

**(Updated) SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 28 OF 1974)**

Published under Government Notice No. R. 2001 of 24/10/1975

As amended by:

Government Notice No. R.2069 of 20 October 1978;

Government Notice No. R. 790 of 18 April 1980

Government Notice No. R. 496 of 11 April 2003

The State President has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by section 3(2) of the International Health Regulations Act, 1974 (Act No. 28 of 1974), to promulgate the following regulations, to be effective in the Republic of South Africa (including the territory of South West Africa):

1. In these regulations -

“approved port” means any port designated in terms of section 3(1)(a) of the Act and deemed by that section to be an approved port for the purposes of Article 17 of the Regulations;

“deratted”, in relation to an aircraft or vessel, means rodent-free due to the extermination of the rodents on board the aircraft or vessel in compliance with the Regulations, and **‘derat’** and **‘deratting’** have corresponding meanings;

“sanitary airport” means any airport designated in terms of section 3(1)(b) of the Act and deemed by that section to be a sanitary airport for the purposes of the Regulations;

“first port of call” means that port in the Republic at which a vessel on an international voyage stops over in the Republic for the first time since the beginning of its voyage;

“Minister” means the Minister of Health;

“port health officer” means a member of the staff of a provincial health administration who has been appointed as a port health officer in terms of regulation 35(1);

“pratique” –

- (a) in relation to a vessel, means permission for the vessel to enter a port, disembark passengers or cargo and commence its operations; or
- (b) in relation to an aircraft, means permission for the aircraft, after landing, to disembark passengers or cargo and commence its operations;

“provincial health administration” means the department in a provincial administration that is charged with responsibility for health matters in the province concerned;

“state veterinarian” means any person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), to practise the veterinary profession of veterinarian and employed by the State and authorized in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984);

“the Act” means the International Health Regulations Act, 1974 (Act No. 28 of 1974);

“the Head”, in relation to a provincial health administration, means the chief executive officer of the provincial health administration concerned;

“the Regulations” means the International Health Regulations as applied to the Republic in terms of the Act;

“the Treasury” means the National Treasury established by section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);

“**yellow fever endemic area of Africa**” means any of the yellow fever endemic zones described in the Country List: Vaccination Requirements in the publication ‘International Travel and Health: Vaccination Requirements and Health Advice’ of the World Health Organisation, as published and, where applicable, amended, in the *Gazette* from time to time under regulation 1A;

and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in section 1 of the Act, or in Article 1 of the Regulations shall, when used in these regulations, bear the same meaning.

Promulgation in Republic of the World Health Organisation’s publication titled ‘International Travel and Health: Vaccination Requirements and Health Advice’

- 1A. (1) The Minister shall, with a view to giving effect to these regulations and the Regulations, by notice in the *Gazette* as soon as reasonably possible after the commencement of the Amendment Regulations of the Supplementary Regulations, 2003, publish, for general information, the text of the most recent edition of Chapters 5 and 6 and the Country List: Vaccination Requirements of the publication titled ‘International Travel and Health: Vaccination Requirements and Health Advice’ brought out by the World Health Organisation.
- (2) On each occasion that a revised edition of Chapters 5 and 6 or the Country List: Vaccination Requirements of that publication has been brought out by the World Health Organisation, the Minister, within a reasonable time after that event, shall -
- (a) by notice in the *Gazette* -
 - (i) publish the text of that revised edition; and
 - (ii) withdraw the notice of publication issued under subregulation (1), or, as the case may be, the notice of publication last issued under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, and each amending notice (if any) that may have been issued under paragraph (b) of this subregulation in amendment of the text published by the relevant notice of publication; or
 - (b) by notice in the *Gazette*, amend the text published by the notice of publication issued under subregulation (1), or the notice of publication last issued under paragraph (a)(i) of this subregulation, or further amend the text published by any such notice of publication (as the case may be),
- so as to bring the text of that publication as officially made known in the Republic in terms of this regulation, into conformity with the text of the most recent edition of the publication ‘International Travel and Health: Vaccination Requirements and Health Advice’ brought out by the World Health Organisation at the time.

**CHAPTER 1
AIR TRAFFIC**

First landing of aircraft in the Republic

2. (1) The pilot in command or other person in charge of any aircraft entering the Republic from any place within a yellow fever endemic area, shall make his or her first landing at a sanitary airport: Provided that if, through causes beyond the control of such pilot or person, he or she has been compelled to make the first landing at any place within the Republic which is not a sanitary airport, and is unable to continue in such aircraft to a sanitary airport, such pilot or person in charge shall report the facts to the nearest port health officer.
- (2) Except on account of an accident or any emergency landing or where the prior approval of a port health officer has been obtained, no person shall be permitted to disembark from any aircraft referred to in subregulation (1) at any place within the Republic which is not a sanitary airport.

Granting of pratique

3. (1) Every aircraft upon entering the Republic shall obtain pratique from the port health officer at the sanitary airport at which it is to land and such pratique may, if such officer is satisfied, on the basis of information received from the pilot in command or other person in charge of such aircraft prior to its arrival, that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable disease, be granted by radio.

- (2) In the case of an infected aircraft free pratique shall not be granted until the measures referred to in regulation 5(3) have been carried out.
- (3) In the case of a suspected aircraft free pratique shall not be granted until the measures referred to in regulation 5(4) have been carried out.
- (4) In the case of a healthy aircraft coming from an infected area referred to in regulation 6(2)(a), (b) or (c), free pratique shall, without prejudice to the measures prescribed therein, be granted upon arrival of the aircraft.
- (5) In the case of a healthy aircraft coming from an infected area referred to in regulation 6(2)(d) or (e), free pratique shall be granted when the measures therein prescribed have been carried out.

