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SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

අංක 12,125 — 1960 මැයි 6 වැනි සිකුරාදා  
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PART I: SECTION (I) — GENERAL  
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

L.D.—B. 43/55.

**THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE**

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Health under sections 2 and 3 of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance (Chapter 173), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

STANLEY DE ZOYSA,  
Minister of Health.

Colombo, February 19, 1960.

**Regulations.**

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine Regulations, 1960.

**PART I**

**INTERPRETATION**

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

“ aircraft ” means an aircraft making an international voyage;

“ competent authority ” means the person for the time being present at, and in effective control of the administration of, an airport;

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

“ Deratting Certificate ” means a certificate issued in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations (W.H.O. Regulations No. 2) adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on May 25, 1951;

“ Deratting Exemption Certificate ” means a certificate issued in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations (W.H.O. Regulations No. 2), adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on May 25, 1951;

“ day ” means a period of twenty-four hours;

- “ direct transit area ” means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the proper authority and under its direct supervision, for a accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their air voyage without leaving the airport;
- “ epidemic ” means an extension of a quarantinable disease by a multiplication of cases in a local area;
- “ foreign airport ” means an airport situated outside Ceylon;
- “ foreign port ” means a port situated outside Ceylon;
- “ incubation period ” in relation to any disease mentioned hereunder, means the period of days specified against that disease—

Cholera	...	...	...	...	5 days
Plague	...	...	...	...	6 days
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	8 days
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	14 days
Typhus	...	...	...	...	14 days
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	9 days

“ infected area ” means a local area—

- (a) where there is a non-imported case of plague, cholera, yellow fever or smallpox, or
- (b) where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft which are part of the equipment of a port, or
- (c) where activity of yellow fever virus is found in vertebrates other than man, or
- (d) where there is an epidemic of typhus or relapsing fever.

“ infected person ” means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is considered by the proper authority to be infected with such disease;

“ international voyage ”, when used—

- (a) in relation to an aircraft, means a voyage from a foreign airport to an airport in Ceylon or from Ceylon to a foreign airport,
- (b) in relation to a person, means a voyage to Ceylon from any other country or from Ceylon to any other country, and
- (c) in relation to a vessel, means a voyage from a foreign port to a port in Ceylon or from Ceylon to a foreign port;

“ isolation ” means the separation from others of a person in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection by such person;

“ local area ” means—

- (a) any defined area within which the sanitary measures prescribed by these regulations can be applied, or
- (b) an airport for which a direct transit area has been established;

“ master ” when used in relation to a vessel, means the person (other than a pilot) for the time being in charge of the vessel;

“ medical examination ” includes visits to and the inspection of any vessel or aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board, but does not include the periodical examination of a vessel to ascertain the need for deratting;

“ observation ” means the medical supervision of persons isolated in a quarantine station or other special place;

“ pilot ” when used in relation to an aircraft means the person for the time being in charge of the aircraft;

“ pratique ” means the permission granted by a Port Health Officer for a vessel to communicate with the shore, the surrounding area or any other vessel or by an Airport Health Officer for an aircraft to communicate with the surrounding area or any other aircraft;

“ proper authority ” means the Director or Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, the Assistant Director (Quarantine and International Health), the Port Health Officer of any port, the Airport Health Officer of any airport or a medical officer of the Ceylon Government stationed at Mandapam Camp in South India;

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

" quarantine " means the inspection, examination, exclusion, detention, observation, surveillance, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment, inoculation, vaccination, sanitary regulation, disinfection and disinsection of persons, animals, vessels and goods and any other measures necessary for the prevention of the spread of any quarantinable disease into or from Ceylon;

" quarantine period " in relation to any disease mentioned hereunder, means the period of days specified against that disease—

Cholera	...	...	...	...	5 days
Plague	...	...	...	...	6 days
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	8 days
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	14 days
Typhus	...	...	...	...	14 days
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	9 days.

" relapsing fever " means louse-borne relapsing fever;

" sanitary airport " means an airport which has been designated as a sanitary airport under Article 19 of the International Sanitary Regulations (W. H. O. Regulations No. 2) adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on May 25, 1951;

" ship's surgeon " means any person who has been appointed medical officer, doctor or surgeon of a vessel and who is in possession of a qualification entitling him to practise medicine and surgery in the country to which the vessel belongs;

" surveillance " means the medical supervision of a person who is not placed in isolation but who is permitted to proceed to his destination on the condition that he presents himself at stated intervals and stated times for medical inspection during a specified period after arrival in Ceylon;

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

" typhus " means louse-borne typhus;

" unauthorised person " means a person not authorised by these regulations or by the proper authority to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;

" valid " in relation to a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate issued to a vessel, means a Certificate issued not more than six months before the production of the certificate to the proper authority, or, if the vessel is proceeding to a port where deratting or inspection would be facilitated by the operations due to take place there, not more than seven months before such production;

" vessel " includes any ship, boat or catamaran making an international voyage; and

" yellow fever receptive area " means an area where the virus of yellow fever does not exist but where due to the presence of vectors of yellow fever, such fever is likely to develop if it is introduced.

(2) For the purposes of these regulations an infected area may be considered as free from infection when all measures of prophylaxis have been taken and maintained to prevent the recurrence of the disease with which the area was infected and the spread of that disease to other areas, and when—

(a) in the case of plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever, a period equal to twice the incubation period of the disease has elapsed since the last case identified has died, recovered or been isolated, and infection from that disease has not occurred in any other local area in the vicinity, provided that, in the case of plague with rodent plague also present, the period specified under sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph has elapsed;

(b) in the case of yellow fever, three months have elapsed after the occurrence of the last human case, or one month after the reduction of the *Aedes Aegypti* index to not more than one per centum;

(c) in the case of rodent plague, one month has elapsed after suppression of the epizootic.

## PART II

### GRANT OF PRATIQUE BY RADIO

3. (1) The proper authority may grant pratique by radio to any vessel or aircraft if such authority is satisfied that the arrival of the vessel or aircraft will not result in or contribute towards the spread of any quarantinable disease.

(2) A vessel or aircraft to which pratique has been granted by radio and the cargo and persons on board such vessel or aircraft may be examined by the proper authority after such vessel or aircraft has arrived at any port or airport in Ceylon.

## PART III

## GENERAL MEASURES APPLICABLE TO INCOMING VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

## 1. Quarantine Signals

4. (1) The master of a vessel which has come from a foreign port and which has not been granted pratique under regulation 3, shall before entering a port in Ceylon display the appropriate quarantine signal which shall be—

(a) by day—

- (i) the Flag Signal Q meaning "My ship is 'healthy' and I request pratique" or
- (ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ meaning "My Ship is 'suspect'", or
- (iii) the Two Flag Signal QL meaning "My Ship is infected"; or

(b) by night, when the vessel is in the precincts of the port, a signal comprising a red light over a white light (the lights being suspended from the forestay and being not more than six feet apart) and meaning "I have not received pratique".

(2) The quarantine signal displayed under paragraph (1) shall not be lowered until the proper authority has granted pratique.

5. (1) The pilot of every aircraft arriving at an airport in Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon or from an infected area in Ceylon shall, on arrival at such airport, stop at or near a place marked by a signal at the airport and shall remain there until written permission is granted by the proper authority:—

(2) No unauthorised person shall enter, or approach within thirty yards, or, any aircraft stopped at or near the place referred to in paragraph (1).

## 2. Declaration of Health

## A—VESSELS

6. (1) On arrival of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port, the master shall complete a Maritime Declaration of Health in the Form set out in Part I of the First Schedule hereto. Such Declaration shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried.

(2) The master shall deliver the Maritime Declaration of Health to the Port Health Officer when he boards the vessel.

## B—AIRCRAFT

7. (1) On arrival of an aircraft at an airport, the pilot shall complete an Aircraft Declaration of Health and deliver it to the Airport Health Officer when he boards the aircraft.

(2) The Aircraft Declaration of Health shall contain the information specified in Part II of the First Schedule hereto.

## 3. Medical Visit and Interrogation

## A—VESSELS

8. (1) The Port Health Officer shall visit every vessel (not being a vessel to which pratique has been granted by radio), arriving at a port in Ceylon before such vessel has been in communication otherwise than by signal with the shore or with any other vessel or boat other than the pilot boat.

