free from control under these regulations.

(4) A signal flashed in the Morse code or given by fixed lights pursuant to sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph (1) or (2) of this regulation shall continue to be flashed at frequent intervals or shown, as the case may be, between sunset and sunrise until the customs officer or the medical officer has boarded the ship.

Maritime Declaration of Health

16.—(1) On arrival of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port other than an excepted port, the master shall complete a Maritime Declaration of Health in the form specified in the second schedule to these regulations. The Declaration shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried:

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

(2) The master shall deliver the Declaration to the customs officer or authorised officer, whoever first boards the ship, who shall forward it to the health authority.

(3) If the customs officer has detained the ship pursuant to these regulations and he requires a copy of the Declaration, the health authority shall furnish him with such copy.

17. If, within four weeks after the master of a ship has delivered a Maritime Declaration of Health pursuant to regulation 16 or a corresponding provision in force in Scotland or Northern Ireland, the ship arrives in a district or calls at another district, as the case may be, the master shall report to the customs officer or authorised officer, whoever first boards the ship, any case or suspected case of infectious disease which has occurred on board since the Declaration was delivered and which has not already been reported.

Restriction on boarding or leaving ships

18.—(1) On arrival of a ship from any foreign port or from any infected area which is not a foreign port, no person other than a pilot, a customs officer, an immigration officer or an authorised officer shall, without the permission of the medical officer, board or leave the ship until it is free from control under these regulations, and the master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with this provision.

(2) Before granting permission to a person to leave the ship, the medical officer may require him to state his name and his intended destination and address, and to give any other information which the medical officer may reasonably think necessary for transmission to the medical officer of health for the area in which the intended destination of the person is situated.

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

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates

19.—(1) If the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce to the medical officer for the district in which the ship arrives or for any district at which the ship calls a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate in respect of the ship, the medical officer shall—

(*a*) if the district is an approved port or a designated approved port, require the ship to be inspected to ascertain whether it is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible ; or

(*b*) if the district is not such a port, direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest approved port or designated approved port convenient to the ship at which a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate, as the case may be, can be obtained.

(2) If, after the ship has been inspected, the medical officer for the approved port or designated approved port is satisfied that the ship is free from rodents or is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible, he shall issue a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

(3) If, after the ship has been inspected, such medical officer is not so satisfied, he shall—

(*a*) if the district is a designated approved port, require the ship to be deratted in a manner to be determined by him ; or

(*b*) if the district is not a designated approved port, direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest designated approved port convenient to the ship for deratting.

(4) The master shall forthwith make arrangements for any deratting required by the medical officer for the designated approved port.

(5) When deratting has been completed to the satisfaction of the medical officer for the designated approved port, he shall issue a Deratting Certificate.

(6) Before the medical officer directs under this regulation that a ship shall proceed to another port, he shall consult with a customs officer for the district.

20. Upon receipt of an application in writing from the owner of a ship in an approved port or a designated approved port, or from the master acting for and on behalf of the owner, for a Deratting Exemption Certificate or a Deratting Certificate in respect of the ship, the medical officer shall take any steps which he considers necessary to satisfy himself that the ship is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible, or at a designated approved port give directions for the deratting of the ship, as the case may require, and, on being satisfied as to the condition of the ship or that the deratting has been properly carried out, he shall issue the appropriate Certificate.

21.—(1) Every Deratting Certificate and Deratting Exemption Certificate shall be in the form specified in the third schedule to these regulations.

(2) A copy of every such Certificate issued shall be retained in the office of the health authority.

(3) The owner or master of a ship shall pay to the health authority such charge as the Minister may from time to time determine for the inspection of the ship for the purposes of regulation 19 or 20.

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

22.—(1) On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, or any other ship on which there has been during its current voyage and within the last four weeks before arrival a case of a quarantinable disease in respect of which the ship has not outside the United Kingdom been subjected to measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations, the master shall take it to a mooring station unless an authorised officer otherwise allows or directs.

(2) Where the medical officer has reason to believe that a ship on arrival may be one to which paragraph (1) of this regulation applies, he may direct the master to take it to a mooring station or to such other place as he considers desirable.

23. The medical officer may direct that any ship from a foreign port shall on arrival be taken to a mooring station for medical inspection. If a customs officer is the first officer to board the ship, the medical officer may give a notice in writing of such direction to the customs officer who shall deliver the notice to the master.