General powers of port health officer

4. Upon the arrival at a sanitary airport of any aircraft coming from beyond the borders of the Republic, the port health officer shall have the power -
 - (a) to enter such aircraft and require the pilot in command or other person in charge to produce for examination a copy of that part of the Aircraft General Declaration indicated in Appendix 5 of the Regulations, and to supply such further information relating to health conditions on board during the flight as such officer may require; and
 - (b) to require every person who has arrived on board such aircraft to produce for examination any certificates equivalent to those indicated in Appendix 2 or 3 of the Regulations in the possession of such person.

Infected and suspected aircraft

5. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has on board a case of -
 - (a) human plague or a plague-infected rodent;
 - (b) cholera;
 - (c) yellow fever; or
 - (d) smallpox.
- (2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspect if -
 - (a) a case of cholera has occurred on board but has previously been disembarked; or
 - (b) it has arrived within six days of departure from a yellow fever endemic area.
- (3) The port health officer may remove and isolate any infected person found on board an aircraft referred to in subregulation (1), and -
 - (a) in the case of a plague-infected aircraft -
 - (i) may disinfect any suspect and place such suspect under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of arrival;
 - (ii) may disinfect and, if necessary, disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect and any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft which is considered to be contaminated; and
 - (iii) if a plague-infected rodent is found on board, shall derat the aircraft, if necessary in quarantine;
 - (b) in the case of a cholera-infected aircraft -
 - (i) may isolate or place under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date of arrival any person who disembarks;
 - (ii) may disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect, any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft which is considered to be contaminated;
 - (iii) may disinfect and cause to be removed any water carried on board which is considered to be contaminated, and disinfect the containers; and
 - (iv) shall disinfect and cause to be disposed of safely all human dejecta, waste water, waste matter and any other matter which is considered to be contaminated;
 - (c) in the case of an aircraft infected with yellow fever -
 - (i) may isolate any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the last date of exposure to infection or the infection or until his certificate becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period; and

- (ii) may disinfect the aircraft;
- (d) in the case of a smallpox-infected aircraft -
 - (i) shall offer vaccination to any person on board who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox;
 - (ii) may isolate or place under surveillance, as he may think fit, for a period not exceeding 14 days reckoned from the last date of exposure to infection or until his certificate of vaccination against smallpox becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period, any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox; and
 - (iii) shall disinfect the baggage of any infected person or any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft which is considered to be contaminated.
- (4) The port health officer may, in respect of an aircraft referred to -
 - (a) in subregulation (2)(a) -
 - (i) isolate or place under surveillance any person who disembarks for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival;
 - (ii) disinfect the baggage of any suspect, any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft which is considered to be contaminated;
 - (iii) disinfect and cause to be removed any water carried on board which is considered to be contaminated and disinfect the containers; and
 - (iv) cause to be disinfected and safely disposed of all human dejecta, waste water, waste matter and any other matter which is considered to be contaminated; and
 - (b) in subregulation (2)(b) -
 - (i) isolate any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (3)(c)(i); and
 - (ii) inspect and disinsect the aircraft.
- (5) An infected person on board an aircraft shall be removed and isolated if the pilot in command or other person in charge of such aircraft so requests.

Aircraft coming from infected areas

- 6. (1) An aircraft which is neither infected as described in regulation 5(1) nor suspected as described in regulation 5(2) shall be regarded as healthy even if it has come from an infected area.
- (2) The port health officer may, in the case of a healthy aircraft which has come from -
 - (a) a plague-infected area, place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date when the aircraft left such area;
 - (b) a cholera-infected area, isolate or place under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from such area, any person who disembarks;
 - (c) a smallpox-infected area -
 - (i) vaccinate any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox; or
 - (ii) place any such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from such area; or
 - (iii) vaccinate and place any such person under surveillance or, if any such person refuses to be vaccinated, isolate him for a like period.

Requirements to be complied with by persons entering the Republic by air

- 7. (1) No person who has been in -
 - (a) a cholera-infected area within the preceding five days;
 - (b) a plague-infected area within the preceding six days;
 - (c) a yellow fever endemic area within the preceding six days;
 - (d) a smallpox-infected area within the preceding fourteen days;
 shall be permitted to disembark within the Republic unless he complies with the requirements of the port health officer under subregulation (2).
- (2) The port health officer may, subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), in the case of any person referred to in -

- (a) subregulation (1)(a), isolate or place such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area;
 - (b) subregulation (1)(b), who is a suspect, place such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area;
 - (c) subregulation (1)(c), who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever and who disembarks, isolate such person for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection or until his certificate becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period;
 - (d) subregulation (1)(d), who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox -
 - (i) vaccinate such person;
 - (ii) place such person under surveillance; or
 - (iii) vaccinate and place such person under surveillance; or
 - (iv) isolate such person if he refuses to be vaccinated:

Provided that the period of isolation or surveillance shall not exceed 14 days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.
- (3) The port health officer shall not isolate any person referred to in subregulation (2)(d)(iv), unless he is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent the introduction into the Republic of the quarantinable disease concerned.
 - (4) If any person is, upon examination by the port health officer, considered or suspected to be suffering from any quarantinable disease the said officer shall -
 - (a) cause such person to be isolated;
 - (b) apply such of the measures described in subregulation (2) as he may deem necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease in respect of any person who has been in contact with such person.

