



THE QUARANTINE (SHIP) REGULATIONS 1957

C. W. M. NORRIE, Governor-General

ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 6th day
of February 1957

Present:

THE RIGHT HON. S. G. HOLLAND PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Health Act 1956, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

REGULATIONS

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Ship) Regulations 1957.
- (2) These regulations shall come into force on the fourteenth day after the date of their notification in the *Gazette*.

Interpretation

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

“The Act” means the Health Act 1956:

“Baggage” means the personal effects of a passenger, or of a member of the crew of a ship:

“Deratting certificate” means a certificate stating that a ship has been fumigated so as to destroy the rats on board the ship:

“Deratting exemption certificate” means a certificate stating that a ship has been inspected and that the number of rats and mice on board that ship is negligible:

“Infected local area” means—

- (a) A local area where there is a non-imported case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox; or
- (b) A local area where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft that are part of the equipment of a port; or
- (c) A local area where activity of yellow fever virus is found in vertebrates other than man; or
- (d) A local area 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 believed to be infected with such a disease:

“Infected ship” means—

- (a) A ship which has on board on arrival a case of human plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox; or
- (b) A ship on which a plague-infected rodent is found; or
- (c) A ship which has had on board during its voyage—
 - (i) A case of human plague developed by the person more than six days after his embarkation; or
 - (ii) A case of cholera occurring within five days before arrival; or
 - (iii) A case of yellow fever or smallpox: and which in respect of such case has not been subjected, before arrival, to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations:

“International Sanitary Regulations” means the World Health Organization Regulations No. 2 adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly at Geneva on the 25th day of May 1951:

“Relapsing fever” means louse-borne relapsing fever:

“Suspect” means a person who, in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, has been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and is capable of spreading that disease:

“Suspected ship” means—

- (a) A ship which on arrival has no case of human plague on board, but which has had on board a case of human plague developed by the person within the first six days after his embarkation; or
- (b) A ship on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality among rodents, the cause of which is unknown; or
- (c) A ship on which during the voyage there has been a case of cholera, but on which a fresh case has not occurred within five days before arrival; or
- (d) A ship arriving within six days after leaving an area infected with yellow fever:

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

“Typhus fever” means louse-borne typhus:

“Wharf” includes any pier, stage, landing place, or similar structure at which a vessel may lie:

Expressions defined in the Act have the meanings so defined.

Notification of Health of Ship

3. The master of every ship liable to quarantine and about to enter a New Zealand port shall, not later than twelve hours and not earlier than twenty-four hours before the expected time of arrival at that port, inform the Port Health Officer by radio message of the last port of call, the date of departure therefrom, and the state of health on the ship.

Quarantine Signal

4. The quarantine signal required by section 100 of the Act shall be in such one of the following forms as is appropriate:

<i>Signal to be Hoisted</i>	<i>Signifying</i>
(a) In the daytime—	
Q flag	My ship is healthy and I request free pratique.
Q flag over first substitute (QQ)	My ship is "suspect" – i.e., I have had cases of infectious diseases more than five days ago, or there has been unusual mortality among the rats on board my ship.
Q flag over L flag (QL)	My ship is "infected" – i.e., I have had cases of infectious diseases less than five days ago.
(b) By night—	
Red light over a white light (the lights to be not more than 6 ft. apart)	I have not received free pratique.

Maritime Declaration of Health

5. The maritime declaration of health required by section 102 of the Act shall be in the form set out in Appendix 5 to the International Sanitary Regulations.

