



Government of Pakistan

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

The Pakistan Port Health Rules, 1974

NOTIFICATION

S. R. O. 313 (I)/74.- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Federal Government is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of that section, namely:-

THE PAKISTAN PORT HEALTH RULES, 1974

PART I:- INTRODUCTORY

1. (1) These rules may be called the Pakistan Port Health Rules, 1974.
(2) They shall apply to all ports and anchorages in Pakistan.
2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or text.-
 - (1) "arrival" means arrival at any port or anchorage in Pakistan;
 - (2) "baggage" means the personal effects of a traveler or of a member of the crew;
 - (3) "master" includes any person having command or charge of a ship but does not include a pilot or harbor master;
 - (4) "crew" means the personnel of a ship who are employed for duties on board;
 - (5) "day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;
 - (6) "epidemic" means an extension of any quarantinable or other infectious disease by a multiplication of cases in a local area;
 - (7) "Health Officer" means, in respect of a port or anchorage in Pakistan any person appointed by the Central Government as the Health Officer of the Port or anchorage, and includes an additional, Deputy or Assistant Health Officer, appointed by the Central Government to perform the functions of Health Officer;
 - (8) "imported case" means introduction of a case of quarantinable or of any other infectious disease in Pakistan from outside;
 - (9) "Infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or other infectious disease means an area declared by notification in the official Gazette, to be infected with such a disease
 - (10) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or with other infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;
 - (11) "infectious disease" means, in addition to quarantinable diseases, a disease declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be an infectious disease;

- (12) "international voyage" means,-
- (a) In the case of a ship, a voyage between ports in the territories of more than one state, or a voyage between ports in the territory or territories of the same State if the ship has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;
- (b) In the case of a person a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;
- (13) "isolation" means the separation of any sick person suffering from any quarantinable or other infectious disease from healthy person, except the Health staff on duty, in such manner as to ensure that such person will not convey infection to other persons;
- (14) "local area" means the smallest area within a territory which may be a port or anchorage having defined boundaries and possessing a health organization which is able to apply the appropriate sanitary measures permitted or prescribed by these rules; the situation of such an area within a larger area, which also possesses such a health organization shall not preclude the smaller area from being a local area for the purpose of these rules;
- (15) "medical examination" includes a visit to and inspection of a ship and the preliminary examination of persons on board, but does not include the periodical inspection of a ship to ascertain the need for deratting;
- (16) "monkey" means an animal of the simian class of apes and includes chimpanzee, gorilla, baboon, mandrill, rhesus, lemur, marmoset and other allied species;
- (17) "observation" means the separation of any person suspected to be suffering from any quarantinable or other infectious disease from persons not suspected to be suffering from any such disease, except the Health staff on duty, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is suffering from any quarantinable or infectious disease;
- (18) "period of incubation" means,-
- (a) In respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it:-
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------|
| (i) | Plague | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 days. |
| (ii) | Cholera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 days. |
| (iii) | Yellow-fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 days. |
| (iv) | Smallpox | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 days. |
| (v) | Typhus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 days. |
| (vi) | Relapsing fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 days. |
- (b) In respect of any other infectious disease, such period as may be declared by the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be the period of incubation of that disease;

(3)

- (19) "pilgrim" means a person going to or returning from the Hedjaz for or after performing Hajj, and includes any such person who is returning without having actually landed at the Hedjaz;
- (20) "Port" means a seaport or an anchorage designated by the Government of Pakistan as a Port or anchorage of entry or departure for international voyage;
- (21) "quarantinable disease" means plague, cholera, yellow-fever, smallpox, typhus (louse borne) or relapsing fever (louse borne);
- (22) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules;
- (23) "ship" means a sea-going or an inland navigation vessel making an international voyage;
- (24) "ship's surgeon" means a properly qualified and registered medical practitioner employed for medical service on a ship or if there are two or more such medical practitioners so employed, the senior of them;
- (25) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or other infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- (26) "suspected ship" means a ship which under sub-rule (2) of rule 34 or sub-rule (2) of 45 is regarded as a ship suspected of infection from a quarantinable disease;
- (27) "surveillance" or "a person under surveillance" means a person who is placed under surveillance under rule 16;
- (28) "transferred case" means shifting of a case of any quarantinable or other infectious disease from one area of Pakistan to any other area of Pakistan;
- (29) "valid certificate" in relation to vaccination, means, a certificate in the form given in Schedule II, III or IV completed in English or French language and issued to each person separately including (except for the purpose of vaccination against cholera an infant below the age of one year and stamped by an officer notified by the Central Government in that behalf with a stamp approved by the Central Government for the purpose.

NOTE.- In the case of re-vaccination being recorded on a new certificate travelers have to retain the old certificate till the new certificate becomes valid by itself; and

- (30) "yellow-fever" receptive area" means an area in which the virus of yellow-fever does not exist but where condition would permit its development if introduced.

3. Vaccination documents issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of these Forces shall be accepted in lieu of the certificates shown in the Schedules to these rules if-

- (a) It embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and
- (b) It contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination.

(4)

PART II.- SHIPS ARRIVING

4. The matter of every ship arriving at any port shall show, until the ship has received pratique under these rules, whichever of the following signals is appropriate:-

- (a) By day, during the whole of the time between sun-rise and sun-set, when the ship is within three miles of the coast.
 - (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 suspected under rule 34 (2), 41 (2), 45 (2), 51 or 63 (2)", or
 - (iii) The Two Flag Signal QL : meaning "my ship is infected under rule 34 (1), 41 (1), 45 (1), 51, 61 (1) or 63", and
- (b) By night, during the whole of the time between sun-set and sun-rise but only when the ship is within three miles of the coast, a signal which shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen, comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning "I have no free pratique":

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals, not conflicting with the international code, for use by ships, visiting the port frequently.