Measures applicable in respect of goods, baggage and animals arriving by air

- 8. (1) If the port health officer has reason to believe that any goods may have become contaminated by the agent of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease, he may, if such goods are not in transit without transshipment, require such goods to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to mail matter, newspapers, books or other printed matter.
- (3) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to postal parcels unless they contain -
 - (a) fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages which have come from a cholera-infected area; or
 - (b) linen, wearing apparel or bedding which has been used or soiled and which is considered by the port health officer to be contaminated with the agent of any quarantinable disease.
- (4) Baggage shall not be subjected to disinfection or disinsecting except in the case of an infected person or suspect, or in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.
- (5) Any animal or animal derived product landed in the Republic which is found to be imported without a permit referred to in section 9(1) of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002) or section 6(1) of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984), or after examination by a state veterinarian is found to be suffering from any animal disease or reasonably may be suspected of being a carrier of any animal disease, may at the cost of the owner and in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, but subject to subregulation (6) -
 - (a) be sent back to the country of origin;
 - (b) be kept in quarantine for such a period as that Minister reasonably may consider to be necessary; or
 - (c) be destroyed without the payment of compensation.
- (6) An animal or animal derived product referred to in subregulation (5) may only be destroyed if -
 - (a) such animal or product was imported without a permit referred to in subregulation (5);

- (b) such animal or product is infected with a controlled animal disease in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002), or the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984);
- (c) such animal is infected or a carrier of an incurable disease; or
- (d) if the country of origin is not prepared to accept such animal or product if sent back.

Deratting of aircraft

9. No aircraft shall be deratted except with the prior approval of the Head of the provincial health administration concerned, and no such approval shall be granted unless the Head is satisfied that -
- (a) exceptional circumstances of an epidemiological nature exist and the presence of rodents on board is suspected; or
 - (b) a rodent which has died of plague has been found on board.

Only approved ports to be first ports of call for vessels on international voyages

- 9A. Only an approved port may be the first port of call in the Republic for any vessel on an international voyage.

CHAPTER II MARITIME TRAFFIC

Granting of pratique

10. (1) The master of every ship on an international voyage, upon anchoring off or arriving at the first port of call, shall immediately on arrival at the outer anchorage or roadstead thereof, hoist or cause to be hoisted at the foremast head or, if this is not possible, in the most conspicuous position available and clear of any other flags, the flag known as flag Q, being a yellow flag of six breadths of bunting, and shall keep the said flag hoisted until pratique has been granted: Provided that, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, the master of any such ship in respect of which pratique has not been granted shall maintain or cause to be maintained amidships and not less than six metres above the deck houses, a red light over a white light, one two metres above the other, so constructed and so placed as to be visible on a clear night all round the horizon for a distance of three kilometres.
- (2) Should a case of any quarantinable disease occur on board during a voyage from one port to another within the Republic, the master shall notify the port health officer of the next proposed port of call by radio or other expeditious means at the earliest opportunity prior to arrival thereat as to the facts, whereupon the provisions of subregulation (1) shall apply mutatis mutandis. Should a case of any other infectious disease occur during such voyage, the relevant provisions of the regulations made under section 33 of the Health Act, 1977 (Act No. 63 of 1977), shall apply.
- (3) If the port health officer is satisfied, on the basis of information received from the master of any such ship, that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of any quarantinable disease, he shall grant such pratique by radio or other expeditious means.
- (4) In the case of an infected ship, free pratique shall not be granted until the measures referred to in regulation 12(3) have been carried out.
- (5) In the case of a suspected ship, free pratique shall not be granted until the measures referred to in regulation 12(4) have been carried out.
- (6) In the case of a healthy ship coming from an infected area referred to in regulations 13(2)(a), (b) or (c), free pratique shall, without prejudice to the measures prescribed therein, be granted upon arrival.

Powers of port health officer

11. On arrival of a ship at the first port of call, the port health officer shall have the power-
- (a) to board such ship and require the master thereof to produce for examination and retention a Maritime Declaration of Health in the form prescribed in Appendix 4 of the Regulations, duly

- completed, and to furnish such further information relating to health conditions on board during the voyage as he may request;
- (b) to require the master of such ship to produce for inspection any valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate in the form prescribed in Appendix 1 of the Regulations and to furnish such further information relevant thereto as he may request;
 - (c) to inspect such ship or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; and
 - (d) to require every person who has arrived on board such ship and wishes to disembark therefrom (temporarily or otherwise) to produce for examination any certificate specified in Appendix 2 or 3 of the Regulations in the possession of such person.