(2) The Port Health Officer may on visiting any vessel—

(a) put to the master of the vessel, to the ship's surgeon and to any other person on board, such questions as he may deem necessary in order to ascertain the state of health of the persons on board, the sanitary condition of the vessel and cargo and the existence of any unusual mortality among rodents,

(b) examine the master of the vessel, the crew and the passengers to ascertain the state of their health at the time of, and previous to, their arrival, and

(c) inspect the vessel and the cargo on board to find out the sanitary condition of such vessel and cargo.

(2) The master of a vessel and the ship's surgeon shall as soon as the pilot or the Port Health Officer boards the vessel inform the pilot or the Port Health Officer whether, after the departure from the original port of clearance, there has been any infectious disease or death on board or any unusual mortality among rodents and whether the vessel has touched at any infected port or has communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel or place in which any quarantinable disease existed.

(4) The master of a vessel and the ship's surgeon shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer—

(a) certify and deliver to the Port Health Officer in such form as may be provided by him for that purpose a declaration setting out the particulars relating to the vessel, its crew, the passengers and the voyage and stating whether or not there has been on board any death or infectious disease since the departure of the vessel from the original port of clearance and whether or not there has been unusual mortality among rodents, and

(b) furnish to the Port Health Officer in such form as may be provided by him for the purpose a declaration setting out all such information relating to cargo on the vessel as may be indicated in the form.

(5) Every person on board a vessel shall answer all questions as to the health conditions on board, which may be put to him by the Port Health Officer.

(6) The master of a vessel shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer—

(a) produce the passenger list, log-book, manifest, journal and other relevant documents for inspection, and

(b) muster all persons on board for medical inspection and take such steps as may be necessary to facilitate such inspection.

(7) The Port Health Officer shall, if he is satisfied that a vessel is free from infection, forthwith grant pratique to that vessel.

#### B—AIRCRAFT

9. (1) The Airport Health Officer shall visit and inspect an aircraft landing at an airport if such aircraft has not been granted pratique by radio.

(2) The Airport Health Officer may on visiting an aircraft—

(a) put to the pilot or any other person on board all such questions as he may deem necessary to ascertain the health of the persons on board and the sanitary condition of the aircraft and cargo,

(b) inspect and examine the aircraft and the cargo on board the aircraft to ascertain the sanitary condition of the aircraft and cargo, and

(c) examine the pilot, the crew and the passengers as to their state of health at the time of and previous to their arrival.

10. The pilot of an aircraft arriving at an airport in Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon shall—

(1) if so required by the Airport Health Officer—

(a) certify and deliver to him a health report in such form as may be provided for the purpose by him,

(b) produce for inspection by him the passenger and crew list, log-book, manifest and any other relevant document,

(c) muster all persons on board for medical inspection, and

(d) take all such measures as may be necessary to facilitate such medical inspection, and

(2) truly answer to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the Airport Health Officer concerning the health of the crew and passengers of the aircraft and the sanitary condition of the aircraft during the voyage.

11. (1) After boarding and inspecting an aircraft arriving from any place outside Ceylon the Airport Health Officer shall, if he is satisfied that the aircraft is free from infection, grant the pilot of such aircraft a certificate of pratique.

(2) No passenger or member of the crew of an aircraft shall leave the airport until he has been medically examined by an Airport Health Officer.

#### 4. *Communication with a Vessel or Aircraft before Grant of Pratique Prohibited*

12. No person shall leave, and no person except a pilot in the employ of the Government shall go on board, a vessel until pratique or permission to do so has been granted by the Port Health Officer.

13. No boat shall be lowered from, nor shall any boat lie alongside, any vessel which has not been granted pratique except for the purpose of taking up the pilot or of saving life or of mooring the vessel or of fixing to the vessel a landing pontoon authorised by the proper authority.

14. No unauthorised person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel which has not been granted pratique nor shall any such person transmit to or receive from the vessel any article or thing without permission from the proper authority: Provided that when the vessel is tied up to a quay, any shorter distance may be specified by the proper authority.

15. No unauthorised person shall go aboard or alongside any aircraft which has not been granted pratique and no person in such aircraft shall have any communication except by signal or message (not involving direct contact with any other aircraft or with any other person) with the surrounding area or with any other aircraft.

16. No person shall remove any cargo, article or commodity from any vessel or aircraft until such vessel or aircraft has been granted pratique: Provided that any such cargo, article or commodity may, with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of the port or airport, be removed to such place and under such restrictions and conditions as the proper authority may determine.

#### 5. *Sanitary Measures Applicable to Incoming Vessels and Aircraft and to Persons on Board such Vessels or Aircraft*

17. No sanitary measure other than medical examination shall be applied to the following persons:—

- (1) the passengers and crew on board a healthy vessel if they do not disembark from such vessel; and
- (2) the passengers and crew of a healthy aircraft—
  - (a) who are in transit through Ceylon and who remain in the direct transit area of the airport in which the aircraft has alighted or who, where the airport has no direct transit area, submit themselves to the measures for segregation specified by the proper authority for the prevention of the spread of disease, or
  - (b) who are compelled to disembark at an airport for the purpose of continuing their journey from another airport in the vicinity, if they are transferred to the latter airport under the supervision of the proper authority.

18. Where there is, or the proper authority suspects that there is, on board a vessel or aircraft on arrival a person suffering from a quarantinable disease, the proper authority may cause such person to be removed from the vessel or aircraft and isolated. The proper authority shall, however, cause such person to be removed and isolated, if so required by the master or pilot, as the case may be.

19. Where there is on board a vessel any person who is suffering from an infectious disease which is not a quarantinable disease, the master shall inform the Port Health Officer. The Port Health Officer shall, on receipt of the information give the master instructions regarding—

- (a) the isolation of such person,
- (b) the disinfection of that portion of the vessel occupied by such person and of any infected article or commodity, and
- (c) the surveillance of contacts for such period as the Port Health Officer may determine having regard to the date of the last possible exposure to infection.

20. (1) No person suffering from an infectious disease which is not a quarantinable disease shall be permitted to land except with the permission of the Port Health Officer or the Airport Health Officer, as the case may be: Provided, however, that such permission shall not be given to a person suffering from leprosy unless such person is a citizen of Ceylon and unless such person has previously obtained the sanction of the Director of Health Services.

(2) The master of the vessel shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer, provide the boat and the crew necessary to take ashore any person suffering from any infectious disease which is not a quarantinable disease.

21. Where there is on board an aircraft on arrival a person suffering from an infectious disease which is not a quarantinable disease, the Airport Health Officer may cause such person to be removed and isolated. Such person shall, however, be removed and isolated, if so required by the pilot. The other persons on the aircraft shall be permitted to continue their journey after the necessary sanitary measures have been taken by the Airport Health Officer.

#### 6. *Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates*

22. (1) The master of a vessel which during the voyage has been in a foreign port shall, on arrival at a port in Ceylon, produce to the Port Health Officer a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued in respect of the vessel at a port recognized for the purpose by the Director of the Quarantine Department.

(2) If the master of a vessel (other than a sailing vessel) which during its voyage has been in a foreign port is, on arrival at any port other than Colombo, unable to produce a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate, the Port Health Officer of such port shall direct the master of that vessel to proceed to Colombo.

23. (1) Where the master of a vessel which during its voyage has been in a foreign port is unable to produce in respect of the vessel a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate, the Port Health Officer shall inspect the vessel to ascertain whether it is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

(2) If after the vessel has been inspected, the Port Health Officer is satisfied that the vessel is free from rodents or is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents is negligible, he shall issue a Deratting Exemption Certificate. Such Certificate shall not be issued to any vessel (other than an oil-tanker) unless at the time of the inspection the holds of such vessel were empty or contained only ballast or other material, unattractive to rodents, of such a nature or so disposed of as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible.

(3) If, after the vessel has been inspected, the Port Health Officer is not so satisfied, he shall require the vessel to be deratted and determine the manner in which the deratting is to be carried out.

(4) When the deratting has been completed to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, he shall issue a Deratting Certificate. If, however, he is of the opinion that the conditions under which the deratting was carried out were such that a satisfactory result cannot be obtained, he shall make a note to that effect on the existing Deratting Certificate.