5. The master of any ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall, when not more than twelve hours and not less than four hours out from any port to which he is proceeding, send to the Health Officer of the port, either directly or through an agent approved by the Health Officer, a wireless message, embodying all such items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable, and cases of sickness or death occurring subsequent to transmission of such message shall be communicated by wireless in like manner before the arrival of the ship in the port:

Provided that the Port Trust or any like authority administering a port may with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code for use by ships visiting the port frequently.

Note:- The telegraphic address of the Health Officer of a port is "Quarantine" and the items of the standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals are reproduced below:-

STANDARD QUARANTINE MESSAGES

Item I

MEBAV : The following is an International Quarantine Message from ship indicated, of port indicated, which expects to arrive at time indicated, on date indicated

(HERE FOLLOW GROUPS TO COMPLETE ABOVE)

(5)

Item II

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

Item III

MEDIH : No case of quarantinable or infectious disease or of sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last fifteen days.

CEFCF : Number indicated case of quarantinable or infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last fifteen days

Item IV

MEGYX : I have no other case of sickness on board.

MEHUD : I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V

MEJAC : No deaths from sickness, infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

MEKED : Number indicated deaths from sickness, infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

Item VI

MELOC : I have a ship's surgeon on board.

MENYT : I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII

MENIJ : I do not wish to disembark any sick.

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

Item VIII

MEQOV : My crew consists of number indicated and I have no passengers on board.

MERAT : My crew consist of number indicated and I have number indicated passengers.

Item IX

MESEC : I do not propose to disembark any passengers of class indicated.

METIK : I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

(2) The Health Officer may, if authorized by general or special orders of the Central Government, grant pratique by radio to a ship when, on the basis of introduction received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of quarantinable or an infectious disease.

6. (1) The master of a ship, before arrival at a port, shall ascertain the state of health on board, and he shall, on arrival, complete and deliver a maritime Declaration of Health, which shall be countersigned by the ship's Surgeon, if one is carried, to the pilot or any other officer duty authorized in this behalf by the Harbour Master or the Conservator or his Deputy, and the pilot or such officer shall promptly communicate the Declaration to the Health Officer.

Provided that, except in the case of ships governed by the special provisions relating to quarantinable diseases, it shall be permissible for the pilot or any other officer duty authorized as above in this behalf, if acting on general or special instructions of the Health Officer, to allow pratique to healthy ships.

(2) The master and the ship's Surgeon, if one is carried, shall supply any further information required by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

(3) A Maritime Declaration of Health shall conform with the model specified in Schedule-I.

7. If after a ship has arrived within port limits a case or suspected case of any quarantinable or infectious disease occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in rule 4 for an "infected" ship, shall stop all communications with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

8. Every medical practitioner who becomes cognizant that any person on board any ship in the port is suffering from a quarantinable or an infectious disease shall immediately give notice thereof by telephone and in writing to the Health Officer.

9. All infected or suspected ships shall stop at such place at the port as the appropriate port authority shall, in consultation with the Health Officer, provide in this behalf and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf or have communications with the shore or with any other vessel or boat in the port until authorized to do so by the Health Officer.

10. So long as a signal showing that the ship is infected or suspected is displayed by a ship, no Tindal or other person in-charge of or navigating, any boat other than a boat conveying a pilot, a Harbour Master, a conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in execution of these rules shall attempt to take such boat alongside the ship except with the permission of the Health Officer and no person other than a pilot, a Harbour Master, a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in the execution of these rules shall board or leave any infected or suspected ship without the written permission of the Health Officer.

11. (1) Healthy ships, which while in port do not desire to have communications with the shore, shall on arrival hoist the code over Q flag by day, and the International Code Signal by night, meaning "I have no free pratique" as provided for in rule 4.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as not having communications with the shore if it is making a call of less than twenty-four hours and if while it is in port it has no communication either with the shore or with any other ship in the port, of such a nature as would, in the opinion of the Health Officer, render possible the conveyance of a quarantinable or an infectious disease from the ship to the shore or to any other ship in the port or vice versa.

(7)

(3) A ship not having communications with the shore shall be subject to such restrictions as the Health Officer acting under these rules may impose.

12. In the case of all infected and suspected ships, the Health Officer shall and in the case of all other ships, the Health Officer may proceed on board and medically examine the ship and the master of the ship shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, baggage, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the ship which the Health Officer may consider necessary to examine. This examination shall not be undertaken between sunset and sun-rise, except in such unusual circumstances as in the opinion of the Health Officer, justify doing so. After every medical examination the Health Officer shall classify the ship as infected, suspected or healthy in accordance with special provisions relating to quarantinable and infectious diseases in this Part of the rules.

13. Further sanitary measures which may be applied to the ship shall, be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice, however, to the measures which are permitted by these rules, to be applied to the ship if it arrives from an infected area. The application of the measures in the case of a ship arriving from an infected area shall be limited to the ship, persons, or article, as the case may be arriving from such an area, provided that the Health Officer for the port of arrival is satisfied that the Health authority for the port of departure in the infected area took all practicable measures for checking the spread of the disease.

14. (1) Any sanitary measure, other than medical examination which has been applied to a ship at a previous port, shall not be repeated unless-

(a) After the departure of the ship from the port where the measures were applied an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that port or on board the ship; or

(b) The Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

(2) In applying these sanitary measures, the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board of a ship's Surgeon and to the provision on board of suitable apparatus for disinfecting disinsecting and deratting and shall in general, apply the principles laid down in these rules with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

15. (1) The Health Officer of a port may whenever he considers it desirable inspect any ship and its passengers and crew on its arrival at the port in connection with medical examination.

(2) All persons suffering from a quarantinable disease shall and a person suspected to be infected with such a disease may be disembarked from a ship and isolated. Such disembarkation shall be compulsory if it is required by the master of the ship.