24. Where on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port it appears to a customs officer, from answers to questions in the Maritime Declaration of Health or otherwise, that the ship—

(*a*) has during its voyage been in an infected area ; or

(*b*) is one to which paragraph (1) of regulation 22 applies ;

he shall direct the master to take it to a mooring station for detention there unless an authorised officer otherwise allows or directs.

25. If after arrival of a ship a case of a quarantinable disease occurs on board or plague-infected rodents are discovered or suspected on board, the medical officer may direct the master of the ship to take it to a mooring station.

26. A ship which has been taken to a mooring station or directed there by the medical officer, shall remain there until it has been inspected by the medical officer.

27. A medical officer may detain, or give notice in writing to a customs officer to detain, any ship for medical inspection at its place of mooring (not being a mooring station) or at its place of discharge or loading.

28. The detention of a ship by a customs officer under these regulations shall cease as soon as the ship has been inspected by the medical officer or, if such inspection has not commenced within twelve hours after the ship has been so detained, on the expiration of that period :

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the power of the medical officer to continue the detention of a ship in accordance with regulation 29.

29.—(1) The medical officer shall inspect any ship and the persons on board as soon as possible after it has been taken or directed to a mooring station or after it has been detained under these regulations.

(2) If the ship is one to which the medical officer is required by these regulations to apply any further measure, or if after such inspection he considers it necessary to apply any further measure permitted by these regulations, he may detain the ship at the mooring station or at such other place as he considers desirable, or continue the detention, as the case may be, if such detention or continued detention is necessary for the application of such further measure.

30. The medical officer may require the master of a ship which has been taken or directed to a mooring station or detained because plague-infected rodents have been discovered or suspected on board to take all practicable measures to prevent escape of rodents from the ship.

Persons from infected areas

31. On arrival of a ship, the medical officer may place under surveillance any person disembarking therefrom, who has come from an infected area, other than an area infected with yellow fever, within the appropriate period specified in paragraph 1 (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of regulation 37.

Removal of infected persons from ships when required by master

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

Additional measures

33. Without prejudice to any other provision in these regulations, the additional measures shall be applicable on the arrival of—

(*a*) any infected ship or suspected ship ;

(*b*) any ship on which there is a case of typhus or relapsing fever ;

(*c*) any ship which has during its voyage been in an area infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever ;

(*d*) any suspect for smallpox on a ship other than an infected ship ;

(*e*) any person on any ship who has come from an area infected with typhus or relapsing fever ;

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

PART IV—OUTGOING SHIPS

Examination, etc., of persons proposing to embark

34. Where a ship is due to depart from a district for a destination, whether final or intermediate, outside the United Kingdom, the medical officer—

(*a*) may examine any person who proposes to embark thereon if he has reasonable grounds for believing him to be suffering from a quarantinable disease, and, if after examination the medical officer is of opinion that he shows symptoms of such a disease, shall prohibit his embarkation ;

(*b*) shall prohibit any suspect from embarking thereon:

Provided that, in the case of smallpox, a person shall not be prohibited from embarking if he satisfies the medical officer that he is sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox ;

(*c*) shall notify the master of any person embarking or proposing to continue his voyage thereon who, in the opinion of the medical officer, should be placed under surveillance.

Infected places in England and Wales

35. Where the Minister has, by notice published in the London Gazette, declared any place to be infected with a quarantinable disease, or with any other disease which in his opinion constitutes a menace to other countries by reason of its spread or potential spread, then, until the notice is revoked by a subsequent notice published in the London Gazette, every medical officer shall comply with any requirement which may be made by the Minister for preventing the spread of the disease, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions) the following provisions of this regulation shall operate in relation to any ship departing from any district specified by the Minister for a destination, whether final or intermediate, outside the United Kingdom:—

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

(*b*) the medical officer may require any part of the ship which in his opinion may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction ;

(*c*) an authorised officer shall inspect any clothing, bedding or other article which is on, or is intended to be taken by any person on, the ship 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 master shall disclose to the authorised officer any relevant circumstances ;

(*d*) no person shall take or cause to be taken on board the ship any article which, in the opinion of an authorised officer, is capable of carrying infection, unless that officer is satisfied that it has been efficiently disinfected and, where necessary, disinsected ;

(*e*) if any part of the district is included in such notice in the London Gazette as aforesaid and is therein declared to be infected with plague, and if there is reason to believe that there are rodents on the ship, the medical officer may, and if so required by the Minister shall, take steps to secure the deratting of the ship.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

Compliance with directions, etc., under the regulations

36. Every person to whom these regulations apply shall comply with every direction, requirement or condition given, made or imposed by an authorised officer pursuant to 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 to which he is going on leaving a ship); and every person who has for the time being the custody or charge of a child or other person who is under disability shall comply with any direction, requirement or condition so given, made or imposed, and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid, in respect of such child or other person.