24. (1) Every Deratting Certificate and Deratting Exemption Certificate shall be in the Form set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

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

25. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (3) of regulation 23, where the master of a sailing vessel which during its voyage has been in a foreign port is unable to produce in respect of that vessel a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate and where the Port Health Officer after inspecting that vessel is of the opinion that the number of rodents on board is not negligible, the Port Health Officer may, instead of requiring that vessel to be deratted, require that vessel to be fumigated with sulphur dioxide. If facilities for fumigation with sulphur dioxide do not exist at the port, the Port Health Officer may direct the master to take the vessel to the nearest port where such facilities exist.

#### 7. Aircraft Landing Elsewhere than the Airport where it is due to Land

26. (1) Where for any reason beyond the control of the pilot, an aircraft lands at any place other than the airport at which it was due to land, the pilot shall immediately communicate the fact to the nearest police officer, Divisional Revenue Officer, Government Medical Officer or Government Apothecary.

(2) The Government Medical Officer or the Government Apothecary who receives information regarding the landing of an aircraft in the circumstances set out in paragraph (1), shall take such of the sanitary measures prescribed in these regulations as are in his opinion immediately necessary. Thereafter for the remaining sanitary measures, the aircraft may be taken to the airport at which it was due to land or where for technical reasons it is not possible to do so, to a conveniently situated airport.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) and except for purpose of communicating with any officer specified in paragraph (1), no person shall leave any aircraft referred to in that paragraph without the permission of any such officer.

(4) The pilot of an aircraft referred to in paragraph (1) shall take all such measures as may be necessary for the health and safety of the passengers and crew.

(5) The cargo of any aircraft referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be removed from the vicinity of that aircraft except with the permission of the Police Officer, Divisional Revenue Officer, Government Medical Officer or Government Apothecary.

### PART IV

#### SPECIAL MEASURES AT PORTS AND AIRPORTS AGAINST QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

##### A.—Plague

27. Where there is unusual mortality among rodents in any vessel which is in any port the master shall inform the Port Health Officer of the fact and the Port Health Officer shall cause a bacteriological examination of the dead rodents to be made as quickly as possible in order to ascertain whether the vessel is infected with rodent plague. If after such examination it is not

certain whether the vessel is infected with rodent plague, the vessel shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be so infected and accordingly the regulations applicable to vessels infected with plague shall apply to the vessel.

28. On the arrival of an infected or suspected vessel, the proper authority may—

- (a) disinsect any suspect on board and place him under surveillance for not more than six days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel;
- (b) disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect, any other contaminated article on board and any part of the ship which the proper authority considers to be contaminated;
- (c) require the disembarkation and isolation of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague;
- (d) place any suspect, who disembarks, under surveillance for not more than six days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel;
- (e) require the vessel to be moored at such distance from the quay as the proper authority may determine; and
- (f) require the master to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent rodents from escaping to the shore and to other vessels.

29. On arrival of an infected or a suspected aircraft, the proper authority may—

- (a) disinsect any suspect on board and place him under surveillance for not more than six days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the aircraft;
- (b) disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect, any other contaminated article on board and any part of the aircraft which the proper authority considers to be contaminated; and
- (c) require the pilot to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent rodents from escaping from the aircraft.

30. If there is rodent plague on board a vessel, the proper authority shall require the vessel to be deratted in a manner to be determined by such authority. The deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds of the vessel have been emptied. The proper authority may, in addition, carry out for the purpose of preventing the escape of infected rodents one or more preliminary derattings of the vessel either with the cargo in situ or while it is being unloaded.

31. Every vessel shall, unless specially exempted by the proper authority, be deratted before it is admitted to a dry dock or a slipway.

32. The proper authority may require an aircraft to be deratted—

- (a) if a rodent infected with plague is found in it, or
- (b) if the presence of a large number of rodents is detected.

33. Cargo from an infected vessel shall not be unloaded otherwise than in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (a) the unloading of the cargo shall be supervised by the proper authority, precautions being taken by the proper authority to prevent rodents from being carried ashore. Where the cargo has not been previously fumigated, the loaded lighters shall be fumigated before the cargo is delivered at the wharf.
- (b) The Port Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of cargo between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.,
- (c) Every person engaged in unloading cargo shall be disinfected and placed under surveillance for not more than six days reckoned from the date on which such person completes the work of unloading,
- (d) Where only a part of the cargo is to be discharged, permission to discharge such part may be granted by the proper authority subject to the condition that adequate precautions are taken to prevent rodents from being carried ashore.

34. Whenever the Port Health Officer directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is, or is likely to be, flea-infested or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is, or likely to be, flea-infested, the landing or such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Customs Warehouses shall, notwithstanding that such vessel is a healthy vessel, be permitted only on the production of a certificate issued by the Port Health Officer or of an endorsement made by him on the Boat Note relating to the vessel, stating that the merchandise or baggage has been subjected to fumigation.



35. Pratique shall be granted by the proper authority to any infected or suspected vessel if the measures required by the proper authority under regulations 18 and 28 have been carried out and to any infected or suspected aircraft if the measures required by the proper authority under regulations 18 and 29 have been carried out.

36. On arrival a healthy vessel or aircraft shall be granted pratique by the proper authority but if such vessel or aircraft has come from an infected area, the proper authority may—

- (a) place any suspect who disembarks, under surveillance for not more than six days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area;
- (b) if the proper authority considers the circumstances so exceptional as to require the destruction of the rodents on the vessel or aircraft, request the master or pilot to destroy the rodents; and
- (c) in the case of a vessel—
  - (i) require the vessel to be moored at such distance from the quay as the proper authority may determine,
  - (ii) derat the vessel before cargo is unloaded or if deratting is not necessary or is unsuccessful, fumigate the vessel after the unloading of cargo,
  - (iii) supervise the unloading of cargo and take the necessary measures to prevent the escape of rodents from the vessel,
  - (iv) prohibit the unloading of cargo between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., and
  - (v) require the master to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent rodents from escaping from the vessel.

37. For the purposes of regulations 27 to 36 (both inclusive)—

“infected aircraft” means an aircraft which has on board a case of human plague or in which a plague-infected rodent is found;

“infected vessel” means—

- (a) a vessel which has on board on arrival a case of human plague, or
- (b) a vessel in which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival, or
- (c) a vessel which has had on board during its voyage a case of human plague developed by the person more than six days after his embarkation;

“suspected aircraft” means an aircraft 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; and

“suspected vessel” means—

- (a) a vessel 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 a person within six days after his embarkation; or
- (b) a vessel on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality among rodents, the cause of which is unknown at the time of arrival.

#### B—CHOLERA

38. Where any person enters Ceylon from an infected area within the incubation period of cholera, the proper authority may—

- (a) if such person is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination, place him under surveillance for not more than five days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area, and
- (b) if such person is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination, place in isolation for not more than five days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.

39. On arrival of an infected vessel or aircraft, the proper authority may—

- (1) place under surveillance for not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation, any person who has in his possession a valid certificate of vaccination;
- (2) place in isolation for a like period, any person who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination;
- (3) disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect, any other article on board and any part of the vessel or aircraft which the proper authority considers to be contaminated;
- (4) disinfect and remove any water on board which the proper authority considers to be contaminated and disinfect the containers in which such water was stored;

- (5) prohibit the unloading of cargo except under the supervision of the proper authority; and
- (6) disinfect any person engaged in unloading cargo from such vessel or aircraft and place such person in isolation for not more than five days reckoned from the date on which he completes the work of unloading.

40. On arrival of a suspected vessel or aircraft, the proper authority may—

- (1) place any person, who disembarks, under surveillance for not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation;
- (2) disinfect the baggage of any suspect, any other article on board and any part of the vessel or aircraft which the proper authority considers to be contaminated;
- (3) disinfect and remove any water which the proper authority considers to be contaminated and disinfect the containers in which such water was stored;
- (4) prohibit the unloading of cargo except under the supervision of the proper authority; and
- (5) disinfect any person engaged in unloading cargo from such vessel or aircraft and place him in isolation for not more than five days reckoned from the date on which he completes the work of unloading.

41. The proper authority shall prohibit the discharge or unloading from any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft or human dejecta, bilge water and any other waste matter or water which may be contaminated and which has not been disinfected.

42. Where a healthy vessel or aircraft arrives from an infected area, the proper authority may—

- (a) disinfect any article, or any part of the vessel or aircraft, which the proper authority considers to be contaminated; and
- (b) disinfect and remove any water which the proper authority considers to be contaminated and disinfect the containers in which such water was stored.

