
QUARANTINE (SEA AND LAND TRAFFIC) RULES

This version is out of date

Subsidiary
1935.05.17

Rules made under section 4.

QUARANTINE (SEA AND LAND TRAFFIC) RULES

(1935.05.17)

17.5.1935

Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
1947.8.21	rr. 2, 17, Schs.3-4	
1962.5.23	r. 22(3)	

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Title.

1. These rules may be cited as the Quarantine (Sea and Land Traffic) Rules.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

“crew” includes all persons who are not on board for the mere purpose of travelling from one country to another, but who are employed in any way in the service of the ship or persons on board or of the cargo;

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

“deratisation certificate” and “deratisation exemption certificate” mean respectively a deratisation certificate and a deratisation exemption certificate issued in conformity with Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, at a port which has been notified to the United Nations World Health Organisation as possessing the equipment and personnel necessary for the deratisation of ships;

“foreign-going ship” includes every ship employed in trading or going between Gibraltar and some place or places situate beyond the following limits, that is to say, the continent of Europe between Lisbon and Valencia inclusive, and the continent of Africa between Agadir and Oran inclusive;

“infected”, in relation to a ship arriving at Gibraltar, means a ship-

- (a) which has on board a case of plague, cholera or yellow fever; or
- (b) on which a person developed plague more than six days after embarkation and which has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures; or
- (c) on which plague-infected rats are found; or
- (d) which has had on board a case of cholera within five days prior to arrival and which has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures; or

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- (e) which had on board a case of yellow fever at the time of departure from a port, or which has had such a case on board during the voyage and which has not since the last case occurred been subjected to the prescribed measures:

Provided that for the purpose of this definition a case presenting the clinical features of cholera shall be deemed to be a case of cholera until two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between them have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspicious vibrios;

“infectious disease” means any epidemic or acute infectious disease but does not include venereal disease;

“infected port or seaboard” means a place or area in which a first case of plague or yellow fever recognised as a non-imported case has occurred, or where cases of cholera form a foyer or where typhus fever or smallpox exists in epidemic form;

“master”, in relation to a ship, includes any officer or other person for the time being in charge of or in command of the ship;

“mooring station” means a place in the Port of Gibraltar where a ship arriving from a foreign port is directed to anchor so as to enable it to be moored without coming into contact with other ships or with the shore;

“prescribed measures”, in relation to plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox in Gibraltar, means such of the measures set out in Schedule 3 as are appropriate and, in relation to plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox outside Gibraltar, means such measures at a suitably equipped port as are prescribed by the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926 :

Provided that for the purpose of the foregoing definition the term “measures” does not include measures to which a person disembarked from a ship is subjected;

“ship” includes a vessel or boat;

“suitably equipped port”, in relation to any disease, means a port which has been notified to the United Nations World Health Organisation as possessing the necessary organisation and equipment for dealing with that disease;

“surveillance” means conditions under which persons are not isolated and may move about freely, but the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming; and under which they may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and under which they may be required to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals as may be specified to the health officer of the place to which they proceed;

“suspected”, in relation to a ship arriving at Gibraltar, means a ship-

- (a) on which a person developed plague within six days after embarkation and which has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures; or
- (b) on which there has been an unusual mortality among rats the cause whereof is undetermined; or
- (c) which had on board a case of cholera at the time of departure from a port or during the voyage but on which no fresh case has occurred within five days prior to arrival and which has not since the last case occurred been subjected to the prescribed measures; or
- (d) arriving from an infected port or seaboard which is deemed to be such by reason of yellow fever or from a port or seaboard in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever after a voyage of less than six days or after a longer voyage if there is reason to believe that the ship may be carrying adult mosquitoes emanating from the said port or seaboard:

Provided that for the purpose of this definition a case presenting the clinical features of cholera shall be deemed to be a case of cholera until two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between them have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspicious vibrios;

“typhus” means epidemic louse-born typhus;

“valid”, in relation to a certificate, means issued within the last preceding six months or, where the ship in respect of which the certificate is issued is proceeding to its home port, the last preceding seven months.

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**PART I.
SHIPS ARRIVING.**

Health conditions on board.

3. The master of a ship approaching Gibraltar from a foreign port shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board.