Radio Pratique

6. The Director-General may, in his discretion, give notice to the owner of any ship that the provisions of sections 94, 99, and 101 of the Act shall not apply to that ship. Any such notice shall be deemed to be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The ship shall be one that carries a medical officer as part of her complement;
- (b) The owner of the ship shall from time to time notify the Director-General of the names of the master and the medical officer, and of the appointment of any other person either as master or as medical officer;
- (c) The Port Health Officer shall keep a list of all ships in respect of which notices are in force under this regulation, showing the names of the persons for the time being appointed as master and medical officer of each ship;
- (d) On receipt by the Port Health Officer of a radio message, in accordance with regulation 3 of these regulations, to the effect that no infectious disease exists on board, or that an infectious disease that is not a quarantinable disease exists on board, the Port Health Officer, in his discretion, may grant pratique, and before the arrival of the ship inform the master by radio message to that effect;
- (e) In every case where the Port Health Officer grants radio pratique he shall forthwith inform the Harbour Master, and shall supply to the Medical Officer of Health a copy of the radio message:

- (f) In respect of any ship to which any such notice applies the Port Health Officer, if not satisfied that the state of health on the ship is such that radio pratique should be granted, may withhold radio pratique, and the provisions of sections 94, 99, and 101 of the Act shall thereupon apply.

7. Notwithstanding any notice given under regulation 6 of these regulations, the Director-General may at any time give notice to the owner of any ship that in respect of a particular voyage, or until further notice, the provisions of regulation 6 shall not apply to that ship, and thereupon the provisions of sections 94, 99, and 101 of the Act shall apply to the ship accordingly in respect of that voyage or, as the case may require, until further notice.

8. In every case where radio pratique is granted the maritime declaration of health required by section 102 of the Act to be delivered to the Port Health Officer shall be delivered to a person authorised by the Port Health Officer to receive it.

Inspection of Ships and Granting of Pratique

9. The master of every ship liable to quarantine shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer, furnish in respect of the ship—

- (a) A list of all passengers, showing in respect of each passenger the name, sex, race, age, and port of embarkation:
- (b) A list of the crew, giving the name, race, and rating of each member.

10. The certificate of pratique to be given by the Port Health Officer to the master of the ship in accordance with section 107 of the Act shall be in form 1 in the First Schedule hereto.

Powers of Port Health Officer

11. For the purposes of section 101 of the Act the Port Health Officer may—

- (a) Detain for the purpose of examination any person whom he is empowered to examine:
- (b) If the ship has arrived from an infected local area, or from an infected place, or if there is on board any infected person or any person believed by the Port Health Officer to be an infected person, or any suspect, carry out any of the measures set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

12. Any person who is ordered by the Port Health Officer to be isolated may be removed, by force if necessary, and isolated, and shall remain in isolation until released therefrom by the Medical Officer of Health.

13. (1) Every person on any ship shall—

- (a) Comply with all directions, requirements, or conditions given, made, or imposed by the Port Health Officer pursuant to these regulations;
- (b) Furnish all such information as the Port Health Officer shall reasonably require, including information as to his name, destination, address, and movements during the fourteen days immediately preceding the day of his arrival.

(2) Every person having the custody of any other person who is under the age of seventeen years or is under disability shall comply with any directions, requirements, or conditions so given, made, or imposed, and furnish all such information as aforesaid, in respect of that other person.

Terms of Surveillance

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

- (a) Present himself for any medical examination required by the Port Health 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 for the purpose of ascertaining the person's state of health;
- (c) If so instructed by the Port Health Officer, report on arrival in any district to the Medical Officer of Health, or to any medical practitioner or officer of the Department of Health 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 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 the Medical Officer of Health, and give full details of the address to which he is proceeding.

(2) Every person who is placed under surveillance shall give an undertaking, in form 2 in the First Schedule hereto, that if released under surveillance he will report to a medical practitioner at the times and places required.

Deratting or Cleansing of Ships

15. (1) Every deratting certificate, and every deratting exemption certificate, shall be in the form in Appendix 1 to the International Sanitary Regulations.

(2) Every deratting certificate, and every deratting exemption certificate, shall remain valid for a period of six months from the date on which the ship was fumigated or was inspected and exempted.

(3) The Director-General may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare any ports in New Zealand to be approved ports for the purpose of fumigating ships, or for the purpose of inspecting ships, or for both purposes, under these regulations.