43. Pratique shall be granted by the proper authority to any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft after the measures required by the proper authority under regulations 18 and 39 or 40, as the case may be, have been carried out.

44. (1) On arrival of any infected or suspected vessel or of a vessel or an aircraft coming from an infected area, the proper authority may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove, any fresh fish, shell-fish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and the proper authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated. If any such food or beverage is removed, the proper authority shall dispose of it in such manner as the proper authority may deem proper.

(2) The pilot of any suspected or infected aircraft may request the proper authority to remove from such aircraft any fresh fish, shell-fish, fruit, or vegetables intended to be consumed uncooked or any beverage and where the pilot so requests, the proper authority shall remove such food or such beverage from the aircraft.

(3) Where any contaminated fresh fish, shell-fish, fruit or vegetables intended to be consumed uncooked, forms part of the cargo in a hold of a vessel or freight compartment of an aircraft, such fish, shell-fish, fruit or vegetables shall be unloaded only by the proper authority.

45. Any person who has entered Ceylon from an infected area within the incubation period and who has symptoms indicative of cholera may be required by the proper authority to submit to stool examination but in no case shall the proper authority require such person to submit to rectal swabbing.

46. For the purposes of regulations 38 to 44 (both inclusive)

- “ a valid certificate of vaccination ” means a certificate of vaccination which is in Form A set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form;
- “ infected aircraft ” means an aircraft which has on board on arrival a case of cholera;
- “ infected vessel ” means a vessel which has on board on arrival a case of cholera or which has had on board during its voyage a case of cholera within five days before arrival;
- “ suspected aircraft ” means an aircraft from which a case of cholera occurring on board during the voyage has been disembarked before the arrival of the aircraft; and
- “ suspected vessel ” means a vessel which has had on board during the voyage a case of cholera but which has not had a fresh case of such disease within five days before arrival.

## C—YELLOW FEVER

47. Every person who enters Ceylon from an infected area shall have in his possession a valid certificate of vaccination. Where any person who enters Ceylon from an infected area is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination, the proper authority may cause such person to be placed in isolation until his certificate of vaccination becomes valid or until nine days reckoned from the date of the last possible exposure to infection have elapsed, whichever is the earlier.

48. On arrival of any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft, the proper authority may—

- (a) inspect the vessel or aircraft and destroy the *Aedes Aegypti* on board;
- (b) if possible, destroy all mosquitoes on board before cargo is unloaded, or where cargo is unloaded before the destruction of mosquitoes, place the persons engaged in unloading cargo under surveillance for not more than nine days reckoned from the date on which the unloading is completed; and
- (c) if the vessel or aircraft has arrived in a yellow fever receptive area—
  - (i) place in isolation for not more than nine days any person who disembarks without a valid certificate of vaccination,
  - (ii) require the vessel to be kept at least four hundred metres away from the shore until the proper authority inspects the vessel and destroys the *Aedes Aegypti* on board.

49. The proper authority shall grant pratique to a healthy vessel or aircraft arriving from an infected area after such authority has inspected such vessel or aircraft and destroyed the *Aedes Aegypti* found on board.

50. Pratique shall be granted by the proper authority to any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft if the measures required by the proper authority under regulations 18 and 48 have been carried out.

51. Where the proper authority considers the disinsection of cargo in any infected or suspected aircraft to be necessary, no person shall remove such cargo from such aircraft until the disinsection has been completed.

52. Every person employed at an airport situated in an infected area and every member of the crew of an aircraft using such airport shall have in his possession a valid certificate of vaccination.

53. The proper authority shall disinsect—

- (a) every aircraft leaving an airport situated in an infected area for a yellow fever receptive area as near as possible to the time of its departure but without delaying its departure, and
- (b) every vessel or aircraft leaving a port or airport in which *Aedes Aegypti* exists for a port or airport from which *Aedes Aegypti* has been eradicated.

54. Where a person has arrived at an airport with a direct transit area from an infected area the proper authority may prevent such person from proceeding to an airport in a yellow fever receptive area—

- (a) if such person does not have in his possession a valid certificate of vaccination, and
- (b) if the civil administration of the country in which the latter airport is situated has requested the proper authority to prevent him from proceeding to such country.

55. No aircraft coming from an infected area shall land at any airport other than an airport set apart for the purpose by the proper authority.

56. (1) Save as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), no person shall import into Ceylon for any purpose whatsoever the living virus of yellow fever or any substance, animal or insect, which is, or is likely to be, infected with the virus of yellow fever.

(2) Vaccines and any other preparation containing the living virus of yellow fever may be imported for medical purposes with the permission of the Director of Health.

57. (1) For the purposes of regulations 47 to 56 (both inclusive)—

“ a valid certificate of vaccination ” means a certificate which is in Form B set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form;

“ infected aircraft ” means an aircraft which has on board a case of yellow fever or any specimen of the living virus of yellow fever or any substance, animal or insect, likely to be infected with such virus;

"infected vessel" means—

- (a) vessel which had on board during its voyage a case of yellow fever, or
- (b) a vessel which has on board on arrival a case of yellow fever, or
- (c) a vessel which has on board any specimen of the living virus of yellow fever or any substance, animal or insect, likely to be infected with such virus.

"suspected aircraft" means an aircraft which has on board live mosquitoes and which in the opinion of the proper authority has not been satisfactorily disinfected prior to its departure from an airport in an infected area; and

"suspected vessel" means a vessel which left within nine days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever, or which left within thirty days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever and is found on arrival to have *Aedes Aegypti* on board.

(2) A person who has been in an area infected with yellow fever shall not be deemed to be a suspect if he has in his possession a certificate of vaccination which is in Form B set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form.

#### D—SMALLPOX

56. (1) The proper authority may vaccinate any person entering Ceylon if such person, in the opinion of the proper authority, is not sufficiently protected against smallpox. Where any person who is not sufficiently protected against smallpox refuses to be vaccinated the proper authority may—

- (a) if such person has been in an infected area, place him in isolation for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of his departure from that area, and
- (b) if such person has not been in an infected area, place him under surveillance for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date on which he commenced his journey to Ceylon.

(2) Where any person who, in the opinion of the proper authority, is not sufficiently protected against smallpox enters Ceylon from an infected area, the proper authority may after vaccinating such person, place him under surveillance for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.

59. On arrival of an infected vessel or aircraft, the proper authority—

- (1) shall offer vaccination to any person on board, who in the opinion of the proper authority, is not sufficiently protected against smallpox;
- (2) may place any person who disembarks, under surveillance or in isolation for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection; and
- (3) shall disinfect—
  - (a) the baggage of any infected person, and
  - (b) any other article or commodity, and any part of the vessel or aircraft, which is considered by the proper authority to be contaminated.

60. Pratique shall be given to an infected vessel or aircraft by the proper authority after such authority—

- (a) has removed from the vessel or aircraft all infected persons; and
- (b) has carried out the measures required by paragraph (3) of regulation 59.

61. The proper authority shall not refuse to grant pratique to a healthy vessel or aircraft solely because such vessel or aircraft has arrived from an infected area.

62. (1) For the purposes of regulations 58 to 60 (both inclusive)—

- "a valid certificate of vaccination" means a certificate of vaccination which is in Form C set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form;
- "infected aircraft" means an aircraft which has on board on arrival a case of smallpox or an aircraft which has had a case of smallpox on board during its voyage; and
- "infected vessel" means a vessel which has on board on arrival a case of smallpox or a vessel which has had a case of smallpox on board during its voyage.

(2) A person shall, for the purposes of regulations 58 and 59, be considered to be sufficiently protected against smallpox if he produces to the proper authority either proof of a previous attack of smallpox or a certificate of vaccination which is in Form C set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form.

## E—TYPHUS

The proper authority may disinsect any person who leaves an infected area on an international voyage if the proper authority is of the opinion that such person is likely to spread typhus. The proper authority may also disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the clothes and baggage of that person and any other article belonging to him which, in the opinion of the proper authority, is likely to spread typhus.

64. Where any person arrives in Ceylon from an infected area within fourteen days after his departure from such area, the proper authority—

- (a) may disinsect such person and place him under surveillance for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of disinsecting, and
- (b) may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the clothes and baggage of such person and any other article belonging to him which in the opinion of the proper authority is likely to spread typhus.

65. (1) Where any vessel or aircraft arrives in Ceylon with an infected person on board, the proper authority may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the accommodation occupied by that person, his clothes and baggage, and any other article which, in the opinion of the proper authority, is likely to spread typhus.