(3) Where any person is required under these rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period the Health Officer may remove or cause to be removed of these rules, Health Officer may place under surveil-by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. If such a hospital or place is within municipal or corporation

limits, the Health Officer shall communicate relevant particulars of the person concerned to the municipal or corporation health authorities.

16. Apart from the special provisions relating to quarantinable or infectious diseases in Part V and VI of these rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance and suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in sub-rule (18) of rule 2.

17. (1) A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health.

(2) When a person under surveillance departs for another place in Pakistan, he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the Medical Officer of Health of the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to that Medical Officer of health who may apply the measures provided for in sub-rule (1).

18. Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the port where the suspect arrives or any other Health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

19. The port or ports equipped for applying the sanitary measures prescribed in these rules to ships infected with yellow-fever or suspected of yellow-fever infection shall be specified by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette. Any such ship calling at a port other than a specified port shall be required to proceed at its own risk to the nearest specified port convenient to the ship.

20. (1) Any ship which is unwilling to submit to the measures required by the Health Officer of the port in accordance with these rules shall be allowed to depart forthwith without being permitted to enter into any form of communication with the shore or with any other ship in the port which should render possible the conveyance of any quarantinable or infectious disease to the shore or to such other ship or vice versa.

Provided that, in the case of a ship infected with yellow-fever calling at a port specified under rule 19, if *Aedes aegypti* have been found on board and the medical examination shows that any infected person has not been isolated in good time, the ship shall not be allowed to depart and shall be subject to the measures, required by the Health Officer in accordance with these rules.

(2) in the case of a ship refused permission under sub-rule (1) to communicate with the shore or with any other ship in the port, the ship shall not during its voyage call at any other port in Pakistan. Such a ship shall nevertheless be permitted to take on fuel water and stores in quarantine and any passengers, who desire to disembark with or without their baggage or to transship from the ship, may be permitted to do so on the condition that they undertake to submit to the appropriate measures required by the Health Officer under these rules.

(9)

(3) In the event of any ship putting back to sea as a result of permission to communicate with the shore or with any other ship in the port having been refused under sub-rule (1), the Health Officer shall intimate by telegraph to the next port of call in Pakistan for the purpose of taking on fuel, water of stores in quarantine, if he can ascertain it, this fact with the attendant circumstances.

PART III-SHIPS DEPARTING

21. Passengers and crew on international voyage, before leaving Pakistan must be in possession of valid vaccination certificates or get themselves vaccinated against smallpox and cholera and obtain certificates of vaccination given in Schedules II, III and IV.

22. (1) Passengers and crew on international voyage shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Transit passengers and transit crew of a ship shall be liable to medical examination by the Health Officer at this discretion.

(2) Such Medical examination shall ordinarily take place in the daytime on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the Customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate embarkation and to avoid delay.

(3) Any person failing to attend at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer for such medical examination may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be prohibited from embarking or re-embarking as the case may be.

23. The Health Officer shall prohibit the embarkation on any ship of

(a) Any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable or other infectious disease.

(b) Any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close relation with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable or other infectious disease.

Provided that a person on an international voyage who on arrival in Pakistan is placed under surveillance, may be allowed to continue his voyage under the special instruction of the Health Officer, but the health authority of the next port of call shall be apprised of this fact.

24. Where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague in a port every suspect shall before departure on an international voyage, be placed in isolation for a period of six days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

25. (1) The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the introduction on board a ship of possible agents of infection or vector of a quarantinable disease.

(2) When typhus or relapsing fever exists in a port a person proposing to embark on a ship, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer before such person is permitted to embark. The clothes which such person is wearing his baggage and any other article likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever shall be disinfected and if necessary disinfected before embarkation.

(3) If any clothing, bedding or other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, may require disinfection and or disinsecting, has been placed on board without having undergone such disinfection or disinsecting, the Health Officer may cause their immediate removal from the ship.

(4) The master of a ship shall not permit the embarkation of any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless embarkation of such clothing, bedding or other articles has been authorized by the Health Officer.

26. A ship remaining in port for a period exceeding twenty-four hours after the completion of the medical examination prescribed in rule 22 shall not leave the port until a fresh medical examination of all the persons on board has been carried out by the Health Officer.

27. The Health Officer may prohibit the taking on board a ship any food, cargo, or baggage which in his opinion is infected with any quarantinable or other infectious disease or is likely to be prejudicial to the health of the passengers.

28. No ship shall attempt to leave any port in Pakistan for any port outside Pakistan unless and until the provisions of rules 22 to 26 have been complied with. The Health Officer of the port, on completion of the medical examination, will issue a Health clearance certificate given in Schedule V on the presentation of which a Port clearance will be issued by Customs authorities.

PART IV MEASURES CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS AND BAGGAGE

29. (1) Goods shall be submitted to the sanitary measures and foodstuffs or beverage shall be removed from board a ship only when the Health Officer has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of any quarantinable or other infectious disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

(2) Foodstuffs and beverage removed from board a ship will be disposed of by the master under the direct supervision of the Health Officer in the manner prescribed by the Health Officer.

(3) Apart from the measure provided in rule 46, goods other than live animals, in transit without transshipment shall not be subjected to sanitary measures or detained at any port.

30. Except in the case of an infected person or a suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinsected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

31. (1) Mails, newspapers, books and other printed matter shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures.

(2) Postal parcels may be subjected to sanitary measures only if they contain:-

(a) Any of the foods referred to in rule 46 which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area or.

(b) Linen wearing apparel or bedding which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part V are applicable.

V.- SPECIAL PROVISION RELATING TO QUARANTINABLE DISEASE

Chapter I. Yellow Fever

32. Yellow-fever infected area include area specified in Schedule VI and other area or areas which the Central Government may from time to time notify in the official Gazette notwithstanding the fact that such areas may exceed the World Health Organization delineations of yellow-fever infected areas.