Surveillance

37.—(1) Where these regulations permit a medical officer to place a person under surveillance, the period of such surveillance shall not exceed such of the following periods as may be appropriate:—

(*a*) in respect of plague, six days;
(*b*) in respect of cholera, five days;
(*c*) in respect of yellow fever, six days;
(*d*) in respect of smallpox, fourteen days;
(*e*) in respect of typhus, fourteen days;
(*f*) in respect of relapsing fever, eight days.

(2) When a person has been so placed under surveillance for plague, cholera or smallpox pursuant to regulation 31 by reason of his having come from an infected area, the period shall be reckoned from the date of his leaving the infected area.

(3) When a person has been so placed under surveillance pursuant to the additional measures, the period shall be reckoned in the manner therein specified.

38. Every person who is placed under surveillance pursuant to these regulations shall—

(*a*) give facilities for any medical examination required by the medical officer or by the medical officer of health for any area in which he may be during the period of surveillance;
(*b*) furnish all such information as the medical officer or any such medical officer of health may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining the person's state of health;
(*c*) forthwith upon arrival during the period of surveillance at any address other than the one stated as his intended destination when placed under surveillance send particulars of that address to the medical officer;
(*d*) if so instructed by the medical officer, report immediately to the medical officer of health for any area in which he may be 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 under this sub-paragraph unless the Minister has by direction (whether general or special) authorised the giving of instructions thereunder.

Charges for services

39.—(1) Where the master of a ship in a district is required by or pursuant to these regulations to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the health authority may themselves at the request of the master, and, if they think fit, at his cost, cause

any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master.

(2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the health 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 fifty pounds unless notice of the proposed charge has been given to the master before the work is undertaken.

(3) Where under this regulation the health authority cause any requirement to be complied with at the cost of the master, 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, pursuant to these regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to a ship, the health authority or the medical officer shall, on request by the master, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures and the reasons why they were taken.

(5) Where, pursuant to these regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to any person or to any articles in his possession, the medical officer shall, on request by such person, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

Recovery of charges

40. Every charge authorised by regulation 21 or 39 shall be recoverable either summarily as a civil debt, or as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Expenses of health authorities

41. Subject to the provisions of regulation 39 any expenses incurred by a health authority in the enforcement and 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

42. Except to the extent permitted by Part II-C of the fourth schedule to these regulations with respect to fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables and beverages, 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 ships unwilling to comply with regulations

43.—(1) The master of a ship on arrival or already in a district, who is unwilling to comply with or submit to any provision of or requirement made under these regulations which may be applicable, shall so notify the medical officer. The medical officer may then require the master to remove the ship immediately from the district.

(2) If before leaving the district the master wishes to discharge cargo or disembark passengers or to take on board fuel, water or stores, the medical officer shall permit him to do so but may impose such conditions pursuant to these regulations as the medical officer considers necessary.

(3) When the medical officer has so required the removal of a ship from the district, it shall not during its voyage call at any other district.

FIRST SCHEDULE*

RADIO MESSAGES—ITEMS OF INFORMATION

(*Regulation* 14)

ITEM I

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

ITEM II

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

ITEM III

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

ITEM IV

I have no other case of sickness on board.

I have [number] other cases of sickness on board.

ITEM V

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

ITEM VI

I have a ship's surgeon on board.

I have no ship's surgeon on board.

ITEM VII

I do not wish to disembark any sick.

I wish to disembark [number] sick, suffering from [name disease(s)].

ITEM VIII

My crew consists of [number] and I have no passengers on board.

My crew consists of [number] and I have [number] passengers.

ITEM IX

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark [number] passengers of [state Class].

* For notes on the sending of a standard quarantine message see page 229 of Vol. II of the British Edition of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Maritime Declaration of Health

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

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

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

Net Registered Tonnage.....