Wireless warnings.

4.(1) The master of any foreign-going ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching Gibraltar from a foreign port, shall, if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the health officer, send to the Captain of the Port, either directly or through his agent a wireless message embodying such of the items of information set out in Schedule 1 as are applicable.

(2) Any wireless message so required to be sent shall be sent so as to reach the Captain of the Port not more than twelve and not less than four hours before the time at which the ship is expected to arrive at Gibraltar.

(3) Any message in wireless code delivered to the Captain of the Port shall conform with the section relating to routine quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

Warnings by ships not fitted with wireless.

5. If, when a foreign-going ship which is not fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus is approaching Gibraltar from a foreign port, any person on board has any symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis or there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the health officer, the master shall, whenever practicable before the arrival of the ship and otherwise forthwith on arrival, notify the Captain of the Port in regard to the health conditions on board.

Use of flags and signals

6. The master of a ship coming from a foreign port shall comply with the provisions as to flags and signal lights contained in Schedule 2:

Provided that this provision shall not extend to a ship engaged in regular traffic between Gibraltar and Tangier or Algeciras.

Infected or suspected ships and other ships which may be unhealthy.

7. (1) In any of the cases hereinafter specified the master of a ship arriving at Gibraltar shall cause the ship to be taken to a mooring station designated by the Captain of the Port unless the health officer allows the ship to be isolated at its place of mooring, discharge or loading, or otherwise directs, that is to say where-

- (a) the ship is an infected or suspected ship or has a case of typhus fever or smallpox on board; or
- (b) during the voyage (or where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks during the last six weeks)-
 - (i) there has been on the ship a case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox; or
 - (ii) plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship; or
 - (iii) sickness or death not attributable to poison or the employment of other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats or mice on the ship,

and the ship has not since any such condition supervened been subjected to the prescribed measures.

(2) The master shall also cause the ship to be taken to a mooring station if the boarding or health officer, having reason to believe that the ship falls within any of the categories specified in subrule (1), so directs.

(3) In all cases specified in subrule (1) such of the measures set out in Schedule 3 as are appropriate and deemed necessary shall be carried out.

(4) Any ship which has become subject to the provisions of subrule (1) or (2) shall remain subject to control under these rules until it has been examined by the health officer and until any measures which may be required to be carried out in pursuance of subrule (3) (other than measures in relation to any person who has disembarked from the ship) have been completed.

Declarations of health.

8.(1) The master of a foreign-going ship arriving at Gibraltar from a foreign port shall fill in and sign a declaration of health in the form set out in Schedule 4. If the ship carries a ship's surgeon he shall countersign the declaration.

(2) The master shall deliver the declaration of health to the boarding or health officer whichever shall first board the ship, and that officer shall peruse the answers to the questions in the declaration and make such further enquiries of the master as appear to him to be necessary.

Detention of ships.

9.(1) Where a ship (whether a foreign-going ship or not) arrives at Gibraltar from a foreign port and it appears to the boarding or health officer from answers to questions in a declaration of health or from answers to enquiries made by him or otherwise—

- (a) that during the voyage (or where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be of an infectious nature or a case of such illness; or
- (b) that the ship has called at an infected port or seaboard; or
- (c) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks), plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship or sickness or death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats or mice on the ship,

he shall direct that the ship shall be taken to and detained at a mooring station unless the health officer otherwise allows.

(2) The health officer may also direct that a ship arriving from a foreign port shall be detained for medical examination, and may hand a notice in writing to that effect to the boarding officer who, if he is the first officer to visit the ship, shall deliver the notice to the master.

Action in regard to detained ship.

10. If the ship is detained under rule 9(2) it shall be allowed to proceed to or remain at its place of mooring, discharge or loading unless the health officer otherwise directs but the health officer shall visit the ship as soon as possible.

Restriction on boarding or leaving ship.

11. (1) Where a ship arrives at Gibraltar from a foreign port no person other than a pilot, a boarding officer or a person acting in the execution of these rules shall, without the permission of the health officer, board or leave the

ship until it is free from control under these rules, and the master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with this provision.