(4) If the master of any foreign going ship is unable to produce to the Port Health Officer a valid deratting certificate or a valid deratting exemption certificate, the Port Health Officer may—

- (a) If the port has been declared by the Director-General to be an approved port for the purpose of fumigating ships, order the ship to be fumigated, and may thereafter issue a deratting certificate; or

- (b) If the port has been declared by the Director-General to be an approved port for the purpose of inspecting ships, and the ship is in such a condition that a thorough inspection is possible to determine the number of rodents on board, require the ship to be inspected by an officer of the Department of Health, and if the number of rodents on board is negligible may thereafter issue a deratting exemption certificate:
- (c) If neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) of this subclause can be complied with, extend by one month the existing deratting certificate or deratting exemption certificate to enable the ship to proceed to a port where fumigation may be carried out or where the ship may be inspected for the presence thereon of rodents.
- (5) If the conditions under which fumigation is carried out are such that in the opinion of the Port Health Officer a satisfactory result cannot be obtained he shall make a note to that effect on the existing deratting certificate.
- (6) The fee for a deratting certificate or a deratting exemption certificate shall be £2, with an additional £1 for every hour or part of an hour during which the inspector is occupied in supervising the fumigation or inspecting the ship.
16. If the Port Health Officer requires a ship to be fumigated, or to be cleansed, disinfected, or treated under section 110 of the Act, he shall do so in form 3 in the First Schedule hereto.

Method of Fumigation

17. Before any ship is fumigated for the purpose of deratting, the master or owner of the ship shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer,—

- (a) Remove, open up, or otherwise render thoroughly accessible to fumigation any linings, casings, partitions, lockers, and similar enclosed spaces on the ship above or below deck:
- (b) Protect effectively against the passage of rats or mice all openings, other than doors or hatches, which may afford communication for rats from any hold or cargo space to any other part of the ship:
- (c) Close all port-holes and ventilators, stop all possible crevices, and batten down all holds:
- (d) Cause to be examined all empty cases, barrels, and other receptacles, especially those from the store rooms, before they are landed, to ensure that no rats are concealed therein.

18. (1) Fumigation shall be carried out by means of hydrogen cyanide in quantity equal to four ounces of gas per 1,000 cubic feet of space requiring fumigation. The duration of exposure to the gas shall be two hours.

(2) If not available in the gaseous form, hydrogen cyanide shall be prepared by adding, for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, 10 oz. of cyanide of potassium or 8 oz. of cyanide of sodium to 17 fluid oz. of sulphuric acid mixed with 30 fluid oz. of water.

(3) Every fumigation carried out for the purpose of obtaining a deratting certificate shall be supervised by an officer of the Department of Health, acting under the authority of the Port Health Officer, and shall be performed to his satisfaction.

19. If in the opinion of the Port Health Officer a ship has infected rodents on board, the Port Health Officer may require the master of the ship to do all or any of the following things, namely:

- (a) Keep the ship at least 4 ft. away from the wharf, fenders being used where necessary:
- (b) Efficiently obstruct, by means of stout netting or other approved means, all openings or holes in the side of the ship next to any wharf or lighter or other ship, and keep them so obstructed while the ship is alongside the wharf, lighter, or other ship:
- (c) Affix and keep affixed to every rope or hawser connecting the ship to any wharf or lighter or other ship a canvas or yarn covering, beginning at the ship's side and continuing for a distance of 4 ft. therefrom, which shall be tarred with stockholm tar and freshly tarred each evening; and also an effective rat guard, shield, disc, or trap:
- (d) Thoroughly illuminate from sunset to sunrise, with electric or other brilliant light, the whole of the side of the ship next to any wharf, lighter, or other ship:
- (e) Remove the landing stages and gangways between the ship and any wharf, lighter, or other ship between sunset and sunrise, except during such times as those landing stages or gangways are required for use by persons going on board or leaving the ship and are actually being so used:
- (f) Prevent the suspension of nets between the ship and the wharf from sunset to sunrise, except the gangway net (as required by regulation 45 (2) of the General Harbour Regulations 1954*) while a gangway is being used pursuant to paragraph (e) of this regulation:
- (g) Move the ship at sunset from the wharf to a specified position in stream, where it shall remain until sunrise on the following day:
- (h) Refuse to allow any other ship or boat or lighter to come alongside without the special permission in writing of the Port Health Officer:
- (i) Take any other necessary and practicable measures to prevent the migration of rats to and from the ship.