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

No. 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, smallpox, typhus 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 abnormal mortality among them ?	.....
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 disease 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 disease of an infectious nature; 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 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.....
(*Ship's Surgeon*)

Date.....

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

SCHEDULE TO THE DECLARATION

PARTICULARS OF EVERY CASE OF ILLNESS OR DEATH OCCURRING ON BOARD

Name	Class or rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of embarkation	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

DERATTING CERTIFICATE (*a*) — CERTIFICAT DE DÉRATISATION (*a*)

DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (*a*) — CERTIFICAT D'EXEMPTION DE LA DÉRATISATION (*a*)

issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations — délivré conformément à l'article 52 du Règlement Sanitaire International

(*Not to be taken away by Port Authorities.*) — (Ce certificat ne doit pas être retiré par les authorités portuaires.)

PORT OF — PORT DE

Date — ..... Date.....

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and {*deratting* / *exemption*}(*a*) *at this port and on the above date*

LE PRÉSENT CERTIFICAT atteste l'inspection et {la dératisation / l'exemption}(*a*) en ce port et à la date ci-dessus

of the {*ship* / *inland navigation vessel*}(*a*) of {*net tonnage for a sea-going vessel* / .....*tonnage for an inland navigation vessel*}(*a*) (*f*)

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

At the time of {*inspection* / *deratting*} (*a*) *the holds were laden with* *tons of* *cargo*

Au moment de {l'inspection / la dératisation}(*a*) les cales étaient chargées de tonnes de cargaison

COMPARTMENTS (*a*)	*RAT INDICATIONS* TRACES DE RATS (*c*)	*RAT HARBOURAGE* REFUGES A RATS		*DERATTING* — DÉRATISATION					COMPARTIMENTS—(*b*)
				by fumigation — par fumigation *Fumigant* — Gaz utilisé ..... *Hours exposure* — Exposition (heures)...			*by catching, trapping, or poisoning* par capture ou poison		
		discovered trouvés (*d*)	*treated* supprimés	*Space (cubic feet)* Espaces (mètres cubes)	*Quantity used* Quantités employées (*e*)	*Rats found dead* Rats trouvés morts	*Traps set or poisons put out* Pièges ou poisons mis	*Rats caught or killed* Rats pris ou tués	
Holds 1.									Cales 1.
— 2.									— 2.
— 3.									— 3.
— 4.									— 4.
— 5.									— 5.
— 6.									— 6.
— 7.									— 7.
Shelter deck space									Entrepont
Bunker space									Soute à charbon
Engineroom and shaft alley ...									Chaufferies, tunnel de l'arbre
Forepeak and storeroom									Peak avant et magasin
Afterpeak and storeroom									Peak arrière et magasin
Lifeboats									Canots de sauvetage
Charts and wireless rooms ...									Chambre des cartes. T.S.F.
Galley									Cuisines
Pantry									Cambuses
Provision storerooms									Soute à vivres
Quarters (crew)									Postes (équipage)
Quarters (officers)									Chambres (officiers)
Quarters (cabin passengers) ...									Cabines (passagers)
Quarters (steerage)									Postes (émigrants)
Total									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.

(*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.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE. — OBSERVATIONS. — *In the case of exemption, state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessel in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible.*—Dans le cas d'exemption, indiquer ici les mesures prises pour que le navire soit maintenu dans des conditions telles que le nombre de rats à bord soit négligeable.

Seal, name, qualification, and signature of the inspector. — Cachet, nom, qualité et signature de l'inspecteur

FOURTH SCHEDULE

ADDITIONAL MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THE QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

PART I—PLAGUE

A. *Infected ships and suspected ships*

(1) The medical officer may—

(*a*) require any suspect on board to be disinsected and place him under surveillance, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship ;

(*b*) require the disinsecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

(2) If there is rodent plague on board, the medical officer shall require the ship to be deratted in a manner to be determined by him, but without prejudice to the generality of this requirement the following special provisions shall apply to any such deratting:—

(*a*) the deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied;

(*b*) one or more preliminary derattings of a ship with the cargo *in situ*, or during its unloading, may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents;

(*c*) if the complete destruction of rodents cannot be secured because only part of the cargo is due to be unloaded, a ship shall not be prevented from unloading that part, but the medical officer may apply any measure which he considers necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

B. Ships which have been in infected areas

(3) The medical officer may—

(*a*) place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the ship from the infected area;

(*b*) require the destruction of rodents on the ship if he considers the circumstances so exceptional as to justify such a requirement, but he shall communicate in writing to the master of the ship his reasons for the requirement.

