
LAWS OF THE GAMBIA

QUARANTINE ACT

CHAPTER 40:03

**Act No.
15 of 1932**

**Amended by
LN 19 of 1964**

CHAPTER 40:03

QUARANTINE ACT

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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CHAPTER 40:03

QUARANTINE ACT

An Act to regulate the imposition of quarantine, and for connected matters.

[Act No 15 of 1932 amended by LN 19 of 1964.]

[Date of commencement: 26th July, 1932.]

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Quarantine Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**dangerous infectious disease**” means cholera, plague, yellow fever, smallpox and typhus, and includes any disease of an infectious or contagious nature which the Minister may, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, declare to be a dangerous infectious disease within the meaning of this Act;

[LN 19 of 1964.]

“**local area**” means a well-defined area, such as a Region, a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a town, a quarter of a town, a village, a port, an agglomeration, etc., whatever may be the extent and population of the area;

“**Minister**” means the Minister for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

3. Power to declare any place “an infected local area”

The Minister may, by Notification published in the *Gazette*, declare any place whether within or outside The Gambia to be an infected local area, and thereupon the place shall be an infected local area within the meaning of this Act.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

4. Provision of sanitary stations, etc.

The Minister may provide such sanitary stations, buildings and equipment, and appoint such sanitary anchorages, as he or she may think necessary for the purpose of this Act.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

5. Power to make regulations

(1) The Minister may make regulations for all or any of the following purposes—

- (a) prescribing the steps to be taken within The Gambia upon any place, whether within or outside The Gambia, being declared to be an infected local area;
- (b) preventing the introduction of any dangerous infectious disease into The Gambia or any part thereof from any place outside The Gambia, whether the place is an infected local area or not;
- (c) preventing the spread of any dangerous infectious disease from any place within The Gambia, whether an infected local area or not, to any other place within The Gambia;
- (d) preventing the transmission of any dangerous infectious disease from The Gambia or from any place within The Gambia, whether an infected local area or not, to any place outside The Gambia;
- (e) prescribing the powers and duties of such officers as may be charged with carrying out the regulations;
- (f) fixing the fees and charges to be paid for any matter or thing to be done under the regulations, and prescribing the persons by whom the fees and charges shall be paid, and the persons by whom the expenses of carrying out the regulations shall be borne, and the persons from whom the expenses incurred by the Government may be recovered; and
- (g) generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

[L.N 19 of 1964.]

(2) All regulations, made under this Act, and all alterations and revocations thereof, shall be published in the *Gazette* and have full force and effect upon the publication thereof from the date named therein.

6. Offences

A person who—

- (a) contravenes any regulation made under the provisions of this Act;
- (b) makes a false statement in reply to any question lawfully put to him or her;
- (c) fails to comply with any order lawfully given to him or her by the Sanitary Authority or any other person duly acting in pursuance thereof; or

(d) wilfully obstructs any person in the execution of his or her duty thereunder,

commits an offence against this Act, and, on conviction thereof, is liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dalasis or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to both the fine and imprisonment.

7. Legal proceedings

Proceedings for recovering any penalty, or imposing any term of imprisonment for the breach of, or for recovering any expenses incurred or charged by the Government in carrying out, any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder may be commenced before and determined by a court of summary jurisdiction.

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QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

[Regulations 12 of 1932, Regulations 2 of 1933, Regulations 25 of 1933, LN 19 of 1964.]
[Made under section 5.]

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine Regulations.

PART A**2. Interpretation**

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**crew**” includes any person who is not on board for the sole purpose of travelling from one country to another, but who is employed in some way in the ship’s service or by persons on board or in connection with the cargo;

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

“**direct intercourse**” means the reception on board of any person or letter, or articles of any kind, no matter for how short a period;

“**infected local area**” means any local area in which dangerous infectious disease exists provided that no local area shall be deemed infected solely on account of imported cases and, provided that the Sanitary Authority is satisfied that all necessary measures have been taken to check the spread of the disease, but an area shall not be deemed to be infected on account of cholera, typhus or smallpox except the cases of cholera from a “**foyer**” or typhus or smallpox exist in epidemic form, and cases of cholera are deemed to constitute a “**foyer**” when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it began;

“**master**” means the master, officer or other person for the time being in charge of a ship;

“**observation**” signifies the isolation of persons, whether on board ship or at an observation station before they obtain free pratique;

“**observation station**” means any ship or place provided or appointed by the Sanitary Authority for the isolation of persons infected or suspected of being infected with a dangerous infectious disease;

“**rat**” includes other rodents and animals known to be the means of spreading plague;

“**Sanitary Authority**” means the Director of Health Services and includes all medical and health officers and any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed to act in the execution of these Regulations or authorised to act for or to assist the Sanitary Authority;

“**ship**” includes vessel, boat or other floating craft;

“**surveillance**” means that persons are not isolated, that they receive free pratique immediately, but the authorities of the several places to which they are proceeding are informed of their coming, and they are subjected to a medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.

3. Sanitary anchorage

The sanitary anchorage in the Port of Banjul is abreast and to the east of the sea wall at Half Die, one kilometre out from shore.

Arrival of Ships

4. Ship deemed to come from infected local area

A ship arriving at any port in The Gambia shall be deemed to have come from an infected local area until visited by the Sanitary Authority and granted pratique by him or her.

5. Boarding

The Sanitary Authority may board any ship arriving in the waters of The Gambia and inspect every person in the ship. He or she may call for inspection of the ship's books and papers, and shall use every lawful means which may seem to him or her expedient for ascertaining the state of health of the persons on board and the sanitary condition of the ship.

6. Inspection

The Sanitary Authority shall board and inspect every infected ship, every suspected ship and every ship having come from or called at any infected local area as soon as possible after the arrival of the ship at any port in The Gambia.

7. Ship not to be approached before pratique

(1) A person other than the Sanitary Authority and the boat's crew and persons specially authorised in writing by the sanitary authority to accompany him or her to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and these Regulations shall not come within one hundred metres of any ship not having been granted pratique.

(2) The master of any ship not having pratique shall not permit any person to board his or her ship except the Sanitary Authority, and persons specially authorised in writing by the Sanitary Authority to accompany him or her to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and these Regulations, and shall to the best of his or her ability endeavour to prevent the approach of any person other than those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation within a distance of one hundred metres of his or her ship until his or her ship has been examined and granted pratique.

8. Information by master

The master of any ship, the doctor of any ship and every other person shall answer (in writing, if so required) truly and to the best of his or her knowledge and belief all such questions as may be put to him or her by the Sanitary Authority for the purpose of these Regulations and shall give (in writing, if so required) to the Sanitary Authority all such information in his or her possession as may be necessary for the purpose of these Regulations.

9. Removal to sanitary anchorage

The master of any infected ship shall, if ordered in writing by the Sanitary Authority, cause his or her ship to be taken at once to, and anchored at, the sanitary anchorage or such other place as the Sanitary Authority shall point out to him or her, and remain there until granted pratique.

10. Duty of master of ship on arrival

(1) The master of every ship having a clean bill of health and not having during the voyage called at any infected local area and not having had any direct intercourse with any other ship from an infected local area or on board of which any person was suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, shall on its arrival in The Gambia and until pratique has been granted to it, display during daylight at the foremast head flag Q, International Code.

[Regulations 2 of 1933, Regulations 25 of 1933.]

(2) The master of an infected ship arriving or being at any port in The Gambia shall display during daylight at the foremast head flag Q over flag L, International Code.