Periods of Incubation

20. For the purposes of these regulations,—

- (a) The incubation period of plague is six days:
- (b) The incubation period of cholera is five days:
- (c) The incubation period of yellow fever is six days:
- (d) The incubation period of smallpox is fourteen days:
- (e) The incubation period of typhus is fourteen days:
- (f) The incubation period of relapsing fever is eight days.

Exemptions

21. (1) The Director-General may from time to time, in his discretion, exempt any ship, or ships of any specified class, from all or any of the provisions of section 94, paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 96 (1), and sections 99, 101, 102, 105, and 107 of the Act.

(2) Any such exemption may be general or may apply only in specified circumstances or classes of circumstances.

(3) The Director-General may at any time revoke or vary any exemption granted under this regulation.

Offences

22. Every person commits an offence, and shall be liable accordingly under section 136 of the Act, who—

- (a) Wilfully acts in contravention of any of the provisions of these regulations, or refuses or wilfully fails to comply in any respect with any of those provisions applicable to him; or
- (b) Refuses or wilfully fails to comply with any direction or requirement properly given to or made of him pursuant to any of the provisions of these regulations.

Revocations

23. (1) The regulations specified in the Third Schedule hereto are hereby revoked.

(2) Without limiting the provisions of the Acts Interpretation Act 1924, it is hereby declared that the revocation of the said regulations shall not affect any document made or any thing whatsoever done thereunder, 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.

 SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Form 1

Reg. 10

CERTIFICATE OF PRATIQUE

(Under section 107 of the Health Act 1956)

Port of

I hereby certify that the ship “.....” (....., Master) has this day been granted pratique.

Given under my hand, at a.m. (p.m.), this day of 19.....

.....
Port Health Officer.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued*

Form 2

Reg. 14 (2)

UNDERTAKING OF PERSON RELEASED UNDER MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

I, at present on board the ship, and liable to quarantine, hereby undertake, if released under medical surveillance, to comply faithfully with the regulations relating to release under medical surveillance, and to report myself to the Medical Officer of Health or to a medical practitioner nominated by him and at the times and places indicated hereunder:

Places at Which Person Shall Report for Medical Examination	Medical Practitioner to Whom He Shall Report	Dates on Which He Shall Report

[To be filled in by the Medical Officer of Health]

My address during the ensuing days will be

Date:.....

.....
(Signature)

NOTE: Where more than one member of a family is placed under surveillance, and any of the members of the family are under twenty-one years of age, it will be sufficient if this undertaking is signed by the head of the family for those members under twenty-one; but every member of the family who is twenty-one years of age or older must sign a separate undertaking.

Form 3

Reg. 16

ORDER TO MASTER TO CLEANSE, FUMIGATE, OR DISINFECT SHIP

(Under section 110 of the Health Act 1956)

To, Master of [*Name of ship*]

In my opinion the above-mentioned ship is in an insanitary condition (or in a condition favourable to the outbreak or spread of a notifiable infectious disease). Pursuant to section 110 of the Health Act 1956, I hereby order that the said ship be taken to [*State place to which ship is to be taken*] and there [*State in detail process of cleansing, fumigation disinfection, or treatment*] within [*State time within which work shall be done*] after the date of this order.

Dated at this day of 19.....

.....
Port Health Officer.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Reg. 11 (b)

ADDITIONAL MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

PART I: PLAGUE

A. Infected Ship or Suspected Ship

1. Every infected person shall be removed and isolated.
2. Any suspect may be disinfected.
3. All suspects shall be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival.
4. The baggage of any infected person or suspect may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.
5. Any other article (such as used bedding or linen), and any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated may be disinfected or disinfected.
6. If there is rodent plague on board, the ship shall be deratted as soon as the holds have been emptied, and, if necessary, one or more preliminary derattings may be carried out with the cargo *in situ*. If only part of the cargo is to be unloaded the measures provided for in regulation 18 of these regulations may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

B. Ship Arriving from an Infected Local Area

1. Any suspect who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected local area.
2. The ship may be deratted in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master.