(2) Before granting permission to any person to leave a ship, the boarding or health officer may require him to state his name and his intended destination and address, and to give any other information which the boarding or health officer may reasonably think necessary.

Ships arriving from infected ports and seaboards and ships at mooring stations.

12. The health officer shall—

- (a) inspect, on arrival at Gibraltar, any ship which has come from or called at any infected port or seaboard and any other ship which has come from or called at a foreign port 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 :

Provided that a ship shall not be deemed to have called at a foreign port or seaboard if, without having been in communication with the shore, it has landed only mails and passengers and their luggage, or it has taken on board only mails or passengers with or without their luggage from another ship which has also not been in communication with the shore;

- (b) within twelve hours after the arrival of a ship at a mooring station or after the detention of a ship by a boarding officer or as soon as possible thereafter, board and examine the ship, and if the ship is liable to be subjected to further control under these rules continue the detention or detain the ship, as the case may require; and
- (c) where a ship has been detained at or sent to a mooring station, or isolated at its place of mooring, discharge or loading, on account of the discovery or suspicion of plague-infected rats, cause all practicable steps to be taken to prevent the escape of rats from the ship.

Removal of ship to mooring station after arrival.

13. If plague-infected rats are discovered, or plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox occurs, on any ship after it has arrived at Gibraltar

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the health officer may if he thinks fit require the master to remove the ship to a mooring station.

**PART II.
SHIPS AT GIBRALTAR.**

Embarkation of persons.

14. (1) The health officer may examine any person proposing to embark on a ship whom he suspects to be suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox, and if, after examination, he is of opinion that the person shows symptoms of any of these diseases he may prohibit his embarkation.

(2) If severe smallpox (variola major) exists in Gibraltar, the health officer may prohibit any person who has been in such contact with any person suffering from the disease as to render him liable to transmit infection and who is not, in the opinion of the health officer, adequately protected against smallpox, from embarking on any ship leaving Gibraltar.

When rules 17 to 19 come into force.

15. Where the Governor has, by notice in the Gazette, declared Gibraltar to be infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever, or that typhus fever or smallpox exists in an epidemic form in Gibraltar, rules 16, 17, 18 and 19 shall operate until the notice is revoked by a subsequent notice in the Gazette.

Examination of ships and persons on board.

16.(1) The health officer may at any time, and shall within twelve hours after receiving a request from the master so to do, visit any ship and may medically examine any person on board or proposing to embark on the ship.

(2) The health officer or any other authorized officer may and on the request of the master shall examine any clothing, bedding or other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or is intended for use by the master or a member of the crew or any person who proposes to embark on or is on board any ship and which, in the opinion of the health officer or other authorized officer, may have been exposed to infection, and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article of personal use.

(3) The health officer or other authorized officer may require any parts of a ship which, in his opinion, may be infected to be disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4) No person shall take or cause to be taken on board a ship any body linen, clothing or bedding or any article whatsoever which, in the opinion of the health officer or other authorized officer is capable of carrying infection, unless that officer is satisfied that it has been efficiently disinfected.

Plague.

17. The health officer may, whenever he thinks fit—

- (a) take steps to secure the deratisation of any ship on which he has reason to believe that there are rats, unless a valid deratisation certificate or deratisation exemption certificate is produced in respect of the ship when deratisation shall only be required in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the ship; and
- (b) require the master of a ship, under the direction of the health officer and to his satisfaction, to take all such precautions and employ all such means for effectually stopping the access of rats from the shore to the ship, as in the opinion of the health officer are necessary for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of the ship.

Cholera.

18. If Gibraltar is declared to be infected with cholera, the health officer may—

- (a) take steps to secure that all tanks and filters used in connection with the supply of drinking water on a ship shall be emptied, cleansed and disinfected and that the tanks shall then be refilled with wholesome water;
- (b) prohibit any person from taking foodstuffs on board a ship :

Provided that the prohibition may be applied, as the health officer may see fit, either generally to all foodstuffs or to any specified foodstuffs or any class or classes of foodstuffs or to foodstuffs obtained from any specified source or sources of supply; and
- (c) require that the bilges and any water used as ballast shall be disinfected.

Typhus fever.