[Regulations 2 of 1933, Regulations 25 of 1933.]

(3) The master of a suspected ship arriving or being at any port in The Gambia shall display during daylight at the foremast head flag Q over the first substitute flag, International Code.

[Regulations 25 of 1933.]

(4) A ship referred to in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this regulation being or arriving at any port in The Gambia at night shall display at the foremast head during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than 1.8 metres apart.

[Regulations 25 of 1933.]

(5) All guard boats shall display on suitable flag-staffs the flags and lights prescribed by this regulation.

[Regulations 25 of 1933.]

11. Removal from sanitary anchorage

Ships shall not be removed from the sanitary anchorage without the written permission of the Sanitary Authority.

12. Powers of Sanitary Authority

(1) The Sanitary Authority may serve a notice on the master of a ship in a port in The Gambia requiring him or her—

- (a) not to berth his or her ship alongside any wharf, jetty or quay unless it is fended away therefrom for a distance of at least 1.2 metres;
- (b) not to berth his or her ship alongside any wharf, jetty or quay or otherwise in connection with the shore, unless all warps, cables, ropes and other shore-moorings are provided with rat-guards to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority fixed thereon not less than 1.2 metres or more than 1.8 metres from the ship's side;
- (c) to keep every warp, cable, rope or other shore-mooring as aforesaid covered with fresh tar for a distance of not less than one metre from the ship's side and for this purpose to renew such tar-covering at least every five days;
- (d) to keep similarly tar-covered the outside of any canvas or other covering used round a shore-mooring;
- (e) to whitewash every evening between five and six o'clock every gangway communicating between the ship and the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a length of not less than 2.4 metres from the ship's side and over its entire width, and to keep a light burning at the ship's end of the gangway from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.;
- (f) to keep all port holes on the side of the ship adjacent to the wharf, jetty, quay or shore closed or screened to prevent the passage of rats unless the ship is fended away from the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a distance of at least 1.8 metres.

(2) The expenses of carrying out the measures under paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be borne by the master of the ship.

(3) A master of a ship on whom such notice has been served who fails to comply with it is guilty of a contravention of these Regulations.

Measures in Respect of Infected, Suspected and Healthy Ships

Plague

13. Measures in regard to plague

(1) A ship shall be regarded as infected if—

- (a) it has a case of human plague on board;
- (b) a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation; or
- (c) plague-infected rats are found on board.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as a suspected ship if—

- (a) a case of human plague broke out on board in the first six days after embarkation; or
- (b) investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality without determining the cause thereof.

(3) The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Regulations at a suitably equipped port.

(4) A ship shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality.

(5) Plague-infected ships shall undergo the following measures—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;
- (c) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the port Sanitary Authority has reason to consider suspect—
 - (i) shall be disembarked if possible,
 - (ii) may be subjected to observation or surveillance, or to observation followed by surveillance, provided that the total duration of these measures does not exceed six days from the time of arrival of the ship, and the Sanitary Authority of the port, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition

of the ship and the local possibilities, may apply one of these measures which seems to him or her preferable, and during this same period the crew may be prevented from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the Sanitary Authority;

- (d) bedding which has been used, soiled liner, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, are infected shall be disinfected;
- (e) the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, are infected shall be disinfected.

[Regulations 2 of 1933.]

(6) Plague-suspected ships shall undergo the measures specified in (a), (d) and (c) of paragraph (5) of this regulation.

(7) In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance, which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship and the crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the Sanitary Authority.

(8) Ships free from plague shall be given free pratique immediately, with the reservation that the Sanitary Authority of the port of arrival may prescribe the following measures with regard to them—

- (a) medical inspection to determine whether the ship comes within the definition of a healthy ship;
- (b) the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port, and the crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the Sanitary Authority.

Cholera

14. Measures in regard to cholera

(1) A ship shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera during the five days previous to the arrival of the ship in port.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival. The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Regulations.

(3) A ship shall be considered healthy if, although arriving from an infected port or having on board persons proceeding from an infected local area, there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

(4) Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subjected to all measures required in the case of cholera.

(5) Germ carriers discovered on the arrival of a ship shall be submitted after disembarkation to such examination, observation or surveillance as the Sanitary Authority may think necessary.

(6) In the case of cholera, infected ships shall undergo the following measures—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;
- (c) the crew and passengers may be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship:
Provided that persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous six months, exceeding the last six days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance, but not to observation;
- (d) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuffs, which, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority of the port, have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected;
- (e) the parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or that the Sanitary Authority regards as infected, shall be disinfected;
- (f) unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading, and the staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance which may not exceed five days from the time when they ceased unloading;
- (g) when drinking water stored on board is suspected, it shall be emptied out after disinfection and replaced, after disinfection of the tanks, by supply of wholesome drinking water;
- (h) the Sanitary Authority may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port;

- (i) the emptying or discharge of human dejecta, as well as the waste waters of the ship, into the waters of the port may be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.

[Regulations 2 of 1933.]

(7) In the case of cholera, suspected ships shall undergo the measures prescribed in subparagraphs (a), (d), (e), (g), (h) and (i) of paragraph (6) of this regulation.

(8) The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship, and the crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the Sanitary Authority.

(9) If the ship has been declared infected or suspected on account only of a case on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and two bacteriological examinations, made with an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between them, have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspicious vibrios, the ship shall be considered healthy.

(10) In the case of cholera, healthy ships shall be given free pratique immediately.

(11) The Sanitary Authority of the port of arrival may prescribe as regards the ships the measures specified in subparagraphs (a), (g), (h) and (i) of paragraph (6) of this regulation.

(12) The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship, and the crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the Sanitary Authority.

Yellow Fever

15. Measures in regard to yellow fever

(1) A ship shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board, or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected if, having had no case of yellow fever, it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may transport adult *stegomyia* (*aedes aegypti*) emanating from the port.

(3) A ship shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if on arriving after a voyage of more than six days it has had no case of yellow fever on board and either there is no reason to believe that it

transports adult stegomyia or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Authority of the port of arrival that—

- (a) the ship, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least two hundred and twenty metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontoons) as to make the access of stegomyia improbable; or
- (b) the ship at the time of departure, was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

(4) Ships infected with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than five days shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes;
- (c) the other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the time of disembarkation;
- (d) the ship shall be moored at least two hundred and fifty metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from the harbour boats (pontoons) as will render the access of stegomyia improbable;
- (e) the destruction of mosquitoes in all places of growth shall be carried out on board, as far as possible before discharge of cargo. If the discharge is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

(5) Ships suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in subparagraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph (4) of this Regulation, provided that if the voyage has lasted more than six days and if the ship fulfils the conditions specified in subparagraph (a) or subparagraph (b) of paragraph (3) of this regulation relating to healthy ships, the ship shall be subjected only to the measures prescribed by subparagraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph (4) of this regulation and to fumigation.

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

(7) Healthy ships shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection.

*Typhus***16. Measures in regard to typhus**

(1) Ships which, during the voyage have had, or at the time of their arrival, have, a case of typhus on board, may be subjected to the following measures—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and deloused;
- (c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused, and may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any event should never exceed twelve days, reckoned from the date of delousing;
- (d) bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Sanitary Authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected;
- (e) the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with typhus and which the Sanitary Authority regards as infected shall be disinfected.

[Regulations 2 of 1933.]