Infected and suspected ships

12. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has on board a case of -
- (a) human plague or a plague-infected rodent, or if a case of human plague has occurred on board more than six days after embarkation;
 - (b) cholera, or if a case of cholera has occurred on board during a period of five days before arrival;
 - (c) yellow fever, or if a case of yellow fever has occurred on board during the voyage; or
 - (d) smallpox, or if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.
- (2) A ship shall be regarded as suspect if -
- (a) 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 there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not yet known; or
 - (b) a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage, but a fresh case has not occurred during a period of five days before arrival; or
 - (c) it has left an area infected with yellow fever less than six days before arrival or, if it has arrived within 30 days of departure therefrom, *Aedes aegypti* are found on board.
- (3) The port health officer may remove and isolate any infected person on board a ship referred to in subregulation (1), and -
- (a) in the case of a plague-infected ship -
 - (i) may disinsect any suspect and place such suspect under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the date of arrival;
 - (ii) may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect and any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated;
 - (iii) if there is rodent plague on board, shall cause the ship to be deratted, if necessary in quarantine, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 17;
 - (b) in the case of a cholera-infected ship -
 - (i) may isolate or place under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days, reckoned from the date of arrival, any person who disembarks;
 - (ii) may disinfect the baggage of any infected person or suspect, any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated;
 - (iii) may disinfect and cause to be removed any water carried on board which is considered to be contaminated and disinfect the containers; and
 - (iv) shall disinfect and cause to be disposed of safely all human dejecta, waste water (including bilgewater), waste matter and any other matter which is considered to be contaminated;
 - (c) in the case of a ship infected with yellow fever -
 - (i) may isolate any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of the last possible exposure to the infection or until his certificate becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period;
 - (ii) may disinsect the ship; and
 - (iii) may require the master to keep the ship not less than 400 metres from land; and
 - (d) in the case of a smallpox-infected ship -
 - (i) shall offer vaccination to any person on board who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox;
 - (ii) may isolate or place under surveillance, as he may think fit, for a period not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the last date of exposure to infection or until his

- certificate of vaccination against smallpox becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period, any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox; and
- (iii) shall disinfect the baggage of any infected person and any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated.
- (4) The port health officer may, in respect of a suspected ship referred to -
- (a) in subregulation (2)(a) -
- (i) disinsect any suspect and place such suspect under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of arrival; and
- (ii) disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect the baggage of any suspect and any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated;
- (b) in subregulation (2)(b) -
- (i) isolate or place under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days, reckoned from the date of arrival, any person who disembarks;
- (ii) disinfect the baggage of any suspect, any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship which is considered to be contaminated;
- (iii) disinfect and cause to be removed any water carried on board which is considered to be contaminated, and disinfect the containers;
- (iv) cause to be disinfected and safely disposed of all human dejecta, waste water (including bilge-water), waste water and any other matter which is considered to be contaminated; and
- (c) in subregulation (2)(c) -
- (i) isolate any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (3)(i)(c);
- (ii) inspect and disinsect the ship; and
- (iii) require the master to keep the ship not less than 400 metres from land;
- (5) An infected person on board a ship shall be removed and isolated ashore if the master so requests.

Ships coming from infected areas

13. (1) A ship which is neither infected as described in regulation 12(1) nor suspected as described in regulation 12(2) shall be regarded as healthy even if it has come from an infected area.
- (2) The port health officer may, in the case of a healthy ship which has come from -
- (a) a plague-infected area, place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date when the ship left such area;
- (b) a cholera-infected area, isolate or place under surveillance any person who disembarks, for a period not exceeding five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from such area;
- (c) a smallpox-infected area -
- (i) vaccinate any person who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox; or
- (ii) place any such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the date of his departure from such area; or
- (iii) vaccinate and place any such person under surveillance, or if any such person refuses to be vaccinated, isolate him for a like period.

Requirements to be complied with by persons entering the Republic by sea

14. (1) No person who has been in -
- (a) a cholera-infected area within the preceding five days;
- (b) a plague-infected area within the preceding six days;
- (c) a yellow fever endemic area within the preceding six days;
- (d) a smallpox-infected area within the preceding 14 days;
- shall be permitted to disembark within the Republic unless he complies with the requirements of the port health officer under subregulation (2).
- (2) The port health officer may, subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), in the case of any

person referred to in -

- (a) subregulation (1)(a), isolate or place such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area;
 - (b) subregulation (1)(b), and who is a suspect, place such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of departure from the infected area;
 - (c) subregulation (1)(c), who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever and who disembarks, isolate such person for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection or until his certificate becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period.
 - (d) subregulation (1)(d), who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox -
 - (i) vaccinate such person; or
 - (ii) place such person under surveillance; or
 - (iii) vaccinate and place such person under surveillance; or
 - (iv) isolate such person if he refuses to be vaccinated;
 Provided that the period of isolation or surveillance shall not exceed 14 days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.
- (3) The port health officer shall not isolate any person referred to in subregulation (2)(d)(iv) unless he is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent the introduction into the Republic of the quarantinable disease concerned.
- (4) If any person is, upon examination by the port health officer, considered or suspected to be suffering from any quarantinable disease, the said officer shall -
- (a) cause such person to be isolated; and
 - (b) apply such of the measures described in subregulation (2) as he may deem necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease in respect of any person who has been in contact with such person.

Measures applicable in respect of goods, baggage and animals arriving by sea

15. (1) If the port health officer has reason to believe that any goods may have become contaminated by the agent of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease, he may, if such goods are not in transit without transshipment, require such goods to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to mail matter, newspapers, books or other printed matter.
- (3) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to postal parcels unless they contain -
- (a) fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages which have come from a cholera-infected area; or
 - (b) linen, wearing apparel or bedding which has been used or soiled and which is considered by the port health officer to be contaminated by the agent of any quarantinable disease.
- (4) Baggage shall not be subjected to disinfection or disinsecting except in the case of an infected person or suspect, or in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.
- (5) Any animal or animal derived product landed in the Republic which is found to be imported without a permit referred to in section 9(1) of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002), or section 6(1) of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984), or after examination by a state veterinarian is found to be suffering from any animal disease or reasonably may be suspected of being a carrier of any animal disease, may at the cost of the owner and in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, but subject to subregulation (6)-
- (a) be sent back to the country of origin;
 - (b) be kept in quarantine for such a period as that Minister reasonably may consider to be necessary; or
 - (c) be destroyed without the payment of compensation.
- (6) An animal or animal derived product referred to in subregulation (5) may only be destroyed if -

- (a) such animal or product was imported without a permit referred to in subregulation (5);
- (b) such animal or product is infected with a controlled animal disease in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002) or the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984);
- (c) such animal is infected or a carrier of an incurable disease; or
- (d) if the country of origin is not prepared to accept such animal or product if sent back.

Measures applicable if Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate not produced in respect of ship on arrival in the Republic

16. If, on arrival of a ship on an international voyage at a first port of call, the master is unable to produce a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate, then -
- (a) where that port is an approved port designated by the Minister as one having at its disposal the equipment and personnel necessary to derat ships for the issue of Deratting Certificates, the port health officer may cause such ship to be deratted in accordance with the provisions of regulation 17, and shall thereafter furnish the master with a Deratting Certificate, duly completed, in the form prescribed in Appendix 1 of the Regulations; or
 - (b) where that port is an approved port designated by the Minister as one having at its disposal adequate personnel competent to inspect ships for the issue of Deratting Exemption Certificates, the port health officer may inspect such ship, and shall -
 - (i) if satisfied, after the inspection, that there are no rodents on board or that the number of rodents on board is negligible (as the case may be), exempt the ship from deratting, and thereupon issue to the master a duly completed Deratting Exemption Certificate in the form prescribed in Appendix 1 of the Regulations; or
 - (ii) if not so satisfied, require the master to remove the ship to an approved port holding a designation contemplated in paragraph (a), in order that the ship may be deratted at that port, and notify the relevant port health officer accordingly.

Requirements in respect of deratting and disinsecting

17. (1) For the purpose of deratting, the master shall, if so required in writing by the port health officer -
- (a) submit any part or the whole of the ship to an approved method of fumigation as prescribed, or to such trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents as are specified in the order. If so directed by the port health officer, the fumigation or trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents shall be carried out either before or after the cargo has been discharged, or such operations may be carried out partially before and completed after the cargo has been discharged.
 - (b) wash or spray thoroughly with the prescribed insecticidal solution all portions of the ship infested with, or likely to harbour, fleas, lice, bugs or other insect pests;
 - (c) empty and flush or disinfect and cleanse all latrines, water tanks, or any closed space on board the ship: Provided that in any case where there is reasonable cause to apprehend that the ship may be endangered by the removal of water-ballast, the port health officer may cause any tank or other receptacle to be sealed: and, thenceforth, so long as the vessel remains within the port, the master shall prevent the breaking or removal of the seal or the discharge or removal from the tank or receptacle of any part of the water-ballast, except with the written permission of the port health officer;
 - (d) cause to be disinfected or fumigated any article specified by the port health officer;
 - (e) remove and restow or re-arrange, in such a manner as to prevent access or harbourage of rats or mice, any dunnage, rubbish or deck cargo;
 - (f) remove, open up, or otherwise render thoroughly accessible to fumigation any linings, casings, partitions, lockers and similar enclosed spaces above or below deck;
 - (g) protect effectively against the passage of rats or mice all openings other than doors or hatches which are liable to afford entrance for rats from any hold or cargo space to any other part of the ship;
 - (h) protect effectively against the passage and harbourage of rats or mice any specified opening or place, whether below or above deck;

- (i) provide a special guard who shall be one of the ship's officers for guarding the ship before, during and after fumigation, the guard's duties to be specified by the port health officer; and
 - (j) take such measures and precautions as regards the inspection and discharge of cargo as may be specified by the port health officer.
- (2) If so required in writing by the port health officer concerned, the master of a ship shall ensure that mice and rats or insects on board the ship are exterminated by means of fumigation or any other method approved by that port health officer.
 - (3) Except in cases of emergency, the master or owner of any ship in any port in the Republic shall when the ship is about to undergo overhaul or to be docked for repairs or for any other purpose, give notice to that effect to the port health officer at least 24 hours before the beginning of any such overhaul or before the ship is taken to the dock.

Quarantining of ships

- 18. (1) If, in the case of an infected ship as described in regulation 12(1), or a suspected ship as described in regulation 12(2), the port health officer is of the opinion that the public health cannot otherwise be safeguarded, he may -
 - (a) place the ship concerned in quarantine at the place where it is moored; or
 - (b) require the master to remove the ship in quarantine and moor it in a place to be determined in consultation with the port captain
- (2) The master of the ship concerned shall, as long as the ship remains in quarantine, cause the quarantine flag L, being a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly, to be flown at the foremast head, when it is possible to do so or otherwise in the most conspicuous position available and clear of any other flags between sunrise and sunset and a red light over a white light to be shown between sunset and sunrise as provided in regulation 10.
- (3) If the master refuses to submit to quarantine in terms of subregulation (1)(a), or to comply with any request addressed to him in terms of subregulation (1)(b), he shall remove the ship from the port concerned and proceed forthwith to such other port outside the Republic as he may desire and he shall notify the port health officer accordingly. If necessary, he shall be permitted to take on stores in quarantine.