(2) Where any vessel or aircraft arrives in Ceylon with a suspect on board, the proper authority may—

- (a) disinsect such suspect, and
- (b) disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the accommodation occupied by the suspect, his clothes and baggage, and any other article which, in the opinion of the proper authority, is likely to spread typhus.

## F—RELAPSING FEVER

66. The proper authority may disinsect any person who leaves an infected area on an international voyage if the proper authority is of the opinion that such person is likely to spread relapsing fever. The proper authority may also disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the clothes and baggage of that person and any other article belonging to him which, in the opinion of the proper authority is likely to spread relapsing fever.

67. Where any person arrives in Ceylon from an infected area within eight days after his departure from such area, the proper authority—

- (a) may disinsect such person and place him under surveillance for not more than eight days reckoned from the date of disinsecting, and
- (b) may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the clothes and baggage of such person and any other article belonging to him which, in the opinion of the proper authority, is likely to spread relapsing fever.

68. (1) Where any vessel or aircraft arrives in Ceylon with an infected person on board, the proper authority may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the accommodation occupied by that person, his clothes and baggage, and any other article which, in the opinion of the proper authority, is likely to spread relapsing fever.

(2) Where any vessel or aircraft arrives in Ceylon with a suspect on board, the proper authority may—

- (a) disinsect such suspect, and
- (b) disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the accommodation occupied by the suspect, his clothes and baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the proper authority, is likely to spread relapsing fever.

## PART V

## PERSONS ARRIVING BY RAIL FROM SOUTH INDIA

69. No person shall enter Ceylon by rail through Talaimannar unless—

- (a) he has in his possession a health pass issued to him by the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp, or
- (b) he has been in isolation for five days in the Mandapam Camp.

70. (1) No health pass shall be issued by the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp, to any person—

- (a) unless the Medical Officer is satisfied that such person has not been in contact with, or exposed to infection from, any case of plague, cholera or smallpox;
- (b) unless such person—
  - (i) produces a certificate of vaccination which is in Form C set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form, or
  - (ii) bears scars of a previous attack of smallpox, or
  - (iii) subjects himself to vaccination; and
- (c) unless such person—
  - (i) satisfies the Medical Officer that he is proceeding to Ceylon in order to embark on board a ship leaving Ceylon, or
  - (ii) states his usual place of residence in Ceylon to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp and signs an undertaking to comply with the provisions relating to surveillance and set out in Part VII of these regulations.

(2) The Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp may, before issuing a health pass to any person vaccinate him in spite of the fact that such person bears scars of a previous attack of smallpox or has a certificate of vaccination which is in Form C set out in the Third Schedule hereto and which is in conformity with the rules set out in that Form.

71. No person shall land in Ceylon under the authority of a health pass obtained by means of a false declaration made by him to the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp.

## PART VI

### INFECTED VESSELS

72. Every vessel which has been placed in quarantine shall so long as it remains in quarantine display the two flag signal 'Q L'.

73. (1) The proper authority may direct the master of any vessel infected with any quarantinable disease to remove such vessel together with the persons and goods thereon to such mooring grounds or quarantine anchorage as the proper authority may specify.

(2) It shall be the duty of the master of an infected vessel to carry out any direction which may be given to him under paragraph (1) by the proper authority.

(3) Where the master of an infected vessel refuses to carry out any direction given to him under paragraph (1), the proper authority shall refuse to grant pratique to the vessel.

74. (1) No person shall board any vessel infected with a quarantinable disease except with the permission of the Port Health Officer. Such permission shall not be given by the Port Health Officer until the vessel has been granted pratique.

(2) The Port Health Officer may vaccinate any person before such person boards a vessel infected with a quarantinable disease. After such person returns from the vessel, the Port Health Officer may disinfect him and place him under surveillance for such period as the Port Health Officer may determine having regard to the period of incubation of the disease with which the vessel is infected.

## PART VII

### ISOLATION AND SURVEILLANCE

75. (1) In addition to the persons who may be placed in isolation or under surveillance under the preceding regulations, the proper authority may place in isolation or under surveillance or in isolation followed by surveillance—

- (a) any person who has arrived from an area infected with a quarantinable disease within the incubation period of such disease, or
- (b) any person who has been in contact with any person suffering from a quarantinable disease, or
- (c) any person who is unable to satisfy the proper authority as to the place from where he came, or
- (d) any person who has travelled under insanitary considerations.

76. (1) No person shall, unless so authorised, enter or leave a quarantine station or place of isolation.

(2) Any unauthorised person found in a quarantine station or place of isolation may be placed in isolation by the proper authority.

77. Where a case of a quarantinable disease occurs in a quarantine station or place of isolation, the proper authority may extend the period of isolation of the remaining persons in such quarantine station or place of isolation for a period not exceeding the incubation period of that disease.

78. (1) Every person who is to be placed under surveillance by the proper authority shall—

- (a) give his full name to the proper authority;
- (b) if so required by the proper authority, give full particulars of the place or places in which he has been during the preceding fourteen days; and
- (c) give the proper authority full particulars of the place or places he intends to visit during the period of surveillance.

(2) Every person who has been placed in isolation or under surveillance shall—

- (a) present himself for medical examination whenever he is required to do so by the proper authority or a Government Medical Officer or a Government Apothecary.
- (b) when presenting himself for any medical examination referred to in sub-paragraph (a), furnish to the proper authority, Government Medical Officer or Government Apothecary, as the case may be, proof of his identity by producing his passport or any other document issued to him for purposes of travel by the Government of the country to which he belongs,
- (c) give the proper authority or a Government Medical Officer or Government Apothecary, whenever he is required to do so by such authority, Officer or Apothecary, any specimen which such authority, Officer or Apothecary may require for purposes of examination in a laboratory,
- (d) furnish all such information as the proper authority, or a Government Medical Officer or a Government Apothecary may require for the purpose of ascertaining the state of his health, and
- (e) submit himself to any vaccination, disinsection or disinfection which the proper authority or a Government Medical Officer or a Government Apothecary may consider necessary.

79. Where any person who has been placed under surveillance by the proper authority is unable on account of illness to present himself for any medical examination which may be required by the proper authority, such person shall forthwith inform the Government Medical Officer or Government Apothecary of the area in which he is resident at the time, of his inability to do so and of the nature of his illness.

80. The proper authority may place in isolation any person who has been placed under surveillance if such person fails to present himself for any medical examination required by the proper authority:

Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any person who has informed the Government Medical Officer or Apothecary of the area in which he is resident, of his inability to present himself for such medical examination on the ground of illness.

## PART VIII.

### LANDING AND FUMIGATION OF CARGO

81. (1) No person shall land cargo brought to Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon except at the ports of Batticaloa, Beruwela, Colombo, Dodanduwa, Galle, Jaffna, Kankasanturai, Kayts, Negombo, Point Pedro, Talaimannar, Trincomalee and Velvettiturai and the airports of Kankasanturai, Katunayake and Ratmalana.

(2) Any cargo landed in contravention of paragraph (1) of this regulation may be seized and destroyed at the discretion of the Principal Collector of Customs.

82. The Port Health Officer of any port may disinfect any second-hand clothing or rags imported through that port unless he is satisfied that disinfection of such clothing or rags is unnecessary by the production of a certificate of disinfection issued in respect of such clothing or rags by a competent authority in the country of origin.

83. Where the Port Health Officer is of the opinion that any article or commodity which has been treated with disinfectants is not free from infection, he may order that such article or commodity to be destroyed by fire and no compensation shall be payable in respect of any article so destroyed.

84. Where the proper authority has ordered the fumigation of any article, merchandise or baggage, the fumigation of such article, merchandise or baggage shall be carried out in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (1) The boat or lighter in which the article, merchandise or baggage is placed for fumigation shall be provided with—
  - (a) serviceable tarpaulins of sufficient size to cover the holds completely,
  - (b) a sufficient number of hatch boards to support the tarpaulins, and
  - (c) sufficient rope for binding the tarpaulins round the hatch coaming.
- (2) Every person other than a workman employed by the officer in charge of the fumigation shall leave the lighter or boat before fumigation is commenced.
- (3) Except with the permission of the officer in charge of the fumigation, no person shall board any lighter or boat after it has been fumigated until it has been declared to be free of gas by that officer.
- (4) No lighter or boat carrying any article, merchandise or baggage which is stored for fumigation shall be moored or kept alongside any pier or jetty.