33. Valid certificates of vaccination against yellow-fever shall be required of any person arriving in Pakistan from a yellow-fever infected area or who has visited such an area and arrives in Pakistan within nine days of his departure from that area.

34. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with yellow-fever if it has a of yellow-fever on board.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of yellow-fever infection if although there is no case of yellow-fever on board but the ship arrives after a voyage of less than nine days from any place on the East Coast of Africa between the northernmost limit of Eritrea and the southernmost limit of Tanzania (excluding Somaliland) or if it arrives after a voyage of less than 30 days and the Health Officer finds *Aedes Aegypti* on board.

(3) Any ship not infected or suspected to be infected with yellow-fever shall be considered to be healthy.

35. No ship infected or suspected to be infected with yellow-fever shall enter any port in Pakistan other than that or those prescribed for this purpose by the Central Government.

36. Apart from the provision of rule 9 every ship infected or suspected to be infected of yellow-fever shall be anchored at such a distance, not being less than half a mile, from the shore and from all other vessels or boats as will render improbable the access of mosquitoes from the ship to the shore to any other ship or vice versa. The ship shall continue to be anchored at such a distance until the Health Officer has granted pratique.

37. On arrival of a ship infected or suspected to be infected of yellow-fever following measures shall be carried out, namely:-

- (i) The ship shall be disinfected at the earliest opportunity to ensure destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth and as far as possible before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed on this work may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to isolation for a period not exceeding nine days from the time when they ceased to be exposed to the risk of infection.
- (ii) The ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.
- (iii) All infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary. Such isolation shall be carried out in mosquito proof accommodation and in such a manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons under isolation.

- (iv) Any person suspected to be suffering from yellow-fever shall be disembarked and placed under observation for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary.
- (v) All other persons on board shall be medically examined either before or after disembarkation under such arrangements as may be made by the Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection.
- (vi) Any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow-fever shall be isolated until the certificate becomes valid or until a period of not more than nine days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection, has elapsed, whichever occurs first; and
- (vii) Any transit passenger or member of the crew who has come from a yellow-fever infected area and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow-fever shall be isolated on the ship in such manner as may be prescribed by the Health Officer.

38. In the case of healthy ship coming from yellow-fever infected area, the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer before pratique, which shall be in writing is given.

39. After the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with rule 37 have been effectively carried out, the ship shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected and shall be given free pratique.

Chapter II.- plague

40. Vaccination against plague shall not be required as a condition of admission of any person into Pakistan.

41. (1) A ship, on arrival, shall be regarded as infected with plague-

- (a) If it has a case of human plague on board, or
- (b) If a case of human plague has occurred on board more than six days after embarkation, or
- (c) If a plague-infected rodent is found on board.

(2) A ship shall continue to be regarded as infected until the measures prescribed in rule 42 have been effectively carried out at a suitable equipped port.

(3) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of plague infection-

- (a) If it has no case of human plague on board, but such a case has occurred on board within the first six days after embarkation, or
- (b) If there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not known.

(4) The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until the Health Officer is satisfied that the abnormal mortality among rodents is not due to plague and until the measures prescribed in rule 42 have, if necessary been effectively carried out at a suitable equipped port.

(5) A ship shall be considered as health-

- (a) if it is not infected or suspected to be infected with plague;
- (b) even when coming from a plague infected area, or having on board a person coming from a plague infected area if on medical examination the Health Officer is satisfied that the conditions specified in sub-rules (1) to (4) do not exist.

42. (1) In the case of a ship infected or suspected to be infected with plague the following measures shall be carried out before pratique (which shall be in writing) is given-

- (i) The ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (ii) All infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;
- (iii) The Health Officer may disinfect and, if necessary, disinsect-
 - (a) Any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and
 - (b) Any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated;
- (iv) Suspects on board may be disinfected and, if necessary, placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival;
- (v) If there is rodent plague on board the ship it shall be deratted, if necessary, in quarantine in the manner prescribed in rule 82 subject to the following provision:-
 - (a) The deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied;
 - (b) One or more preliminary deratting of the ship with cargo in situ or during its unloading shall be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents;
 - (c) If the complete destruction of rodents cannot be secured because only part of the cargo is due to be unloaded, the ship shall not be prevented from unloading that part, but the Health Officer may apply any measures, including placing the ship in quarantine, which he considers, necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodent.

(2) Unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer who shall take all measure which, in this opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff may be subjected to isolation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

43. A health ship shall be given free pratique but if it has come from a plague infected area, the Health Officer may:-

- (a) Place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected area;
- (b) Require the destruction of rodents on board the ship in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master.

Chapter III.-Cholera

44. Valid certificates of vaccination against cholera shall be required from persons coming from cholera infected area.

45. (1) A ship shall be required as infected with cholera if it has a case of cholera on board or if a case of cholera has occurred on board during a period of five days before arrival.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected to be infected with cholera if a case of cholera has occurred during the voyage, but a fresh case has not occurred during a period of five days before arrival.

(3) A ship shall be considered as healthy:-

- (a) If it is not infected or suspected to be infected with cholera;
- (b) Even when coming from a cholera infected area or having on board a person from a cholera infected area if on medical examination the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

46. (1) In the case of a ship infected or suspected to be infected with cholera, the following measures shall be carried out, before pratique, which shall be in writing is given:-

- (i) The ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (ii) All infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;
- (iii) Any passenger or member of the crew who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation and all others who disembark may be isolated for a like period :

Provided that during period of surveillance, the Health Officer may in his discretion, prohibit members of the crew from leaving the ship;

- (iv) The Health Officer may disinfect:-
 - (i) Any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and
 - (ii) Any other article such as used bedding or linen and any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated;
- (v) If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any water carried on board is contaminated he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced, after disinfection of the containers, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;
- (vi) Human dejecta, waste water including bilge-water, waste matter and any mater which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated shall not be discharged from the ship or unloaded without previous disinfection and shall, after disinfection be disposed of in such safe manner as the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prescribe;
- (vii) The Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of or may remove, any food, fish shell-fish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed cooked or un-cooked, or beverages, unless such food and beverages are in sealed containers and he has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;
- (viii) If any such food or beverage is removed from board a ship, it will be disposed off by the master of the ship under the direct supervision of the Health Officer, in the manner prescribed by the Health Officer.

