

No. 94.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SUMMER RESORTS) LAWS,
1928 AND 1934.

ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION 23.

Authority to the Public Health Board of Pano Platres to contract a Loan.

H. R. PALMER,
Governor.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 23 of the Public Health (Summer Resorts) Laws, 1928 and 1934, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Public Health Board of Pano Platres (hereinafter called "the Board") shall be at liberty to borrow from the People's Bank Limassol Limited the sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds (£1,500), subject to the following terms and conditions, that is to say :—

- (a) That the rate of interest on the sum borrowed shall not exceed five per centum (5%) per annum ;
- (b) That the sum borrowed shall be repayable in ten equal annual instalments, comprising sinking fund and interest ;
- (c) That the sum borrowed shall be utilized by the Board as follows :—
 - (i) £1,000, for the purpose of improving the Market and the Power Station at Pano Platres.
 - (ii) £500, towards the cost of opening and improving a road at Pano Platres from the locality "Psylo Dendro" to the main Platres-Troödhitissa Road.

Ordered, this 29th day of April, 1937.

(M.P. 729/37.)

No. 95.

THE QUARANTINE LAW, 1932.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 6.

H. R. PALMER,
Governor.

In exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by section 6 of the Quarantine Law, 1932, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to make and hereby makes the following Regulations :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Citation and Interpretation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1937.

2. In these Regulations—

"aircraft" includes any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air, and is intended for aerial navigation.

*A. by 1943 Regns
Suppl 3 to
Gaz. 18.3.43
a. by 12.4.45*

“authorized aerodrome” means a customs or other aerodrome, specially designated by the Governor on which aircraft may make their first landing on entering the Colony, or which aircraft may make their place of departure on leaving the Colony.

“crew” includes any person having duties on board relative to the flying or the security of the flight of the aircraft or employed on board in some way or other in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or the cargo.

“observation” means the isolation of persons in a suitable place.

“surveillance” means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that they are notified to the sanitary authorities of the several places whither they are bound and subjected to a medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.

“day” means an interval of twenty-four hours.

“Medical Officer” means the Director of Medical Services and includes:—

- (a) any person employed by the Director of Medical Services for the purposes of these Regulations;
- (b) any Port Medical Officer.

3. Whatever relates in these Regulations to aerodromes is to be understood to apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to places for the landing of hydroplanes and similar craft on water.

Merchandise and Mail.

4. Merchandise in aircraft may, in addition to the measures prescribed in Regulations 17, 21, 25 and 28, be subjected to those which are legally applicable to merchandise imported by any means of conveyance.

5. Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents, postal packages and anything sent by post shall not be subject to any sanitary measures unless they contain articles the subject of the conditions specified in Regulation 25.

General Measures.

6. Subject to these Regulations every aircraft before departure or on landing may be visited by the Medical Officer for the sanitary inspection of passengers and crew.

7. The Medical Officer may, by order in writing, prohibit the embarkation of persons with symptoms of infectious diseases except in the case of the transport of sick persons by aircraft specially allocated for the purpose.

In the absence of a Medical Officer any Police Officer, Sanitary Inspector or Customs Officer may defer the departure of such persons until the advice of a doctor has been obtained with regard to them.

8. Aircraft in flight are forbidden to throw or to let fall matter capable of producing the outbreak of a dangerous infectious disease.

9. If the commander of the aircraft wishes to disembark a sick person he shall, so far as he is able, notify the aerodrome of arrival in good time before landing.

10. If there is on board an aircraft a case of infectious disease, duly verified by a Medical Officer, which is not specified in Regulation 12 the usual measures in force against dangerous infectious diseases in the Colony shall be applied. The sick person may be landed and, with the

approval of the Director of Medical Services, isolated by the Medical Officer in a suitable place; the other passengers and the crew shall be permitted to continue the voyage after medical inspection, and, if necessary, the carrying out of the appropriate sanitary measures.

Aircraft Sanitary Documents.

11. The following entries shall be made in the journey log-book under the heading "Observations" :—

- (a) Any facts of public health importance which have occurred on the aircraft in course of the voyage;
- (b) Any sanitary measures undergone by the aircraft before departure or at places of call.

The entries in the journey log-book shall be verified and certified by the Medical Officer free of charge.

PART II.

SANITARY MEASURES APPLICABLE IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN DISEASES.

12. The following diseases shall be subjected to special measures: Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus, and Smallpox.

13. The period of incubation for the purposes of these regulations shall be held to be six days in the case of Plague, five days in the case of Cholera, six days in the case of Yellow Fever, twelve days in the case of Typhus, and fourteen days in the case of Smallpox.

14. For the purpose of this Part of these Regulations a local area shall be considered to be infected when it conforms to the conditions relating to an "infected local area" as defined in section 2 of the Quarantine Law, 1932.

MEASURES APPLICABLE IN THE CASE OF PLAGUE, CHOLERA, TYPHUS, AND SMALLPOX.

MEASURES ON DEPARTURE.

15.—(1) The measures to be applied on the departure of aircraft from a local area infected by plague, cholera, typhus or smallpox shall be as follows :—

- (a) Thorough cleansing of the aircraft, specially the parts liable to be contaminated.
- (b) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.
- (c) Exclusion of any person showing symptoms of one of the diseases in question; as well as of persons in such close relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases.
- (d) Inspection of personal effects, which shall only be accepted if in a reasonable state of cleanliness.
- (e) In the case of Plague, deratisation, if there is any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board.
- (f) In the case of Typhus, disinsectisation, limited to persons who, after medical inspection, are considered as likely to convey infection and to their effects.

(2) The documents carried on board shall be annotated in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 11.

MEASURES ON ARRIVAL.

16. Aircraft arriving in the Colony even when coming from an infected local area may land on any authorized aerodrome. The crew and passengers shall be inspected by a Medical Officer, and the sick shall be landed and isolated. Passengers shall not move beyond the limits prescribed by the aerodrome authority except with the permission of the visiting Medical Officer.

17. The commander of the aircraft is required, from the time of landing, to place himself at the disposal of the Medical Officer or any responsible health authority of the district and to answer all requests for information of a public health nature which are made to him by the competent service, and to produce for examination the documents carried on board.

Should an aircraft land elsewhere than on an authorized aerodrome the commander of the aircraft shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest Medical Officer or the Police. No cargo shall be unloaded and no passengers or member of the crew may leave the vicinity of the aircraft without the permission of the health authorities of that district.

18. Surveillance may be replaced by observation only when :—

- (a) in the circumstances it would not be practicable to carry it out with sufficient thoroughness ; or
- (b) the risk of introduction of infection into the Colony is considered to be exceptionally serious ; or
- (c) the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

Persons under observation or surveillance shall give facilities for all examinations which the Medical Officer considers necessary.

Plague.

19. If there has not been a case of Plague on board, the following measures may be applied :—

- (a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.
- (b) Deratisation and disinsectisation in exceptional cases when they are considered necessary, and if they have not been done in the aerodrome of departure.
- (c) The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance not to exceed six days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

20. If there is on board a recognized or suspected case of Plague, the following measures shall be applicable :—

- (a) Medical inspection.
- (b) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.
- (c) All persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the Medical Officer has reasons to consider suspect, shall be subject to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.
- (d) Personal effects, linen and any other articles, which in the opinion of the Medical Officer are infected, shall be disinsectised and, if necessary, disinfected.
- (e) The parts of the aircraft suspected to be infected shall be disinsectised.

(f) The Medical Officer may carry out deratisation in exceptional cases, if there is any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board and if the operation was not carried out on departure.

21. If the Medical Officer considers that merchandise coming from an area infected with Plague can harbour rats or fleas, such merchandise may only be discharged on condition that the necessary precautions are taken.

Cholera.

22. If there has not been a case of Cholera on board the following measures may be applied :—

- (a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.
- (b) Surveillance of passengers and crew for a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

23. If a case of disease presenting clinical signs of Cholera appears on board during the voyage, the aircraft shall be subject at landing places or on arrival, to the following procedure :—

- (a) Medical inspection.
- (b) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.
- (c) The crew and passengers shall be kept under surveillance during a period not exceeding five days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.
- (d) Personal effects, linen and all other articles which in the opinion of the Medical Officer are infected, shall be disinfected.
- (e) The parts of aircraft which have been occupied by the sick or which are regarded as liable to have been contaminated shall be disinfected.
- (f) When the drinking water on board is considered suspect, it shall be disinfected, and unless it is impracticable to do so, emptied out and replaced, after the disinfection of the reservoir, by wholesome water.

24. Persons producing proof that they have been vaccinated against Cholera within less than six months and more than six days, may only be subjected to surveillance.

Proof will be afforded by a written declaration signed by a doctor whose signature shall be officially legalized ; or, failing such legalization, the declaration shall be countersigned by the Medical Officer of an authorized aerodrome.

25. The unloading from aircraft of the following fresh foods: fish, shell-fish, fruit and vegetables, coming from a local area infected with Cholera, may be prohibited by the Director of Medical Services.

Typhus.

26.—(1) If there has not been a case of typhus on board, passengers who desire to remain in the Colony shall be subject to the measures laid down in Regulation 29 and may be subjected to surveillance if they are within the period of incubation until its termination.

(2) The following measures shall be applicable if there is a case of Typhus on board :—

- (a) Medical inspection.
- (b) The sick shall be immediately disembarked, isolated, and deloused.
- (c) Any person suspected of harbouring lice or having been exposed to infection shall also be deloused, and may be subjected to surveillance not exceeding 12 days, reckoned from the date of delousing.

- (d) Linen, personal effects, and other articles which the Medical Officer considers to be contaminated shall be disinfected.
- (e) The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons ill with typhus and which the Medical Officer regards as contaminated shall be disinfected.

Smallpox.

27.—(1) If there has not been a case of smallpox on board the only measures which may be applied are in the case of persons who have left within 14 days a "local area" where smallpox is epidemic and who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, are not sufficiently immunized. Such persons may be subjected, without prejudice to the terms of Regulation 29 to vaccination, or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by surveillance, the period of which shall not exceed 14 days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(2) The following measures shall be applicable if there is a case of Smallpox on board :—

- (a) Medical inspection.
- (b) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.
- (c) Other persons who there is reason to believe have been exposed to infection and who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, are not sufficiently immunized may be subjected to the measures prescribed in paragraph (1) of this Regulation.
- (d) Soiled linen, personal effects, and other articles which the Medical Officer considers to have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected.
- (e) The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons ill with Smallpox and which the Medical Officer regards as contaminated shall be disinfected.

(3) For the purposes of this Regulation persons shall be considered immune: (a) if they can produce proof of a previous attack of Smallpox, or if they have been vaccinated within less than three years and more than 12 days, or (b) if they show local signs of early reaction attesting an adequate immunity. Apart from cases where these signs are present, proof shall be afforded by a written certificate of a doctor, authenticated in the manner prescribed in Regulation 24.

MEASURES APPLICABLE IN THE CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

~~28. In the case of aircraft coming from a local area infected by Yellow Fever, the following measures may be applied :—~~

- ~~(a) The aircraft may be ordered to land at any prescribed aerodrome.~~
- ~~(b) Inspection of aircraft and cargo for mosquitoes and, if necessary, disinsectisation.~~
- ~~(c) Medical inspection.~~
- ~~(d) If any person on board is suspected of suffering from Yellow Fever or has not completed a period of six days since the last possible exposure to infection, observation may be imposed for a period not exceeding six days from day mentioned.~~

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GENERAL.

29. Persons who arrive in aircraft and who have been exposed to risk of infection by one of the diseases referred to in Regulation 12 and who are within the period of incubation, may be submitted to surveillance until the termination of that period.

30.—(1) Persons who, on arrival at an aerodrome, are considered under the terms of this Part of these Regulations liable to surveillance up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease, may

nevertheless continue the voyage on condition that the fact is notified to the authorities of subsequent landing places and of arrival, either by means of an entry in the journey log-book as prescribed in Regulation 11, or by some other method sufficient to secure that they can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodrome on the route.

(2) In the case of diseases other than Yellow Fever and until the expiration of the period of incubation, persons who are liable to observation under the terms of Regulation 18, may only be authorized to continue their voyage with the approval of the sanitary authorities of the place of their destination.

31.—(1) In regard to sanitary measures to be applied to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the Medical Officer of every aerodrome shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all action which has already been imposed on the aircraft in another aerodrome abroad or in the Colony and which is duly noted in the journey log-book, as required by Regulation 11.

(2) Aircraft coming from an infected local area which have already been subjected to satisfactory sanitary measures shall not be subjected to these measures a second time on arrival in another aerodrome in the Colony: provided that since then no incident has occurred which calls for the application of the sanitary measures in question, and that the aircraft has not, except to take in fuel, called at an infected aerodrome.

32. The Medical Officer applying sanitary measures to an aircraft shall, when requested, furnish free of charge to the commander of the aircraft, or any other interested person, a certificate specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the aircraft treated, and the reason why the measures have been applied.

The Medical Officer shall also issue, on demand and without charge, to passengers arriving by aircraft in which a case of one of the infectious diseases referred to in Regulation 12 has occurred, certificates showing the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

33.—(1) Any aircraft which does not submit to the measures prescribed by the Medical Officer in virtue of the provisions of these Regulations shall be at liberty to continue its voyage without landing at any other place in the Colony.

(2) An aircraft may be authorized to land goods on condition that it is isolated and that the goods are subjected, if necessary, to the measures laid down in Regulation 4. Aircraft may also be authorized to disembark passengers at their request, on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Medical Officer. Aircraft may also take in fuel, replacements, food and water while remaining in isolation.

34. The charges for overtime and for observation accommodation shall be those laid down under the Quarantine Regulations, 1932 to 1936.

35. Every person liable to surveillance shall, if required, deposit the sum of two pounds with the Medical Officer, which sum shall be refunded to the said person if and when he has completed his period of surveillance.

36. No person other than a duly authorized person attached to an aerodrome shall enter or come into contact with any person from an aircraft before the Medical Officer has declared such aircraft and passengers or crew of the same to be free from any dangerous infectious disease:

Provided that it shall not be an offence for a person coming in contact with any passenger or crew of an aircraft which on account of an accident or otherwise has been forced to land at such place which is not an authorized aerodrome, for the sole purpose to render to such passenger