PART II—CHOLERA

A. Infected ships and suspected ships

(1) The medical officer may—

(*a*) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;

(*b*) require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated;

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

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

B. Ships which have been in infected areas

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

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

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

(5) If any of the said food or beverage forms part of cargo in a hold of the ship and is so contaminated, the medical officer for the district in which such cargo is due to be discharged shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the customs officer.

PART III—YELLOW FEVER

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

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

PART IV—SMALLPOX

A. Infected ships

(1) The medical officer shall offer vaccination to any person on board who he considers is not sufficiently protected against smallpox.

(2) The medical officer may either—

(*a*) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date on which the medical officer considers the person was last exposed to infection; or

(*b*) if he considers any such person not to be sufficiently protected against smallpox, isolate him for a similar period.

(3) The medical officer shall require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

B. Suspects on other ships

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

PART V.—TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER

A. Ships with infected persons on board

(1) The medical officer may require—

(*a*) any suspect on board to be disinsected;

(*b*) the disinsecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the accommodation occupied by any infected person or suspect, his clothes and baggage, and any other article which the medical officer considers may spread typhus or relapsing fever.

B. Persons coming from infected areas

(2) The medical officer may require the disinsecting of any person who has left an infected area not more than fourteen days before arrival in the case of typhus, or eight days before arrival in the case of relapsing fever.

(3) If any person so disinsected is placed under surveillance, the period of surveillance shall be reckoned from the date of disinsecting.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Health this twenty-eighth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

Iain Macleod,
Minister of Health.

Signed by order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise this twenty-third day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

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

Signed by authority of the Minister of Transport this twenty-third day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

P. Faulkner,
Under Secretary,
Ministry of Transport.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

These Regulations provide in conformity with the International Sanitary Regulations (Cmd. 8394 (Misc. No. 6) (1951)), adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on 25th May, 1951, for sanitary control of ships arriving at or leaving ports in England or Wales. The Regulations supersede the Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945.

Part I contains definitions of terms used in the Regulations (Regulation 3).

Part II provides for the enforcement and execution of the Regulations by port health authorities and, in respect of waters of a customs port outside the jurisdiction of a port health authority, by the councils of the boroughs or urban or rural districts abutting on the waters of the port. (Regulations 4 and 5). Part II also provides for the preparation by Medical Officers of Health of lists of ports and other areas infected or believed to be infected with specified diseases (Regulation 6) and authorises measures to be taken for preventing danger to public health (Regulations 7, 8, 9 and 10). Regulation 11 requires the master of a ship to supply information about health conditions on board the ship, to notify circumstances likely to lead to the spread of infection, and to comply with the requirements of the Regulations or directions given thereunder.

Part III relates to incoming ships. It provides for the radio messages to be sent and the signals to be used in given circumstances (Regulations 12, 13, 14 and 15) and for the completion of a Maritime Declaration of Health by the master of a ship arriving from a foreign port (i.e., a port outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Irish Republic) unless it is an excepted port, as defined in Regulation 3. Regulation 18 imposes restrictions on boarding or leaving ships from a foreign port, or from an infected area which is not a foreign port. Regulations 19, 20 and 21 provide for deratting ships, for the grant of deratting certificates and deratting exemption certificates and for the charges to be made. Regulations 22 to 33 provide for the detention and inspection of infected or suspected ships, the placing under surveillance of persons from infected areas, the removal of infected persons from ships, and for other measures (specified in the fourth Schedule to the Regulations) to be applicable in the case of specified diseases of a kind particularly dangerous to public health.

Part IV relates to outgoing ships. It provides for the examination, etc., in prescribed circumstances, of persons proposing to embark for a destination outside the United Kingdom (Regulation 34), and, after publication by the Minister in the London Gazette of a notice declaring any place to be infected with disease menacing the public health, for special measures to be taken to prevent the disease spreading.

Part V contains miscellaneous provisions about compliance with the Regulations, surveillance, charges for services rendered under the Regulations, and expenses of the health authorities enforcing the Regulations. Part V also contains savings for mails carried by a ship (Regulation 42) and for the removal of any ship whose master is unwilling to comply with the Regulations (Regulation 43).