## PART IX

### LANDING OF HUMAN CORPSES

85. No human corpse shall be landed in Ceylon—

- (1) unless such corpse has been—
  - (a) embalmed and enclosed in a coffin of hard wood with a lead or zinc lining, or
  - (b) packed in a coffin of hard wood with a hermetically sealed lead or zinc lining and with suitable disinfectants like chloride of lime or zinc sulphate mixed with sawdust, filling up the empty spaces within the coffin, and
- (2) unless the person responsible for its landing produces to the proper authority—
  - (a) a certificate from the health authority of the place where the death occurred stating that the corpse has been properly embalmed or packed as required by paragraph (1),
  - (b) a certified copy of the certificate of registration of death issued by the registering authority of the place where the death occurred, stating the date and cause of death, and
  - (c) a certificate from the police authorities of the place where the death occurred stating that the removal of the corpse from the place of death has been sanctioned by the said authorities.

86. Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 85, no human corpse which has been despatched from any place outside Great Britain shall be landed in Ceylon, unless the person responsible for its landing—

- (a) produces to the proper authority a certificate from the diplomatic representative of the Ceylon Government or the British Consul of the place from which such corpse has been despatched, to the effect that the coffin in which such corpse is encased contains only the body of the deceased, or
- (b) where no diplomatic representative of the Ceylon Government or British Consul is stationed at such place, proves to the satisfaction of the proper authority that the coffin in which such corpse is encased contains only the body of the deceased.

87. Where any vessel or aircraft arrives in Ceylon with the corpse of any person who has died during the voyage or where any person dies in a vessel or aircraft during the period that vessel or aircraft remains in a port or airport in Ceylon the master of the vessel or the pilot, as the case may be, shall inform the proper authority of such fact and he shall carry out all such instructions as may be given by the proper authority for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel or aircraft.

88. No person shall land in Ceylon the body of any person who has died of a quarantinable disease.

89. (1) No person shall, except with the permission of the proper authority, bring into Ceylon the ashes of any other person who has died outside Ceylon.

(2) Permission under paragraph (1) shall not be granted by the proper authority to any person unless the ashes are sealed in a metal container which is air-tight and water-tight.



## PART X

*Measures to Prevent the Spread of Infection from Ceylon.*

90. (1) Where any vessel or aircraft is about to leave Ceylon for any place outside Ceylon, the proper authority—

- (a) may examine any person who proposes to embark thereon,
- (b) shall prohibit any infected person or suspect from embarking thereon, and
- (c) shall take all such measures as may be necessary to prevent the introduction on board of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) the proper authority may permit a person on an international voyage who, on arrival in Ceylon, has been placed under surveillance, to continue his voyage. Where such person is permitted to continue his voyage on an aircraft the proper authority shall record the fact in the Aircraft Declaration of Health.

91. The proper authority may prohibit the exportation of any article or commodity which is likely to be infected with any quarantinable disease unless such article or commodity has been previously disinfected on shore under the supervision of such authority.

92. Where there is a case of a quarantinable disease in the neighbourhood of any airport, no person shall have access to the airport except with the permission of the proper authority.

93. The following provisions shall apply in respect of a port which is situated in an area infected with human or rat plague:—

- (1) (a) No vessel shall be allowed to lie alongside a quay in such port unless—
  - (i) such vessel is breasted off as far as practicable from the quayside, and
  - (ii) rat guards of a pattern approved by the proper authority are adjusted to all the moorings.
- (b) Every vessel (other than a vessel carrying dangerous cargo) which is allowed to lie alongside a quay shall have only one gangway between sunset and sunrise and such gangway shall during that period be brightly lighted and well guarded.
- (c) No cargo shall be loaded into a vessel which is allowed to lie alongside a quay in such port except under the supervision of the proper authority.
- (2) No person shall board any vessel which is in such port except with the permission of the proper authority.
- (3) No person shall take any boat or lighter alongside any vessel in such port—
  - (i) unless he has been authorised thereto by the proper authority, and
  - (ii) unless such boat or lighter has been recently fumigated.
- (4) The proper authority may prohibit any commodity or article from being loaded into a vessel in such port unless such commodity or article has been previously disinfected or disinfected in such manner as that authority may direct.
- (5) The master of every vessel in such port shall take all such precautions as the proper authority may require to prevent rats from gaining access to the vessel.

94. The pilot of an aircraft shall, if such aircraft is in an airport which is situated in an area infected with human or rat plague, take all such measures as the proper authority may require to prevent rats from gaining access to the aircraft.

95. The master of a vessel which is in a port infected with cholera shall not take on board—

- (a) any drinking water or foodstuff unless such drinking water or foodstuff is considered wholesome by the proper authority, and
- (b) any water as ballast unless such water has been previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the proper authority.

96. Every vessel arriving at any port infected with yellow fever shall be moored at such distance from the shore as may be determined by the proper authority.

97. No person shall embark on any vessel which is in a port infected with typhus until such person, his clothing and baggage have been deloused to the satisfaction of the proper authority.

98. No person shall embark on a vessel which is in a port infected with smallpox—

- (1) unless the proper authority is satisfied that such person is sufficiently protected against smallpox, and
- (2) unless his clothing and bedding and any other article belonging to him and likely to carry infection have been disinfected in such manner as the proper authority may specify.

99. The owner of every lighter or cargo boat plying in any port shall cause such lighter or boat to be fumigated with sulphur dioxide or any other chemical approved by the proper authority in such manner and at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as that authority may specify.

100. The owner of a water boat—

- (1) shall have the tanks of the boat cleaned, disinfected and cement-washed at intervals not exceeding three months and shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a certificate to the effect that the tanks have been cleaned, disinfected and cement-washed to his satisfaction,
- (2) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to keep the water in the tanks of the boat clean and uncontaminated,
- (3) shall empty any tank in such boat if the Port Health Officer declares the water in such tank to be contaminated and shall clean and disinfect such tank if so required by such officer,
- (4) shall, whenever required to do so by the Port Health Officer, obtain from a bacteriologist approved by such officer, a report relating to any sample taken by such officer from the water in any tank in such boat,
- (5) shall provide the openings of the tank in the boat with close-fitting covers which shall be kept shut and locked except when the tank is being ventilated or cleaned,
- (6) shall, at all times, keep the tanks in the boat, the covers of the tanks, the hoses, the fittings, the pumping-machines and the pontoon on which such machines are mounted in a clean and good condition,
- (7) shall take such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons on the boat from taking water from the tanks of the boat for their personal use or for purposes of washing or cooking,
- (8) shall furnish to the Port Health Officer in the month of February in each year a list of all the persons employed by him in the boat,
- (9) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to prevent any person who is suffering from typhoid, paratyphoid, or dysentery or who is the carrier of the germs of any such disease from being employed on the boat,
- (10) shall require any person who is employed on the boat and who has been absent from work for more than a fourteen days, to produce, before he resumes work on the boat, a certificate from a Government Medical Officer to the effect that such person is not a carrier of the germs of typhoid, paratyphoid or dysentery,
- (11) shall cause all persons employed by him in the boat to be examined in the month of March in each year by a Government Medical Officer,
- (12) shall cause every canvas hose of the boat to be disinfected with steam in the Disinfecting Station, once at least in every fortnight and obtain from the Superintendent of such station a certificate to the effect that the disinfection has been properly carried out,
- (13) shall provide every hose (not being a hose the opening of which is closed by folding and lashing when it is not in use, and which is used for the delivery of water to ships) with a well fitting metal screw-cap of a pattern approved by the proper authority and shall take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the cap is securely screwed on whenever the hose is not actually in use,
- (14) shall take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the hose which is fitted to the hydrant at the water meter is not disconnected except for repairs,
- (15) shall, when the hose which is fitted to the hydrant at the water-meter is not in use, cause the hose to be fitted on with its screw-cap and to be draped round the rail on the hydrant,
- (16) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the unprotected ends of a hose do not come into contact with the decks of the boat or with the pontoon on which the pumping machine is carried or with any other possible source of pollution,
- (17) shall take all such measures as may be necessary to prevent persons from sleeping, washing or cooking in the boat or on the pontoon on which the pumping machines are carried, and
- (18) shall not permit a person who is not employed on the boat to be carried in such boat.