PART II: CHOLERA

A. Infected Ship or Suspected Ship

1. Every infected person shall be removed and isolated.
2. 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 Port Health Officer that he has been vaccinated against cholera within the last preceding six months shall not be isolated.
3. The baggage of any infected person or any suspect, and any other article (such as used bedding or linen), or any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated shall be disinfected.
4. If the drinking water on board is considered by the Port Health Officer to be contaminated it shall be disinfected and removed, and the containers shall be disinfected.
5. Human dejecta and waste water, including bilge water, shall not be discharged without previous disinfection.
6. 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.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

7. The Port Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such foods or beverages are in sealed containers and the Port Health Officer has no reason to believe that they are contaminated.

B. *Ship Arriving from an Infected Local Area*

1. If the ship is healthy it shall be given free pratique.

2. Any person who has come from an infected local area may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected local area, or he may be isolated for a similar period unless he can produce evidence that he was vaccinated against cholera within the last preceding six months.

3. The Port Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such foods or beverages are in sealed containers and the Port Health Officer has no reason to believe that they are contaminated.

PART III: YELLOW FEVER

Infected Ship or Suspected Ship

1. Every infected person shall be removed.
2. Any *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes on board shall be destroyed.

PART IV: SMALLPOX

A. *Infected Ship*

1. Every infected person shall be removed and isolated.
2. Every other person, unless in the opinion of the Port Health 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 reckoned from the last day of exposure to infection; or
 - (b) Be placed under surveillance for a similar period without vaccination; or
 - (c) Be offered vaccination and isolated for a similar period; or
 - (d) Be isolated for a similar period:

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

3. The baggage of every infected person and any article (such as bedding or linen), and any part of the ship, which is considered by the Port Health Officer to be contaminated shall be disinfected.

B. *Ships or Persons Coming from an Infected Local Area*

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. If he refuses to be

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

vaccinated he 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 certificate of vaccination against smallpox, in the form in Appendix 4 to the International Sanitary Regulations, shall be accepted as evidence of sufficient protection if it shows that the person to whom it relates was vaccinated not later than eight days and not earlier than three years before the date of arrival of the ship in the case of primary vaccination, or not earlier than three years before that date in the case of revaccination.

PART V: TYPHUS

1. Every infected person shall be removed and isolated.
2. Any suspect may be disinfected.
3. The accommodation occupied by the infected person, or by any suspect, together with the clothes he is wearing, his 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 Port Health Officer thinks it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which the person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

PART VI: RELAPSING FEVER

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

THIRD SCHEDULE

Reg. 23 (1)

REGULATIONS REVOKED

Title	<i>Gazette</i> Reference or Statutory Regulations Serial Number
The Quarantine Regulations 1921	<i>Gazette</i> 1921, Vol. III, p. 2751 (Reprinted with amendments: S.R. 1949/176).
Regulations under the Health Act 1920, as to Quarantine	<i>Gazette</i> 1926, Vol. I, p. 857.
Regulations under the Health Act 1920, as to Quarantine	<i>Gazette</i> 1933, Vol. III, p. 2718.
The Quarantine Regulations 1921, Amendment No. 4	1947/39.

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.

These regulations are made for the purposes of Part IV of the Health Act 1956, and relate to the quarantine of ships. They are in conformity with the International Sanitary Regulations of the World Health Organization adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on 25 May 1951. They replace the Quarantine Regulations 1921.

Regulation 6 contains new provisions for the granting of pratique by radio.

Regulations 11 to 13 set out the powers of the Port Health Officer, who, in the case of any of the quarantinable diseases may do any of the things set out in the Second Schedule (which is based on the provisions of the International Sanitary Regulations).

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 7 February 1957.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Health.