(2) Any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff so engaged may at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subject to isolation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they have ceased to work at the un-loading of the ship.

47. In addition to the provision contained in rule 46, any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of arrival. The Health Officer may, in his discretion prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the ship during this period.

48. Any person coming from a cholera infected area within the incubation period of the stool disease and having symptoms indicative of cholera may be subjected to stool examination.

49. A healthy ship shall be given free pratique but if it has come from a cholera infected area, the measures specified in sub-clauses (i) and (vii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 46 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Chapter IV.- Typhus

50. Vaccinations against typhus shall not be required as a condition of admission of any person into Pakistan.

51. In the case of a ship having on board a person who is suffering from or is suspected to be infected with typhus, the following measures shall be carried out before pratique, which shall be in writing is given:-

- (1) The ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.
- (2) All infected persons shall be disembarked disinfected and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary provided that such period shall not be more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of disinfecting.
- (3) Any suspect may be disinfected.
- (4) The accommodation occupied by the infected person and any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is likely to spread typhus, may be disinfected and if necessary, disinfected.

52. A person on an international voyage, who has left an infected area within the previous fourteen days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus, may be disinfected and, if necessary disinfected.

Chapter V.-Relapsing Fever

53. Vaccination against relapsing fever shall not be required as a condition of admission of any person into Pakistan.

54. The provisions of rules 51 and 52 with regard to typhus shall apply to relapsing fever, but if a person is isolated or placed under surveillance, the period of such isolation or surveillance shall not be more than eight days, reckoned from the date of disinfecting.

Chapter VI.-smallpox

55. Valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be required from person coming from smallpox infected area.

56. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with smallpox if it has a case of smallpox on board or if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) Any other ship shall be regarded as healthy even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect on disembarking, may be subjected to the measures provided in rule 57.

57. (1) On the arrival of a ship infected with smallpox, the following measures shall be carried out before pratique, which shall be in writing is given:-

- (i) The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.
- (ii) All infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary.
- (iii) Other persons who disembark and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox
 - (a) If they are willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those Incharge of them consent to their vaccination, may be subject to vaccination, free of charge and surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;
 - (b) If they are not willing to be vaccinated or in the case of minors if their guardians or those Incharge of them do not consent to their vaccinations, shall be subject to isolation for the aforesaid period; and
- (iv) The Health Officer shall disinfect:-
 - (a) Any baggage of any infected person, and
 - (b) Any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated.

(2) After every infected person has been removed and the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) have been effectively carried out, the ship shall cease to be regarded as infected and shall be given free pratique.

58. On arrival a healthy ship even when it has come from a smallpox infected area, shall be given free pratique, but the measure specified in clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 57 shall, and the measures specified in clause (iii) of that sub-rule may, be taken by the Health Officer.

59. The Health Officer may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated. If he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

60. A person on an international voyage who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival, has visited a smallpox infected area and who in the opinion of the Health Officer is not sufficiently protected by 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 place under surveillance. If he refuses to be 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 area.

Part VI.- Special provisions relating to infectious diseases, other than jigger

61. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease, other than quarantinable diseases, if it has a case of any such disease on board or if such a case has occurred during the voyage.

(2) Any other ship shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board, but suspects shall be subjected to the measures provided in rule 62.

62. On the arrival of a ship infected with an infectious disease, other than quarantinable disease, the following measures shall be carried out before pratique, which shall be in writing is given:-

- (i) The ship be inspected and all the persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (ii) Any person suffering from an infectious disease may be disembarked and, if the Health Officer considers it desirable place him under isolation for such period as he may consider necessary.

Provided that whenever any infected person remains on board, the Health Officer may in his discretion limit communication between the ship and the shore or between the ship and any other ship in the port.

- (iii) Persons exposed, to the risk of infection if they disembark may be placed under observation for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the infectious disease to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection; and
- (iv) Any part of the ship which is occupied by the infected persons or any other place which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated as well as any bedding, lines, wearing apparel or any other article which is considered to be contaminated shall be disinfected.

Part VII.- SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO JIGGER

63. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with jigger if it has on board any person suffering from jigger.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected to be infected with jigger if it has come from Port Sudan or Durban or any place on the East coast of Africa between these ports or from any other place notified in this behalf by the Central Government as being infected with jigger and conveys sand or earth from any such place either as ballast or cargo.

(3) A ship shall be considered as healthy if it is not infected or suspected to be infected with jigger.

64. In the case of a ship infected with jigger the following measures, shall be carried out before pratique, which shall be in writing is given:-

- (1) The Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to believe to have been exposed to infection with jigger and persons found to be suffering from jigger shall, on disembarking, be removed to Hospital for treatment;
- (2) The wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of persons infected with jigger shall be disinfected and the Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of any other person on board;
- (3) Any part of the ship which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated shall be disinfected.

65. (1) In the case of a ship suspected to be infected with jigger no earth or sand as specified in sub-rule (2) or rule 63 shall be landed from the ship without the permission of the Health Officer who may, if he considers it necessary order that any earth or sand on the ship whether constituting the cargo or ballast or part thereof or otherwise shall be discharged into the sea or river, as the case may be at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by the Port Trust, or like authority administering the port in consultation with the Health Officer.

(2) After such discharge into the sea or river or where permission to land the earth or sand has been accorded the ship shall be given free pratique.

Part VIII.- SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PILGRIM SHIP

66. (1) The Health Officer of the port shall ensure that every pilgrim before departure shall be in possession of valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox, irrespective of the local area from which he comes or the health conditions in that area.