(2) The ship shall immediately be given free pratique.

(3) The Sanitary Authority may take, after disembarkation, the measures which he or she considers appropriate to ensure the surveillance of persons who arrive on a ship which has had no case of typhus on board, but who have left a local area where typhus is epidemic within the previous twelve days.

*Smallpox***17. Measures in regard to smallpox**

(1) Ships which have had, or have a case of smallpox on board either during the voyage or at time of arrival may be subjected to the following measures—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;
- (c) other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox may be subjected to vaccination or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by surveillance, the period of surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding fourteen days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;

- (d) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Sanitary Authority considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected;
- (e) only the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with smallpox and which the Sanitary Authority regards as infected shall be disinfected.

(2) The ship shall immediately be given free pratique.

(3) The Sanitary Authority may take, after disembarkation, the measures which he or she considers appropriate to ensure the surveillance of persons who are not protected by vaccination, and who arrive on a ship which has had no case of smallpox on board, but who have left a local area where smallpox is epidemic within the previous fourteen days.

General

18. Pratique on completion of measures

Infected and suspected ships after having been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of regulations 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17, as the case may be, of these Regulations, shall be granted pratique.

19. Certificate of port authority

(1) The port authority applying sanitary measures shall, when required, furnish the captain, or any other interested person with a free certificate specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the ship treated, and the reasons why the measures have been applied.

(2) Similarly, he or she shall issue on demand to passengers who have arrived by an infected ship a free certificate setting out the date of their arrival, and the measures to which they and their baggage have been subjected.

20. Sanitary measures at previous port

(1) Ships, which have come from or called at a port where a dangerous infectious disease exists and have undergone adequate sanitary measures in one port shall not be subjected to those measures a second time on their arrival at another port, provided that no incident calling for fresh measures has occurred in the interval and no call has been made at another port where a dangerous infectious disease exists.

(2) A ship shall not be regarded as having called at a port for the purposes of this regulation if it has merely disembarked passengers and their baggage or mails or has embarked mails without having been otherwise in communication with the shore:

Provided that, in the case of plague, measures have been taken to prevent rats from gaining access to the ship and that, in the case of yellow fever, the ship has kept at least two hundred and fifty metres from the shore and from other vessels (including barges, lighters and all other floating craft).

21. Landing from sanitary anchorage

The master of a ship ordered to a sanitary anchorage, or other place shall, if required by the Sanitary Authority, furnish the necessary boats and appliances for the landing of the passengers and crew at the observation station.

22. Death on ship

In the event of a case of dangerous infectious disease ending fatally on board any ship after arrival or before arrival and the corpse being still on board, the master shall, at the discretion and according to the directions of the Sanitary Authority, either proceed to sea and bury the body properly weighted or deliver it to the Sanitary Authority or person authorised by him or her for interment.

Passengers and Merchandise

23. No disembarkation before pratique

A person on board any ship not having been granted pratique shall not leave the ship except with the permission of the Sanitary Authority.

24. Measures as to merchandise

(1) The following measures may be taken with regard to merchandise and baggage arriving by land or by sea for import or for transit—

- (a) in the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection;
- (b) merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infected rats may be unloaded only on condition that the precautions necessary to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction are taken as far as practicable;
- (c) in the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection, but notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation the importation of fresh fish, shell-fish and vegetables may be prohibited unless they have undergone a treatment calculated to destroy cholera vibrios;
- (d) in the case of typhus, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection;

- (e) in the case of smallpox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection.

[Regulations 2 of 1933.]

(2) All passengers and all owners or persons in charge of goods, or merchandise shall carry out all directions of the Sanitary Authority given in pursuance of this regulation.

(3) When merchandise or baggage has been subjected to the operations prescribed in paragraph (1) of this regulation, any interested party can require the Sanitary Authority to issue a free certificate showing the measures that have been taken.

25. Passengers in unwholesome condition

Where a ship has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is overcrowded with passengers, the Sanitary Authority may, if in his or her opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of any dangerous infectious disease, subject all or any of the persons on board to observation or to surveillance for such period as he or she may direct.

26. Detention for observation

Persons directed to be detained under observation shall if ordered to disembark, remain at the sanitary station ordered by the Sanitary Authority.

27. Boarding infected ship without permit

A person who, without the permission of the Sanitary Authority, boards any infected or suspected ship or any ship which has come from or touched at any infected local area where a dangerous infectious disease exists or enters or lands at any observation station may be detained under observation or subjected to surveillance for such period as the Sanitary Authority may deem necessary.

28. Flag, etc., to be hoisted at sanitary station

Whenever any persons are detained at any sanitary station, the quarantine flag shall be kept hoisted by day at a conspicuous place on the station, and by night the lights required in the case of ships by regulation 10 of these Regulations shall be displayed.

29. Entry to observation station forbidden

A person, except the Sanitary Authority or persons authorised by him or her, shall not enter an observation station when the prescribed flag or lights are displayed.

30. Permit required to leave observation station

A person who has been detained at an observation station shall not leave the station until he or she has been granted permission to do so by the Sanitary Authority.

31. Charges for detention

(1) Where in pursuance of these Regulations, a person is detained under observation, charges for maintenance may be made at the rate specified in Column III of the Table set out below and all the expenses shall be borne and paid by, and may be recovered by the Government from, the person specified in the Column II of the Table.

(2) Any proceedings for the recovery of any charges may be taken by the Sanitary Authority, and in any proceedings, an account, signed by the Sanitary Authority, showing the amount due shall be admitted without proof and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the amount due.

(3) In the case of children, the rates shall be as follows according to class—

Between eight and twelve years of age	half-rate
Between three and eight years of age	quarter-rate
Under three years of age	free

(4) The Table referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation is as follows—

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>	<i>Column III</i>
Description	Expenses borne by	Rate <i>per diem</i> not exceeding
Passengers, 1st Class	The passenger	<i>D.b</i> 3.75
do. 2nd Class European	do	2.50
do. 2nd Class Non-European	The owner, master or agent of the ship	1.75
do. 3rd Class European	do.	1.25
do. 3rd Class Non-European	do.	1.00
do. Deck	do.	0.65
Officers of ships	do.	3.75
Crew, European	do.	2.50
do. Non-European	do.	0.65

*Rates of Charges for Maintenance of Persons under Observation***32. Conditions on which person may leave observation station**

(1) Where under these Regulations, a person is permitted to proceed to his or her place of destination subject to surveillance, the Sanitary Authority, before granting the permission, must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will duly comply with the conditions of surveillance, and permission, if granted, shall be on the following conditions—

- (a) the person must satisfy the Sanitary Authority as to his or her name, intended place of destination, and his or her place of residence there;
- (b) he or her must agree to present himself or herself, and shall present himself or herself for medical supervision during the prescribed period, and he or she may be required by the Sanitary Authority to deposit a sum not exceeding twenty dalasis which may be forfeited if he or she fails so to present himself or herself;
- (c) the place must be, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, conveniently situated for the medical supervision.

(2) If the Sanitary Authority is not satisfied as required in paragraph (1) of this regulation, or if the person fails to comply with the conditions specified in subparagraph (a) or subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Sanitary Authority shall detain him or her under observation, or direct him or her to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period, and in the latter case, the condition specified in subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation may, at the discretion of the Sanitary Authority, be applied to such person.

33. Report to be made to The Gambia Ports Authority

The Sanitary Authority shall report without delay to The Gambia Ports Authority all cases in which it is found necessary to detain under observation the passengers of a ship arriving at a port and he or she shall also inform the Collector of Customs at the port.

*Measures for Preventing Transmission of Dangerous Infectious Disease***34. Measures for preventing transmission of disease**

(1) When any dangerous infectious disease exists or is suspected to exist in any local area in The Gambia and the Sanitary Authority considers the measures herein set out to be necessary for the purpose indicated, the Sanitary Authority shall take the following measures for the purpose of preventing the transmission

of dangerous infectious disease from that local area to any other place whether within or without The Gambia—

- (a) he or she shall examine all persons taking passage on a ship leaving that local area or port which serves that local area and shall prevent the embarkation of any person showing any symptom of dangerous infectious disease. He or she shall make such examination, as far as practicable, by day and on shore. He or she shall also prevent the embarkation of persons who have been in such contact with the sick as to render them liable to transmit infection of dangerous infectious disease;
- (b) he or she shall disinfect the clothing and baggage of all persons who intend to leave the local area by land or by sea and subject the persons to surveillance or observation for a period not exceeding six days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, twelve days in the case of typhus or fourteen days in the case of smallpox prior to embarkation, if he or she considers them liable to transmit infection of dangerous infectious disease;
- (c) he or she shall disinfect all goods and merchandise which are likely to convey infection of dangerous infectious disease and prohibit the exportation of such as have not been disinfected.

(2) The Sanitary Authority may also take the following measures for the same purpose—

- (d) he or she may, subject to the concurrence of The Gambia Ports Authority, order any vessel to be brought by the master thereof to any place for the purpose of fumigation or disinfection;
- (e) he or she may establish stations for the examination of goods and merchandise intended for shipment and prohibit the shipment of goods and merchandise except from the stations;
- (f) he or she may prohibit the shipment of goods and merchandise from any station except between such hours as he or she may prescribe;
- (g) he or she may prohibit the master of any vessel or of any specified kind of vessel from embarking passengers or shipping goods or merchandise except under supervision, and may prohibit the master of any vessel or any specified kind of vessel in which passengers are carried or in which goods or merchandise have been shipped from departing from the local area without first having obtained a permit which may be issued subject to such conditions as he or she may think fit to impose;
- (h) he or she may, either himself or herself or by any of his or her officers, or by any police officer acting at his or her request, order the

master of any vessel which should have a permit to stop and may require production of the permit and may board the vessel and examine it and its contents to ascertain whether the conditions of the permit are complied with, and if the master has no permit or there is reason to believe the conditions of the permit are not complied with he or she may, subject to the concurrence of The Gambia Ports Authority order the master to take the vessel to any place he or she may direct;

- (i) he or she may prohibit the storage or keeping of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats in any store or premises which in his or her opinion, cannot effectually be rendered rat-proof;
- (j) he or she may prohibit any ship from mooring alongside any wharf, if he or she considers this course necessary;
- (k) where he or she considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of cholera, he or she may take effective measures to ensure that the water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome and that water taken on board as ballast has been, if necessary, disinfected;
- (l) where he or she considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of yellow fever, he or she may, subject to the approval of The Gambia Ports Authority, require any ship to anchor at the sanitary anchorage between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

35. Unloading of merchandise

Merchandise likely to harbour rats or fleas which is brought by inland water navigation to any place in The Gambia from any other place which is an infected local area for plague or at which plague exists shall be unloaded with such precautions as the Sanitary Authority may deem necessary to prevent the escape of rats or fleas and to ensure their destruction, and the Sanitary Authority may establish stations for the examination and disinfection of the merchandise and prohibit the landing of the merchandise except at such stations.

General

36. Lights

All lights, required by these Regulations to be displayed, shall be of such power and shall be exhibited in such manner as to be visible for one kilometre all round.

37. Police

The Inspector-General of Police shall, on the requisition of the Sanitary Authority, supply so far as he or she is able the necessary guards required to enforce the provisions of any of these Regulations.

38. Letters, etc.

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents and similar matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measure. Parcels conveyed by post shall be subject to restriction only if their contents include articles to which the measures set out in regulation 24 of these Regulations are applicable.

39. Refusal to submit to sanitary measures

(1) A ship refusing to submit to measures prescribed by the Sanitary Authority by virtue of the provisions of these Regulations, shall be at liberty to put out to sea.

(2) The ship may, however, be permitted to land goods if the ship is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures laid down in regulation 24 of these Regulations.

(3) The ship may also be authorised to disembark passengers at their request, on condition that the passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Sanitary Authority.

(4) The ship, if it is isolated, may also take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

40. Observation in lieu of surveillance

In all cases where these Regulations provide for surveillance, the Sanitary Authority may substitute observation as an exceptional measure in the case of persons who do not offer adequate guarantees.

41. Duty of persons under observation or surveillance

Persons under observation or surveillance shall give facilities for all clinical or bacteriological investigations which are considered necessary by the Sanitary Authority.

PART B*Special Provisions Relating to the City of Banjul***42. Notice of application of provisions to be published in *Gazette***

Whenever the Minister deems it expedient for the prevention of the introduction or spread of a dangerous infectious disease in the City of Banjul, he or she may declare, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, that all or any of the provisions contained in regulations 44 to 54 (both inclusive) of these Regulations shall come into force on a day named in the Notice, and thereafter the provisions shall be and remain in force from that day until the Minister, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, declares the same to be no longer in force.

[L.N 19 of 1964.]

43. Ocean-going ships not affected

Nothing in this Part of these Regulations shall affect steamships or ocean-going craft of any description whose last port of call was outside the limits of The Gambia.

44. Landing places to be appointed

During the period specified by the Minister in accordance with regulation 42 of these Regulations, no canoe, cutter or other vessel to which this Part of these Regulations applies shall, except by written permission of the Sanitary Authority, land or embark any passenger, member of the crew or cargo, at any place in the City of Banjul except such place (hereinafter called the “landing station”) as the Minister appoints, by Notice published in the *Gazette*.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

45. Denton Bridge a landing station

Where a person, during the period specified by the Minister in accordance with regulation 42 of these Regulations lands or attempts to land in the City of Banjul by way of Denton Bridge, regulations 46 to 53 (both inclusive) of these Regulations shall apply to the person as though Denton Bridge were a landing station within the meaning of regulation 44 of these Regulations.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

46. Power to forbid landing

The Sanitary Authority shall have charge of the landing station and shall have authority, either by himself or herself or by his or her duly authorised officers, to forbid and to prevent the landing at the station or the departure to the City of Banjul, outside the limits of the said station, of any persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any dangerous infectious disease or any persons known or suspected to have been in contact with such persons.

47. Conditions on which person may land

If a person is allowed to land at the landing station and is not forbidden to depart therefrom to the City of Banjul in accordance with regulation 46 of these Regulations, it is lawful for the Sanitary Authority, in his or her discretion, to—

- (a) allow the person to enter the City of Banjul unconditionally;
- (b) allow the person to enter the City of Banjul for a period not exceeding twelve hours; or
- (c) detain the person at the station, or at such other place as the Minister shall appoint, until the person can be examined.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

48. Submission to examination

A person detained for examination by the Sanitary Authority in accordance with regulation 47 of these Regulations shall submit himself or herself for examination, and it is lawful for the Sanitary Authority, in his or her discretion, to—

- (a) allow the person to enter the City of Banjul either unconditionally, or for a period not exceeding twelve hours;
- (b) allow the person to enter on to the City of Banjul on condition that the person shall present himself or herself daily for examination, at such place and time as the Sanitary Authority shall appoint, during a period not exceeding twelve days after the person's arrival at the City of Banjul;
- (c) order the person to be removed to a Government hospital, sanitary station or other place appointed by the Minister and to be detained there during such time as the Sanitary Authority may deem necessary; or
- (d) forbid the entry of the person into the City of Banjul and to order him or her to leave the City of Banjul again by the first opportunity.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

49. Detention of person forbidden to land

Any person arriving at the landing station whose entry into the City of Banjul has been forbidden by the Sanitary Authority in accordance with this Part of these Regulations, shall either immediately leave the City of Banjul, or may be detained at the landing station or at such other place as the Minister may appoint until he or she is able to leave the City of Banjul, and shall leave at the first opportunity. No person so detained as aforesaid shall leave the limits of the place where he or she is detained or have contact or any dealings whatsoever with any person outside those limits.

[LN 19 of 1964.]

50. Neglect to leave the City after order

A person lawfully ordered in accordance with the provisions of this Part of these Regulations to leave the City of Banjul either by the first opportunity after his or her arrival, or by the first opportunity after a period of twelve hours immediately following his or her arrival, who fails or neglects to leave the City of Banjul by the first opportunity after the time when he or she should have left, commits an offence.

51. Return after order to leave

A person who, in accordance with the provisions of this Part of these Regulations, has been allowed to enter the City of Banjul for a period of twelve hours, and has been ordered to leave the City of Banjul at the termination of that period,

shall return to the landing station on the termination of the period and shall be detained there, or at such other places as the Minister shall appoint, until he or she is able to leave the City of Banjul.

[L.N 19 of 1964.]

52. Maintenance of person detained

A person detained at the landing station or other place in accordance with this Part of these Regulations may, if unable to provide his or her own maintenance, be maintained during the period of his or her detention in The Gambia, and the cost of the maintenance may be paid out of the public revenue, and also the cost of the return passage of any person ordered to leave the City of Banjul in accordance with this Part of these Regulations when the same cannot reasonably be defrayed by the person himself or herself.

53. Disinfection of cargo

(1) The Sanitary Authority has power to order the disinfection or, if necessary, the destruction of any cargo or other property arriving at the landing station which he or she has reasonable grounds for deeming infected or likely to be infected.

(2) Reasonable compensation shall in every such case be paid out of the public revenue to the owner of the cargo or other property for any damage he or she may suffer in consequence of measures taken under this regulation.

54. Owner of canoe allowing suspect to land

The owner or person in charge of any canoe, cutter or other vessel to which this Part of these Regulations applies who knowingly carries to the landing station a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, or a person known or suspected to have been in contact with the person, commits an offence.

QUARANTINE (AERIAL NAVIGATION) REGULATIONS

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QUARANTINE (AERIAL NAVIGATION) REGULATIONS

[Regulations 4 of 1949, Regulations 5 of 1951, L.N 19 of 1964.]

[Made under section 5.]

PART I

*Preliminary***1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Aerial Navigation) Regulations.

2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**aerodrome**” means any area set apart for the landing of aircraft, whether on land or water;

“**aircraft**” includes any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air and is intended for aerial navigation;

“**aircraft operating exclusively within The Gambia**” means any aircraft other than those—

- (a) of which the place of original departure or place of final landing is situated outside The Gambia;
- (b) which, although the place of departure and place of final landing are situated within The Gambia, make an intermediate landing outside The Gambia or fly outside The Gambia without landing;

“**authorised aerodrome**” means a customs or other aerodrome on which aircraft may make their first landing on entering The Gambia, or from which they may depart on leaving The Gambia;

“**crew**” includes any person having duties on board in connection with the flying or safety of flight of the aircraft or employed on board in any way in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or cargo;

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

“endemic yellow fever area” means a region in which yellow fever exists in a form recognisable clinically, biologically, or pathologically;

“excepted area” means any area declared by the Minister to be such by Notice published in the *Gazette*;

[Regulations 5 of 1951, L.N 19 of 1964.]

“Health Officer” has the same meaning as it has in the Public Health Act;

[Cap. 40:02.]

“incubation period” for the purposes of these Regulations means—

- (a) for Cholera, five days;
- (b) for Yellow Fever, six days;
- (c) for Plague, six days;
- (d) for Typhus, twelve days;
- (e) for Smallpox, fourteen days;

“infected area” means a local area infected with any of the following diseases in the manner stated—

- (a) cholera, when forming a “foyer”, that is to say, when the occurrence of new cases beyond the immediate surroundings of the first case proves that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it began;
- (b) plague and yellow fever when the first case recognised as non-imported has occurred;
- (c) typhus and smallpox, when they occur in epidemic form;

“local area” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Quarantine Act and includes—

- (a) a sanitary aerodrome where—
 - (i) the entry and exit of all persons are under the supervision and control of the health authority,
 - (ii) access to the aerodrome except from the air is prohibited to persons suspected of being infected with any specified disease, and measures are applied to the satisfaction of the health authority to prevent persons who are resident in or pass through the aerodrome from being exposed to the risk of infection from the specified disease, either by contact with persons from outside or by any other means;

- (b) an authorised aerodrome which is not a sanitary aerodrome, provided that it is situated, topographically, so as to be beyond all risk of infection from a specified disease from outside;

“local authority” means any person authorised, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, to carry out the duties assigned to a local authority in these Regulations;

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

“passenger” means a person, other than a member of the crew, carried in the aircraft;

“sanitary aerodrome” means an authorised aerodrome which has at all times available—

- (a) an organised medical service, with one medical officer at least and one or more health officers, although this staff will not necessarily be in permanent attendance at the aerodrome;
- (b) a place for medical inspection;
- (c) equipment for taking and dispatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory, if the examination cannot be made on the spot;
- (d) facilities, in the case of necessity, for the isolation, transport, and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick, and for carrying out any other prophylactic measure in suitable premises, either within the aerodrome, or in proximity to it;
- (e) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection and disinfestation as well as any other measures laid down in these Regulations;
- (f) a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water and a proper and safe system for the disposal of refuse and filth and for the removal of waste water,

and which is, moreover, as far as possible, protected from rats;

“Sanitary Authority” means the Director of Health Services and includes the Medical Officer of Health, the Health Superintendent of the area in which the aerodrome is situated and any person duly authorised to act for or to assist the Sanitary Authority;

“specified disease” denotes plague, cholera, yellow fever, exanthematous typhus and smallpox;

“stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*)” is deemed to include *Aedes aegypti* and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever;

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

“typhus”, “typhus fever” or “exanthematous typhus” are deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus;

“valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever” means a certificate in Form A or Form B set out in the Seventh Schedule to these Regulations and includes a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate issued prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations; and

[Forms A and B, Seventh Schedule.]

“valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox” means a certificate in Form C set out in the Seventh Schedule to these Regulations.

[Form C, Seventh Schedule.]

3. Application to all aircraft

These Regulations apply to all aircraft flying within the limits of The Gambia, including those operating exclusively within The Gambia.

4. Exemption in certain cases

The Director of Health Services may dispense with all or any of the provisions of these Regulations so far as any journey of an aircraft operating exclusively within The Gambia or an excepted area is concerned:

Provided that the passengers, crew and the aircraft itself shall be subject to such conditions as the Director of Health Services may impose.

[Regulations 5 of 1951.]

5. Passengers' Declaration of Origin and Health

All passengers travelling by aircraft on an international flight shall, on or just before arrival at the point of final disembarkation, or, if required, at any aerodrome where the journey is broken, complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health in the Form prescribed in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations.

[Sixth Schedule.]

6. Aircraft Declaration of Health

The commander of an aircraft on an international flight shall, on or just before the arrival of the aircraft at the first authorised aerodrome in the country of entry, complete an Aircraft Declaration of Health in the Form prescribed in the Fifth

Schedule to these Regulations to be handed to the aerodrome authority on arrival, and may be required to produce certificates concerning sanitary measures which the declaration states were undergone by the aircraft before departure or at stopping places.

[Fifth Schedule.]

7. Bills of Health

Aircraft shall not be required to carry Bills of Health.

8. Notification of specified disease to all aerodromes in The Gambia

For the purposes of regulation 6 of these Regulations, the Director of Medical Services shall, when any specified disease makes its appearance in any part of The Gambia, transmit all necessary details to the sanitary authorities of all aerodromes within The Gambia.

9. Mails not subject to sanitary measures

Notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations, letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents, postal packages and anything sent by post shall not be subject to any sanitary measures, except in the case of parcels off-loaded in The Gambia, which contain fresh fish, shell fish, fruit or vegetables coming from a local area infected, or suspected of being infected, with cholera.

10. Aircraft arriving and departing

(1) All aircraft, other than those operating exclusively within The Gambia, must, on arrival in The Gambia from territories other than those specified in the first column of the Third Schedule to these Regulations, make their first landing at one of the sanitary aerodromes set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations and similarly, on leaving The Gambia, all aircraft bound for territories not so specified must take off on final departure from a sanitary aerodrome.

[Second Schedule, Third Schedule.]

(2) Aircraft arriving from or proceeding to territories set out in the first column of the Third Schedule to these Regulations may land at or make their final departure from any aerodrome shown in the second column of that Schedule opposite the name of that territory.

[Third Schedule.]

(3) The Minister, may by Notice published in the *Gazette*, add the name of any territory and aerodrome to the Third Schedule to these Regulations and similarly may remove the name of any territory and aerodrome from that Schedule.

[LN 19 of 1964, Third Schedule.]

11. Charges for sanitary measures supplied

(1) The charges to be paid on account of any sanitary measures applied to an aircraft on the arrival or departure thereof, or to the crew or the passengers thereof shall be in accordance with those specified in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations and shall be payable and recoverable from the persons named therein.

[Fourth Schedule.]

(2) All charges paid under this regulation shall form part of the public revenue of The Gambia.

(3) The Director of Health Services may, with the approval of the Minister, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, add any charge to or delete any charge from the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations and may specify the person by whom any charge which shall be added shall be payable.

[Fourth Schedule.]

(4) In any proceedings for the recovery of any money payable under this regulation, an account signed by the Sanitary Authority showing the amount due shall be admitted without proof and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the amount due.

12. Authorised and sanitary aerodromes

(1) The aerodromes set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations shall be authorised aerodromes, and those aerodromes set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations shall be sanitary aerodromes.

(2) The Minister may, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, add the name of any aerodrome to the First or Second Schedule to these Regulations and similarly may remove the name of any aerodrome from the Schedules.

[LN 19 of 1964, First and Second Schedules.]

PART II*General Sanitary Provisions***13. Inspection of passengers and crew by Sanitary Authority**

In the case of sanitary and authorised aerodromes, the Sanitary Authority of the aerodrome may, either before or after the landing of the aircraft, proceed to inspect the sanitary condition of passengers and crew and the inspection shall be so arranged as to obviate delay or interference with the continuance of the voyage and no fees shall be chargeable therefor.

14. Inoculation requirements for all passengers arriving by air

(1) A person arriving by air shall not be permitted to enter The Gambia unless he or she—

- (a) agrees to submit to inoculation against yellow fever within the period of seven days from the date of his or her arrival;
- (b) produces to the Sanitary Authority on arrival or within the period of seven days from the date of his or her arrival a valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever; or
- (c) produces to the Sanitary Authority on arrival or within the period of seven days from the date of his or her arrival a certificate showing that within the previous three months he or she has undergone a mouse protection test and that a pathologist recognised by the Director of Health Services has pronounced him or her to be immune from yellow fever.

(2) A person entering The Gambia after arriving by air who refuses or fails to submit to inoculation against yellow fever or who refuses or fails to produce either of the certificates mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (1) of this regulation within the time prescribed shall for all purposes be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of the Immigration Act and the provisions of that Act relating to prohibited immigrants shall thereupon apply to him or her.

[Cap. 16:02.]

(3) A person who knowingly makes an untrue statement to the Sanitary Authority or who produces to the Sanitary Authority any certificate or evidence which is to his or her knowledge untrue in a material particular for the purpose of obtaining or facilitating his or her entry into The Gambia commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to the penalty provided in section 6 of the Act.

(4) The Minister may exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of the provisions of this regulation either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he or she may think fit to impose.

[I.N 19 of 1964.]

(5) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any person arriving in The Gambia by air who is in transit to the United Kingdom from another territory and who disembarks in The Gambia for the purposes of re-embarkation and re-embarks within seven days of his or her arrival.

15. Sanitary Authority may prohibit embarkation

(1) The Sanitary Authority of an aerodrome may prohibit the embarkation of a person with symptoms of infectious disease, except in the case of transport of sick persons by aircraft specially allocated for that purpose.

(2) The embarkation of persons who do not present adequate sanitary guarantees may be prohibited, until delousing, disinfection of clothing, or any other sanitary measures that are, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, necessary to prevent the carriage of the disease by aircraft, have been carried out.

(3) In the absence of the Sanitary Authority of the aerodrome, the local authority of the district in which the aerodrome is situated may defer the departure of the person pending the arrival of the Sanitary Authority.

(4) A person intending to travel to any place outside The Gambia and in a country, where immigrants are required to be in possession of a valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever and a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox, may be prohibited by the Sanitary Authority from embarking if he or she is not in possession of the certificates or either of them.

(5) A person who has within six days left an infected area shall not be allowed to embark unless he or she is in possession of a valid certificate of immunity against yellow fever in the Form B set out in the Seventh Schedule to these Regulations.

[Form B. Seventh Schedule.]

16. Discharge of infectious matter prohibited

Aircraft in flight are forbidden to throw or let fall matter capable of producing an outbreak of any infectious disease.

17. Disembarkation of sick persons

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

18. Measures to be applied on landing of cases of infectious disease

(1) If there is on board an aircraft a case of any infectious disease, other than a specified disease, duly so verified by the Sanitary Authority of an aerodrome, the usual measures specified under the Public Health Act in regard to the disease shall be applied.

(2) The sick person may be landed and, if the Sanitary Authority considers it desirable, isolated in a suitable place.

(3) The other passengers and the crew have the right to continue the voyage after medical inspection, and, if necessary, the carrying out of the appropriate sanitary measures, including cleansing, such measures being so arranged that the aircraft may be detained as short a time as possible.

[Cap. 40:02.]

19. Surveillance replaced by observation in certain cases

(1) In cases where surveillance is prescribed by these Regulations, it may not be replaced by observation except—

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

(2) Persons who on arrival at an aerodrome are, in respect of a specified disease other than yellow fever, liable to surveillance up to the expiration of the incubation period of the disease, may nevertheless continue the voyage on condition that the fact is notified to the authorities of all subsequent landing places, by some method sufficient to secure that they can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodrome on the route.

(3) Persons liable to observation on account of a specified disease other than yellow fever may be authorised to continue their voyage provided that the prior approval of the sanitary authorities of the next stopping place is obtained.

(4) Persons under observation or surveillance must submit themselves to such examination as the Sanitary Authority of the aerodrome considers necessary.

PART III***Special Sanitary Measures Applicable in the Case of Specified Diseases other than Yellow Fever*****20. Measures on departure from area infected with specified disease other than yellow fever**

The measures to be applied on departure of an aircraft from a local area infected with a specified disease other than yellow fever are—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) exclusion of any person showing symptoms of any of the diseases in question, as well as of persons in such close relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of the diseases;
- (c) inspection of personal effects, which shall only be accepted if in a reasonable state of cleanliness, and the personal effects of passengers and crew may be disinfested or disinfected at the discretion of the Sanitary Authority; and
- (d) disinfestation of passengers and crew and their effects, and disinfection and disinfestation of the aircraft, at the discretion of the Sanitary Authority.

21. Measures on arrival from area infected with specified disease other than yellow fever

The measures which shall be applied on the arrival of aircraft from a local area infected with a specified disease other than yellow fever, or suspected of being infected with such disease, are—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) disembarkation and observation of any person presenting symptoms of, or suspected of being infected with, any of the diseases;
- (c) surveillance of any passengers and crew who have been exposed to the risk of infection with any of these diseases and who are within the incubation period specified in regulation 2 of these Regulations;
- (d) prohibition of passengers and crew to leave the limits of the aerodrome, except with the consent of the Sanitary Authority;
- (e) in the case of plague and disinfestation, if in exceptional cases these operations are considered necessary and have not been carried out at the aerodrome of departure, the measures may also be carried out in the case of merchandise if the Sanitary Authority considers that it may harbour rats or fleas; and
- (f) in the case of cholera, prohibition of the unloading from the aircraft of any fresh fish, shell fish, fruit or vegetables.

22. Additional measures on arrival of aircraft carrying person infected with specified disease other than yellow fever

When on board an aircraft coming from a local area infected with a specified disease other than yellow fever there is a person infected or suspected of being infected with the disease, the following additional measures will be applicable—

- (a) disinfection or disinfestation, or both measures, of the persons and personal effects of the passengers and crew and of all other objects in respect of which the Sanitary Authority of the aerodrome may consider such measures necessary;
- (b) disinfection or disinfestation, or both measures, of the aircraft;
- (c) in the case of smallpox, in addition to the preceding measures, vaccination or observation or surveillance, or vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, for a period not exceeding fourteen days, of any person who, having been exposed to infection with smallpox during the preceding fourteen days, is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority that he or she—
 - (i) has sustained a previous attack of smallpox, or

- (ii) is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination which means evidence of successful vaccination not more than three years or less than fourteen days previously or evidence of an immune reaction;
- (d) in the case of cholera, disinfection of drinking water if it is suspected of being infected or, if this is impracticable, its replacement with wholesome water after thorough disinfection of all containers, and prohibition of the unloading from all aircraft of any fresh fish, shell fish, fruit or vegetables; and
- (e) in the case of typhus, detention of any person presenting symptoms of, or suspected of being infected with, that disease and of any person suspected of being the carrier of lice or suspected of having been exposed to infection, and surveillance of those persons for a period not exceeding twelve days from the date of delousing.

23. Commander to furnish information

The commander of an aircraft is required, on landing, to place himself or herself at the disposal of the Sanitary Authority, to answer all requests for information affecting public health and to produce the aircraft's papers for examination.

24. Procedure in case of forced landing

(1) Should an aircraft, on entering The Gambia, land elsewhere than at a sanitary aerodrome, the commander of the aircraft shall notify the nearest local authority who shall take such measures as are appropriate to the circumstances, being guided by the principles on which these Regulations are based, and shall, if possible, direct the aircraft to a sanitary aerodrome.

(2) Cargo shall not be unloaded from and a passenger or member of the crew of the aircraft shall not leave the vicinity without the permission of the Sanitary Authority of the area in which the aircraft has landed.

PART IV

Special Sanitary Measures Applicable in the Case of Yellow Fever

25. Prohibition from landing at or departing from area infected with yellow fever

(1) An aircraft shall not land in or make its departure from any local area in The Gambia where yellow fever, clinically or biologically recognisable, exists:

Provided that in the case of a sanitary aerodrome, the local area formed by the aerodrome will only be regarded as infected if a proved case of yellow fever appears among the persons residing there.

(2) If a sanitary aerodrome becomes an infected area, aerial navigation from the aerodrome may be resumed only when all measures have been taken to free it from infection and when all risk of the spread of yellow fever has ceased.

26. Prohibition of aircraft unless coming from sanitary aerodrome

An aircraft coming from a territory where yellow fever exists in a form clinically or biologically recognisable shall not enter The Gambia unless its final departure was made at a sanitary aerodrome, except aircraft coming from a territory specified in the Third Schedule to these Regulations.

[Third Schedule.]

27. Measures on departure of aircraft

(1) An aircraft leaving The Gambia shall not, unless proceeding to a territory specified in the Third Schedule to these Regulations, make its final departure except from a sanitary aerodrome, where the following measures shall be taken on departure, or at any event as late as possible before departure, of the aircraft—

- (a) inspection of the aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes;
- (b) disinsectisation of the aircraft and cargo; and
- (c) all passengers and crew shall be medically examined.

[Third Schedule.]

(2) Persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever shall not be allowed to embark.

28. Aircraft making forced landing

An aircraft which, having left a sanitary aerodrome on final departure from The Gambia, is forced to make an emergency landing within The Gambia, should return to a sanitary aerodrome before finally proceeding to any territory outside The Gambia other than those specified in the first column of the Third Schedule to these Regulations.

[Third Schedule.]

29. Aircraft arriving from territory infected with yellow fever

Aircraft arriving in The Gambia from a territory where yellow fever exists or which is an endemic yellow fever area shall be subject to the following measures—

- (1) the aircraft and cargo shall be disinfected; and

- (2) all passengers and crew shall be medically examined, and—
- (a) any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever shall be disembarked and required to remain under observation under conditions approved by the Sanitary Authority for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the last day on which that person was exposed to infection;
 - (b) persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall be allowed to proceed without any quarantine restrictions with regard to yellow fever; and
 - (c) persons not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate may be isolated in properly screened quarters until the certificate becomes valid or until six days have elapsed, whichever is less.

PART V

General Provisions

30. Sanitary Authority to have regard to previous measures taken

In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the Sanitary Authority of every aerodrome shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft in any other sanitary aerodrome in The Gambia or elsewhere.

31. Aircraft in certain cases not to be subjected to measures a second time

Aircraft coming from an infected local area, either in The Gambia or elsewhere, which have already been subjected to satisfactory sanitary measures, shall not be subjected to such measures a second time on arrival at another aerodrome, provided no subsequent incident has occurred which calls for their re-application and that the aircraft has not called at an infected aerodrome except to take in fuel.

32. Sanitary Authority to furnish certificate on request

(1) The aerodrome authority applying sanitary measures shall, whenever requested, furnish free of charge to the commander of the aircraft or any other interested person a certificate specifying the nature of the measures applied, the methods employed, the parts of the aircraft treated and the reasons why the measures have been applied.

(2) The authority shall also issue, on demand and without charge, to passengers arriving by an aircraft in which a case of specified disease has occurred, a certificate showing the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

33. No detention for sanitary reasons except under these Regulations

Except as expressly provided in these Regulations, aircraft shall not be detained for sanitary reasons.

34. Limitation of period of detention

If an aircraft has been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, its detention shall be limited to the period strictly necessary for it to undergo the prophylactic measures applicable to the aircraft in the case of each disease referred to in these Regulations.

35. Commander not submitting to measures prescribed

(1) Subject to the provisions of Part IV of these Regulations, an aircraft in regard to which the commander does not wish to submit to the measures prescribed by the Sanitary Authority of an aerodrome by virtue of the provisions of these Regulations, is at liberty to continue its voyage but the aircraft shall not, however, land in another aerodrome in The Gambia except for the purpose of taking in supplies.

(2) The aircraft shall be permitted to land goods on condition that it is isolated and that the goods are subjected, if necessary, to the measures laid down in these Regulations.

(3) The aircraft shall be permitted to disembark passengers at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Sanitary Authority.

(4) The aircraft may also take in fuel, replacements, food and water while remaining in isolation.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulation 12.]

Authorised Aerodromes

Banjul International Airport (Yundum)

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Regulations 10 and 12.]

Sanitary Aerodromes

Banjul International Airport (Yundum)

THIRD SCHEDULE

Territories to which Sanitary Aerodromes not Applicable

[Regulations 10, 26, 27 and 28.]

Territories with whom agreements have been concluded under Article 58 of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation signed at The Hague, 12th April, 1933.	Aerodromes in The Gambia at which aircraft from the Territories specified in the first column may land.
	Banjul International Airport (Yundum).

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Regulations 11.]

*Scale of Sanitary Charges and by whom Payable***1. Rates of charges for maintenance of persons under observation:**

<i>Description</i>	<i>Expenses borne by</i>	<i>Rate per diem not exceeding</i>
Passenger	The passenger	<i>D.b</i> 15.00
Member of crew	The commander of the aircraft or the local representative of the owner	10.00

2. Arrival and departure of aircraft at abnormal hours:

(1) When the services of the Sanitary Authority are required at an aerodrome at times other than between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturdays or at any time on Sundays or on public holidays, the following fees shall be paid by the owner of the aircraft in respect of the attendance of the following officers:

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Rate per hour</i>
Airport Medical Officer	<i>D.b</i> 10.50
Health Superintendent	5.00
Health Inspector	2.50

(2) The initial charge shall be for one hour reckoned from the time of actual attendance at the airport. For periods exceeding one hour the fee shall be one-half of the above rates for each additional half-hour or part thereof:

Provided that where not more than one hour elapses between the arrival and departure of an aircraft only one fee shall be payable in respect of any attendance.

(3) All fees shall be paid into the revenues of The Gambia.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Regulations 6.]

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1933 AND 1944

Aircraft Declaration of Health

(International Form)

(To be completed by the Commander of an aircraft and handed to the health officer of the aerodrome)

Airport of entry

(1) Aircraft Licence No. Nationality
or Registration Mark.

(2) Aerodrome and Date of Departure

(3) Aerodromes at which the aircraft alighted during the voyage and date of departure from each—

<i>Aerodrome</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Aerodrome</i>	<i>Date</i>

(4) Number of crew

(5) Number of passengers

(6) Number of passengers embarking

(7) Has any person left the aircraft during the voyage on account of illness?

(8) Has there been any case of illness (other than air sickness) during the voyage?

(9) Has the aircraft been disinfested?

<i>By Whom</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Date</i>

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*continued*

(10) Have any sanitary measures been carried out on the aircraft during the voyage?

(11) Have you on board any living animals, birds, insects, bacterial cultures, or viruses?

I declare that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

Commander

Dated this day of, 20.....

NOTE.—The reverse side of this form may be used by the health officer for the record of the disposition of aircraft and passengers.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Regulations 5.]

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION,
1933 AND 1944*Personal Declaration of Origin and Health*

(*International Form*)

(For passengers on aircraft)

Port of Arrival

1. Name in full

(Block letters, surname first)

2. Nationality

3. Passport number

4. Permanent (home) address

5. Precise address to which immediately proceeding

6. State where you spent the fourteen nights prior to arrival in this country—

Last night 8 nights ago

2 nights ago..... 9 nights ago

3 nights ago..... 10 nights ago

4 nights ago..... 11 nights ago

5 nights ago..... 12 nights ago

6 nights ago..... 13 nights ago

7 nights ago..... 14 nights ago

SIXTH SCHEDULE—continued

7. I am in possession of a certificate of inoculation or vaccination against—
Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus, Smallpox.

8. I declare that I have had no illness within the past fourteen days except as follows—
.....

I declare that the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

Dated this day of, 20.....

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Regulations 2.]

FORM A

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION,
1933 AND 1944

International Certificate of Inoculation Against Yellow Fever

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

(Age Sex) whose signature appears below has
this day been inoculated by me against yellow fever.

Origin and batch number of vaccine

Signature of Inoculating Officer

Official position

Place Date

Signature of person inoculated.

Home address.

Official Stamp of
Inoculating Officer

FOOTNOTE—

This certificate is not valid—

- (a) unless the vaccine and the method employed have been approved by UNRRA;
- (b) until ten days after the date of inoculation except in the case of persons reinoculated within four years;
- (c) for more than four years from the date of the last inoculation.

FORM B

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION,
1933 AND 1944*International Certificate of Immunity Against Yellow Fever*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
(Age Sex) whose signature appears below is immune to yellow fever as the result of an attack of the disease. This immunity has been demonstrated by the mouse protection test.

Date of bleeding

Place of bleeding

Name of laboratory performing test

Location of laboratory

Date of test

Result of test

Signature of Laboratory Director

Signature of person tested.

Home address.

Official stamp
of Laboratory

FOOTNOTE—

This certificate is not valid—

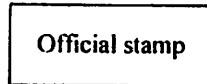
- (a) unless the laboratory performing the blood test and the method employed have been approved by UNRRA;
- (b) for more than ten years from the date of the blood test.

FORM C

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION,
1933 AND 1944*International Certificate of Vaccination Against Smallpox*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
(Age Sex) whose signature appears below has this day been
vaccinated by me against smallpox.

Origin and batch number of vaccine



Signature of Vaccinator

Official Position

Place *Date*

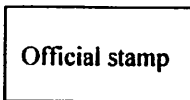
Signature of Person vaccinated

Home Address

IMPORTANT NOTE: In the case of primary vaccination the person should be warned to report to a medical practitioner between the 8th and 14th day, in order that the result of the vaccination may be recorded on this certificate. In the case of re-vaccination the person should report within 48 hours for first inspection in order that any immune reaction which has developed may be recorded.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the above vaccination was inspected by me on the date(s) and with the result(s) shown hereunder:

Date of Inspection	Result
.....
.....
.....



Signature of Doctor

Official Position

Place *Date*

Use one or other of the following terms in stating the result, viz.—

“Reaction of immunity”, “Accelerated reaction (vaccinoid)”,

“Typical primary vaccina”. A certificate of “No reaction” will not be accepted.

FOOTNOTE—

This certificate is not valid for more than three years from date of issue.