

Serial Number 1948/29



THE QUARANTINE (AIR) REGULATIONS 1948

B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General

ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 10th day of
March, 1948

Present :

THE RIGHT HON. P. FRASER PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Health Act, 1920, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth hereby make the following regulations.

REGULATIONS

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Air) Regulations 1948.
2. These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1948.
3. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context,—
 - “Aerodrome” means a defined area on land or water, including any buildings or installations, normally used for the take-off and landing (alighting) of aircraft :
 - “Aircraft” means all air-supported vehicles :
 - “Airport” means any aerodrome at which facilities available to the public are provided for the shelter, servicing, or repair of aircraft, and for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo :
 - “Authorized Officer” means any person authorized by the medical officer to carry out any duties under these regulations :
 - “Commander” includes any person for the time being in charge of or in command of an aircraft :
 - “Controlling authority” means the authority in control of an aerodrome :
 - “Crew” includes any person having duties on board an aircraft in connection with the flying or the safety of the flight of the aircraft, or employed on board in any way in the service of the aircraft, the passengers, or the cargo or stores :
 - “Customs airport” means any airport designated as a port of entry or clearance open to aircraft, crew, passengers, cargo, and stores, where Customs, immigration, or public health formalities are carried out :

- “ Customs Officer ” means an officer of Customs as defined in section 2 of the Customs Act, 1913 :
- “ Infected aircraft ”, in relation to an aircraft arriving at an aerodrome or other place, means an aircraft which has on board a case of plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox or a case presenting clinical signs of cholera or which has had such a case on board and has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures :
- “ Infectious disease ” includes tuberculosis :
- “ Aircraft arriving from an infected locality ”, in relation to an aircraft arriving at an aerodrome, means an aircraft—
- (a) Which left within the preceding six days a locality infected with plague ; or
 - (b) Which left within the preceding five days a locality infected with cholera ; or
 - (c) Which left within the preceding twelve days a locality where typhus fever is epidemic ; or
 - (d) Which left within the preceding fourteen days a locality infected with smallpox ; or
 - (e) Which has arrived from a locality situated within a declared endemic yellow fever area :
- “ Foreign ” means situate elsewhere than in New Zealand :
- “ Medical Officer ” means a medical officer of health under the Health Act, 1920, or a registered medical practitioner acting under the direction of the medical officer of health or in place of or as an assistant to the medical officer of health :
- “ Recent vaccination ”, in relation to a person arriving by or proposing to embark on an aircraft, means vaccination which—
- (a) Took place not earlier than three years and not later than fourteen days before the date of arrival of the aircraft, or as the case may be, the proposed date of embarkation ; and
 - (b) Was followed either by an immune reaction observed within seventy-two hours of vaccination or by the formation of typical vaccinal vesicles :
- “ Typhus fever ” means louse-borne typhus.

4. The airports named in the First Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be sanitary aerodromes for the purposes of these regulations.

5. The Quarantine Regulations 1921, Amendment No. 3, are revoked.

PART II.—AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

Declarations

6. (1) The Commander of an aircraft coming from a foreign place shall—

- (a) On or just before the arrival of the aircraft at the first Customs airport at which it lands (not being an aerodrome at which it lands for the purpose of refuelling only), complete a declaration in a form to be provided for the purpose by the Director-General of Health concerning the health of the passengers and crew and any animal, bird, or other life borne in the aircraft during the voyage, and any sanitary measures carried out thereon ;

- (b) Deliver the declaration on arrival to the medical officer or an authorized officer ;
 - (c) If required by the medical officer or an authorized officer, produce certificates concerning any sanitary measures mentioned in the declaration.
- (2) Every passenger on an aircraft coming from a foreign place shall, on or just before arrival at the point of final disembarkation and, if so required, on arrival at any aerodrome where the journey is broken, complete and deliver to the medical officer or an authorized officer a declaration in a form to be provided for the purpose by the Director-General of Health containing particulars of his personal status, recent and projected movements, health, and immunization against disease.

Notification of Illness

7. The person in charge of the aerodrome, upon receipt of information that a person on board an aircraft approaching or arriving at the aerodrome has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease or that there are circumstances in relation to any such aircraft requiring the attention of the medical officer, shall forthwith notify the medical officer to that effect.

Infected Aircraft or Aircraft coming from an Infected Locality

8. (1) When an infected aircraft or an aircraft arriving from an infected locality arrives at an aerodrome the appropriate measures set out in the Second Schedule hereto shall be carried out.

(2) Any aircraft which has become subject to the provisions of clause (1) of this regulation shall remain subject to control under these regulations until it has been examined by the medical officer, and until any measures which may be required to be carried out in pursuance of clause (1) (other than measures in relation to any person who has disembarked from the aircraft) have been completed.

Detention of Aircraft and Persons therein

9. (1) Where an aircraft arrives at an aerodrome from a foreign place and it appears to the authorized officer from information given to him by the commander or from answers to inquiries made by him or otherwise—

- (a) That during the voyage there has been on the aircraft a death otherwise than as a result of an accident, or a case of illness caused or suspected to be caused by disease of an infectious nature ; or
- (b) That the aircraft has come from an infected locality ; or
- (c) That during the voyage death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst rats or mice on the aircraft ;

he shall direct that the aircraft and the passengers and crew shall be detained, and he shall report the matter forthwith to the person in charge of the aerodrome and to the medical officer.

(2) The medical officer may require any person who has been so detained before he is released to give any information which the medical officer may think necessary for transmission to the medical officer of health of the district within which the intended place of destination of the person is situate.

(3) If a person so detained and released shall, within a period to be specified to him by the medical officer, but not exceeding fourteen days after such release, arrive at a place other than that which he stated in his declaration of health as his immediate destination, he shall immediately after his arrival at such other place forward to the medical officer of the area in which he left the aircraft particulars of his actual place of arrival and of his address thereat.

(4) The medical officer may direct that an aircraft arriving from a foreign place shall be detained for medical inspection. The medical officer shall inform the person in charge of the aerodrome of any directions given by him under this clause.

10. The detention of an aircraft under these regulations shall cease as soon as the medical officer has duly inspected the aircraft or caused it to be inspected :

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the exercise of any powers of the medical officer in regard to the detention of aircraft for cause or in the interests of health.

11. The medical officer shall inspect on its arrival any aircraft which has come from an infected locality, and shall inspect any other aircraft which has come from a foreign locality and on which there has occurred during the voyage any case of illness which was or may have been plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox, or on which rodent plague has occurred or been suspected during the voyage.

PART III.—AIRCRAFT DEPARTING

12. (1) The medical officer may examine any person proposing to embark on an aircraft whom he suspects to be suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox, or from any other disease with respect to which a declaration has been made by the Minister of Health under the next following regulation, and if, after examination, he is of opinion that the person shows symptoms of any of the said diseases he may prohibit his embarkation. In a case of yellow fever he shall, and in the case of any other of the said diseases he may also, prohibit the embarkation of any other person who has been in such close relation with a person showing symptoms thereof as to render such other person himself liable to transmit infection.

(2) If smallpox exists in any part of New Zealand the medical officer may prohibit any person coming from such part, who has been in such contact with any person suffering from the disease as to render him liable to transmit infection, from embarking on any aircraft going beyond New Zealand :

Provided that no person shall be so prohibited if he satisfies the medical officer that he is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox.

Infected Localities

13. Where the Minister of Health has, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declared a district to be infected with any disease which in his opinion constitutes a menace to other countries by reason of its spread or potential spread, or to be a district in which typhus fever or smallpox exists in an epidemic form, then, until the notice is revoked by a subsequent notice published in the *Gazette*, the medical officer shall comply with any requirement which may be made by the said Minister

for preventing the spread of the disease, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) the following provisions of this regulation shall operate in that district :—

- (a) The medical officer may, and within three hours after receiving a request from the commander so to do shall, medically examine any person who proposes to embark on or is on board an aircraft :
- (b) The medical officer, or other authorized officer, may, and on the request of the commander shall, inspect any clothing, bedding, or other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or is intended for use by the commander or a member of the crew or any person who proposes to embark on or is on board an aircraft, and which, in the opinion of the medical officer or other authorized officer as aforesaid, may have been exposed to infection, and he may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article of personal use :
- (c) The medical officer, or other officer as aforesaid, may require any parts of any aircraft which, in his opinion, may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected thoroughly :
- (d) No person shall take or cause to be taken on board an aircraft any body linen, clothing, or bedding or any article whatsoever which, in the opinion of the medical officer or other officer as aforesaid, is capable of carrying infection, unless that officer is satisfied that it has been efficiently disinfected :
- (e) If the district has been declared to be infected with plague, the medical officer may, and if so required by the Director-General of Health he shall, take steps to secure the deratization of any aircraft on which he has reason to believe that there are rats :
- (f) If typhus fever has been declared to exist in an epidemic form in the district, the medical officer may require any person who proposes to embark on or is on board an aircraft and who in his opinion is likely to convey infection, and any article which is on or is proposed to be carried on the aircraft and which in his opinion is likely to convey infection, to be deloused.

PART IV.—GENERAL

Powers and Duties of Medical Officer

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

- (a) Examine any person arriving by an aircraft who is suffering from infectious disease :
- (b) Examine any person arriving by an aircraft, where there are reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting that infectious disease is or may be present on the aircraft or that any person on board the aircraft has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease during the voyage of the aircraft or during a period of three weeks immediately preceding the arrival of the aircraft :
- (c) Detain for the purpose of examination any person whom he is empowered or required under this regulation to examine :

- (d) Isolate or arrange for the isolation of any such person if in exceptional circumstances he thinks it necessary, or prohibit him from leaving the aerodrome save upon such specified conditions (being, in the case of a person who is suffering from, or who has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease conditions which do not require anything which could not be required under the relevant provisions of the Second Schedule hereto) as appear to the medical officer to be reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of infection :
- (e) Require the commander to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection by such person, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the aircraft likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of vermin :

Provided that the provisions of paragraph (d) of this clause shall not, in relation to yellow fever, apply to a person who produces a certificate satisfactory to the medical officer that he has been inoculated against yellow fever, if not more than four years and (except in the case of a reinoculation performed within four years from the date of a previous inoculation against yellow fever) not less than ten days have elapsed since the inoculation.

(2) At a sanitary aerodrome the medical officer may examine any person arriving by an aircraft who is reasonably believed to be verminous, and may cause any such person and the clothing of or other articles belonging to such person to be cleansed and disinfected.

15. The medical officer may cause any person arriving by an aircraft who appears to be suffering from infectious disease to be removed to some hospital or other suitable place approved for that purpose by the controlling authority.

16. If an aircraft arrives at a Customs airport other than a sanitary aerodrome, and the medical officer considers that such sanitary measures should be applied to the aircraft or the passengers or crew as can be applied only at a sanitary aerodrome, he may direct that the aircraft shall proceed to a sanitary aerodrome, and he shall give the commander notice in writing of such direction and of the reasons for the direction.

17. (1) The medical officer shall enter in the journey log-book of an aircraft, under the heading "Observations,"—

- (a) If the aircraft leaves the aerodrome within a period of fifteen days from the date on which the medical officer becomes aware of the appearance in New Zealand of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, or of typhus fever or smallpox in an epidemic form, a statement as to such appearance as aforesaid :
- (b) A statement as to any person embarking on or continuing his voyage in the aircraft who in the opinion of the medical officer should be placed under surveillance.

(2) If the commander so requests, the medical officer shall test and confirm the substance of any such statement by further investigations or examination, and shall certify any entry relating to measures applied by him or at his direction.

18. (1) The medical officer shall forthwith inform the Customs officer of any measures taken with reference to an aircraft or its cargo, stores, or equipment, or the passengers or crew, in pursuance of these regulations.

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

Duties of Commander, Crew, and Passengers

19. (1) The commander of an aircraft shall—

- (a) Answer all questions as to the health conditions on board which may be put to him by a medical officer, or other authorized officer, produce to those officers the journey log-book of the aircraft if they so require, and furnish them with all such information and assistance as they may reasonably require for the purposes of these regulations;
- (b) Notify forthwith the medical officer of any death caused otherwise than by accident or any case or suspected case of infectious disease on the aircraft, and of any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease; and
- (c) Comply with these regulations and any directions or requirements given to or made of him in pursuance of these regulations.

(2) If an infected aircraft or an aircraft coming from a locality infected with plague, cholera, yellow fever, or malaria, or a locality where typhus fever or smallpox is epidemic, lands elsewhere than at a Customs airport—

- (a) The commander shall forthwith notify the controlling authority or the Customs officer or a police officer. He shall comply with any reasonable directions which any such authority or officer, as the case may be, may give, and shall, if possible, proceed to a sanitary aerodrome;
- (b) No cargo shall be unloaded from the aircraft without the permission of a Customs officer;
- (c) Before any passenger or member of the crew leaves the vicinity of the aircraft the controlling authority or the Customs officer or a police officer may require him to state his name and his intended destination and address. If a person having been required so to state his intended destination and address is unable to do so, or within the succeeding fourteen days arrives at a place other than that which he has stated to be his destination, he shall immediately after his arrival at such place forward particulars of his actual place of arrival and his address thereat to the controlling authority of the aerodrome at which he left the aircraft;
- (d) The commander shall take all steps in his power to secure compliance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this clause.

Compliance with Directions of Authorized Officers

20. (1) Every person to whom these regulations apply shall comply with all directions, requirements, or conditions given, made, or imposed by the controlling authority or the medical officer or other authorized officer in pursuance of these regulations, and shall furnish all such information as they may reasonably require (including information as to his name, destination, and address), and every person who has for the time being the custody or charge of a child or other person who is under disability shall comply with any directions, requirements, or conditions so given, made, or imposed, and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid in respect of such child or other person.

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

- (a) Present himself for any medical examination required by the medical officer or by the medical officer of health in whose district he may be during the period of surveillance :
- (b) Furnish all such information as any such medical officer of health as aforesaid may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining the person's state of health :
- (c) If so instructed by the medical officer, report on arrival in any district to the medical officer of health or to any registered medical practitioner nominated by the medical officer of health, and if required to do so by the medical officer of health, report in person daily, during the period of surveillance, to the medical officer of health or to a registered medical practitioner nominated by the medical officer of health.

Spraying of Aircraft

21. (1) Forthwith after the arrival at any aerodrome in New Zealand of any aircraft coming from a foreign place it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the aerodrome to make adequate arrangements or to satisfy himself that such arrangements have been made for the fumigation or spraying of every compartment of the aircraft so as to destroy any mosquitoes that may be therein.

(2) The fumigation or spraying of any aircraft in accordance with these regulations shall be with an insecticide approved for the purpose by the Director-General of Health, and shall be carried out in accordance with any general or special instructions that may be given in that behalf by the Director-General. In the absence of any such instructions the work shall be carried out in such a manner that, if any mosquitoes are in the aircraft, they will be destroyed.

22. (1) The person in charge of the aerodrome at which any aircraft arrives from a foreign place shall keep a register showing in respect of every such aircraft—

- (a) Its name or identification mark or identification marks :
- (b) The exact time of its arrival at the aerodrome :
- (c) The time occupied in carrying out the work of fumigation or spraying in accordance with these regulations, the names of the persons by whom it was carried out, and the procedure adopted.

(2) The particulars referred to in the last preceding clause shall be entered in the register with respect to any aircraft immediately after the completion of the work, and the particulars referred to in paragraph (c) of that clause shall then be signed or initialled by every person by whom or under whose supervision the work was carried out.

(3) The register kept pursuant to this regulation shall be open to inspection by any medical officer.

23. (1) No passenger or member of the crew or other person shall leave the aircraft, and no luggage or goods or any other thing (whether animate or inanimate) shall be removed from or permitted to leave the aircraft before the expiration of five minutes after the work of fumigating or spraying the aircraft has been completed.

(2) If any person leaves any aircraft or if anything is removed from or is permitted to leave the aircraft contrary to the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the aerodrome forthwith to report the matter to the Director-General of Health, with all relevant particulars of which he has knowledge.

Charges for Services

24. (1) Where the commander of an aircraft is required by or in pursuance of these regulations to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the controlling authority may itself, at the request of the commander, and, if it thinks fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the commander. When the controlling authority causes any such requirement to be complied with at the cost of the commander it may, if it thinks fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited with it before the work is undertaken.

(2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the controlling authority shall be such reasonable sum as represents the actual or estimated cost to be incurred in undertaking the work, excluding any charge or claim in respect of profit, so, however, that it shall not exceed the sum of £10 unless notice of the proposed charge has been given to the commander before the work is undertaken.

(3) Where any action (including any measures of disinfection or disinsectization) has been taken in regard to an aircraft in pursuance of these regulations, the controlling authority or the medical officer shall, on the request of the commander or any other interested person, furnish the commander or such other person, free of charge, with a statement in writing recording the particulars of any such action and the reasons why the action was taken.

(4) The medical officer shall on the request of any person arriving by an aircraft on which there has been a case of plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox, or a case presenting clinical signs of cholera, furnish such person, free of charge, with a statement in writing showing the date of arrival and any sanitary measures to which he or any articles in his possession have been subjected.

Penal

25. (1) Every person commits an offence against these regulations who—

(a) Does any act contrary to the provisions thereof ;

(b) Fails to comply with any direction or requirement properly given to or made of him pursuant to any of the provisions thereof ;
or

(c) Fails to observe or perform any duty directly or by implication placed upon him thereby.

(2) Every person who commits an offence against these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50, and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding £10 for every day on which the offence continues.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

SANITARY AERODROMES

Whenuapai Airport.
Mechanics Bay Airport.
Ohakea Airport.

SECOND SCHEDULE

MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN RESPECT OF AN INFECTED AIRCRAFT OR AN AIRCRAFT ARRIVING FROM AN INFECTED LOCALITY

PART A.—PLAGUE

I. Infected Aircraft

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

2. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

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

The following further measures shall be carried out at a sanitary aerodrome :—

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

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

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

II. Aircraft coming from an Infected Locality

1. The passengers and crew may be medically examined.

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

The following further measures may be carried out at a sanitary aerodrome :—

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

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

PART B.—CHOLERA

I. Infected Aircraft

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

2. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

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

Provided that any person who satisfies the medical officer that he has been vaccinated for cholera within the preceding six months, but prior to the last six days thereof, shall not be isolated.

4. The medical officer may direct the disposal of foodstuffs on the aircraft.

The following further measures shall be carried out at a sanitary aerodrome :—

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

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

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

II. Aircraft coming from an Infected Locality

1. The passengers and crew may be medically examined.

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

Provided that any person who satisfies the medical officer that he has been vaccinated for cholera within the preceding six months, but prior to the last six days thereof, shall not be isolated.

3. The medical officer may direct the disposal of foodstuffs on the aircraft.

PART C.—TYPHUS FEVER

I. Infected Aircraft

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

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

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

(a) Be offered inoculation and placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding twelve days after the date of arrival of the aircraft ; or

(b) Be placed under surveillance for the said period without inoculation ; or

(c) Be isolated for a period of twelve days after the date of arrival of the aircraft :

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

The following further measures shall be carried out at a sanitary aerodrome :—

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

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

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

II. Aircraft coming from an Infected Locality

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

PART D.—SMALLPOX

I. Infected Aircraft

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

2. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

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

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

(b) Be placed under surveillance for the said period without vaccination ; or

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

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

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

The following further measures shall be carried out at a sanitary aerodrome :—

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

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

II. Aircraft coming from an Infected Locality

The passengers and crew, except any persons who satisfy the medical officer that they are sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be placed under surveillance or, in exceptional circumstances, isolated, for a period expiring not later than fourteen days after the date on which they left a locality where smallpox is epidemic.

PART E.—YELLOW FEVER

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

2. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

T. J. SHERRARD,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act, 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette* : 18th day of March, 1948.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Health.

(H.H. 48/3.)