(2) In the case of vaccination against cholera the certificate shall indicate two injections given at an interval of seven to thirty days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

67. A ship carrying pilgrims returning from Hedjaz shall berth only at the port designated and notified by the Central Government in the official Gazette for the purpose.

68. A ship, carrying any pilgrim declared to be infected or suspected of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease shall be dealt with according to the provisions of these rules.

PART IX.-SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF THE DEAD BODIES AND HUMAN REMAINS.

69. No dead body or human remains can be imported into Pakistan nor can it be permitted to pass through Pakistan nor can it be permitted to be transported by any person from one port to another in Pakistan unless the following conditions are fulfilled; namely:-

- (1) The dead body or human remains should be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal that hermetically and prevent the escape of obnoxious gases or fluids. The shell must be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hardwood coffin which should in turn be enclosed in a zinc or tin lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust and carbolic powder.
- (2) The Health Officer of the port must after satisfying himself that the requirements of paragraph (1) have been fully complied with, pass the coffin.
- (3) Two certificates must be produced as given below:-
 - (i) A certificate from the Public Health Authorities of the place where the deceased died endorsed by the Pakistan Diplomatic Representative in that country, stating the cause of death and certifying that it was not due to any quarantinable or infectious disease; and
 - (ii) A certificate from the embarking authorities stating that the container of the remains has been inspected and found to have been hermetically sealed and suitable packed.

70. The Coffin shall be carried to and placed in the ship with due consideration that public feelings are not adversely aroused.

71. The coffin shall be stored in the ship securely and out of sight of the passengers.

72. There should be no objection from other passengers, if any, on the ship.

73. The package containing the dead body or human remains shall not be removed from the precincts of the port until the Health Officer has permitted its removal in writing. After the Health Officer has accorded permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by any local or other authority in this behalf.

74. For the transmission of a dead body or human remains from Pakistan to any place outside Pakistan, prior permission in writing of the competent authority of the country of destination and of the District Magistrate of the place where the deceased died shall be obtained.

Part X.- Special provisions applicable in the event of death on board.

75. If death occurs on board before a ship enters port limits, the dead body shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea before the ship enters port limits, in not less than five fathoms of water, in such manner as to secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface.

76. If death occurs on board within port limits, or if a ship arrives with a dead body on board:-

- (i) The master of the ship shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact;
- (ii) Ship's Surgeon or if there is no ship's Surgeon, the Health Officer, shall, if possible, ascertain and certify the cause of death;
- (iii) If for any reason the ship's Surgeon, or as the case may be the Health Officer is unable to certify the cause of death, the Health Officer shall report the matter to the Police with a view to the removal of the dead body from the ship and its post-mortem examination;
- (iv) The master of the ship shall, in all cases where post-mortem examination is necessary or where the dead body is unclaimed, hand over the dead body to the Police and in other cases, to the person claiming the dead body;
- (v) The master of the ship shall carry out such instructions for the cleaning and disinfection of the ship as may be given by the Health Officer.

77. If death occurs on board either by accident or in suspicious circumstances, the master of the ship report the matter to the Police at the earliest possible opportunity.

78. (1) If death occurs during the day on board a ship within port limits, the ensign and house flag, if any, shall immediately be lowered to half-mast and kept in that position from sun-rise till sun-set as long as the dead body remain on board; and if death occurs between sun-set and sun-rise, one red light shall be hoisted at the peak, half-mast high.

(2) Every ship arriving at a port with a dead body on board shall, if the arrival is by day, hoist the appropriate International Code Signal in accordance with Code Book, Volume-I and if the arrival is by night, transmit a message to the Signal Station, intimating the fact of a dead body on board.

Part XI.- Special provisions relating to the transport of monkeys.

79. Subject to the provisions contained in rule 80, no monkey shall be brought into Pakistan from yellow Fever endemic areas specified in Schedule VI or from any other area notified under rule 32.

80. Monkeys from non-endemic areas are also prohibited unless they are accompanied by a certificate from a competent Health Authority of the Country of embarkation to the effect that:-

- (a) They did not originate in yellow fever endemic area;
- (b) They have not been in a yellow fever endemic area during the last thirty-one days preceding shipment to Pakistan;
- (c) They do not show signs of any infectious or communicable disease; and
- (d) They are suitable branded for identification purposes.

81. Any monkey brought into Pakistan in contravention rule 79 or 80 shall be confiscated and destroyed by the Health Officer at the risk of the parties concerned.

Part XII.- SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO RODENT CONTROL, DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

82. (1) Every ship shall be either:-

- (a) Periodically deratted; or
- (b) Permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

(2) No ship shall leave any port of Pakistan for any port outside Pakistan, unless the master of such ship is in possession of a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate issued by the Health Authority for a port approved for that purpose. Every such Certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period may be extended by one month for a ship proceeding to such a port if the deratting or inspection as the case may be would be facilitated by the operations due to take place there.

Note:- In Pakistan, the Health Officer for the Port of:-

- (i) Karachi is approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Certificates and
- (ii) Karachi, is approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Exemptions Certificates.

(3) Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates shall conform to the model specified in Schedule VII.

(4) If a valid certificate is not produced, the Health Officer may proceed in the following manner:-

(23)

(a) If the Port is approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Certificates, the Health Officer may derat the ship or cause the deratting to be done under his direction and control. He shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the extermination of rodents on the ship. Deratting shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the ship and to any cargo and shall not take longer than is absolutely necessary. Whenever possible deratting shall be done when the holds are empty. In the case of a ship in ballast, it shall be done before loading. When deratting has been satisfactorily completed, the Health Officer shall issue a Deratting Certificate.