19. If typhus fever is declared to exist in an epidemic form in Gibraltar the health officer may require any person who proposes to embark on or is on board any ship to be deloused.

**PART III.
GENERAL.**

Health officer to enter ships.

20. For the purposes of these rules, the health officer and any other duly authorized officer shall have power to enter or board any ship at Gibraltar and may cause the ship to be brought to and, if necessary, moored or anchored in some safe and convenient place in the port while it is visited and examined.

Powers of health officer.

21. (1) The health officer may—

- (a) examine any person who is suffering from infectious disease on board a ship;
- (b) examine any person who is on board a ship, where there are reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting that infectious disease is or may be present on the ship, or that persons on board the ship have been exposed to infection from infectious disease during the voyage of the ship or during a period of three weeks immediately preceding the arrival of the ship at Gibraltar;
- (c) examine any person who is on board a ship and is reasonably believed to be verminous;
- (d) detain for the purpose of examination either upon the ship or at some appointed place on shore any person whom he is empowered or required under this rule to examine;
- (e) cause any such person to be cleansed, and the clothing of or any other articles belonging to such person to be disinfected or destroyed as the health officer may think fit;
- (f) prohibit any such person from leaving the ship, or from leaving the ship save upon such specified conditions as appear to the

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health officer to be reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of infection in Gibraltar or elsewhere; and

- (g) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the health officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection by any such person, for the destruction of vermin and for the removal of conditions on the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of vermin.

(2) The health officer shall inspect and examine any vessel placed in temporary quarantine on account of sickness and shall report to the Captain of the Port whether in his opinion such vessel may be safely admitted to pratique.

Landing of sick persons.

22. (1) The health officer may cause any person who is on board a ship at Gibraltar and who appears to be suffering from infectious disease to be removed, if his condition so permits, to some hospital or other suitable place.

(2) If the condition of any such person does not permit of his removal as aforesaid, the health officer may, by notice in writing to the master, prohibit the removal of the person or his departure from the ship, save with the consent in writing of the health officer.

(3) No person suffering from any disease (whether or not an infectious disease) who, in the opinion of the master or ship's surgeon (if any) requires treatment on shore, shall disembark except by the permission in writing of and under the directions of the health officer.

Disposal of corpses.

23. No person dying on board ship shall be buried at sea within the Bay or waters of Gibraltar and no human corpse shall be landed at Gibraltar from a ship or brought into Gibraltar by land except by the permission in writing of and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the health officer.

Duties of master.

24. The master of a ship at Gibraltar shall—

- (a) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board which may be put to him by a boarding or health officer visiting his ship and furnish them with all such information and assistance

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as may be reasonably required by them for the purposes of these rules;

- (b) notify forthwith the health officer of any case of infectious disease on the ship and of any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship and the presence of dead rats or mortality or sickness among rats in the ship; and
- (c) comply with these rules and any directions or requirements of the boarding or health officer or other authorised officer given or made in pursuance of these rules.

Health guards.

25. Where any ship is detained by a boarding or health officer or is at a mooring station, health guards may be employed for the purpose of ensuring the observance of these rules and assisting in preventing the possible spread of disease. In general not more than two health guards shall be employed to watch or guard one ship but if the Captain of the Port or the health officer considers it necessary a greater number may be employed.

Compliance with directions of health officers.

26. (1) Every person to whom these rules apply shall comply with all directions, requirements or conditions given, made or imposed by the boarding or health officer or other authorized officer in pursuance of these rules, and shall furnish all such information as may be reasonably required by them (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 under surveillance in pursuance of these rules shall give facilities for any medical examination required by the health officer.

Compensation where articles are destroyed.

27. Where in pursuance of the powers conferred by these rules a health officer causes any article to be destroyed, the owner of such article shall be paid such reasonable compensation as the health officer thinks fit.

Charges for sanitary services.

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28. (1) Where the master of any ship is required by or in pursuance of these rules to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the Captain of the Port and the health officer may themselves, at the request of the master and, if they think fit, at the master's cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master. When any such requirement is complied with at the cost of the master, the Captain of the Port and the health officer may, if they think fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited with them before the work is undertaken.

(2) The Captain of the Port or the health officer shall, on the request of the master of any ship in regard to which action required by the master in pursuance of these rules has been taken, furnish the master free of charge with a statement in writing recording the particulars of any such action (including the measures of disinfection which have been taken) in regard to which the master may reasonably require such a statement:

Provided that no such statement in regard to deratisation measures shall take the form of a deratisation certificate unless such a certificate could be issued under Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926.

Saving for mails.

29. Nothing in these rules shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the Director of Postal Services, or of the postal administration of any other government, or shall pre judiciously affect the receipt on board and delivery in due course at the port or place of destination of any such mail (other than a parcel mail).

Saving for ships putting to sea.

30. The master of a ship in or approaching Gibraltar who does not desire to submit to any requirements of these rules which may be applicable shall be at liberty to put to sea without being subjected to control under these rules if he notifies the health officer of his intention:

Provided that if he desires to land goods, to disembark passengers or to take on fuel, foodstuffs or water, the health officer may grant him permission so to do subject to such conditions in conformity with the provisions of Article 54 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, as the health officer thinks fit, and the master shall proceed accordingly and put to sea with due despatch.

PART IV. ARRIVALS BY LAND.

Arrivals from infected places.

31. Travellers coming from an infected place within the meaning of section 21(1) of the Act may be subjected on arrival at Gibraltar to surveillance for a period which shall not exceed six days, reckoned from the date of their arrival, 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.

Right to take special measures in certain cases.

32. In the case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, the Governor may reserve the right in exceptional cases to take special measures in regard to certain classes of persons who do not present satisfactory sanitary guarantees. These measures may include isolation or surveillance of the persons concerned as well as medical examination, disinfection, disinsectization and vaccination.

Prescribed questions.

33. From and after the publication of a notice mentioned in section 21 (1) of the Act, and so long as such order shall remain in force, it shall be lawful for any police officer or any person duly authorized by the Governor for that purpose, to put the questions contained in Schedule 5 to any person arriving at Gibraltar by land, and desirous of entering therein.

Vehicles.

34. Any vehicle entering Gibraltar by land which has been infected or has been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox shall be detained and subjected to such measures of disinfection as may be considered necessary by the health officer.

Mails.

35. Nothing in this Part contained shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of any government, or shall prejudicially affect the receipt in due course at the place of destination of any such mail (other than a parcel mail).

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SCHEDULE 1.

Rule 4.

WIRELESS MESSAGES -ITEMS OF INFORMATION.

ITEM I.

The following is an International Quarantine Message from vessel (indicated) of port (indicated) which expects to arrive at time (indicated) on date (indicated).

ITEM II.

My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

ITEM III.

(Number indicated) cases of infectious disease(s) (indicated) have occurred during the last fifteen days.

ITEM IV.

I have no other case of sickness on board.

I have (numbered indicated) other cases of sickness on board.

ITEM V.

(Number indicated) death from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

ITEM VI.

I have a ship's surgeon on board.

I have no ship's surgeon on board.

ITEM VII.

I do not wish to disembark any sick.

I wish to disembark (*number indicated*) sick, suffering from disease(s) (*indicated*).

ITEM VIII.

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My crew consists of *(number indicated)*, and I have no passengers on board.

My crew consists of *(number indicated)*, and I have *(number indicated)* passengers.

ITEM IX.

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark *(number indicated)* passengers of class *(indicated)*.

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SCHEDULE 2.

Section 6 and rule 6.

FLAGS AND SIGNAL LIGHTS.

Whichever of the under-mentioned signals is appropriate shall be shown until the ship is free from control under these rule—

- (a) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the ship is within three miles of the coast or is within the limits of Gibraltar—
 - (i) The Flag Signal Q; meaning:— “my ship is healthy and I request free pratique”;
 - (ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ; meaning:— “my ship is suspect, that is to say, I have had a case or cases of infectious disease more than five days ago, or there is an unusual mortality among rats on board”; or
 - (iii) the Two Flag Signal QL; meaning:— “my ship is infected, that is to say, I have had a case or cases of infectious disease less than five days ago.”

The day signal shall be shown at the masthead or where it can best be seen.

- (b) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning:— “I have not free pratique. “

The night signal shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen.

SCHEDULE 3.

Rule 7(3).

**MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN RESPECT OF AN
INFECTED OR SUSPECTED SHIP, OR OF A SHIP WITH A CASE
OF TYPHUS FEVER OR SMALLPOX ON BOARD.**

PART A.—PLAGUE.

I. Infected Ships.

1. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board may be medically examined.

2. Passengers on a ship whose port of disembarkation is Gibraltar shall be allowed to land, subject to the conditions that, in the case of persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the health officer has reason to suspect, the health officer, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the ship, and all the circumstances may either,-

- (a) isolate any such person; or
- (b) place him under surveillance; or
- (c) first isolate him and then place him under surveillance :

Provided that no person shall be isolated or kept under surveillance for a period in the aggregate beyond six days after the date of arrival of the ship.

3. During any period of isolation or surveillance the passengers (except those specified in paragraph 2 of this Part) and members of the crew may be prohibited from leaving the ship, except for the purposes of their duty and after notification to the health officer.

4. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the health officer, are infected shall be cleansed of vermin and, if necessary, disinfected or destroyed as the health officer may think fit.

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

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6. The health officer may require the ship to be deratised before any cargo is discharged if he considers it possible, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded, to effect the deratisation of the ship before the discharge of cargo. If the ship has not been deratised before the discharge of cargo, or if it has been so deratised and the health officer considers a further deratisation necessary and the master agrees, the ship may be deratised as soon as the holds are empty.

7. If the ship is to discharge only part of its cargo and the health officer considers it impossible to carry out a complete deratisation, the ship may remain at Gibraltar for the time required to discharge such part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the health officer, to prevent rats passing from the ship to the shore either during unloading or at any other time.

8. The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the Captain of the Port and the health officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

II. Suspected Ships.

9. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6 of this Part (relating to plague infected ships) shall also apply to ships suspected of plague.

10. The members of the crew and passengers may be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days after the date of arrival of the ship.

11. The members of the crew may, for a like period, be prohibited from leaving the ship except for the purposes of their duty, and after notification to the health officer.

PART B.—CHOLERA.

I. Infected Ships.

1. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board may be medically examined.

2. Passengers on a ship whose port of disembarkation is Gibraltar shall be disembarked, but shall either be isolated or be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five clear days after the date of arrival of the ship. Persons disembarking who satisfy the health officer that they have been efficiently vaccinated against cholera within the preceding six months, excluding the last six days thereof, may be placed under surveillance but they shall not be isolated.

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3. During any period of isolation or surveillance, the passengers (except those specified in paragraph 2 of this Part and those considered to be efficiently vaccinated against cholera) and the crew may be prohibited from leaving the ship, except for the purposes of their duty and after notification to the health officer.
4. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles including foodstuffs which, in the opinion of the health officer, have been recently contaminated shall be disinfected or destroyed as the health officer may think fit.
5. The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or which the health officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.
6. Unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Captain of the Port and the health officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.
7. If the drinking water stored on board is suspected by the health officer he may cause it to be emptied after it has been disinfected and to be replaced, after disinfection of the tanks and filters, by a supply of wholesome drinking water.
8. The health officer may prohibit the emptying of water ballast unless it is first disinfected, if it was taken on board at an infected port.
9. The health officer may require human dejecta and the waste water from the ship to be disinfected before they are discharged from the ship.

II. Suspected Ships.

10. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of this Part (relating to cholera infected ships) shall also apply to ships suspected of cholera.
11. The members of the crew and the passengers may be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding five clear days after the date of arrival of the ship.

PART C.—YELLOW FEVER.

I. Infected Ships.

1. The ship shall be inspected and all persons may be medically examined.

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2. Passengers on a recognised passenger-ship whose port of disembarkation is Gibraltar shall be disembarked, but such persons shall be subjected to—

- (a) isolation; or
- (b) surveillance:

Provided that no person shall be kept in isolation or under surveillance for a longer period than six days from the date of arrival of the ship.

All such persons may be isolated in such a manner as to prevent possible infection of mosquitoes.

3. During any period of isolation or surveillance, the passengers (except those specified in paragraph 2 of this Part) and the crew may be prohibited from leaving the ship except for the purposes of duty and after notification to the health officer.

4. The ship shall be moored at least four hundred metres from the shore and at such a distance from other vessels as will render the access of mosquitoes improbable.

5. The destruction of mosquitoes in all stages of growth may be required on board before discharge of cargo. If discharge is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes the personnel employed shall be subjected to isolation or surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

6. The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the Captain of the Port and the health officer who shall take all necessary measures to prevent the spread of infection.

II. Suspected Ships.

7. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6 of this Part (relating to yellow fever infected ships) shall also apply to ships suspected of yellow fever.

8. The members of the crew and passengers may be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the ship.

9. The members of the crew may, for a like period, be prohibited from leaving the ship except for the purposes of duty and after notification to the health officer.

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10. Nevertheless if the voyage of the suspected ship has lasted less than six days and if the ship complies with the conditions under paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article 35 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, the ship shall be subjected only to the measures prescribed in paragraphs I and 8 of this Part and to fumigation.

11. When thirty days have been completed after the departure of the ship from the infected port, and no case has occurred during the voyage, the ship may be granted free pratique subject to the preliminary fumigation should the health officer consider this to be necessary.

PART D.—TYPHUS FEVER.

1. This Part applies to ships which, during the voyage or if the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, within the last six weeks, have had or at the time of their arrival have, a case of typhus on board.

2. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board may be medically examined.

3. The sick may be landed and shall be isolated and deloused.

4. All other persons disembarking who may reasonably be suspected to be harbouring lice or to have been exposed to infection shall be deloused and may be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding twelve days from the date of delousing.

5. Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and any other article which the health officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected or destroyed as the health officer may think fit.

6. All persons employed in the discharge of cargo shall be deloused as soon as the discharge of cargo is completed.

PART E.—SMALLPOX

1. This Part applies to ships which, during the voyage or if the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, within the last six weeks, have had or at the time of arrival have a case of smallpox on board.

2. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board may be medically examined.

3. The sick may be disembarked and shall be isolated.

4. All other persons disembarking who may be reasonably suspected of having been exposed to infection on board and who, in the opinion of the health officer, are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or surveillance or to vaccination followed by surveillance not exceeding fourteen days from the date of arrival of the ship.
5. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and any other article which the health officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected or destroyed as the health officer may think fit.
6. The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox or which the health officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.
7. All persons employed in the discharge of cargo may be subjected to surveillance for a period of fourteen days after completion of the discharge of the cargo.

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SCHEDULE 4.

Rule 8.

MARITIME- DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

*(To be rendered by the masters of foreign-going ships
arriving /from foreign ports).*

Port of Gibraltar From	to	Date Nationality	Name of Vessel Master's
name	Net Registered Tonnage		
Deratisation or Deratisation Exemption	}	Certificate Issued at	Dated
No. of Passengers	}	Cabin Deck	No. of Crew

List of ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure.

*Health Questions.**Answer
Yes or No.*

1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox? Give particulars in the Schedule.
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected amongst the rats or mice on board during the voyage,* or has there been an unusual mortality amongst them?
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage*otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in Schedule.
4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage * any case of illness which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in Schedule.
5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in Schedule.

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NOTE-In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspecting the existence of infectious disease; fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling, or any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever; severe diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse; jaundice accompanied by fever.

6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease?

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this Declaration of Heath (including the Schedule) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

sgd.

Master

Countersigned

Ship's Surgeon

Date

*If more than 6 weeks have elapsed since the voyage began, it will suffice to give particulars of the last 6 weeks.

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SCHEDULE TO THE DECLARATION.

Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board.

NAME	Class or Rating.	Age.	Sex.	Nationality.	Port of Embarkation.	Date of embarkation.	Nature of illness.	Date of its onset.	Results of illness.*	Disposal of case.**

* State whether recovered; still ill; died.

** State whether still on board; landed at (give name of port); buried at sea.

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SCHEDULE 5.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF ENTERING GIBRALTAR BY LAND.

1. What is your name?
- 2 . Where do you reside?
3. Where do you come from?
4. Are you suffering from any infectious disease?
5. Have you suffered from any infectious disease at any time during
the last fifteen days?
6. Have you resided or been in any of the following places (state
places) at any time during the last fifteen days?