Prohibition of communication between shore and ship in quarantine

- 19. Except in the case of danger no master of a ship in quarantine shall leave the ship or send any article or thing ashore or to any other ship or boat, or communicate with the shore or any other ship or boat, or permit any person on board to do so, and no person from the shore, other than the port health officer or any other duly authorised person, shall come alongside or on board such ship.

Prevention of migration of rodents

- 20. (1) In the case of -
 - (a) an infected ship referred to in regulation 12(1)(a); or
 - (b) a suspected ship referred to in regulation 12(2)(a); or
 - (c) an outbreak of plague in or in the vicinity of the port of arrival;
 the master shall take such of the measures prescribed in subregulations (2) and (3) as the port health officer may determine, for the purpose of preventing the access of rodents to or from the ship.
- (2) For the purpose as aforesaid the master of a ship referred to in subregulation (1) shall, if so required by the port health officer -
 - (a) within two hours after his vessel has been moored alongside any wharf, lighter or other vessel, close or render impassable to rats with fine mesh wire-netting or by other means all openings or holes in that side of the vessel contiguous to such wharf, lighter or other vessel;
 - (b) within the same period affix an effective rat shield or screen, or parcelling of canvas of hessian covered with tar or birdlime to be freshly applied each day, not less than one metre

- or more than 1,5 metres from the side of the vessel, to every rope or hawser connecting the vessel to such wharf, lighter or other vessel;
- (c) between the hours of sunset and sunrise, either remove every landing stage, net or gangway between the vessel and the wharf, lighter or other vessel, or, except when any such appliance is actually in use, station a watchman at its inboard end to prevent migration of rats;
 - (d) when so required in writing by the port health officer, thoroughly illuminate between sunset and sunrise with electric or other bright lights the whole side of the vessel next to the wharf, lighter or other vessel;
 - (e) take such other measures to prevent the migration of rats to or from the vessel or for the destruction of rodent on board the vessel as the port health officer may by written notice require.
- (3) The master of the vessel shall cause the foregoing measures and precautions to be maintained and continued to the satisfaction of the port health officer, throughout the period during which the vessel is moored to or lying alongside any wharf, lighter or other vessel.

CHAPTER III RAIL, ROAD AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

Provision of this part to be applied by notice in the Gazette

21. (1) The provisions of this part shall be applied wholly or in part in respect of any such port of entry into the Republic for rail, road and pedestrian traffic as may be determined from time to time by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2)

Requirements to be complied with by persons entering the Republic by rail or by road or on foot

22. (1) No person who has been in -
- (a) a cholera-infected area within the preceding five days;
 - (b) a plague-infected area within the preceding six days;
 - (c) a yellow fever endemic area within the preceding six days;
 - (d) a smallpox-infected area within the preceding 14 days;
- shall be permitted to enter the Republic unless he complies with the requirements of the port health officer under subregulation (2).
- (2) The port health officer may, subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), in the case of any person referred to in -
- (a) subregulation (1)(a), isolate or place such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area concerned;
 - (b) subregulation (1)(b), place such person under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area concerned;
 - (c) subregulation (1)(c), who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever and who enters the Republic, isolate such person for a period not exceeding six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection or until his certificate becomes valid, whichever is the lesser period;
 - (d) subregulation (1)(d), who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox -
 - (i) vaccinate such person; or
 - (ii) place such person under surveillance; or
 - (iii) vaccinate and place such person under surveillance; or
 - (iv) isolate any such person who declines vaccination:
 Provided that the period of isolation or surveillance shall not exceed 14 days, reckoned from the date of departure from the infected area.
- (3) The port health officer shall not isolate any person referred to in subregulation (2)(d)(iv), unless he is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent the introduction into the Republic of the quarantinable disease concerned.

- (4) If any person is, upon examination by the port health officer, considered or suspected to be suffering from any quarantinable disease, the said officer shall -
- (a) cause such person to be isolated; and
 - (b) apply such of the measures described in subregulation (2) as he may deem necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease in respect of any person who has been in contact with such person.

Measures applicable in respect of trains and road vehicles

23. (1) The port health officer shall cause any part of a train or road vehicle in which any person referred to in regulation 22(4) has been conveyed to the Republic and which is considered to be contaminated by the agent of any quarantinable disease to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected, together with any article on board such train or road vehicle which is considered likely to be so contaminated.
- (2) In the case of a train or road vehicle which has come from a cholera-infected area or on which a case of cholera has been discovered, the port health officer may prohibit the unloading of or cause to be removed and safely disposed of any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and there is reason to believe that they are not contaminated.

Measures applicable in respect of goods, baggage and animals brought into the Republic by rail or road or by pedestrians

24. (1) If the port health officer has reason to believe that any goods may have become contaminated by the agent of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease, he may require such goods to be disinfected, and, if necessary, disinfected.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to mail matter, newspapers, books or other printed matter.
- (3) The provision of subregulation (1) shall not apply to postal parcels unless the contain -
- (a) fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages which have come from a cholera-infected area; or
 - (b) linen, wearing apparel or bedding which has been used or soiled and which is considered by the port health officer to be contaminated by the agent of any quarantinable disease
- (4) Baggage shall not be subjected to disinfection or disinsecting except in the case of an infected person or suspect, or in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.
- (5) Any animal or animal derived product landed in the Republic which is found to be imported without a permit referred to in section 9(1) of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002), or section 6(1) of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984), or after examination by a state veterinarian is found to be suffering from any animal disease or reasonably may be suspected of being a carrier of any animal disease, may at the cost of the owner and in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, but subject to subregulation (6) -
- (a) be sent back to the country of origin;
 - (b) be kept in quarantine for such a period as the Minister reasonably may consider to be necessary; or
 - (c) be destroyed without the payment of compensation.
- (6) An animal or animal derived product referred to in subregulation (5) may only be destroyed if -
- (a) such animal or product was imported without a permit referred to in subregulation (5);
 - (b) such animal or product is infected with a controlled animal disease in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002) or the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984);
 - (c) such animal is infected or a carrier of an incurable disease; or
 - (d) if the country of origin is not prepared to accept such animal or product if sent back.

**CHAPTER IV
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

Requirements to be complied with on departure from the Republic

25. (1) The port health officer may, if he has grounds for believing that any person who is about to depart from the Republic by air, sea, rail or road may be suffering from or has come into contact with any other person suffering from an infectious or a quarantinable disease -
- (a) medically examine such person and prohibit the departure of such person if he is of the opinion that he is so suffering or suspected to be suffering or is likely, as a result of such contact, to contract any such disease until he -
 - (i) has recovered from;
 - (ii) is free from;
 - (iii) is no longer likely, as a result of such contact, to contract any such disease;
 - (b) prohibit the removal from the Republic of any baggage, article or thing in the possession of any such person which is considered likely to be contaminated, until it has been disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected; and
 - (c) cause to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected, any baggage, article or thing referred to in paragraph (b).
- (2) The port health officer may likewise prohibit the departure of any person who, or of any article or thing which, is dirty or verminous.

Quarantine of prohibited immigrants

26. (1) Whenever the port health officer lands in quarantine or for isolation or treatment in hospital any person who has not been granted authority to enter the Republic after examination by a passport control officer under any law relating to admission of persons in force in the Republic, he shall immediately inform the passport control officer of the name of such person, the means by which he arrived in the Republic and the place of detention, and shall also notify the medical or other officer in charge of the quarantine station, hospital or place of detention of the means by which such person arrived, the name and address of the owner or agents of the means of transport and that such person has not been authorised under the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), to enter the Republic and must not be discharged or released from detention until the master or agents of the ship, if he has arrived by ship, or the person in charge, owner or agents of the means of transport, have been notified of the intended time of discharge or release.
- (2) The port health officer or the medical or other officer in charge of the quarantine station, hospital or place of detention shall give the passport control officer and the master or agents of the ship or the person in charge, owner or agents of the means of transport, as the case may be, due notice in advance of the release or discharge of such person, and upon being so released or discharged such person shall revert to the custody of the master or agents of the ship or of the person in charge, owner or agents of the means of transport, as the case may be, until authorised by the passport control officer to enter the Republic.
- (3) All expenses in connection with the detention and maintenance (including expenses of escot and identification) of such person until permitted to enter the Republic and in connection with his repatriation in the event of being declared a prohibited person, shall be borne by the master of the ship or the aforesaid person in charge, owner or agents of the means of transport and nothing in these regulations shall be construed as relieving any such master, person in charge, owner or agent of his obligations and responsibilities under the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, or of his liability under sections 27 and 28 of the said Act.
- (4) The bond or agreement referred to in section 31 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, shall be construed as containing the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3).

Certificates to be given by port health officer

27. When any measures for the removal or eradication of any quarantinable disease have been taken by the

port health officer in terms of these regulations, the port health officer shall, if so requested by the master or agents of the ship or by the person in charge, owner or agents of the means of transport concerned, furnish a statement of the measures taken and the reasons therefor.

Refuse to be ejected only in specified area

28. (1) No master of a ship or person in charge of any other means of transport shall cause or permit any ballast, dirt, ashes, sweepings, rubbish, manure, excreta or refuse of any kind to be ejected from the ship or other means of transport but shall cause all such matters to be removed to a place set apart for that purpose, or otherwise disposed of as the port health officer may direct. Carcasses of dead animals, offal, and other offensive matters shall be kept separate, and shall be separately disposed of.
- (2) Where any cattle ship or other means of transport is in a filthy condition, or has a large quantity of manure or other offensive matter on board, the port health officer may require the master or person in charge to cleanse the ship or other means of transport concerned in an area to be specified by the port health officer.
- (3) In the case of a ship, the port health officer, after consultation with the port captain, may require the master to keep all water-closets and latrines on the ship closed while in port.

Prevention of nuisance

29. No master of a ship or person in charge of any other means of transport shall cause or permit any nuisance or danger to health to exist on board. Should any such nuisance or danger to health arise, the port health officer may require the master or person in charge to remedy it forthwith and to take such measures as he may specify, for preventing its recurrence.

Restriction in respect of medical examination of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from cholera

30. (1) No person suffering or suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be required to submit to rectal swabbing.
- (2) No person shall be required to submit to stool examination unless he has come from a cholera-infected area within the incubation period of cholera and shows symptoms indicative of cholera.

Recovery of expenses

31. (1) The master of a ship or the person in charge or the owner or agent of any means of transport by which any person has entered the Republic and from which such person has removed and isolated within the Republic shall be required to pay all charges raised by or on the instructions of the port health officer in respect of the removal and maintenance of such person in isolation in accordance with the tariff prescribed under regulation 32.
- (2) The master of a ship or the person in charge or the owner or agent of any means of transport shall be required to pay, in accordance with the tariff prescribed in regulation 33, the charges due in respect of services rendered by or on the instructions of the port health officer.