101. The person in charge of any boat other than a water boat shall keep such boat clean and free from bilge water.

102. The owner of any boat other than a water boat shall cause such boat to be fumigated whenever requested to do so by the Port Health Officer.

## PART XI

*International Transport of Goods, Baggage and Mail*

103. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the preceding regulations, goods in transit without transshipment shall be subject only to the provisions of regulation 44.

104. (1) Mail (other than parcel mail) newspapers, books and any other printed matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measure.

(2) Postal parcels shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations—

- (a) if such parcels have been despatched from an area which in the opinion of the proper authority is infected with cholera and if they contain any of the goods mentioned in regulation 44, or
- (b) if such parcels contain any linen, wearing apparel or bedding which has been used or soiled and which in the opinion of the proper authority is contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or is likely to serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

## PART XII

*Miscellaneous Provisions*

105. The proper authority shall not apply to any vessel or aircraft any sanitary measure (other than medical examination) which has been applied at a previous port or airport, unless—

- (a) after the departure of the vessel or aircraft from the port or airport where the measure was applied an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of such measure has occurred either in that port or airport or on board the vessel or aircraft; or
- (b) the proper authority is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the measure as so applied has not been substantially effective.

106. Subject to the provisions of regulation 55, no vessel or aircraft shall, for sanitary reasons, be prevented from calling at any port or airport.

107. Where any vessel or aircraft, which, in the opinion of the proper authority, requires the sanitary measures prescribed by these regulations, arrives at any port or airport which is inadequately equipped for applying such measures, the proper authority may, for the purpose of having such measures applied, require such vessel or aircraft to proceed at its own risk to the nearest suitable port or airport convenient to the vessel or aircraft.

108. Except in the case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, a vessel or an aircraft, which is not infected or suspected of being infected with a quarantinable disease, shall not on account of any other epidemic disease be prevented by the proper authority from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking fuel or water.

109. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this regulation, any vessel or aircraft which is in any place in Ceylon and which is unwilling to conform to the provisions of these regulations shall leave such place forthwith and such vessel or aircraft shall not call at any other place in Ceylon during its journey. Such vessel or aircraft may, however, before leaving such place be permitted to take on board fuel, water and stores in quarantine.

(2) A ship or an aircraft shall not, in the following circumstances, be permitted to leave any place in Ceylon until the measures required by the proper authority in accordance with these regulations have been carried out:—

- (a) if the aircraft is infected with yellow fever;
- (b) if the vessel is infected with yellow fever, and *Aedes Aegypti* have been found on board, and the medical examination shows that an infected person has not been isolated in good time.

110. The master of every vessel within the limits of a port—

- (a) shall take all such steps as the proper authority may specify for the purpose of preventing the waters of the port from being contaminated by the discharge of refuse or sewage,
- (b) shall cause all rats found trapped in the vessel or found dead therein through any cause other than the fumigation of the vessel to be delivered without delay to the Port Health Officer, and
- (c) shall keep on board all rats found dead after the fumigation of the vessel until they are collected by an officer authorised by the proper authority.

111. The pilot of every aircraft in flight shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no matter capable of producing an outbreak of infectious disease is thrown or dropped from the aircraft.

112. The proper authority shall, when so requested, issue free of charge to the master of a vessel or the pilot of an aircraft a certificate specifying the measures carried out under these regulations in respect of that vessel or aircraft, the methods employed and the reasons for carrying out such measures. In the case of an aircraft, the foregoing particulars, shall on request, be entered instead in the Aircraft Declaration of Health.

113. The proper authority shall, when so requested, issue free of charge—

- (a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage, and
- (b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

114. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the preceding regulations, a vaccination document issued to an active member of the Armed Forces by the military authorities shall be accepted in lieu of a certificate of vaccination in Form A or Form B or Form C of the Third Schedule hereto if—

- (a) such document contains medical information substantially the same as that required by such Form, and
- (b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of vaccination and a statement to the effect that the document was issued under Article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations (W. H. O. Regulations No. 2) adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on May 25, 1951.

115. The following persons shall not, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to have come from an infected area:—

- (1) Any person on board an aircraft which has flown over an infected area but which has not landed there.
- (2) Any person on board an aircraft which has landed in an airport situated in an infected area if such person has either remained in the direct transit area of such airport or has submitted himself to the measures laid down for the prevention of the spread of disease by the Government of the country in which such airport is situated.

116. The proper authority may exempt from any or all of the provisions of these regulations—

- (a) any particular vessel or class of vessels,
- (b) any particular aircraft or class of aircraft, and
- (c) any articles or goods.

117. Fees and charges for services rendered under these regulations in respect of any vessel, aircraft or person shall be paid by the master, pilot or such person, as the case may be, at the rates set out in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

118. The following regulations are hereby repealed:—

- (1) The regulations published in *Gazette* No. 8,029 of January 26, 1934, and
- (2) The Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1940, published in *Gazette* No. 8,583 of March 1, 1940.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Part I

FORM OF MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

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

Port of ..... Date .....
Name of ship ..... From ..... To .....
Nationality ..... Master's name .....
Net Registered Tonnage .....
Deratting or Exemption { Certificate ..... Dated .....
Issued at .....
Number of passengers { Cabin ..... Number 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?
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among 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?
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?
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

## 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.

## Part II

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE AIRCRAFT DECLARATION  
OF HEALTH

- (a) Details of illness suspected of being of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight.
- (b) Details of any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.
- (c) Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight, given details of most recent disinsecting.





Shelter deck space.....											Entrepont
Bunker space .....											Soute à charbon
Engine room 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'excrements, de passages ou de rongements.

(d) None, small, moderate, or large—Neant, 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 a bord soit négligeable.

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

*Note.*—This form shall be completed in English or in French.

**THIRD SCHEDULE**

**Form A**

**INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION  
AGAINST CHOLERA**

**CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION  
CONTRE LE CHOLÉRA**

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

Date	Signature and Professional Status of Vaccinator	Approved Stamp	
	Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Cachet d'authentification	
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			
5		5	6
6			
7		7	8
8			

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

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

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

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

This form shall be completed in English or in French.

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

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

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

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

## Form B

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION  
AGAINST YELLOW FEVERCERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION  
CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE

This is to certify that  
Je soussigne (e) certifie que } ..... date of birth } ..... sex } .....  
ne (e) le } ..... sexe } .....  
whose signature follows } .....  
dont la signature suit } .....

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.  
a ete vaccine (e) ou revaccine (e) contre la fievre jaune a la date indiquee.

Date	Signature and Professional status of Vaccinator	Origin and batch No. of Vaccine	Official Stamp of Vaccinating Centre	
	Signature et qualite professionnelle du vaccinateur	Origine du vaccin employe et numero du lot	Cachet officiel du centre de vaccination	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

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

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six years, from the date of that revaccination. In Ceylon, the validity of the certificate commences 12 days after vaccination (a) if the passenger is vaccinated within a Yellow Fever infected area, or (b) if the passenger entered such area from a non-infected area before validity of the certificate was established.

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

This form shall be completed in English or in French.

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

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de six ans commençant dix jours après la date de la vaccination ou dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de six ans, le jour de cette revaccination. A Ceylon, la validité du certificat commence après douze (12) jours, (a) si, le passager est vacciné dans une area contaminée de la fievre jaune, ou (b) si le passager est entré dans une telle zone venant d'une area non contaminée, avant que la validité du certificat soit établie.

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

## Form C

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION  
 AGAINST SMALLPOX  
 CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION  
 CONTRE LA VARIOLE

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

whose signature follows } .....  
 dont la signature suit } .....

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.  
 a été vacciné (e) ou revacciné (e) contre la variole a la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and Professional status of Vaccinator  Signature et qualite profes- sionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved Stamp  Cachet d'authentifi- cation		State whether primary vaccination or revaccina- tion; if primary, whether successful  Indiquer s'il s'agit d'une primo-vaccination ou de revaccination; en cas de primovaccination, preciser s'il yd eu prise
		1	2	
1				
2				
3		3	4	
4				

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

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

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

This form shall be completed in English or in French.

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

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

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

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE

##### 1.—USE OF HEALTH LAUNCH FOR DISEMBARKATION OF SICK PERSONS, CONTACTS AND ARTICLES FOR DISINFECTION

###### *Colombo*

	<i>Rs. c.</i>
Inside harbour, for each trip ... ..	10 0
Outside harbour, for each trip ... ..	20 0

The above fees shall be paid to the Port Commission.

Where the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch on any such trip, an additional fee of Rs. 10 shall be paid. The Port Health Officer shall be entitled to this additional fee if the trip is made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., in every other case this additional fee shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon.

###### *Ports other than Colombo*

Re. 1 per mile of the outward and return journey with a minimum fee of Rs. 5.

The above fee shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon, but if the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch he shall be entitled to one quarter of the fee if the outward journey is started between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., and to a further quarter if the return journey is started between those hours.

##### 2.—DISINFECTION

A. For the disinfection of persons, bedding, personal baggage and clothing if such disinfection is carried out on board a vessel and for the disinfection of cabins and quarters, the actual cost of disinfection shall be paid.

	<i>Rs. c.</i>
B. (1) For the disinfection of persons, and personal baggage, if the disinfection is carried out on shore ... ..	Free
(2) For the disinfection by steam of ships' linen, bedding, clothing, &c., if carried out on shore—	
(a) for each cradle up to five ... ..	2 0
(b) for each cradle in excess of five ... ..	1 0

C. For the disinfection otherwise than by steam of unloaded cargo or merchandise including surface disinfection, the actual cost of disinfection shall be paid.

D. The Port Health Officer, Kankasanturai, shall be paid a fee of Rs. 5 if he disinfects between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the crew and labourers of a vessel placed in quarantine.

At Galle an overtime fee not exceeding Rs. 8.25 shall be paid in addition to the ordinary charges, for disinfection done between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., of which, Rs. 5.25 shall be for the supervisor and Re. 1 for each labourer employed up to a maximum of three.

##### 3.—CHARGES IN RESPECT OF SICK PERSONS

A. for the transport of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease by ambulance—

	<i>Rs. c.</i>
(a) to the General Hospital ... ..	10 0
(b) to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ... ..	15 0

This fee is paid to the Colombo Municipal Council

B. The hospital fees in respect of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be paid at the Government rates.

##### 4.—OBSERVATION IN QUARANTINE STATIONS

	<i>Rs. c.</i>
A. For use and occupation of the Contact Lines of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Angoda ... ..	No charge
B. Mandapam Camp (South India).	
(1) For the use and occupation of resthouse No. 1—which is provided with linen, furniture, water and lighting—	
(a) for each person for the use of a bed for any period not exceeding 24 hours ... ..	1 50
(b) for each additional member of the family for any period not exceeding 24 hours ... ..	0 50

		Rs.	c.
(2) For the use and occupation of any other resthouse—			
(a)	for any period not exceeding 48 hours	...	2 0
(b) for any period exceeding 48 hours but not exceeding 120 hours—			
	(i) for the first 48 hours or part thereof	...	2 0
	(ii) for each additional period of 24 hours or part thereof	...	1 0
(c)	for a period of six days	...	5 0
(This fee covers the use of furniture, water and lights).			
(3) For the use and occupation of a circuit bungalow—			
(a)	For each person not below 12 years of age	(i) for any period not exceeding 6 hours	1 0
		(ii) for any period exceeding 6 hours but not exceeding 24 hours	2 0
		(iii) for each additional period of 6 hours or part thereof beyond the period of 24 hours	0 50
(b)	For each person below 12 years of age but not below 3 years	(i) for a period not exceeding 6 hours	0 50
		(ii) for a period exceeding 6 hours but not exceeding 24 hours	1 0
		(iii) for each additional period of 6 hours or part thereof beyond the period of 24 hours	0 50
(c)	For each person below the age of 3 years	} Free	

#### 5.—FUMIGATION OF MERCHANDISE ARRIVING FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS

Charges for fumigation of—

(1)	paddy or rice, for each bag	...	2½ cents
(2)	cotton in bales, for each bale	...	7 cents
(3)	any other merchandise, for each bundle, bag, basket or hundredweight	...	3 cents

Where the total charge includes the fraction of a cent, such fraction shall be reckoned as one cent.

For any work done in connection with the opening up of lighter for ventilation, or the testing and releasing of lighters, between 5 p.m. on any day and 7 a.m. on the following day, an overtime charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part thereof shall be payable.

Where any lighter is left unattended at the fumigation moorings from 5 p.m. on any day for release after 7 a.m. on the following day, no overtime shall be payable.

The above charges shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon.

#### 6.—CHARGES FOR FUMIGATION OF VESSELS WITH HYDROGEN CYANIDE

The following charges shall be paid for the fumigation of a vessel with Hydrogen Cyanide:—

- (a) The cost of the quantity of hydrogen cyanide used for the purpose together with the customs duty payable on such quantity.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 25 as supervision charges of the Port Health Officer.
- (c) The salary, allowances and overtime payable to the staff engaged in fumigation.
- (d) The expenses incurred in the transportation of the staff, fumigants and equipment.
- (e) 22 per centum of the charges referred to in (a), (b), (c) and (d) to cover the overhead charges and the use of equipment.
- (f) Where the fumigation is carried out in any port other than the Port of Colombo, the cost of the subsistence of the staff engaged in fumigation.

The above charges shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon.

#### 7.—DERATISATION OF VESSELS

A. The following charges shall be payable for the deratisation of a vessel:—

- (a) The cost of the quantity of hydrogen cyanide used for the purpose of deratising the vessel together with the customs duty payable on such quantity.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 25 as supervision charges of the Port Health Officer.
- (c) The salary, allowances and overtime payable to the staff engaged in fumigation.

- (d) The expenses incurred in the transportation of the staff, fumigants and equipment.  
 (e) 22 per centum of the charges referred to in (a), (b), (c) and (d) to cover the overhead charges and the use of equipment.

B. For inspection of vessels in connection with the issue of Deratisation Exemption Certificates, for each vessel—

	Rs. c.
(a) not exceeding 300 tons net	7 50
(b) exceeding 300 tons net but not exceeding 1,000 tons net	15 0
(c) exceeding 1,000 tons net but not exceeding 3,000 tons net	30 0
(d) exceeding 3,000 tons net but not exceeding 10,000 tons net	45 0
(e) exceeding 10,000 tons net	60 0

C. For any work done by the Inspector of Fumigation between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., an overtime fee shall be payable at the rate of 1/9th of a day's pay for each hour of such work, a day's pay for this purpose being reckoned as 1/26th of the monthly salary of that Inspector.

#### 8.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS OUTSIDE COLOMBO HARBOUR OR GALLE HARBOUR

The fee payable in respect of a visit made by the Port Health Officer to a vessel lying outside the Colombo harbour or the Galle harbour to grant authority to land any person shall be Rs. 75.

Where the visit is made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. by the Port Health Officer to a vessel outside the Colombo Harbour, such officer shall be entitled to half the above fee and the remaining half shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon and where the visit is made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. by the Port Health Officer to a vessel outside the Galle Harbour, such officer shall be entitled to Rs. 50 out of the above fee and the remaining Rs. 25 shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon.

#### 9.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPSES

For the inspection of a corpse on board a vessel by the Port Health Officer a fee of Rs. 21 shall be paid. Where the inspection is made in Colombo between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. the Port Health Officer shall be entitled to half the above fee. Where the inspection is made in any port other than Colombo the Port Health Officer shall be entitled to the full fee.

### AIRCRAFT

#### 1.—CHARGES FOR DISINFECTIOIN

- A. For the disinfection of aircraft, the actual cost of disinfection shall be paid.  
 B. No charge shall be made for the disinfection of passengers, crew and personal baggage.  
 C. For the disinfection by steam of linen, &c., of the aircraft—

	Rs. c.
for each cradle up to five	2 0
for each cradle in excess of five	1 0

- D. For the disinfection (otherwise than by steam) of unloaded airborne cargo or merchandise, the actual cost of disinfection.

#### 2.—CHARGES IN RESPECT OF SICK PERSONS

- A. For the transport of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease by ambulance a fee of Re. 1 per mile subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 10 shall be paid.  
 B. For the use of a stretcher where the ambulance stretcher is not available, a fee of Rs. 2 shall be payable and such fee shall be divided equally among the four labourers who are employed to carry the stretcher.  
 C. Hospital Fees in respect of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be payable at the Government rates.

#### 3.—FUMIGATION OF AIRCRAFT

For the fumigation of an aircraft the actual cost of the fumigation shall be charged. The above fees shall, unless otherwise stated, be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon.