

Serial Number 1952/192



THE QUARANTINE (AIR) REGULATIONS 1952

H. F. O'LEARY,
Administrator of the Government

ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington, this 22nd day of
October 1952

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Health Act 1920, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

REGULATIONS

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Air) Regulations 1952.

2. These regulations shall come into force on the day after the date of their notification in the *Gazette*.

3. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Aerodrome” means any defined area on land or water intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement, and servicing of aircraft; and includes any buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the aerodrome or its administration:

“Aircraft” means any air supported vehicle:

“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:

“Baggage” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew:

“Commander” means any person for the time being in charge of or in command of an aircraft:

- “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 aerodrome” means any aerodrome for the time being appointed a Customs aerodrome under the Customs (Aircraft) Regulations 1939*:
- “Customs officer” means an officer of Customs as defined in section 2 of the Customs Act 1913:
- “Foreign” means situate elsewhere than in New Zealand:
- “Foyer” means the occurrence of two cases of a quarantinable disease derived from an imported case, or one case derived from a non-imported case; the first case of human yellow fever transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* or any other domiciliary vector of yellow fever shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be considered as a foyer:
- “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, relapsing 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:
- “Infected local area” means—
- (i) A local area where there is a foyer of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox; or
 - (ii) A local area where there is an epidemic of typhus or relapsing fever; or
 - (iii) A local area where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft which are part of the equipment of a port; or
 - (iv) A local area or a group of local areas where the existing conditions are those of a yellow fever endemic zone:
- “Infectious disease” includes tuberculosis:
- “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:
- “Quarantinable disease” means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, or relapsing fever:
- “Suspect” means a person who is considered by the medical officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease, and is considered by him to be capable of spreading that disease:
- “Typhus fever” means louse borne typhus:
- “Valid certification of vaccination against smallpox” means a certificate in the international form showing that the person to whom it relates was vaccinated not later than eight days and not earlier than three years before the date of the arrival of the aircraft in the case of primary vaccination, or not earlier than three years before the date of the arrival of the aircraft in the case of re-vaccination:

* Statutory Regulations 1939, Serial number 1939/220, page 385.

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

5. (1) The Quarantine (Air) Regulations 1948* are hereby revoked.

(2) Without limiting the provisions of the Acts Interpretation Act 1924, it is hereby declared that the revocation of any provision by these regulations shall not affect any document made or any thing whatsoever done under the provision so revoked or under any corresponding former provision, and every such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the revocation and could have been made or done under these regulations, shall continue and have effect as if it had been made or done under the corresponding provision of these regulations and as if that provision had been in force when the document was made or the thing was done.

PART II—AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

Declarations

6. The commander of an aircraft coming from a foreign place shall—

(a) On or immediately before the arrival of the aircraft at the first Customs aerodrome at which it lands (not being an aerodrome at which it lands for the purpose of refuelling only) complete a copy of that part of the Aircraft General Declaration which includes information on—

(i) Illness suspected of being of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight;

(ii) Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease; and

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

(b) Deliver the declaration on arrival to the medical officer or to an authorized officer;

(c) Either himself or by his authorized agent supply any further information required by the medical officer as to health conditions on board the aircraft during the voyage.

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 Local Area

8. (1) When an infected aircraft or an aircraft arriving from an infected local area 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 subclause (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 subclause (1) hereof (other than measures in relation to any person who has disembarked from the aircraft) have been completed.

* Statutory Regulations 1948, Serial number 1948/29, page 95.

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 a quarantinable disease; or
- (b) That the aircraft has come from an infected local area; 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 within a period to be specified to him by the medical officer, but not exceeding fourteen days after the release, arrives at a place other than that which he stated as his immediate destination, he shall immediately after his arrival at that other place forward to the medical officer of health 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 subclause.

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 the purpose of carrying out the measures set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

11. The medical officer shall inspect on its arrival any aircraft which has come from an infected local area, 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, relapsing fever, or smallpox, or on which rodent plague has occurred or been suspected during the voyage.

12. (1) The medical officer may, when he considers it necessary, medically examine any person before his departure on an international voyage. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the Customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate his departure and avoid delay.

(2) The medical officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the departure of any person suffering from a quarantinable disease or any suspect.

PART III—INFECTED LOCAL AREAS

13. Where the Minister of Health has, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declared a district to be infected with any quarantinable 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 requirements which may be made by the said Minister for preventing the spread of the disease, and in addition, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, the following provisions 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 shall, take steps to secure the deratting 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. The medical officer may, and if so required by the person in charge of the aerodrome 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 a quarantinable disease is or may be present on the aircraft or that any person on board the aircraft has been exposed to infection from a quarantinable disease during the voyage of the aircraft or during a period of two weeks immediately preceding the date of 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, a quarantinable 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:

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person in relation to yellow fever:

- (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 any such person, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the aircraft likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of vermin:
- (f) Interrogate any person who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination or revaccination against smallpox as to his movements during the period of fourteen days prior to his arrival:
- (g) Issue free of charge to the commander, when so requested, a certificate specifying the measures applied to an aircraft, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed, and the reasons why the measures have been applied. This information on request shall be entered in the General Declaration:
- (h) Issue free of charge to any traveller, when so requested, a certificate specifying the date of his arrival and the measures applied to him and his baggage:
- (i) Issue free of charge to the consignor, the consignee, or their respective agents, when so required, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods:
- (j) Examine any person arriving by an aircraft who is reasonably believed to be verminous, and cause any such person and the clothing of or other articles belonging to him 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.

16. If an aircraft arrives at a Customs aerodrome 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 the directions and of the reasons for the directions.

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 for reasons beyond the control of the commander an aircraft lands elsewhere than at a Customs aerodrome the commander shall—

(a) Make every endeavour to communicate with the nearest health authority or other public authority:

(b) Prohibit any passenger or member of the crew from leaving the vicinity of the aircraft except for the purpose of communicating with any such authority:

- (c) Prevent the unloading of any baggage or cargo, or if any baggage or cargo is unloaded, prevent its being removed from the vicinity of the aircraft:
- (d) After completion of the necessary sanitary measures, proceed to the airport at which he was due to land, or if for technical reasons he cannot do so, to a conveniently situated airport.

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 person in charge of the aerodrome 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, address, and movements during the fourteen days immediately preceding the day of his arrival), 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 any 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 the view of 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 or at specified intervals during the period of surveillance to the medical officer of health or to a registered medical practitioner nominated by the medical officer of health:
- (d) If he departs for another place within the period of surveillance, inform the medical officer of health, or the medical practitioner nominated by him, and give details of the address to which he is proceeding.

PART V—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 those arrangements have been made, for the fumigation or spraying after its arrival, 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 subclause (1) hereof 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 subclause 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 officer of the Department of Health.

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.

PART VI—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 person in charge of the aerodrome may himself, at the request of the commander, and, if the said person in charge thinks fit, at the cost of the commander, cause any such requirements to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirements against the commander. When the person in charge of the aerodrome causes any such requirements to be complied with at the cost of the commander the said person may, if he thinks fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited with him before the work is undertaken.

(2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the person in charge of the aerodrome 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 disinsecting) has been taken in regard to an aircraft in pursuance of these regulations, the person in charge of the aerodrome or the medical officer shall, on the request of the commander or any other interested person, furnish the commander or such other interested 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 not make any charge for any medical examination, or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise, which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined, nor shall any charge be made for any vaccination of any person on arrival or for any certificate thereof.

PART VII—PENALTY

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

[Reg. 4

SANITARY AERODROMES

Christchurch Airport.
Evans Bay Airport.
Mechanics Bay Airport.
Ohakea Airport.
Whenuapai Airport.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Reg. 8

MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN RESPECT OF AN INFECTED AIRCRAFT OR AN AIRCRAFT ARRIVING FROM AN INFECTED LOCAL AREA OR IN RESPECT OF PASSENGERS WHO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO INFECTION WITH A QUARANTINABLE DISEASE

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. Any suspect may be disinfected.
4. All suspects shall be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival.
5. The baggage of any infected person or suspect may be disinfected and if necessary disinfected.
6. Any other article such as used bedding or linen and any part of the aircraft which is considered to be contaminated may be disinfected or disinfected.
7. If a rodent which has died of plague is found on board, the aircraft shall be deratted, if necessary in quarantine.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued**II. Aircraft Arriving From an Infected Local Area*

1. The passengers and crew shall be medically examined.
2. Any suspect may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

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 be removed and isolated.
3. All other persons shall be placed under surveillance, or in exceptional circumstances isolated, for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation:
Provided that any person who satisfies the medical officer that he has been vaccinated against cholera within the last preceding six months shall not be isolated.
4. The baggage of any infected person or suspect and any other article such as used bedding or linen and any part of the aircraft which is considered to be contaminated may be disinfected.
5. If the drinking water stored on board is considered by the medical officer to be contaminated it shall be disinfected and removed and the containers shall be disinfected.
6. Human dejecta and waste water shall not be discharged without previous disinfection.
7. No person shall be required to submit to rectal swabbing, and only a person who has come from an infected local area within the period of incubation of cholera, and who has symptoms indicative of cholera, may be required to submit to stool examination.

II. Aircraft Coming From an Infected Local Area

1. The passengers and crew shall be medically examined.
2. Any such person may be placed under surveillance, or in exceptional circumstances isolated, for a period not exceeding five days from the date of departure from the infected local area:

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

3. The medical officer shall direct the disposal of foodstuffs in the aircraft, or may prohibit their unloading, unless the foodstuffs form part of the cargo carried in the freight compartment of the aircraft, and are consigned to an airport in some other territory.

PART C—YELLOW FEVER

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

PART D—SMALLPOX

I. Infected Aircraft

1. For the purposes of these regulations the incubation period of smallpox is fourteen days.
2. The passengers and crew shall be medically examined.
3. The sick shall be removed and isolated.
4. Every other person, unless in the opinion of the medical officer he is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, shall—
 - (a) Be offered vaccination and placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after the date of arrival: or
 - (b) Be placed under surveillance for the same period without vaccination; or
 - (c) Be offered vaccination and isolated for a period not exceeding fourteen days after the date of arrival; or
 - (d) Be isolated for a period of fourteen days after the date of arrival:

Provided that the medical officer shall take into account the previous vaccinations of the person and the possibility of his having been exposed to infection in determining the period of any such isolation or surveillance.

5. The baggage of every infected person and any article such as bedding or linen and any part of the aircraft which is considered by the medical officer to be contaminated shall be disinfected.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

II. Aircraft or Persons Coming From an Infected Local Area

Every passenger and member of the crew of any aircraft coming from an infected local area, and every person who within a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited an infected local area, unless he is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance, or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance, or if he refuses to be vaccinated may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected local area. A valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

PART E—TYPHUS

1. The aircraft shall be inspected and the passengers and crew shall be medically examined.
2. The sick shall be removed, isolated, and disinfected.
3. Every suspect may be disinfected, and the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus, may be disinfected, and if necessary, disinfected.
4. Any person who has left an infected local area within the previous fourteen days may, if the medical officer considers it necessary, be disinfected, and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothing which such person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus may be disinfected, and if necessary, disinfected.

PART F—RELAPSING FEVER

The provisions of Part E of this Schedule with respect to typhus shall apply to relapsing fever, but if a person is placed under surveillance the period of such surveillance shall not be more than eight days reckoned from the date of disinfecting.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

[*This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*]

The Quarantine (Air) Regulations 1948, now revoked, were designed to give effect to the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1933-1944. After 1 October this Convention will be replaced by the International Sanitary Regulations (World Health Organization Regulations No. 2). These regulations conform to the provisions of the International Sanitary Regulations, which differ from the Convention in a number of particulars. The person in charge of any airport at which aircraft arrive from overseas, and the medical officer, are given authority, to the extent permitted by the International Sanitary Regulations, to take all necessary action to detect any dangerous infectious disease on an aircraft and to control its spread. The Second Schedule sets out in detail the action to be taken by the medical officer on the arrival of any aircraft infected with any one of the six quarantinable diseases, or on the arrival of any person suspected of having been recently exposed to infection by one of these diseases.

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 23 October 1952.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Health.

(H.H. 52/7.)