Charges in respect of removal and isolation of persons entering the Republic

32. Actual costs shall be recovered in respect of the isolation of all persons who are isolated at any of the Republic's quarantine stations in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. All additional items of food and drink etc., which are required by the detainees, but which are not normally supplied by the quarantine station concerned, will be provided at cost.

Charges in respect of other services

33. (1) The following charges shall apply in respect of such of the services mentioned as have been carried out by or on the instructions of the port health officer in relation to maritime traffic, under these regulations:

- I Clothing, bedding, linen, etc. (not being imported secondhand clothing), by steam pressure Actual cost
- II Articles for which steam disinfection is unsuitable Actual cost
- III Cabins, crew's, quarters, etc..... Actual costs
- IV Holy water, brought from Mecca to the Republic by pilgrims or imported into the Republic from Mecca Actual costs
- V Non-specified disinfections Actual costs
- VI For the complete fumigation or fumigation of any part of a ship, the tariffs as determined from time to time by contract
- VII For the issuing of a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate by a port health officer, fees at the following rates shall be payable:

CODE	NETT TONNAGE OF VESSEL	FEES R
1	Up to 1 000 tons	250,00
2	Exceeding 1 000 tons but not exceeding 3 000 tons	500,00
3	Exceeding 3 000 tons but not exceeding 10 000 tons	750,00
4	Exceeding 10 000 tons but not exceeding 20 000 tons	1 000,00
5	Exceeding 20 000 tons but not exceeding 50 000 tons	1 250,00
6	Exceeding 50 000 tons	1 500,00

- VIII For the issuing of a Deratting Extension Certificate by a port health officer, a fixed fee of R100,00
- IX For the transmission of a message relating to the provisions of the Act or the Regulations, the actual cost of the relevant radio-telephone call or the relevant e-mail, telex or telefax transmission, as the case may be.

- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall, in respect of the services mentioned under items I, II and IV, apply mutatis mutandis in the case of air, rail, road and pedestrian traffic.

Penalties

34. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provisions of these regulations or who fails to comply with any instruction under these regulations or who obstructs or hinders any port health officer in the execution of his duties thereunder, or who fails or refuses to give any information which is lawfully required by any person to give or who gives to any such person false or misleading information, knowing it to be false or misleading, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding R500,00 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.
- (2) If the master of a ship or the pilot in command or other person in charge of an aircraft contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations relating to pratique or quarantine, or makes any false statement or false answer to any question in the Maritime Declaration of Health or the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration as the case may be, knowing the same to be false, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding R500,00 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Appointment and functions of port health officers

35. (1) The Head of a provincial health administration may, from the staff of the provincial health administration concerned, appoint as a port health officer for the purposes of these regulations and the Regulations, a medical practitioner, an environmental health officer or any other person that may be considered fit.
- (2) A port health officer appointed in terms of subregulation (1), shall –
- (a) perform the duties imposed on a port health officer by these regulations; and
 - (b) perform such duties in connection with the powers and functions with which a port health authority is charged in terms of the Regulations, as may be assigned by the Head of the provincial health administration concerned –
 - (i) to port health officers of the relevant province, generally; and/or

- (ii) specifically to the port health officer concerned, whether on an *ad hoc* or standing basis.
- (3) (a) Upon appointment, each port health officer shall be issued with an identification document signed by or on behalf of the Head of the relevant provincial health administration, in which, subject to paragraph (b), it is certified that the person to whom the identification document relates, has been appointed as a port health officer and that he or she is authorised to conduct any inspection or investigation, and perform any other duty, entrusted to such an officer by or in terms of these regulations.
- (b) Where the Head of the relevant provincial health administration –
 - (i) has generally assigned any of the duties of a port health authority under the Regulations, to port health officers of the relevant province in terms of subregulation (2)(b)(i) of this regulation, those duties shall be stipulated in the identification document issued to each such port health officer;
 - (ii) has specifically assigned any of the duties of a port health authority under the Regulations, to a particular port health officer of the relevant province, on a standing basis, in terms of subregulation (2)(b)(ii), those duties shall be stipulated in the identification document issued to the port health officer concerned;
 - (iii) has specifically assigned any of the duties of a port health authority under the Regulations, to a particular port health officer of the relevant province, on an *ad hoc* basis, in terms of subregulation (2)(b)(ii), those *ad hoc* duties shall be stipulated in a letter of authority specially issued to the port health officer concerned and signed by or on behalf of the Head of that provincial health administration.
- (4) When conducting any inspection or investigation or performing any other duty or act in terms of these regulations or the Regulations, a port health officer –
 - (a) shall, at the request of any person affected by the inspection, investigation, duty or act, produce for inspection by such person -
 - (i) the identification document issued to that officer in terms of subregulation (3); and
 - (ii) in the case of a port health officer performing an *ad hoc* duty assigned to him or her under subregulation (2)(b)(ii), the letter of authority issued to him or her under subregulation (3)(b)(iii); and
 - (b) may be accompanied and assisted by an interpreter or assistant, and such an interpreter or assistant, while and in so far as he or she acts under the direction of the port health officer, shall for the purpose of that inspection, investigation, duty or act have the same powers as the port health officer.