(b) At any port approved for issuing Deratting Exemption Certificates only the Health Officer may issue such a certificate if he is satisfied that the number of rodents on board is negligible. Such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the ship has been carried out when the holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material, unattractive to rodents, of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued for an oil-tanker with full holds, When inspection has been satisfactorily completed, the Health Officer shall issue a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

(5) If the conditions under which deratting is carried out are such that in the opinion of the Health Officer of the port where the operation was performed, a satisfactory result cannot be obtained, he shall make a note to that effect of the existing deratting certificate.

(6) The fees chargeable for Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates at ports in Pakistan shall be fixed from time to time by the Central Government.

83. The master of every ship shall, during the stay of the ship in a port, take such precautions as the Health Officer for the Port may specify in order to prevent rodent gaining access to the ship.

84. The Health Officer shall advise Port Trust or like authority administering a port to:-

(a) Take all practicable measures to keep rodents in the port installations to a negligible number, and

(b) Make every effort to extent rat-proofing to the port installation.

Part XIII.- MISCELLANEOUS

85. The sanitary measures permitted by these rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

86. The sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, without delay and applied without discrimination.

87. (1) Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be carried out as:-

- (a) Not to cause undue discomfort to any person, or injury to his health;
- (b) Not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of a ship or on its operating equipment;
- (c) To avoid all risk of fire.

88. (1) The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge to the master or any representative of the owner or an agent of a ship, a certificate specifying the measures applied to the ship, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied.

(2) The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge:-

- (a) To any traveler a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;
- (b) To the consignor, the consignee and the carrier or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

89. The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to control the discharge from any ship of sewage and refuse which might contaminate the waters of the port.

90. No sanitary measures, other than medical examination, shall be applied to passengers and crew on board a health ship from which they do not disembark.

91. The master of any ship subject to these rules and every other person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these rules and shall give the official all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these rules.

92. The Health Officer may in his discretion:-

- (i) Refuse entry into the limits of the port to any person or remove from the limits of the port any person who, in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or infectious disease, and
- (ii) Prohibit the admission or any visitor to any ship in port.

93. The Health Officer shall take effectual measures to ensure:-

- (1) That drinking water and food-stuffs taken on board a ship are wholesome and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected, if necessary; and
- (2) That old clothes and rags, whether baled or otherwise, have been thoroughly disinfected before loading, if in his opinion, they are likely to be infected with smallpox.

94. The Health Officer shall advise the Port Trust or like authority administering a port on effectual measures for keeping the Port free from *Aedes Aegypti* in its larval and adult stages.

95. (1) The Health Officer, in order to ascertain its general sanitary condition, may at any time inspect any ship within the precincts of the port. Such inspection may have regard to the prevalence on the vessel of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin. The Health Officer may recommend such measures as he thinks fit to the master, owner or agent for the rectification of any particular insanitary state for the destruction of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin and for the elimination of their breeding places on board. The Health Officer may further require such measures to be adopted and if they are not adopted may carry them out or cause them to be carried out at the expenses of the master, owner or agent.

(2) The powers conferred on the Health Officer by sub-rule (1) may also be exercised by the Conservator of the Port or any, officer duly authorized by him in writing or appointed in this behalf by the Central Government.

96. (1) Consignment of imported second-hand clothing shall not be removed from the ship unless certificate of approval is granted, by the Health Officer. Such approval shall be granted by the Health Officer when the consignment accompanies a certificate of disinfection, issued by the Health Authorities of the port of origin.

(2) When no such certificate of disinfection is produced, the Health Officer may direct the disinfection of such clothing and the fee charged for such disinfection shall be such as the Central Government may from time to time, fix.

97. (1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer for:-

(a) Any medical examination provided for in these rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of any person examined, and

(b) Any vaccination of a person done on arrival in pursuance of these rules and any certificate issued thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provide for in these rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1), shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government.

(3) The tariff shall be published in the official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy there under.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charge due from him then without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner or agent of the ship on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

98. (1) The Health Officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may, without notice, enter any place in port area, at any time, by day or by night, where any food or drink is being manufactured or prepared or stored for use by the passengers, crew, shipping staff, Government staff or the general public and inspect any article, utensil or vessel used for manufacturing, preparing or storing the same.

(26)

(2) Any food or drink found by the Health Officer to be unfit for human consumption or unwholesome shall be seized and destroyed forthwith.

99. (1) No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be filed against any officer or servant of the port Health Department for any act done or purporting to be done under these rules without the previous sanction of the Government .

(2) No officer or servant of the Port Health Department shall be liable in respect of any such act in any civil or criminal proceeding if the act was done in good faith in the course of the execution of duties or the discharge of functions imposed by or under these rules.

PART XIV.- OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

100. Whoever contravenes any provision of these rules, or disobeys or fails to comply with any order given by the Health Officer of the port in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one Thousand rupees.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(Health and Social Welfare Division)

Islamabad the 7th July, 1982

S. R. O. 673 (I)/82.- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (P) of subsection (I) of section 6 of the Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Federal Government, is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Pakistan Port Health Rules, 1974, the same having been previously published as required by subsection (2) of the said section, namely:-

In the aforesaid Rules, in rule 100, for the words "One thousand rupees" the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

[No.F.3-2/77.PH.]

SCHEDULE I

[See rule 6 (3)]

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

(to be rendered by the master of ships arriving from ports outside the territory)

Port of Date

Name of Ship from to

Nationality Master's Name

Net Registered Tonnage

Deratting or Deratting Exemption	}	Certificate	Date
		Issued at	

No. of Passengers	}	Cabin	No. of crew
		Deck	

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, smallpox, typhus, or relapsing fever ? Give Particulars in the Schedule.
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among The rats or mice on board during the voyage* Or has there been an abnormal mortality among Them ?
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* Otherwise than as a result of accident ? Give Particulars in Schedule.
4. Is here on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of discse 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.

.....

Note.- in the absence of a Surgeon, the Master should Regard the following symptoms as ground for Suspecting the existence of disease of an infections nature : fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling, or any acute skin rash or ruption with or without fever; sever diarrhea 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 disease?

.....

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

Signed

Master

Dated Countersigned

Ship's Surgeon

* if more than four weeks have elapsed since the voyage began it will suffice to give particulars for the last four weeks.

(29)

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 tsonset	Results of Illness	Disposal of Cases

* State whether recovered, still ill, died.

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

Schedule II

(See rule 2029)

**INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST YELLOW FEVER**

**CERTIFICATE INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE**

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
Je soussigne(e) certify que } na(e) le } sexe }

Whose signature follows }
Don't la signature suit }

Has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever, a ete
vaccine(e) ou revaccine(e) contre la fievre jaune a la date indiquee.

Date	Signature and professional Signature et qualite Professionnelle du vaccinateur	Original and batch No. of Vaccine Origine du vaccine employe et umero du lot	Official stamp of vaccinating centre Cachet officiel de centre de vaccination	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organization and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which that centre is situated.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of ten years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of ten years, from the date of that revaccination.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

Ce certificat n'est valable que si le vaccin employé a été approuvé par l'administration sanitaire de territoire dans lequel ce centre est situé.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de dix ans commençant dix jours après la date de la vaccination ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de dix ans à jour de cette revaccination.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou 'omission d'un quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

Schedule III

[See rule 2 (29)]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA

CERTIFICATE INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LE CHOLERA

This is to certify that } Date of birth } sex }
Je soussigné(e) certifie que }ne(e) le } sexe }

Whose signature follows }
Don't la signature suit }

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.
A été vaccine(e) ou revaccuine(e) contre le cholera a la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional	Approved stamp	
	Signature et qualité Professionnelle du vaccinateur	Cachet d'authentification	
1		1	2
2			

3		3	4
4			
5		5	6
6			
7		7	8
8			

Continue overleaf suit an verso

Schedule IV

[See rule 2 (29)]

**INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST SMALLPOX**

**CERTIFICATE INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA VARIOLE**

This is to certify that } Date of birth } sex }
Je soussigne(e) certifie que }ne(e) le }sexe }

Whose signature follows }
Don't la signature suit }

Has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine certified to fulfill the recommended requirements of the World Health Organization

ètè vaccine(e) vaccinè(e) contre la variole ā la date indiquée ci-dessous, avec un vaccin lyophilisé ou liquide certifié conforme aux normes recommandées par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé.

Date	Show by "x" whether: Indiquer par ((x)) s'il s'agit de :	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et titre du vaccinateur	Origin and batch no. of vaccine Origin du vaccin et numero du lot	Approved stamp Cachet d' authentication	
La	Primary Vaccination Performed } Primo-Vaccination effectuee }			la	ib
ib	Read as Successful Prise } Unsuccessful Pas de prise }				
2	Revaccination			2	3
3	Revaccination				
4	Revaccination			4	5
5	Revaccination				

(34)

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validite de ce certificate couvre une periode de trois ans commençant huit jours après la date de la primo vaccination effectuee avec success (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d' authentication doit etre conforme au modele prescrit par l' administrator sanitaire du territoire on la vaccination est effectuee.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificate le certificate ou l; omisston d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validite.

SCHEDULE V

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

HEALTH CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

(TO be presented to the authority issuing Port Clearance)

(For local use at this Port only)

PORT OF _____

No. _____

Dated the _____

CERTIFIED that the ship (Steamer) " _____ "

of the _____ flag under the command of Captain _____

of _____ tons bound for _____ with _____ through passengers _____

newly embarked crew (including Officers and Seamen), _____ and _____

to-day the _____ of _____, has complied with the necessary medical formalities before her departure.

Health Officer of the Port

SCHEDULE VI

(SEE RULES 32 AND 79)

Continent of Africa	Continent of South America
Angola, Bechuanaland; Burundi; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo (Brazzaville); Congo (Democratic Republic); Dahomey; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Portuguese Guinea; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Spanish Equatorial Region; Sudan (South of 15 Degree North); Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Upper Volta; Zambia;	Bolivia; Brazil; British Guiana; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Panama Canal Zone; Peru; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela

(36)

Schedule VII

DERATTING CERTIFICATE (A)
DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (A)
Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulation.

(Not to be taken away by port Authorities)

Date

Port of

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and

{ deratting
Exemption }

(a), at this port and on the above date, of the

{ Ship
inland navigatin vessel }

(a) of

at the time of

{ Inspection
deratting }

(a) the holds were laden with

{ net tonnage for a Sea-going vessel
tonnage for an inland navigation vessel }

(a (f)

tons

cargo

Compartments (b)	Rat Indications	Rat Harbour Age		Deratting Deratisation				
		Discovered	Treated	By fumigation	Fumigant	Hours Ex-	By catching, trapping or poisoning	
		(d)		Space (cubic feet)	Quantity used (e)	Rats found dead	Taps set or posions put out	Rats caught or killed

HOLDS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

(37)

Shelter deck space
Bunker space
Engine-room and shaft alley
Forepeak and store-room
After peak and store-room
Lifeboats
Charts and wireless rooms
Galley
Pantry
Provision store-rooms
Quarters (crew)
Quarters (officers)
Quarters (cabin passengers)
Quarters (steerage)

Total ..

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Strike out the unnecessary indication. | (d) None, small moderate, or large. |
| (b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship or inland navigation vessel,, This fact must be mentioned. | (e) State the weight of sulphure, or if Cyanide salt or quantity of HON acid Used |
| (c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs gnawing. | (f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement of any other method of determining the tonnage. |

Recommendations made.- Observations.- in the case of exemption, state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessel in such a condition that the number of rats on board in negligible.

[No.F.29-33/67-PH]

Col. Sheikh Mahboob Sadiq,
Deputy Director General Health/
Dy. Secy. (Ex-Officio)

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT