

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 234.

Quarantine.

GENERAL ANNOTATION.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of this Chapter was vested in the Minister for Health at the date of its preparation for inclusion.

The present administration may be ascertained by reference to the most recent Determination of Titles and Responsibilities of Ministers made under Section 148(1) of the Constitution.

References in or in relation to this Chapter to—

“the Departmental Head”—should be read as references to the Secretary for Health;

“the Department”—should be read as references to the Department of Health.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
<i>Quarantine Act</i>	3
<i>Quarantine Regulation</i>	37
Subsidiary Legislation ¹	95
Appendixes—	
1. Source of Act.	
2. Source of Regulation.	

¹Subsidiary legislation has not been up-dated.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER No. 234.

Quarantine Act.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Meaning of "quarantine".

2. Interpretation—

- "aircraft"
- "animal"
- "arrival"
- "authorized person"
- "by authority"
- "Chief Quarantine Officer"
- "the Director"
- "disease"
- "first port of entry"
- "frontier post"
- "goods"
- "importer"
- "landing place"
- "master"
- "medical officer"
- "officer"
- "oversea aircraft"
- "oversea vessel"
- "package"
- "packing material"
- "Papua New Guinea aircraft"
- "Papua New Guinea vessel"
- "pest"
- "plant"
- "port"
- "port of departure"
- "pratique"
- "proclaimed place"
- "quarantinable disease"
- "quarantine area"
- "quarantine line"
- "Quarantine Officer"
- "quarantine signal"
- "quarantine station"
- "the regulations"
- "this Act"
- "unauthorized person"
- "vessel".

3. Application to the State.

Quarantine

PART II.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO DISEASES.

4. Epidemics.
5. Emergency action.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. Director of Quarantine.
7. Chief Quarantine Officers.
8. Quarantine Officers and other officers.
9. Temporary Quarantine Officers.
10. Delegation.

PART IV.—GENERAL PROVISION.

11. Quarantinable diseases.
12. Proclaimed places.
13. Declaration of ports of entry, etc.
14. Prohibition, etc., of importation of cultures, etc.
15. Temporary quarantine stations.
16. Disinfecting apparatus on vessels and aircraft.
17. Precautionary measures for vessels and aircraft from proclaimed places.
18. Fumigation of vessels and aircraft.
19. Exemptions.

PART V.—QUARANTINE OF VESSELS, AIRCRAFT, VEHICLES, PERSONS AND GOODS.

Division 1.—Liability to Quarantine.

20. Vessels, etc., subject to quarantine.
21. Persons subject to quarantine.
22. Goods subject to quarantine.
23. Report of illness after arrival by air.
24. Duration of liability to quarantine.
25. Entry of oversea vessels and aircraft.
26. Landing of oversea aircraft.
27. Restriction of entry by air.
28. Aircraft landing at place other than landing places.
29. Entering by overland route, etc.
30. Quarantine signals.
31. Health reports, etc.
32. Notification of outbreak of disease.
33. Unauthorized persons boarding vessels and aircraft.
34. Boarding of vessels and aircraft by Quarantine Officers.
35. Quarantine lines.
36. Mooring grounds, etc., for vessels and aircraft subject to quarantine.
37. Leaving quarantine area or vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine.
38. Arrest of persons liable to quarantine.
39. Mooring of vessels and aircraft from proclaimed places.
40. Pratique.
41. Quarantine surveillance.

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

Division 2.—Performance of Quarantine.

42. Order to perform quarantine.
43. Communicable diseases on board vessels or aircraft.
44. Conveyance of vessels and aircraft into quarantine.
45. Effect of order into quarantine.
46. Particulars to be given.
47. Performance of quarantine by vessels and aircraft.
48. Moving vessels or aircraft in quarantine.
49. Removal to perform quarantine.
50. Permission to proceed on voyage.
51. Cleansing and disinfection of vessels and aircraft.
52. Unauthorized removal of goods.
53. Performance of quarantine by persons.
54. Release from quarantine.
55. Quarantine of goods.
56. Treatment and disinfection of goods.
57. Unlawful damage by officers.

PART VI.—QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

58. Landing of animals and plants.
59. Permits for landing.
60. Quarantine control of imported animals, plants, etc.
61. Examination of imported animals.
62. Examination of imported plants.
63. Ordering into quarantine.
64. Performance of quarantine.
65. Destruction of diseased animals.
66. Destruction of diseased plants.
67. Compensation for destruction of animals.

PART VII.—EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE.

68. Expenses of quarantine.
69. Cost of disinfecting goods.
70. Security.
71. Pilotage.
72. Passages of persons subjected to quarantine.
73. Payment for supplies while in quarantine.
74. Payment for services of medical officers.
75. Expenses in respect of animals and plants.
76. Charges on vessels and aircraft.
77. Recovery of expenses.

PART VIII.—GENERAL OFFENCES.

78. Importation contrary to notices, etc.
79. Importation of prohibited animals.
80. Trespassing on quarantine stations, etc.
81. Pilot conducting vessel wrongly.
82. Diseased vessel or aircraft entering port other than first port of entry.

Quarantine

83. Offences as to documents.
84. Bribing, assaulting, obstructing or intimidating officers.
85. Masters and medical officers of vessels and aircraft misleading Quarantine Officers.
86. Dereliction of duty.
87. Officers taking bribes.
88. Maliciously ordering vessel, etc., into quarantine.

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

89. Forfeiture of animals, plants, etc.
90. Destruction of certain animals.
91. Seizure of forfeited animals, etc.
92. Inspection.
93. Boarding of vessels and aircraft.
94. Muster of crew, etc.
95. Inquiries by Quarantine Officers.
96. Prescribed notices.
97. Vaccination.
98. Cleansing and disinfection of insanitary vessels and aircraft.
99. Power to administer oaths, etc.
100. Averments of prosecution.
101. Regulations.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 234.

Quarantine Act.

Being an Act relating to quarantine, and for related purposes¹.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Meaning of "quarantine".

In this Act, quarantine has relation to measures for the inspection, exclusion, detention, observation, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment, sanitary regulation and disinfection of persons, vessels, aircraft, vehicles, goods, things, animals or plants, having as their object the prevention of the introduction or spread of disease or pests affecting man, animals or plants.

2. Interpretation.

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"aircraft" includes any vessel that may be used in navigation by air;

"animal" means a member of the animal kingdom, other than a human being, or a part or product of any such member;

"arrival" means—

(a) in the case of a sea-going vessel—arrival at a port; or

(b) in the case of an aircraft—arrival at a landing place; or

(c) in the case of an inland navigation vessel—arrival at a frontier post; or

(d) in the case of a road vehicle—arrival at a frontier post;

"authorized person" means a person authorized by this Act, or by the Director, a Chief Quarantine Officer or a Quarantine Officer, to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;

"by authority" means by the authority of the Director or of an officer performing duty in the matter in relation to which the expression is used;

"Chief Quarantine Officer" means a Chief Quarantine Officer appointed under Section 7;

"the Director" means the Director of Quarantine appointed by Section 6;

"disease"—

(a) in relation to animals, means a disease parasite or pest that may, directly or indirectly, injure or cause an unhealthy condition in an animal; and

(b) in relation to plants, means any pest or form of fungus, bacterium, virus or algal disease, or any other organism that may, directly or indirectly, injure or cause an unhealthy condition in a plant;

"first port of entry" means a port declared under Section 13(1)(a) to be a first port of entry and, in relation to a vessel or aircraft, means the first port of entry for it;

¹ See, also, *Animal Disease and Control Act* and *Plant Disease and Control Act*.

"frontier post" means a place declared under Section 13(1)(c) to be a frontier post;

"goods" includes all kinds of movable property;

"importer" includes an agent for an importer and a consignee;

"landing place" means a place declared under Section 13(1)(b) to be a landing place for aircraft;

"master", in relation to—

(a) a vessel, means the person (other than a pilot) in charge or command of the vessel; and

(b) an aircraft, means the pilot in command;

"medical officer", in relation to a vessel or aircraft, means a person on the vessel acting as the medical officer, doctor or surgeon of the vessel or aircraft;

"officer" means a Quarantine Officer or other officer appointed in accordance with Section 8;

"oversea aircraft" means aircraft other than a Papua New Guinea aircraft;

"oversea vessel" means a vessel other than a Papua New Guinea vessel;

"package" includes—

(a) every means by which a plant is cased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed for carriage; and

(b) soil, compost, hay, straw or admixtures of them or any other substance or material in which plants are growing or packed or that is adhering to a part of the plant or package;

"packing material" means material used for or part of a package;

"Papua New Guinea aircraft" means an aircraft that does not voyage or ply to or from any place outside the country;

"Papua New Guinea vessel" means a vessel that does not voyage or ply to or from any place outside the country;

"pest", in relation to plants, means an insect, invertebrate animal, nematode or mollusc that is destructive or injurious or apt to be destructive or injurious to plants or a weed or a vector of disease;

"plant" means a member of the vegetable kingdom or a part of any such member, whether living or dead;

"port" includes landing place;

"port of departure", in relation to a vessel or aircraft, means the port at which the vessel or aircraft commenced its current voyage;

"pratique", in relation to a vessel or aircraft, means a certificate of pratique granted by a Quarantine Officer since the last arrival of the vessel or aircraft from a place outside the country, and having effect at the port or place where the vessel or aircraft is or is about to arrive;

"proclaimed place" means a place in relation to which a notice under Section 12 is in force;

"quarantinable disease", means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or louse-borne relapsing fever, or a disease declared under Section 11 to be a quarantinable disease;

"quarantine area" means a part of the country declared under Section 13(1)(i) to be a quarantine area;

"quarantine line" in relation to a port, means the line fixed under Section 35(1) to be the quarantine line for that port;

"Quarantine Officer" means a Quarantine Officer appointed in accordance with Section 8;

"quarantine signal" means the signal referred to in Section 30(2);

"quarantine station" means a place declared under Section 13(1)(e) to be a quarantine station, and includes—

(a) a temporary quarantine station appointed under Section 15; and

(b) in relation to a person ordered into quarantine, any place or building to which he is removed or in which he is detained under Section 53;

"the regulations" means any regulations made under this Act;

"this Act" includes the regulations and any notices under this Act;

"unauthorized person" means a person not authorized by or under this Act to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;

"vessel" includes any craft that may be used in navigation by water.

3. Application to the State.

This Act does not apply to the State or to, or in relation to, goods imported or brought into the country by the State.

PART II.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO DISEASES.

4. Epidemics.

(1) Where the Minister is satisfied that an epidemic caused by a quarantinable disease or danger of such an epidemic exists in a part of the country, he may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare the existence in that part of the country of the epidemic or of the danger of the epidemic.

(2) On the publication of a notice under Subsection (1), the Minister may, during the period that the notice remains in force, give such directions and take such action as he thinks necessary to control and eradicate the epidemic, or to remove the danger of the epidemic, by quarantine measures or measures incidental to quarantine.

5. Emergency action.

(1) Where, in the opinion of the Minister, an emergency has arisen that requires action to be taken not otherwise authorized by this Act, he may take such quarantine measures, or measures incidental to quarantine, as he thinks necessary or desirable for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of a quarantinable disease.

(2) A person who—

(a) refuses or fails to comply with a direction given in pursuance of Subsection (1); or

(b) hinders or obstructs the taking of any action under that subsection,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. Director of Quarantine.

- (1) The Departmental Head is the Director of Quarantine.
- (2) The Director is, under the Minister, responsible for the administration of this Act.
- (3) The Director may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation).
- (4) All Chief Quarantine Officers and Quarantine Officers shall have and perform their powers and functions under and subject to the directions of the Director.
- (5) The Director has all the powers of a Chief Quarantine Officer or Quarantine Officer under this Act.

7. Chief Quarantine Officers.

- (1) There shall be a Chief Quarantine Officer (General), a Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) and a Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals).
- (2) The Chief Quarantine Officers shall be appointed by the Director by notice in the National Gazette and have and shall perform such of the powers and functions of the Director under this Act as are delegated to them respectively by the Director.

8. Quarantine Officers and other officers.

Subject to the *Public Service Act*, the Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, appoint Quarantine Officers and other officers for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

9. Temporary Quarantine Officers.

- (1) The Director may appoint temporary Quarantine Officers for such periods as he thinks fit.
- (2) Where the Minister has declared, under Section 4, the existence of an epidemic or the danger of an epidemic in a part of the country, a person authorized in writing for the purpose by the Director may authorize, orally or in writing, a person to act during a specified period as a temporary Quarantine Officer in that part of the country.
- (3) For the period of his appointment or authority to act, a temporary Quarantine Officer has all the powers of a Quarantine Officer.

10. Delegation.

In relation to a particular matter or class of matters, or as to a particular province, port or frontier post, the Head of State, acting on advice, may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation).

PART IV.—GENERAL PROVISION.

11. Quarantinable diseases.

The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare a disease to be a quarantinable disease.

12. Proclaimed places.

The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare that—

- (a) a place within or outside the country is infected with a quarantinable disease;
- or

- (b) a quarantinable disease may be brought or carried from or through a place within or outside the country.

13. Declaration of ports of entry, etc.

(1) The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette—

- (a) declare a port in the country to be a first port of entry for oversea vessels or oversea aircraft; or
- (b) declare any place or area in the country to be a landing place for aircraft; or
- (c) declare a place in the country to be a frontier post; or
- (d) declare a port in the country to be a port where imported animals or plants, or any particular kind of imported animals or plants, may be landed; or
- (e) declare a place on land or sea to be a quarantine station for the performance of quarantine by vessels, aircraft, persons, animals, plants or goods; or
- (f) prohibit the importation into the country of an article likely, in his opinion, to introduce a communicable disease, or a disease or pest affecting persons, animals or plants; or
- (g) prohibit or restrict the importation into a port or place in the country of all or any animals or plants, or any soil or packing material; or
- (h) prohibit the removal of animals, plants or goods from any part of the country to any other part of the country; or
- (i) declare a part of the country in which a quarantinable disease or disease or pest affecting animals or plants exists, or is suspected to exist, to be a quarantine area; or
- (j) declare that a vessel, aircraft, person, animal, plant or goods in a quarantine area, or in a part of the country in which a quarantinable disease, or a disease or pest affecting animals or plants, exists or is suspected to exist, is subject to quarantine.

(2) The power to declare a first port of entry extends to authorize the declaration of a port to be the first port of entry for—

- (a) all oversea vessels and oversea aircraft; or
- (b) oversea vessels and oversea aircraft from a particular place; or
- (c) a class of oversea vessels or oversea aircraft.

(3) The power of prohibition under this section extends to authorize prohibition generally or with limitations as to place and subject-matter, and absolutely or subject to specified conditions or restrictions.

14. Prohibition, etc., of importation of cultures, etc.

(1) Notwithstanding any other law, the Director may, by notice in the National Gazette, prohibit or restrict the introduction into the country of a disease, noxious insect, pest, disease germ, microbe or disease agent, or any culture, virus, substance or article containing, or likely to contain, any disease, noxious insect, pest, disease germ, microbe or disease agent.

(2) The Director may issue a licence in the prescribed form, subject to the conditions (if any) specified in the licence, to a person to import a disease agent, or any culture, virus, substance or article containing, or likely to contain, any disease, noxious insect, pest, or disease germ, microbe or disease agent.

15. Temporary quarantine stations.

The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, appoint a place to be a temporary quarantine station, for such period as he thinks necessary, for the performance of quarantine by any vessel, person, animal, plant or goods.

16. Disinfecting apparatus on vessels and aircraft.

If required by the Director by a written order to do so, the owner or master of a vessel or aircraft going from one part of the country to another part of the country, or of a vessel or aircraft carrying passengers and trading regularly with Papua New Guinea, must cause to be carried on the vessel or aircraft, for such time as is prescribed—

- (a) such prophylactic agents as are prescribed; and
- (b) such efficient disinfecting apparatus or appliances and disinfectants as are approved by the Director.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

17. Precautionary measures for vessels and aircraft from proclaimed places.

- (1) The master of a vessel or aircraft that—
 - (a) is bound for a port or place in Papua New Guinea; and
 - (b) comes from, or calls or touches at, a proclaimed place,

must, while his vessel or aircraft is at the proclaimed place and during the voyage to Papua New Guinea, take, in respect of the vessel or aircraft and her crew, passengers and cargo, all prescribed precautionary measures to prevent the introduction into or spread within the country of a quarantinable disease.

(2) The master of a vessel or aircraft who has failed to comply with Subsection (1) and allows his vessel or aircraft to enter a port or place in the country, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) Where a vessel or aircraft has arrived from a proclaimed place and the prescribed precautionary measures have not been taken, any prescribed measures for the prevention of the introduction or spread of a quarantinable disease may be carried out by a Quarantine Officer with respect to the vessel or aircraft, and her crew, passengers and cargo.

(4) The expense of carrying out any measures under Subsection (3) may be recovered by the State from the owner of the vessel or aircraft as a debt.

18. Fumigation of vessels and aircraft.

When required by a Quarantine Officer by written order to do so, the owner or master of a Papua New Guinea vessel or a Papua New Guinea aircraft or of a vessel or aircraft going from a port in the country to another port in the country, must cause his vessel or aircraft to be cleansed, disinfected, fumigated or submitted to any specified process for the destruction of rats, mice, insects or disease agents, in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

19. Exemptions.

The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Act, for such time and subject to such conditions as he thinks proper—

- (a) a ship of war; or

- (b) a vessel or aircraft trading exclusively between Papua New Guinea ports, or between Papua New Guinea and Australia or any other place specified by the Minister by notice in the National Gazette; or
- (c) a particular vessel or aircraft, or class of vessels or aircraft; or
- (d) any person, animal, plant or goods.

PART V.—QUARANTINE OF VESSELS, AIRCRAFT, VEHICLES, PERSONS AND GOODS.

Division 1.—Liability to Quarantine.

20. Vessels, etc., subject to quarantine.

The following vessels, aircraft and vehicles are subject to quarantine:—

- (a) an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft until pratique has been granted or until she has been released from quarantine; and
- (b) a vessel or aircraft on board which a quarantinable disease, or a disease that there is reason to believe or suspect to be a quarantinable disease, has broken out or been discovered (notwithstanding that pratique has been granted or that she has been released from quarantine); and
- (c) a vessel or aircraft that is ordered into quarantine by a Quarantine Officer; and
- (d) a land vehicle or an inland navigation vessel that enters the country by an overland route or by an inland water route.

21. Persons subject to quarantine.

The following persons are subject to quarantine:—

- (a) a person who is on board a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine, or if it is an oversea vessel or an oversea aircraft, who has been on board the vessel or aircraft since her arrival in the country; and
- (b) a person infected with a quarantinable disease; and
- (c) a person who has been in contact with or exposed to infection from a person or goods subject to quarantine; and
- (d) a person who enters the country by an overland route or an inland water route; and
- (e) a person who is, or has been within a period of 14 days, in a quarantine area.

22. Goods subject to quarantine.

The following goods are subject to quarantine:—

- (a) goods that are on board a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine, or, if it is an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft, that have been on board the vessel or aircraft since her arrival in the country; and
- (b) goods infected with a quarantinable disease; and
- (c) goods that have been in contact with or exposed to infection from a quarantinable disease or from a person or goods subject to quarantine; and
- (d) goods imported into the country by an overland route or an inland water route.

23. Report of illness after arrival by air.

A person who arrives in the country by air and who, within 14 days after his arrival, suffers from an illness or disease must immediately report the fact to a Quarantine Officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

24. Duration of liability to quarantine.

Vessels, persons and goods subject to quarantine continue to be subject to quarantine from the time when they became subject to quarantine until they are released or until pratique has been granted.

25. Entry of oversea vessels and aircraft.

The master of an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft arriving in the country who, unless from stress of weather or other reasonable cause, causes the vessel or aircraft to enter a port other than a first port of entry is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

26. Landing of oversea aircraft.

The master of an oversea aircraft who, unless from stress of weather or other reasonable cause, allows the aircraft to land in the country at a place other than a landing place is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

27. Restriction of entry by air.

(1) Where the Minister is of the opinion that there is danger of the introduction into the country by aircraft of disease from a place beyond the country, he may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare the place to be a place in relation to which this section applies.

(2) The master or owner of an aircraft who permits the aircraft to enter the country from or through a place specified in the notice under Subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

(3) The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, declare that a person must not, so long as the notice remains in force, enter the country by aircraft from a place beyond the country specified in the notice, unless he has complied with the conditions specified in the notice.

(4) The conditions specified in a notice under Subsection (3) shall be such conditions as the Minister thinks necessary or expedient for avoiding the possibility of the entry into the country of persons suffering from, or capable of communicating, a disease of persons, animals or plants.

(5) A person who enters the country in contravention of a notice under Subsection (3) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

(6) The master and owner of an aircraft by which a person enters the country in contravention of a notice under Subsection (3) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

(7) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to enter from a place outside the country if he has been in that place within 14 days before his arrival in the country.

28. Aircraft landing at place other than landing places.

If an aircraft subject to quarantine makes a landing at a part of the country that is not a landing place, the aircraft and the persons, goods, animals or plants on board the aircraft, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ordered into quarantine, and shall be dealt with as prescribed.

29. Entering by overland route, etc.

A person who enters the country by an overland route or by an inland water route otherwise than—

(a) at a frontier post; or

(b) with the prior approval of the Chief Quarantine Officer,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

30. Quarantine signals.

(1) The master of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine must—

(a) display the quarantine signal on his vessel before she comes within 5km of a port; and

(b) keep the quarantine signal displayed on his vessel while entering or being in a port or quarantine station.

(2) In the case of an aircraft, on arrival at the first port of entry in the country, and at each landing place subsequently called at for which pratique is not held, the master must cause the aircraft to come to a stop as near as practicable to a spot on the airport or landing place marked by a quarantine signal and remain there until pratique has been granted, and during that time keep the quarantine signal displayed.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) The quarantine signal is as prescribed, and shall be displayed in the prescribed manner.

31. Health reports, etc.

(1) The master of an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft arriving at a port in the country must, on being required to do so, make out and deliver to the Quarantine Officer a health report, in the prescribed form, signed by him, and, if the vessel or aircraft carries a medical officer, signed also by the medical officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) The medical officer and the master of an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft arriving at a port in the country must truly answer to the best of their respective knowledge all questions put to them by a Quarantine Officer concerning—

(a) the health of the crew and passengers of the vessel or aircraft during the voyage; and

(b) the sanitary conditions of the vessel or aircraft during the voyage; and

(c) the existence of a quarantinable or infectious disease at the ports of departure or call, or on board a vessel communicated with; and

(d) the presence at any time of animals on the vessel; and

- (e) the presence on the vessel of rags and second-hand clothing or other prescribed articles and the ports or places at which they were put on board the vessel.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) Questions under Subsection (2) may be written or oral, and the Quarantine Officer may require the answers to be given in writing or orally.

(4) A Quarantine Officer may, if he thinks fit, require the medical officer or the master to verify an answer to a question asked under Subsection (2) by a declaration in writing signed by him solemnly declaring the truth of the answer.

(5) A person who makes a false statement in a declaration under Subsection (4) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

32. Notification of outbreak of disease.

(1) Where—

- (a) an eruptive disease; or
- (b) a disease attended with fever or glandular swellings; or
- (c) a disease that he believes or suspects, or has reason to believe or suspect, to be a quarantinable disease,

has broken out on board a vessel or aircraft, the master must immediately (unless the vessel or aircraft is actually performing quarantine under the supervision of a Quarantine Officer)—

- (d) notify a Quarantine Officer of the outbreak of the disease; and
- (e) display the quarantine signal on his vessel or aircraft, and keep it so displayed until he is authorized by a Quarantine Officer to remove it or until the vessel or aircraft is released from quarantine.

(2) The master of a vessel or aircraft in port must immediately give written notice to a Quarantine Officer of every case of a prescribed disease that was on his vessel or aircraft when she arrived in the port, or that has arisen on his vessel since she arrived in the port.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

33. Unauthorized persons boarding vessels and aircraft.

An unauthorized person who—

- (a) goes on board or alongside a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine or while the quarantine signal is displayed on the vessel; or
- (b) approaches within 30m of a quarantine signal on a landing place,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

34. Boarding of vessels and aircraft by Quarantine Officers.

On being required to do so by a Quarantine Officer, the master of a vessel or aircraft must—

- (a) bring the vessel or aircraft to; and

(b) by all reasonable means, facilitate the boarding of the vessel or aircraft by the Quarantine Officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

35. Quarantine lines.

(1) The Minister may, by notice in the National Gazette, fix the position of the quarantine line for a port.

(2) The master of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine who allows the vessel or aircraft to be brought into a part of the port within the quarantine line is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

36. Mooring grounds, etc., for vessels and aircraft subject to quarantine.

(1) The master of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine must, immediately on arrival at or near a port or landing place, bring the vessel or aircraft to a place appointed by the Minister, by notice in the National Gazette, to be a mooring ground or landing place for vessels or aircraft subject to quarantine.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) On the request of the master, owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine, and on payment of the prescribed fee, the vessel or aircraft may, with the approval of a prescribed Quarantine Officer, be taken for inspection to some place other than the mooring ground or landing place.

37. Leaving quarantine area or vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine.

(1) Except as prescribed, the master of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine who—

(a) leaves, or knowingly or negligently suffers a person to leave, his vessel or aircraft; or

(b) knowingly or negligently permits any goods, mails or loose letters to be removed from his vessel or aircraft,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) In order to comply with Subsection (1), the master of a vessel or aircraft may detain a person, goods, mail or loose letters on his vessel or aircraft, and may use any means reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(3) A person (other than a Quarantine Officer) who is on board a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine, or who is in a quarantine area, and who, without being authorized by a Quarantine Officer to do so, leaves the vessel or aircraft, or the quarantine area, as the case may be, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

38. Arrest of persons liable to quarantine.

(1) A member of the Police Force or authorized persons, may without warrant, arrest—

(a) a person who has, in contravention of this Act, left a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine, or a quarantine station; or

(b) a person subject to quarantine (not being a person who is so subject by reason only of being or having been in a quarantine area) who is found in a place not being in or part of a quarantine station.

(2) A member of the Police Force or authorized person, may without warrant arrest a person who is subject to quarantine by reason of having been in a quarantine area and whom he believes to have left that area in contravention of this Act.

(3) A person arrested under this section shall be brought before a magistrate or Quarantine Officer who, on proof to his satisfaction that the person brought before him is subject to quarantine, may—

(a) order that he be taken to, and by warrant authorize a member of the Police Force or other person to take him to—

(i) the vessel or aircraft from which he has landed; or

(ii) the quarantine station to perform quarantine; or

(iii) the quarantine area from which he came; or

(b) order that he be dealt with as prescribed.

39. Mooring of vessels and aircraft from proclaimed places.

(1) A vessel or aircraft arriving at a port from a proclaimed place and not having a certificate of pratique must be moored or berthed in the port in accordance with the directions of a Quarantine Officer or as prescribed.

(2) The master of a vessel or aircraft who permits her to be moored or berthed in a port in contravention of this section is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

40. Pratique.

(1) If after boarding an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft that does not have a certificate of pratique a Quarantine Officer is satisfied that the vessel or aircraft is free from infection, he shall immediately give the master a certificate of pratique in the prescribed form.

(2) A certificate of pratique may be expressed to have effect—

(a) in all ports in the country; or

(b) only in a specified port or ports, or in the ports in any specified provinces or areas; or

(c) only for a specified time.

(3) A certificate of pratique may be expressed to have relation to all or any specified measures of quarantine.

(4) Pratique may be granted to a vessel or aircraft that is about to arrive from a port in Australia or such other port as the Minister, by notice in the National Gazette, specifies, if the Director, after the receipt by him of a radio report from the vessel or aircraft stating that no case of quarantinable disease or suspected quarantinable disease has occurred on the vessel or aircraft during the voyage, is of opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable disease.

(5) Pratique may be granted to a vessel or aircraft that is about to arrive from any place if the Quarantine Officer at the port of entry receives a radio report from the medical officer of the vessel or aircraft (being a medical officer who is in possession of such qualifications as are approved by the Director for the purpose) that all persons on board the vessel or

aircraft are in good health and that all such persons are in possession of any necessary valid vaccination certificates.

41. Quarantine surveillance.

(1) Subject to this section, where—

- (a) a vessel or aircraft has arrived at a port from a proclaimed place, or is subject to quarantine; and
- (b) a Quarantine Officer is satisfied that no person on board is actually suffering from a quarantinable disease, but is not satisfied that the vessel or aircraft is free from infection,

the Quarantine Officer may—

- (c) refrain from giving a certificate of pratique; and
- (d) permit the vessel or aircraft to proceed on her voyage without performing quarantine at a quarantine station; and
- (e) permit passengers for the port and their effects to be landed; and
- (f) permit any cargo for the port that is on the vessel or aircraft to be landed.

(2) The vessel or aircraft continues to be subject to quarantine until pratique is granted.

(3) All persons landed under this section—

- (a) continue subject to quarantine for such period as is prescribed; and
- (b) during that period—
 - (i) are subject to quarantine surveillance; and
 - (ii) must comply with the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(4) All cargo and passengers' effects landed under this section are subject to treatment and disinfection as prescribed.

Division 2.—Performance of Quarantine.

42. Order to perform quarantine.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may, by written order, order into quarantine, a vessel or aircraft, person or goods (whether or not subject to quarantine) which in his opinion is or are or is or are likely to be—

- (a) infected with; or
- (b) a source from which a person may be infected with,

a quarantinable disease.

(2) A Quarantine Officer may, by written order, order into quarantine a person who—

- (a) is or has been on board an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft; and
- (b) fails to satisfy the Quarantine Officer that he has, within the prescribed period, been successfully vaccinated or inoculated against any prescribed disease.

(3) If a vessel or aircraft has arrived in the country from a proclaimed place the Quarantine Officer shall (except as prescribed) order her into quarantine.

(4) An order under Subsection (1), (2) or (3) may—

- (a) in the case of a vessel or aircraft, be served on the master of the vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) in the case of a person, be served on the person; and
- (c) in the case of goods, be served on the owner or consignee or a person having possession or custody of the goods.

(5) When an order has been served in accordance with this section, the vessel or aircraft and all persons and goods on board the vessel or aircraft, or the person or goods, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be ordered into quarantine.

43. Communicable diseases on board vessels or aircraft.

(1) When a vessel or aircraft, has on board a case of communicable disease, and a Quarantine Officer certifies that measures of quarantine are necessary to prevent the disease from spreading—

- (a) all such measures for the disinfection of the vessel or aircraft and all such other measures of quarantine as are prescribed or as a Quarantine Officer directs, shall be taken; and
- (b) persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the disease, or who may have been exposed to infection from the disease may be—
 - (i) ordered into quarantine; and
 - (ii) removed to a quarantine station to perform quarantine.

(2) In a case to which Subsection (1) applies, persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the disease shall be deemed to be subject to quarantine, notwithstanding that the disease had not been proclaimed to be a quarantinable disease.

(3) In a case to which Subsection (1) applies, a person who—

- (a) is suffering from, or is suspected to be suffering from, a communicable disease, and who leaves the vessel or aircraft without the written permission of a Quarantine Officer; or
- (b) is in charge of a person suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, a communicable disease, and who permits the person to leave the vessel or aircraft without the written permission of a Quarantine Officer,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

(4) Where a Quarantine Officer has given a certificate under Subsection (1), the master of a vessel or aircraft who knowingly or negligently allows a person who—

- (a) is suffering from or is suspected to be suffering from, the disease; or
- (b) has been exposed to infection from the disease,

to leave the vessel or aircraft is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

44. Conveyance of vessels and aircraft into quarantine.

Where a vessel or aircraft is ordered into quarantine, the master must immediately cause the vessel or aircraft, and all persons and goods on board the vessel or aircraft, to be conveyed into such quarantine station as the Quarantine Officer directs, to perform quarantine.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

45. Effect of order into quarantine.

A vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine shall be deemed to be in quarantine, even if it is not within a quarantine station.

46. Particulars to be given.

When the vessel or aircraft arrives at the appointed quarantine station, the master shall, on request, produce and deliver to the officer in charge of the quarantine station his passenger list, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

47. Performance of quarantine by vessels and aircraft.

Subject to this Act, a vessel or aircraft in quarantine shall perform quarantine at the appointed quarantine station, and for that purpose—

- (a) may be detained there by a Quarantine Officer or an authorized person until released in accordance with this Act; and
- (b) whilst so detained is subject to the regulations relating to the performance of quarantine.

48. Moving vessels or aircraft in quarantine.

If the master of a vessel or aircraft that is in quarantine moves the vessel or aircraft, or allows her to be moved, otherwise than in accordance with this Act, he is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

49. Removal to perform quarantine.

(1) For the purpose of the performance of quarantine, a person on board a vessel or aircraft that is subject to quarantine may be removed from the vessel or aircraft by a Quarantine Officer at a port (notwithstanding that the port is not the port of his destination) and conveyed to and detained in a quarantine station to perform quarantine.

(2) A person removed from a vessel or aircraft under Subsection (1) is entitled to be provided by the State with a free passage to the port of his destination without delay after being released from quarantine.

50. Permission to proceed on voyage.

(1) The Director may, if he thinks fit, permit a vessel or aircraft that is in quarantine to proceed on her voyage with her officers, crew and passengers, or any of them, without performing quarantine at the quarantine station at the port at which she then is.

(2) Permission under Subsection (1) does not release from quarantine, the vessel or aircraft, or her officers, crew or passengers, and while they are in the country and until they are released from quarantine, they—

- (a) shall be deemed to be in quarantine; and
- (b) except as prescribed or as ordered by the Minister, are subject to this Act to the same extent as if they were performing quarantine at a quarantine station.

51. Cleansing and disinfection of vessels and aircraft.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may order a vessel or aircraft in quarantine to be cleansed and disinfected or treated in such manner as he directs, and the master of the vessel or aircraft must cause her to be cleansed and disinfected or treated accordingly.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) Where a vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine has to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated in any manner, a Quarantine Officer may direct the vessel or aircraft to be taken for the purpose to a prescribed place and the master of the vessel or aircraft must cause it to be taken to that place.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

52. Unauthorized removal of goods.

(1) When a vessel or aircraft is in quarantine an unauthorized person must not land or unship, or move with intent to land or unship, goods from the vessel or aircraft, until the vessel or aircraft is released from quarantine.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) A person who knowingly receives or has in his possession goods landed or unshipped from a vessel or aircraft in contravention of Subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence against Subsection (2), the burden of proving want of knowledge is on the defendant.

53. Performance of quarantine by persons.

(1) A person ordered into quarantine shall perform quarantine, and for that purpose may—

- (a) be detained on board the vessel or aircraft; or
- (b) be detained on the premises on which he is found; or
- (c) be removed to and detained in a quarantine station; or
- (d) be removed to and detained in a suitable place or building approved by a Quarantine Officer,

until released in accordance with this Act.

(2) While detained as provided for by Subsection (1), the person concerned is subject to the regulations regulating the performance of quarantine and the government of a quarantine station.

(3) A person ordered into quarantine who commits a breach of the regulations regulating the performance of quarantine or the government of a quarantine station is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(4) Where a person ordered into quarantine is not, in the opinion of a Quarantine Officer, actually suffering from a quarantinable disease, the Quarantine Officer may release the person under quarantine surveillance.

(5) A person released under Subsection (4) must, while he is under quarantine surveillance, report to such person at such times and places as are directed by a Quarantine Officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(6) A person subject to quarantine—

- (a) is under quarantine surveillance; and

(b) must comply with the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

54. Release from quarantine.

When quarantine has been performed by a vessel, aircraft or person in accordance with this Act, the vessel, aircraft or person shall be released from quarantine without delay.

55. Quarantine of goods.

Goods ordered into quarantine shall undergo quarantine, and for that purpose may be detained on board the vessel or aircraft, or in a quarantine station.

56. Treatment and disinfection of goods.

(1) Goods ordered into quarantine shall be treated and disinfected as prescribed, and when so treated and disinfected may be released from quarantine.

(2) Subject to Subsection (3), if the Quarantine Officer in charge of goods ordered into quarantine is of opinion that they—

(a) cannot be effectively disinfected; and

(b) ought not to be released from quarantine owing to the danger of infection, he may cause the goods to be destroyed.

(3) The power conferred by Subsection (2) shall not be exercised without the written approval of the Minister where the value of the goods exceeds K20.00.

57. Unlawful damage by officers.

An officer who unlawfully destroys or damages goods under his charge in the performance of quarantine is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

PART VI.—QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

58. Landing of animals and plants.

A person who imports animals or plants into the country otherwise than at a port declared to be a port where imported animals or plants may be landed is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

59. Permits for landing.

(1) Imported animals or plants, and soil, compost, manures, organic fertilizers, or admixtures of them, hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances, packages or packing material used on a vessel or aircraft in connexion with imported animals or plants, must not be landed or removed from the vessel or aircraft until a permit for their landing or removal from the vessel or aircraft has been granted by a Quarantine Officer or an authorized person.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) Where a Quarantine Officer thinks it advisable or convenient, he may, before granting a permit under Subsection (1), order the treatment, in such manner as is prescribed or as he thinks proper, of imported animals or plants, or soil, compost, manures, organic fertilizers, or admixtures of them, hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing,

utensils, appliances, packages or packing material used on a vessel or aircraft in connexion with imported animals or plants.

60. Quarantine control of imported animals, plants, etc.

Imported animals or plants, and soil, compost, manures, organic fertilizers, or admixtures of them, hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances, packages or packing material used on a vessel or aircraft in connexion with imported animals or plants, must not be moved, dealt with or interfered with, until released from quarantine, except by authority and in accordance with this Act.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

61. Examination of imported animals.

(1) Before they are delivered to the importer, imported animals must be submitted for inspection to a Quarantine Officer approved by the Director for the purpose.

(2) If an imported animal (other than a camel, horse or dog)—

(a) comes from a country declared by the Minister by notice in the National Gazette, to be free from disease affecting animals of its kind; and

(b) is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary surgeon, at the port of shipment, approved by the Director, certifying that he had examined the animal before its shipment, and that it was then in good health and free from disease,

and the Director has reported to the Minister that he is satisfied that—

(c) during the voyage the animal has not suffered from a disease or been exposed to infection; and

(d) the animal was free from disease at the time of landing; and

(e) there is no danger of the animal introducing a disease,

the Director may, subject to the regulations, give to the importer a certificate to that effect and allow the animal to be delivered to the importer without being required to perform quarantine.

(3) If an imported animal is not suffering from a disease, the Quarantine Officer may, subject to the regulations, permit it to leave the ship, or if it has been ordered into quarantine the quarantine station, under quarantine surveillance.

(4) An animal under quarantine surveillance must continue under surveillance for such period as is prescribed, and shall be treated and dealt with as prescribed.

(5) During the period referred to in Subsection (4)—

(a) the owner or person in charge of the animal, must comply with the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance of animals; and

(b) a Quarantine Officer may at any time order the animal into quarantine.

(6) In all other cases, a Quarantine Officer shall order the imported animals into quarantine or shall destroy them or order their destruction.

62. Examination of imported plants.

(1) Imported plants, and packages, packing material or goods used in connexion with imported plants, must before they are delivered to the importer, be submitted for examination by a Quarantine Officer approved by the Director for the purpose.

(2) If the imported plants are found to be free from disease, and the Quarantine Officer is satisfied that they can be delivered to the importer without danger of introducing a disease, he may, subject to the regulations, authorize their delivery to the importer.

(3) If the imported plants are found not to be free from disease, or the Quarantine Officer is not satisfied that they can be delivered to the importer without danger of introducing some disease, he may order the plants into quarantine or may order them to be subjected to such treatment as is prescribed.

63. Ordering into quarantine.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may examine and order into quarantine animals or plants declared by the Minister, by notice in the National Gazette, to be subject to quarantine.

(2) A Quarantine Officer may examine and order into quarantine imported goods or packages that are or are likely to be, in his opinion, infected with a disease affecting animals or plants, or that contain or appear to contain an insect pest or vector of disease.

64. Performance of quarantine.

Animals, plants and goods ordered into quarantine shall be conveyed to a quarantine station without delay, and be detained there for such period as is prescribed, and while so detained shall be dealt with and treated as prescribed.

65. Destruction of diseased animals.

If a Quarantine Officer prescribed for the purpose certifies that an animal ordered into quarantine is affected with a disease and, in his opinion, is a source of danger to other animals or humans and ought to be destroyed, the Director, after notice to the owner, agent or person in charge (if known), may order it to be destroyed.

66. Destruction of diseased plants.

If a Quarantine Officer certifies that any plants or goods ordered into quarantine—

(a) are affected with—

(i) a disease; or

(ii) a noxious insect or a pest; or

(b) have been exposed to infection from—

(i) a plant so affected; or

(ii) a vector of diseases; or

(iii) an article contaminated with a disease; or

(iv) a noxious insect or a pest; or

(v) weed seeds,

and, in his opinion, are a source of danger to other plants and ought to be destroyed, the Director, after notice to the owner or agent (if known) may order them to be destroyed.

67. Compensation for destruction of animals.

If an animal (not being an animal that has been brought into the country in contravention of this Act) destroyed under Section 61 or 65 is found not to be diseased, compensation as prescribed by the regulations is payable by the State to the owner.

PART VII.—EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE.

68. Expenses of quarantine.

(1) Subject to this section, the master, owner and agent of a vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine, or a vessel or aircraft from which a person is removed to perform quarantine, are severally responsible for—

- (a) the removal of the passengers and crew to the quarantine station; and
- (b) the care and maintenance of the passengers and crew whilst detained at the quarantine station; and
- (c) the conveyance of the passengers from the quarantine station to their ports of destination; and
- (d) the medical surveillance of persons released under quarantine surveillance; and
- (e) the provision of such medical, nursing and other attendance on the vessel or aircraft, and at the quarantine station for or in respect of the vessel or aircraft, as the Minister thinks necessary; and
- (f) the provisions of such launch and patrol services and such supervision as the Minister thinks necessary to ensure the satisfactory performance of quarantine by the vessel or aircraft and the persons and goods on the vessel or aircraft,

and shall supply, to the satisfaction of the Minister, all such service, attendance, meals and other things as are required for those purposes, including domestic and laundry service, medicines, medical comforts, nursing and attendance for the sick.

(2) Subject to this section, the master, owner or agent of the vessel or aircraft may arrange with the Minister for the carrying out of any responsibility under this section and for the payment of the expenses incurred, but in any case the Minister may take such action if he thinks it necessary or convenient to do so and any expenses incurred shall be paid by the master, owner or agent of the vessel or aircraft to the State.

(3) The Minister may direct that, as regards a vessel or aircraft trading exclusively between Papua New Guinea ports, or between Papua New Guinea and Australia or any other place notified by the Minister in the National Gazette, the expenses of carrying out any responsibility under this section shall be borne by the State, and on the issue of such a direction the master, owner and agent of a vessel or aircraft to which the direction relates are exempt from liability for the expenses of carrying out that responsibility.

(4) The Minister may direct that the expenses of overland passengers arising out of the laws relating to quarantine be borne by the State.

(5) A passenger is not liable to compensate the master, owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft for any cost incurred by the master, owner or agent under this section, and a contract or stipulation purporting to impose any such liability on him is to that extent null and void.

69. Cost of disinfecting goods.

The master, owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine, or ordered to be cleaned, fumigated, disinfected or treated, shall pay—

- (a) all costs of removal of cargo or goods from the vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) costs incurred in the cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment of the vessel or aircraft, or of goods or things taken from the vessel or aircraft.

70. Security.

Before permitting any persons, goods, personal effects or things to leave or be removed from a vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine, the Quarantine Officer may require the master, owner or agent of the vessel or aircraft to give security to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Officer that all responsibilities under this Part of the master, owner and agent of the vessel or aircraft, in respect of those persons, goods, personal effects or things, will be faithfully carried out.

71. Pilotage.

The owners and agents of a vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine shall pay to the State all charges incurred by the State in connexion with the piloting or towing of the vessel or aircraft into or out of port, or from one place to another in port.

72. Passages of persons subjected to quarantine.

The owners and agents of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine shall pay to the State all expenses incurred by the State in providing with passages to their ports of destination persons removed from the vessel or aircraft in order to perform quarantine.

73. Payment for supplies while in quarantine.

A person detained in quarantine who is not one of the crew or passengers of a vessel or aircraft ordered into quarantine shall, if he is reasonably able to do so and is so required by the Minister, pay to the State the cost of food and medicines supplied to him and those dependent on him during their removal to or detention in quarantine.

74. Payment for services of medical officers.

(1) Where a vessel or aircraft is ordered into quarantine, the Minister may—

- (a) appoint a medical officer to take charge of the crew and passengers of the vessel or aircraft while in quarantine; and
- (b) fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to the medical officer for his services.

(2) The remuneration referred to in Subsection (1) shall be paid to the State by the owners or agents of the vessel or aircraft.

75. Expenses in respect of animals and plants.

(1) Any expenses connected with—

- (a) the examination of any animals, plants or goods, their conveyance to a quarantine station and their detention, maintenance and treatment in quarantine, or under quarantine surveillance; or
- (b) the removal, disposal and destruction of any animals, plants or goods ordered to be destroyed under this Act,

shall be paid by the importer or owner of the animals, plants or goods to the State, and are a charge on the animals, plants or goods.

(2) A Quarantine Officer may refuse to grant a permit for the landing or removal of any animals, plants or goods until security is given to his satisfaction for payment of the expenses payable to the State under this section.

76. Charges on vessels and aircraft.

Expenses or charges payable to the State under this Part by the owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft are a charge on the vessel or aircraft, and the vessel or aircraft may be detained by an officer until the expenses are paid.

77. Recovery of expenses.

Expenses or charges payable to the State under this Part may be recovered by the State as a debt.

PART VIII.—GENERAL OFFENCES.

78. Importation contrary to notices, etc.

- (1) A person who knowingly imports or brings into any port or place in the country—
- (a) a disease affecting humans, animals or plants; or
 - (b) a noxious insect; or
 - (c) a pest; or
 - (d) a disease germ, microbe or disease agent; or
 - (e) any culture, virus, or substance containing a disease germ or microbe or disease agent; or
 - (f) any goods; or
 - (g) any packages; or
 - (h) an animal or plant,

in contravention of this Act is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K1 000.00.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence against this section the burden of proving want of knowledge is on the defendant.

79. Importation of prohibited animals.

The master or owner of a vessel or aircraft who brings an animal, or permits an animal to be brought in the vessel or aircraft into a port or place in the country in contravention of this Act is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

80. Trespassing on quarantine stations, etc.

- (1) An unauthorized person who—
- (a) enters or trespasses on a quarantine station; or
 - (b) interferes with any animal, plant, package or goods subject to quarantine; or
 - (c) removes any part or contents of any plant, animal, package or goods kept, stored or growing at or about a quarantine station,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K50.00.

(2) An unauthorized person who enters a quarantine station while a person is performing quarantine is subject to quarantine, and may be detained at the quarantine station for the performance of quarantine.

81. Pilot conducting vessel wrongly.

Unless compelled by stress of weather or other reasonable cause, a pilot who conducts a vessel subject to quarantine into a place other than the proper place for the vessel is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

82. Diseased vessel or aircraft entering port other than first port of entry.

The master of an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft who, knowing that a quarantinable disease exists on his vessel or aircraft, permits his vessel or aircraft to enter a port, other than a port declared to be a first port of entry, is guilty of an offence unless he proves that it was necessary for the vessel or aircraft to enter the port for the purpose of saving human life.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

83. Offences as to documents.

A person who—

- (a) forges a document under this Act, or an official copy of any such document, or the signature of an officer performing a duty under this Act; or
- (b) utters or puts off, knowing it to be forged, a forged document purporting to be a document issued under this Act; or
- (c) fraudulently lends a certificate or document issued under this Act to any other person or allows it to be used by any other person,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

84. Bribing, assaulting, obstructing or intimidating officers.

A person who—

- (a) gives, or offers or promises to give or procure to be given, a bribe, recompense or reward to an officer, to induce him in any way to neglect or not to perform his duty; or
- (b) makes a collusive agreement with an officer to neglect or not to perform his duty; or
- (c) by threats, demands or promises, attempts to influence improperly an officer in the performance of his duty; or
- (d) assaults or, by force, molests, obstructs or intimidates an officer in the performance of his duty,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: On summary conviction—a fine not exceeding K200.00 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

On conviction on indictment—imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

85. Masters and medical officers of vessels and aircraft misleading Quarantine Officers.

A master or medical officer of a vessel or aircraft who—

- (a) wilfully makes a false statement in answer to a question asked him under this Act by a Quarantine Officer; or
- (b) wilfully misleads a Quarantine Officer in the performance of his duty,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

86. Dereliction of duty.

An officer who—

- (a) wilfully deserts from his duty; or
- (b) knowingly and unlawfully permits any person, vessel, aircraft, animal, plant or goods to depart from, or to be conveyed out of, a quarantine station where he, it or they is or are detained,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

87. Officers taking bribes.

An officer who—

- (a) accepts a bribe, recompense or reward for or on account of any neglect to perform, or non-performance of, his duty; or
- (b) makes a collusive agreement with a person to neglect or not to perform his duty,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

88. Maliciously ordering vessel, etc., into quarantine.

A Quarantine Officer who maliciously and without reasonable cause orders any vessel, aircraft, person, animal, plant or goods into quarantine is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

89. Forfeiture of animals, plants, etc.

Animals, plants or goods imported into the country, or brought into any port or place in the country, in contravention of this Act, and all soil, compost, manures, organic fertilizers, or admixtures of them, hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances, packages or packing material moved or dealt with in contravention of this Act, are forfeited and may be seized by an officer or officer of Customs and disposed of in accordance with the regulations.

90. Destruction of certain animals.

Where the master of a vessel or aircraft fails to comply with the directions of a Quarantine Officer or the prescribed conditions relating to the control or confinement of an animal that has been brought into a port or place in the country but is not intended or permitted to be imported into the country, a Quarantine Officer may destroy the animal.

91. Seizure of forfeited animals, etc.

An officer or officer of Customs, or a member of the Police Force, may—

- (a) seize any animals, plants or goods subject to quarantine that are found outside a quarantine station; and
- (b) convey them to a quarantine station.

92. Inspection.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may—

- (a) board a vessel or aircraft in a port or place in the country; and
- (b) require a person on board the vessel or aircraft to submit to a prescribed examination; and
- (c) enter and inspect any part of the vessel or aircraft, and all animals, plants and goods on board the vessel or aircraft; and
- (d) inspect the passenger list, log, manifest, journal and other ship's or aircraft's papers.

(2) The master of a vessel or aircraft must, if so required by a Quarantine Officer, produce to him for inspection the passenger list, log, manifest, journal and other ship's or aircraft's papers.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K40.00.

(3) A person authorized in writing by the Director to act under this subsection may—

- (a) board a vessel or aircraft in a port or place in the country; and
- (b) enter and inspect any part of the vessel or aircraft and all animals, plants and goods on board the vessel or aircraft.

93. Boarding of vessels and aircraft.

(1) A Quarantine Officer, or a person authorized under Section 92, boarding a vessel or aircraft may remain on the vessel or aircraft for such time as he thinks necessary or desirable.

(2) The master, if so required by the Quarantine Officer or person who is on a vessel in accordance with Subsection (1), must provide suitable and sufficient food and sleeping accommodation for him.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

(3) If the vessel or aircraft is a passenger vessel or aircraft, the Quarantine Officer or person is entitled to all the privileges and accommodation extended to a first-class passenger.

94. Muster of crew, etc.,

(1) A Quarantine Officer may require the master of a vessel or aircraft to muster in the presence of the Quarantine Officer all passengers and persons on the vessel or aircraft who are not prevented by illness or some other cause from attending the muster.

(2) If the master fails—

- (a) to comply with a requirement under Subsection (1); or

(b) to facilitate, by all reasonable means, the inspection by the Quarantine Officer of all persons on the vessel or aircraft,

he is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

(3) Unless prevented by illness or some other cause (proof of which is on him) every person on board the vessel or aircraft must attend the muster.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K20.00.

(4) A person on board the vessel or aircraft must answer truly to the best of his knowledge all questions asked him by the Quarantine Officer as to his health during the voyage and as to the likelihood of his having been exposed to infection before or during the voyage.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K20.00.

95. Inquiries by Quarantine Officers.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may ask the master or medical officer of a vessel or aircraft any questions that he thinks proper to ask concerning sickness on board the vessel or aircraft or its sanitary conditions, and the master or medical officer must truly answer the questions asked him by the Quarantine Officer to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(2) A Quarantine Officer may ask a person subject to quarantine any questions concerning his personal health or liability to infection, and the person must truly answer the questions asked him by the Quarantine Officer to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(3) If he thinks fit, a Quarantine Officer may require a person who has been asked questions under this section to verify by statutory declaration the answers given to the questions.

(4) A person who refuses to comply with a requirement under Subsection (3) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

96. Prescribed notices.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may affix the prescribed notices in relation to quarantine--

(a) on any part of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine; and

(b) on or near a quarantine station; and

(c) on goods subject to quarantine.

(2) An unauthorized person who removes, defaces or interferes with a notice affixed under this section is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K20.00.

97. Vaccination.

(1) A Quarantine Officer may require a person subject to quarantine or performing quarantine to be vaccinated or inoculated with a prophylactic or curative vaccine.

(2) A person required under Subsection (1) to be vaccinated or inoculated must submit to be vaccinated or inoculated.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K10.00.

(3) If the person refuses to submit to be vaccinated or inoculated he may be isolated in a quarantine station for a period not exceeding 14 days and required to bear all expenses incurred in his transport to the quarantine station and maintenance whilst at the station and the cost of all medical, nursing and other attendance.

(4) A Quarantine Officer shall not require a person to be vaccinated or inoculated unless he has reasonable cause to believe that vaccination or inoculation is necessary for the protection of persons subject to quarantine or performing quarantine, or for the prevention of the spread of disease.

98. Cleansing and disinfection of insanitary vessels and aircraft.

(1) Subject to the regulations, a Quarantine Officer may order a vessel or aircraft that—

(a) is in a port in the country; and

(b) in his opinion, is in an insanitary condition favourable to the spread of communicable disease,

to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated to his satisfaction.

(2) Subject to the regulations, where a Quarantine Officer orders a vessel or aircraft to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated under this section he may order the vessel or aircraft to be taken to an appointed place approved by him for that purpose.

(3) The Minister may order a vessel or aircraft in a port or place in the country to be taken to any other port or place in the country for the purpose of cleansing, fumigation, disinfection, treatment or performance of quarantine.

(4) If the master of a vessel or aircraft in respect of which an order is made under this section fails to comply with the order he is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

99. Power to administer oaths, etc.

A Quarantine Officer may administer oaths or affirmations and take declarations in all cases in which answers to questions asked under this Act are by this Act required to be verified by oath, affirmation or declaration.

100. Averments of prosecution.

In a prosecution for an offence against this Act the averment of the prosecutor contained in the information shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to be proved¹.

101. Regulations.

The Head of State, acting on advice, may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters that by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for—

(a) regulating the performance of quarantine; and

(b) regulating and protecting quarantine stations; and

(c) regulating or preventing ingress to or egress from a quarantine station; and

(d) prescribing measures of quarantine within a quarantine station; and

¹ But see Constitution, Section 37(4)(a).

- (e) regulating or preventing the removal of animals, plants, mails or goods from a quarantine station; and
- (f) requiring notification to a Quarantine Officer of any case of a quarantinable disease that occurs in the country or a specified part of the country, or in a quarantine station; and
- (g) prescribing precautions to be taken to prevent the ingress to or egress from a vessel of rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin, or of species or kinds of animals, pests or insects liable to convey disease; and
- (h) prescribing the measures to be taken by the master or owner of a vessel or aircraft to destroy rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin, or species or kinds of animals, pests or insects liable to convey disease, that may be on the vessel or aircraft; and
- (i) prescribing and establishing and maintaining on vessels or aircraft or within a quarantine station conditions unfavourable to, and to the migration of, rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin, or species or kinds of animals, pests or insects liable to convey disease, or fixing the time limit for the completion of any work necessary for the purpose of establishing such conditions, and empowering the Government, in case of default by the owner or master, to carry out any such work at the expense of the owner or master; and
- (j) prescribing the precautions to be taken by masters of vessels and aircraft, in respect of the vessels or aircraft and their crews, passengers and cargoes—
 - (i) at proclaimed places; and
 - (ii) on voyages from proclaimed places; and
 - (iii) on voyages between ports within the country,to prevent the introduction into the country, or the spread, of quarantinable diseases; and
- (k) regulating the discharge from vessels or aircraft of water, ballast or refuse; and
- (l) regulating and controlling the sanitary conditions of —
 - (i) vessels and aircraft in, or on, ports or landing places; and
 - (ii) wharf areas and landing places that are, or that are situated in, proclaimed places (including buildings and stores on any such wharf areas and landing places), and refuse dumps on or adjacent to any such wharf areas and landing places; and
- (m) prescribing measures to be taken for the diagnosis and prevention of disease for purposes of, or incidental to, quarantine; and
- (n) prescribing measures to be taken by the masters of aircraft for the spraying or fumigation of the aircraft, internally and externally, before and after landing in the country; and
- (o) providing for the examination by Quarantine Officers of animals or plants for export; and
- (p) providing for the granting of certificates by Quarantine Officers in relation to any vessels, aircraft, animals, plants, packages or goods examined or treated by them or under their supervision; and
- (q) prescribing the fees payable in respect of examinations, services or certificates by Quarantine Officers, and the persons by whom the fees are payable; and

- (r) prescribing the movements of a person subject to quarantine; and
- (s) prescribing measures of disinfection and fumigation, and other measures of quarantine, that persons, animals, plants, packages or goods subject to quarantine shall carry out or be subjected to; and
- (t) prescribing the conditions under which any prophylactic or curative vaccine or serum may be prepared and offered for sale; and
- (u) regulating, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, navigation by air¹; and
- (v) requiring and prescribing reports from vessels by radio-telegraphy²; and
- (w) regulating traffic within the country and prescribing measures of quarantine in relation to traffic within the country for the prevention of the occurrence or spread of quarantinable or communicable diseases affecting humans, or of diseases or pests affecting animals or plants; and
- (x) prescribing measures for regulating or preventing entry into the country of persons, animals, vehicles, plants, packages or goods by overland routes, or by inland water routes, as far as such measures are necessary to prevent the introduction of a quarantinable disease, a disease affecting plants or a disease affecting animals, into the country; and
- (y) regulating or prescribing conditions for the importation of plants entering the country through the postal service; and
- (z) securing the proper labelling and freedom from weeds, weed seeds and other impurities of plants and weeds imported into the country; and
- (za) for prescribing penalties of fines not exceeding K200.00 for offences against the regulations.

¹ But see, also the *Civil Aviation Act*.

² But see, also, the *Radiocommunications Act*.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 234.

Quarantine Regulation.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

1. Interpretation—
 - "aircraft from overseas"
 - "airport of entry"
 - "disinfection"
 - "disinfestation"
 - "disinsecting"
 - "fogging"
 - "harbour"
 - "inoculated"
 - "insecticide"
 - "vaccinated"
 - "wharf".

PART II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Division 1.—Administration.

2. Quarantine signal.
3. Hours of clearance.
4. Notification by wireless.
5. Health reports at first port of entry.
6. Health reports at subsequent ports of entry.
7. Certificate of pratique.
8. Passenger lists.
9. Notification of cases of disease.
10. Notification of deaths.
11. Examination of persons on board a vessel.
12. Application for full pratique.
13. Removal of goods, etc., from quarantined vessel or aircraft.

Division 2.—Sanitary Provisions in Respect of Vessels, Aircraft, Persons and Goods.

14. Prevention of rats entering, etc., vessel in port.
15. General sanitary measures in port.
16. Removal and destruction of garbage.
17. Fumigation of vessels and aircraft.
18. Deratting exemption certificate.
19. Methods of deratting, etc.
20. Means of disinfection.
21. Disinfection of vessels.
22. Disinfection of persons and personal effects.
23. Disinfection of goods.
24. Surface disinfection.
25. Disinfection or destruction of goods.
26. Disinfection of second-hand clothing, etc.
27. Disinfection of mail.

*Quarantine**Division 3.—Quarantine of Vessels, Aircraft, Persons and Goods.*

28. Vessels or aircraft from proclaimed places.
29. Period of quarantine.
30. Release under surveillance.
31. Release of crew under surveillance.
32. Examination of person under surveillance.
33. Report of illness of person under surveillance.
34. Change of residence, etc.
35. Contravention of surveillance provisions.
36. Moving of vessel or aircraft in quarantine.
37. Performance of quarantine on board.
38. Persons in quarantine.
39. Employees at quarantine stations.
40. Unauthorized persons on quarantine stations.
41. Certificate of measures taken against quarantinable disease.

Division 4.—Air Navigation.

42. Arrival messages.
43. Destruction of insects, etc.
44. General declaration and passenger manifest.
45. Smallpox vaccination certificates. (*Repealed.*)
46. Cholera inoculations.
47. Yellow fever inoculations.
48. Vaccination and inoculation certificates.
49. Stopping of aircraft after landing.
50. Exemptions.

Division 5.—Miscellaneous.

51. Animal hair and bristles.
52. Disposal of seized goods.
53. Loss or damage to goods.
54. Fees for fumigation, etc.
55. Fees for vaccinations and inoculations.

PART III.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

56. Interpretation of Part III.—
“first port of entry”.
57. Notice of intended importation.
58. Loss or death on voyage.
59. Death or escape of animal in port.
60. Animals from countries other than from Australia.
61. Importation from Australia.
62. Quarantine Officers for purposes of Section 65 of the Act.
63. Escape of animal from quarantine.
64. Quarantine surveillance.
65. Disposal of forfeited animals.
66. Post-mortem examinations.
67. Animals not intended for importation.

68. Removal of carcasses, etc., from vessels and aircraft.
69. Removal of hay, etc.
70. Treatment of fittings, etc.
71. Goods packed in straw, etc.

PART IV.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLANTS.

Division 1.—Preliminary.

72. Interpretation of Part IV.—
 - "fungicide"
 - "insecticide"
 - "noxious animal or plant"
 - "stored product".

Division 2.—Importation and Inspection.

73. Requirement of inspection, etc.
74. Inspection, etc., on importation.
75. Powers of Quarantine Officers on inspections.
76. Certificates of detention.
77. Certificate that plants disease-free.
78. Permit to import.
79. Packing.
80. Removal of seed and plant material.
81. Seeds and plants sent by post.
82. Importation of living insects, etc.
83. Landing of fodder, etc., with animals.
84. Importation of timber.
85. Examination of imported timber.
86. Guarantees by importers.
87. Outbreak of disease or pest.

Division 3.—Conduct of Plant Quarantine Stations.

88. Employees.
89. Interference with signs, etc.
90. Period of observation and inspection.
91. Certificate of release from quarantine.
92. Removal from quarantine.
93. Destruction of diseased plants.
94. Destruction of suspect seed.
95. Entry, leaving, etc., quarantine station.

Division 4.—Miscellaneous.

96. Prescribed treatments.
97. Disposal of plants, etc.
98. Protection of persons acting under Part IV., etc.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE 1.

- FORM 1.—Health Report at First Port of Entry.
- FORM 2.—Health Report for Ships of War.
- FORM 3.—Supplementary Report.
- FORM 4.—Certificate of Pratique.
- FORM 5.—Notice of Disease.
- FORM 6.—Deratting Certificate: Deratting Exemption Certificate.
- FORM 7.—General Declaration.
- FORM 8.—Passenger Manifest.
- FORM 9.—Certificate of Immunity Against Yellow Fever.
- FORM 10.—Notice and Declaration as to Animals to be Landed.
- FORM 11.—Notice as to Animals, etc., Not to be Landed.
- FORM 12.—Master's Bond.
- FORM 13.—Notification of Detention.
- FORM 14.—Certificate of Health for Plants and Plant Products.
- FORM 15.—Application for Permit to Import Seed or Plants.
- FORM 16.—Notice of Intention to Import Timber.
- FORM 17.—Certificate of Release from Quarantine.

SCHEDULE 2.—Fees for Fumigation, Deratting, etc.

SCHEDULE 3.—Fumigation or Other Treatment of Plants, Packages or Goods.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 234.

Quarantine Regulation.

MADE under the *Quarantine Act.*

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Interpretation.

(1) In this Regulation, unless the contrary intention appears—

“aircraft from overseas” means an aircraft entering the country from a place outside the country;

“airport of entry” means a first port of entry for oversea aircraft;

“disinfection” means the destruction of insects, pests, germs, vectors or other disease agents, concerned or liable to be concerned in the transmission of diseases affecting persons, animals or plants;

“disinfestation” means extermination of insects or animal parasites or delousing;

“disinsecting” means extermination of insects or animal parasites, or delousing;

“fogging” means spraying with finely dispersed particles of an approved insecticide;

“harbour”, in relation to a disease or pest, means to provide a shelter or a breeding ground for, or for the means or possible means of causing the spread of, or attacks by, the disease or pest;

“inoculated” means inoculated with a prophylactic or curative vaccine;

“insecticide” means a substance that is destructive to insects or pests;

“vaccinated” means—

(a) successfully vaccinated with active vaccine capable of inducing immunity from smallpox; or

(b) inoculated as prescribed;

“wharf” means a pier, stage, landing place, jetty or similar structure, foreshore or place at which a vessel may lie.

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation, a person shall be deemed to enter the country from a place outside the country if he has been in that place within 14 days before his arrival in the country.

PART II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Division 1.—Administration.

2. Quarantine signal.

(1) The quarantine signal is—

(a) from sunrise to sunset—

(i) for an oversea vessel that is free of known quarantinable disease but is subject to quarantine—the flag known as Q flag under the 1931

International Code of Signals, being a yellow flag of six breadths of bunting; and

- (ii) for a vessel that has had a case of quarantinable disease on board more than five days previously or on which there has been unusual mortality among rats—the Two Flag Signal QQ; and
- (iii) for a vessel that has had a case of quarantinable disease on board less than five days previously—the Two Flag Signal QL, being the flag known as Q flag over L flag under the 1931 International Code of Signals; and

(b) from sunset to sunrise, a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than 2m apart, of such a character as to be visible on a clear night all round the horizon for a distance of 3km, and placed as nearly as practicable amidships.

(2) The quarantine signal from sunrise to sunset shall be shown at the mast-head or where it can best be seen and above the highest deck structure.

3. Hours of clearance.

The hours of clearance of vessels or aircraft subject to quarantine are from sunrise to sunset, but if directed by a Chief Quarantine Officer, a Quarantine Officer may inspect and clear a vessel or aircraft at any hour.

4. Notification by wireless.

(1) The master of an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft equipped with wireless apparatus must, before the arrival of the vessel at the first port of entry, inform the Quarantine Officer at that port by wireless of the state of health on board the vessel.

(2) The wireless message, under Subsection (1), must be sent not more than 24 nor less than 12 hours before the expected time of arrival of the vessel at the first port of entry, and must include the following information set out in the following order:—

- (a) the name and the expected date of arrival of the vessel; and
- (b) the number of passengers on the vessel; and
- (c) the number of crew on the vessel; and
- (d) the number of passengers landing at the port; and
- (e) the name of the oversea port of departure at which voyage commenced and the date of departure; and
- (f) the name of the last oversea port called at and the date of departure; and
- (g) in relation to cases of quarantinable disease, and of other disease specified in Section 9—
 - (i) the number and nature of such cases that have occurred during the voyage; and
 - (ii) the number and nature of such cases that are on the vessel when the message is sent; and
 - (iii) the number of such cases that are booked for the port that the vessel is approaching; and
 - (iv) the number and nature of such cases that are in hospital (other than those specified under Subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii)).

(3) When a case or an additional case of quarantinable disease or disease specified in Section 9 occurs on a vessel after the despatch of the wireless message specified in Subsection (2), the master must send to the Quarantine Officer a further wireless message giving notice of the case.

(4) When a case or an additional case of quarantinable disease or disease specified in Section 9 occurs on a vessel after its departure from the first port of entry and before its arrival at a subsequent port of call, the master of the vessel must send a wireless message to the Quarantine Officer at the next port in the country at which the vessel is to call giving notice of the case.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

5. Health reports at first port of entry.

(1) The Health Report relating to any vessel or aircraft at its first port of entry shall be in Form 1.

(2) The Health Report shall be prepared in duplicate by the master and by the medical officer (if any) at the first port of entry or call of the vessel or aircraft in the country.

(3) Both copies should be signed in the presence of a Quarantine Officer and the duplicate copy, which shall be returned to the master, shall be kept by him for production, on demand, to a Quarantine Officer.

(4) The Health Report for ships of war at the first port of entry shall be in Form 2.

6. Health reports at subsequent ports of entry.

At any port in the country (other than the first port of entry) that a vessel or aircraft enters without pratique, the master must produce to a Quarantine Officer, on demand—

(a) the duplicate Health Report signed by and returned to the master by the Quarantine Officer of the first port of entry; and

(b) a Supplementary Health Report in Form 3 relating to the history and sanitary circumstances of the vessel or aircraft after its arrival within territorial limits.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

7. Certificate of pratique.

A certificate of pratique shall be in Form 4.

8. Passenger lists.

On arrival at the first port of entry, the master of a vessel or aircraft arriving in the country from an oversea port must furnish to the Quarantine Officer a complete list of all passengers on board and the full address in the country of any person who intends to disembark at a port in the country.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

9. Notification of cases of disease.

(1) The master of a vessel or aircraft in a port must immediately give written notice in Form 5 to the Quarantine Officer of the port of every case that he believes or suspects to be a case of—

(a) any illness attended with glandular swelling; or

(b) any of the diseases specified in Subsection (2),
that is on his vessel or aircraft when she arrives in the port or that arises on his vessel or aircraft while she is in the port.

(2) For the purposes of Subsection (1)(b) the specified diseases are :—

Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Meningitis.
Anthrax.	Mumps.
Chancre.	Pneumonia.
Chancroid.	Rabies.
Chickenpox.	Relapsing Fever (louse-borne).
Cholera.	Scarlet Fever.
Dengue Fever.	Septicaemia.
Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
Dysentery.	Syphilis.
Encephalitis.	Tuberculosis.
Gastro-enteritis.	Typhoid Fever.
Gonorrhoea.	Typhus Fever.
Hansen's Disease.	Venereal Bubo.
Infectious Hepatitis.	Whooping-Cough.
Influenza.	Yellow Fever.
Measles.	

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

10. Notification of deaths.

The master of an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft on board which a death occurs among the passengers or the crew while the vessel or aircraft is within territorial limits must immediately report in writing to the Quarantine Officer of the port in which the vessel or aircraft is lying, or if it is at sea or airborne by wireless to the Quarantine Officer of the next port of call (if any) in the country, information as to the name of the deceased and the cause and date of death.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

11. Examination of persons on board a vessel.

The examination referred to in Section 92 of the Act may be an examination involving or requiring the use of any of the recognized methods of medical examination.

12. Application for full pratique.

On application by the master, owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft in any port holding a certificate of limited pratique, the vessel may, for the purposes of granting full pratique, be examined by a Quarantine Officer after a period of 14 days has elapsed from her departure from the last oversea port of call.

13. Removal of goods, etc., from quarantined vessel or aircraft.

The master of a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine must not permit any goods, mail or loose letters to be removed from his vessel except under the direction of a Quarantine Officer and subject to such disinfection as the Quarantine Officer requires.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

*Division 2.—Sanitary Provisions in Respect of Vessels, Aircraft, Persons and Goods.***14. Prevention of rats entering, etc., vessel in port.**

(1) The master of a vessel in port must—

- (a) effectively obstruct by means of stout netting or other means all openings or holes in the side of the vessel next to any wharf, lighter or other vessel and keep them so obstructed while the vessel is alongside the wharf, lighter or other vessel; and
- (b) affix and keep affixed an effective rat-guard, disc or screen not less than 300mm or more than 1m from the side of the vessel to every rope or hawser connecting the vessel with a wharf, lighter or other vessel; and
- (c) when ordered by a Quarantine Officer, thoroughly illuminate from sunset to sunrise with electric or other brilliant lights the whole of the side of the vessel next to the wharf or to a lighter or other vessel lying alongside; and
- (d) when ordered by a Quarantine Officer, remove at sunset the landing-stages and all nets and gangways between the vessel and any wharf, and keep them removed until sunrise, except during such times as the landing-stages, nets or gangways are required and are being used for the discharge or loading of cargo or for access of persons to and from the vessel.

(2) Where in the opinion of a Quarantine Officer it is impracticable to affix an effective rat-guard, disc or screen to a rope or hawser, the master must cause the first 1m of the rope or hawser commencing from the ship's side to be covered with freshly tarred canvas.

(3) A rat-guard, disc or screen shall not be deemed to be effective for the purpose of this Regulation unless it complies in all respects with the following requirements :—

- (a) it shall be circular in outline and measure not less than 600mm directly across any diameter from rim to rim, and be capable of being effectively fixed to a rope or hawser; and
- (b) it shall be made of sheet metal of at least 0.45mm thick without any opening or perforation, when fitted, other than that required for the passage of the rope or hawser; and
- (c) it shall be so constructed that, when fitted, the rope or hawser passes through the centre, and the opening is effectively closed.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

15. General sanitary measures in port.

The master of a vessel in port must—

- (a) thoroughly empty or flush out and empty the bilges if so ordered by a Quarantine Officer; and
- (b) keep all foodstuffs and food refuse in rat-proof and mouse-proof receptacles, rooms or compartments; and

- (c) prevent the discharge of animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste on to the wharves or into the waters of the port, or onto or into a vessel lying alongside, except a vessel being used by a person who has been authorized under Section 16 to remove and dispose of the waste or as the case may be; and
- (d) not permit a person to remove from the vessel animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste (other than rendered fat) unless that person is authorized to do so under Section 16; and
- (e) prevent discharge from the vessel's water closets onto the wharf or onto any vessel lying alongside; and
- (f) maintain on board and use effective means for the destruction of rats and mice; and
- (g) when ordered by a Quarantine Officer, lay on the vessel poison baits effective for rats and mice.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

16. Removal and destruction of garbage.

(1) A Chief Quarantine Officer may authorize a person to remove from a vessel or aircraft in a port animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste.

(2) A person other than a person authorized under this section must not remove from a vessel or aircraft in a port animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste (other than rendered fat).

(3) A person authorized under this section must destroy any animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste (other than rendered fat) immediately after its removal from the vessel or aircraft.

(4) The master of any vessel or aircraft in a port must, if so ordered by a Quarantine Officer, destroy or dispose of, in a manner approved by the Quarantine Officer, any animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste that, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, is or may become insanitary.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

17. Fumigation of vessels and aircraft.

(1) Subject to this section, the master of a vessel or aircraft in a port must, if so ordered by a Quarantine Officer—

- (a) submit any part or the whole of the vessel or aircraft to—
 - (i) sulphur fumigation; or
 - (ii) fumigation by hydrocyanic acid gas; or
 - (iii) some other method of fumigation approved by the Quarantine Officer; or
 - (iv) such trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents as are specified in the order, in accordance with Subsection (2); and
- (b) submit to fumigation by means of sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas, or wash or spray thoroughly with a solution approved by the Quarantine Officer, all portions of the vessel or aircraft likely to harbour fleas, lice, bugs and other vermin; and

- (c) empty and flush or disinfect and clean all lavatories, water tanks or any closed space on board the vessel or aircraft; and
- (d) cause to be disinfected or fumigated any articles specified by the Quarantine Officer; and
- (e) remove and restow or re-arrange, in such manner as to prevent access or harbouring to rats or mice, any dunnage, rubbish or deck cargo; and
- (f) remove, open up or otherwise render thoroughly accessible to fumigation any linings, casings, partitions, lockers and similar enclosed spaces above or below deck; and
- (g) protect effectively against the passage of rats or mice all openings (other than doors or hatches) that are liable to afford communication for rats or mice from any hold, cargo or other space to any other part of the vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) protect effectively against the passage and harbouring of rats or mice any specified opening or place whether below or above deck; and
- (i) discharge the cargo into lighters in the stream.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) If directed by the Quarantine Officer, fumigation or trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents shall be carried out while the vessel is alongside a wharf or while the vessel is in the stream, and either before or after the cargo has been discharged.

(3) Where there is reasonable cause to fear that the vessel may be endangered by the removal of water ballast, the Quarantine Officer may cause any tank or other receptacle to be sealed.

(4) So long as the vessel referred to in Subsection (3) remains in the port, the master must 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 Quarantine Officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(5) A vessel may be exempted by a Quarantine Officer from fumigation under this section if—

- (a) the master produces a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate in Form 6, approved in accordance with Article 52 of the *International Sanitary Regulations 1951*, issued within the previous six months by the Sanitary Authority of a port that has been certified through the World Health Organization as being furnished with the necessary personnel and equipment to carry out deratting of vessels, and signed by the port health officer or local quarantine officer of the port; or
- (b) the actual conditions found on board the vessel on inspection are, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, satisfactory.

18. Deratting Exemption Certificate.

On application by the master, owner or agent of the vessel a Deratting Exemption Certificate in Form 6 with respect to any vessel on her arrival at any port in the country may be issued by a Quarantine Officer.

19. Methods of deratting, etc.

The following processes are prescribed for the purposes of the Act and this Regulation :—

- (a) for the destruction of rats and mice in closed spaces on vessels and aircraft—
- (i) thorough fumigation for at least six hours with a gaseous mixture containing not less than 3 parts per 100 of sulphur oxide using, where the oxides are generated by burning sulphur in pots, 1.5kg of sulphur for every 30m³ of space to be fumigated; or
 - (ii) thorough fumigation for at least two hours by hydrocyanic acid gas, the quantities prescribed for use in each of the following methods being the quantities required for every 30m³ of space to be fumigated—
 - (A) where the gas is evolved by the action of a solution of sulphuric acid and water on sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide—not less than 140g of sodium cyanide or 175g of potassium cyanide; or
 - (B) where the cyanogen chloride gas mixture is the method adopted—not less than 110g of sodium cyanide; or
 - (C) where either liquid hydrogen cyanide or an approved cyanide preparation is the method adopted—a sufficient quantity to ensure the evolution of 80g of hydrocyanic acid gas; or
 - (iii) poisoning by the use of sodium fluoroacetate or other poison approved by the Director; and
- (b) for the destruction of insects and other vermin on vessels and aircraft—
- (i) fumigation by means of sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas, or other agent approved by the Director, in such concentration as is ordered by a Quarantine Officer; or
 - (ii) thorough application of an aqueous solution or emulsion of soft soap, cyllin and kerosene, containing not less than 1 part per 100 of each, made—
 - (A) by means of a mop, scrubbing brush or similar appliance; or
 - (B) by forcibly spraying the mixture into all places infested with or suspected of being infested with fleas, lice, bugs or similar insects or vermin; or
 - (iii) thorough application of a solution, emulsion or powder containing not less than 5 parts per 100 of dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (D.D.T.) or 1 part per 100 of benzene hexachloride (B.H.C.)—
 - (A) where solutions or emulsions are used, the application being made by thorough painting or spraying of the surfaces of all places infested with or suspected of being infested with cockroaches, bugs, lice, fleas or other insects or other vermin; or
 - (B) where a powder form is used, the application being made by dusting or by the use of effective blowers; or
 - (iv) fogging by means of benzene hexachloride (B.H.C.) or other substances approved by the Director; or

- (v) such other methods or materials as are approved by the Director; and
- (c) such other processes as are approved by the Director.

20. Means of disinfection.

(1) The following means of disinfection and disinfectants are prescribed for the purposes of the Act and this Regulation :—

(a) means of disinfection—

- (i) exposure to saturated steam at a pressure of not less than 70kPa for 20 minutes, after exhaustion of air from the disinfecting chamber; or
- (ii) boiling in water for not less than 30 minutes; or
- (iii) immersion in a disinfectant solution approved by the Director for not less than one hour; or
- (iv) saturation or thorough wetting and keeping wet for not less than one hour with a disinfectant solution approved by the Director; or
- (v) thorough spraying on all surfaces by means of an effective spraying appliance with the disinfectant solution specified in Paragraph (b)(i) or (b)(iii); or
- (vi) subject to Subsection (2) or (3), formaldehyde fumigation, carried out by one of the following methods—
 - (A) by fumigation at a temperature of not less than 24° C for not less than six hours with moistened formaldehyde gas of the strength and of the degree of moisture produced by the evaporation in a completely closed space of at least 500ml of a 40% solution of formaldehyde, or 230g of paraform and 1/ of water for each 30m³ of enclosed space; or
 - (B) by the formalin-permanganate method, using 500ml of a 40% solution of formaldehyde and 285g of permanganate of potash for each 30m³ of space (the formaldehyde being added to the permanganate of potash in a receptacle or receptacles sufficiently large to prevent an overflow); or
- (vii) exposure in an air-tight container to the vapour produced from 1/ of a 40% solution of formaldehyde for every 9m³ of space, but the exposure—
 - (A) shall not begin until a vacuum of 500mm of mercury has been produced in the container followed by the introduction of steam; and
 - (B) shall be maintained for 20 minutes; and

(b) approved disinfectant solutions—

- (i) a 1% aqueous solution or emulsion of a cresol disinfectant readily miscible with water and having a carbohc coefficient of not less than 10; or
- (ii) a soapy aqueous solution or emulsion of a disinfectant specified in Subparagraph (i) and containing 3 parts per 100 of soft (potash) soap; or
- (iii) a 2% solution of formaldehyde prepared by mixing 1 part of a 40% solution of formaldehyde with 19 parts of clean water; or

(iv) an aqueous mixture of fresh chlorinated lime (containing not less than 25 parts per 100 of available chlorine) made by mixing immediately prior to use 170g of chlorinated lime in 4l of cold water; or

(v) any other solutions approved by the Director.

(2) Formaldehyde fumigation in accordance with Subsection (1)(a)(vi)(A) may be used only as a means of surface disinfection and for the preliminary disinfection of enclosed spaces such as saloons, cabins, quarters or wards, and for the disinfection of articles of value that cannot, without destruction, be disinfected by any other approved means.

(3) If the formalin-permanganate method described in Subsection (1)(a)(vi)(B) is used, as least 1l of water for each 30m³ of the space must be evaporated by boiling in the space immediately before fumigation, the temperature in the space being not less than 24° C.

(4) A saloon, room, quarters, cabinet or other enclosed space to be disinfected by fumigation shall, before fumigation, be made as air-tight as possible by pasting up all cracks and openings, ventilators, fire-places, windows and doors and the walls and floors, and all hangings and upholstered surfaces in any room to be fumigated shall, before fumigation, be freely sprayed with clean hot water.

(5) Wherever practicable, hot disinfectant solution shall be used for immersion, washing, mopping or scrubbing purposes.

21. Disinfection of vessels.

(1) The master or owner of a vessel or aircraft in a port must, if ordered by a Quarantine Officer, submit the vessel to be disinfected in accordance with Subsection (2).

(2) In a case referred to in Subsection (1)—

(a) saloons, cabins, quarters and similar spaces that can be closed, as a preliminary measure of disinfection and before the removal of their contents, must be fumigated with formalin as prescribed by Section 20(1)(a)(vi); and

(b) ceilings, walls, woodwork, painted metal work, upholstered and other fittings and articles that are not readily accessible, or that cannot without damage be washed, must be disinfected by thorough spraying with an approved disinfectant solution, followed (after six hours) by free exposure to the air; and

(c) all floors and accessible surfaces of holds and other places, woodwork, leather work, trunks, furniture, fittings, vehicles and all articles such as glass, china, silverware, ornaments, brushes and combs, that will not be damaged by washing with a disinfectant solution, must be scrubbed, mopped or washed with a disinfectant solution, if practicable with a soapy disinfectant solution, and must be left thoroughly wet for not less than one hour; and

(d) fixed carpets must be disinfected by thorough spraying in their place with a disinfectant solution and after one hour—

(i) removing them; and

(ii) again spraying them on both sides with a disinfectant solution; and

(iii) exposing them freely to the air,

after which they may be cleaned; and

(e) bedsteads, bunks and wire mattresses must be disinfected by mopping or thorough washing with an approved soapy disinfectant solution or emulsion, the articles being allowed to remain wet for not less than one hour; and

- (f) in the case of bulky articles such as mattresses, beds, pillows, bolsters, blankets, rugs (including horse and cattle rugs), curtains, cushions, loose carpets, mats, coloured woollen clothing and other similar articles and materials—
- (i) whenever practicable, they must be disinfected by means of saturated steam as prescribed in Section 20(1)(a)(i); and
 - (ii) where steam under pressure is not available, any soiled infected mattress must be burned, and
 - (iii) in the case of soiled hair mattresses only, the cover may be thoroughly wetted with an approved disinfectant solution, and then opened and the contained hair immersed for not less than one hour in a disinfectant solution at a temperature of 65° C; and
 - (iv) the cover must be burned, or boiled and washed; and
- (g) where steam under pressure is not available, all washable textiles and other portable washable articles must be disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfectant solution (where practicable a soapy solution) for not less than one hour, after which they may be washed and boiled; and
- (b) all textiles and other articles that cannot, without destruction or serious injury, be immersed or steam-disinfected must be—
- (i) hung on lines and thoroughly sprayed on both sides with an approved disinfectant solution (not being a soapy solution); or
 - (ii) fumigated with formaldehyde as prescribed by Section 20(1)(a)(vi), care being taken to hang them in such a manner as to expose them freely to the action of the fumigant,
- and after spraying or fumigation for six hours must be exposed to the air; and
- (i) papers that may not be burnt, loose letters, books, silks, silk hangings, delicate fabrics, ladies' hats, feathers and the like must be disinfected by exposure in a completely closed space to moistened formaldehyde gas as prescribed by Section 20(1)(a)(vi) for six hours, and must subsequently be exposed freely to the air; and
 - (j) rags, old wearing apparel, infected dressings and papers and other articles of little or no value must be destroyed by fire.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

22. Disinfection of persons and personal effects.

(1) A person convalescing from a quarantinable or communicable disease or considered by the Quarantine Officer-in-Charge to be in an infective condition or capable of carrying infection shall, if so ordered by a Chief Quarantine Officer, submit himself to disinfection, together with his personal effects, in accordance with this section.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) The person must—

- (a) strip himself of all clothing; and
- (b) bathe himself or be bathed, with the aid of a cresol soap prepared for use with hard or salt water, in a warm solution or emulsion of a miscible cresol

disinfectant having a phenol co-efficient of 10, or a strength of 30g of disinfectant to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ l of warm water; and

- (c) freely lather the body, and especially the scalp and hair (head and face), and other exposed parts for five minutes; and
- (d) wash off the lather, dry the body with clean, disinfectant towels; and
- (e) put on clean, disinfected clothes.

(3) An evaporating soapy cresol solution compounded as follows may be used in accordance with Subsection (4) instead of the water disinfectant solution prescribed in Subsection (2) for the disinfection of the hair, scalp and beard :—

- (a) cyllin or similar cresol preparation, 1%; and
- (b) soft soap (B.P.), 2%; and
- (c) ether, 12%; and
- (d) rectified spirits, 70%; and
- (e) rainwater, 15%.

(4) The solution referred to in Subsection (3) shall be prepared and used as follows :—

- (a) the soap shall be dissolved in the spirits and ether, the disinfectant added and the whole thoroughly mixed; and
- (b) the solution shall be kept in a well corked or stoppered container; and
- (c) in using it, the solution must be applied freely and rubbed well into the hair, after five minutes the resulting lather may be wiped off with a clean damp towel.

(5) Clothing referred to in Subsection (2)(a) shall be taken away for disinfection.

23. Disinfection of goods.

Packages of goods that, in the opinion of a Quarantine Officer, have been in contact with or have been exposed to infection, but in respect of which there is no reason to believe that the contained goods are infected or have been in contact with or exposed to infection, shall be disinfected by surface disinfection.

24. Surface disinfection.

Surface disinfection shall be effected by—

- (a) fumigation with moistened formaldehyde gas for six hours in accordance with Section 20(1)(a)(vi), each package being so placed as to be freely exposed to the action of the disinfectant; or
- (b) thorough spraying in an enclosed space of all surfaces with an approved disinfectant solution.

25. Disinfection or destruction of goods.

Goods that, in the opinion of a Quarantine Officer are capable of spreading a quarantinable or other communicable disease, shall, according to their nature, be disinfected or destroyed by such means as the Quarantine Officer orders.

26. Disinfection of second-hand clothing, etc.

If the Quarantine Officer so orders, any second-hand clothing or any article that, in the opinion of a Quarantine Officer, is likely to convey the infection of any disease, shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Officer.

27. Disinfection of mail.

(1) An article carried as mail matter on board a vessel or aircraft subject to quarantine or ordered into quarantine is exempt from disinfection unless the Quarantine Officer, after due investigation, is of opinion that it has been in contact with an infected person or infected goods, or is from any other cause liable to convey infection.

(2) Any such article that has, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, been in contact with an infected person or infected goods or is from any other cause liable to convey infection shall be disinfected by surface disinfection.

(3) For the purposes of disinfection, the Quarantine Officer may cause the corners of envelopes or of wrappers enclosing any such articles to be cut.

Division 3.—Quarantine of Vessels, Aircraft, Persons and Goods.

28. Vessels or aircraft from proclaimed places.

A vessel or aircraft that arrives in the country from a proclaimed place shall be ordered into quarantine unless a Quarantine Officer, after full inquiry and inspection, is satisfied that no danger to public health will arise from giving the vessel or aircraft pratique.

29. Period of quarantine.

(1) The period for which persons—

(a) landed under Section 41(1) of the Act; or

(b) ordered into quarantine under Section 42 of the Act, or released under quarantine surveillance under Section 41 or 53(4) of the Act,

remain subject to quarantine shall not be less than—

(c) 14 days if the disease in regard to which infection is suspected is smallpox; and

(d) 14 days if the disease is typhus fever; and

(e) eight days if the disease is relapsing fever; and

(f) six days if the disease is plague or yellow fever; and

(g) five days if the disease is cholera.

(2) The period of quarantine or quarantine surveillance shall be calculated from the last day on which, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, there has been or may have been exposure to infection from a quarantinable disease.

(3) In the case of quarantine for smallpox, any person who—

(a) was, not more than three years and not less than eight days immediately preceding the day of examination, successfully vaccinated against smallpox under the observation or to the satisfaction of a Chief Quarantine Officer; or

(b) has shown, on vaccination, local signs of early reaction that, in the opinion of a Chief Quarantine Officer, indicate adequate immunity from smallpox; or

(c) in the opinion of a Chief Quarantine Officer, is not, or is not likely to be, infected with smallpox or a source of infection from smallpox,

may be released under quarantine surveillance, but a person selected for release under Paragraph (c) shall be released only after being vaccinated.

(4) A person to be released under this section shall, if so required, submit himself with his goods and effects to disinfection as prescribed or to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Officer.

30. Release under surveillance.

(1) A person who is eligible under this Regulation for release under quarantine surveillance may, on application and with the concurrence of a Chief Quarantine Officer be released under surveillance, subject to any conditions as to disinfection imposed by a Quarantine Officer under this Regulation.

(2) The parent or guardian signing the application for the release of a child under surveillance is responsible for the observance by the child of the provisions of this Regulation relating to release under surveillance.

31. Release of crew under surveillance.

(1) The master of a vessel or aircraft in quarantine may make application for the release under surveillance of any member of his crew who is eligible for release under surveillance.

(2) The master is responsible for compliance, by each member of the crew released under this section, with the provisions of this Regulation relating to quarantine surveillance but no member of the crew is released by this subsection from his obligation to comply with those provisions.

32. Examination of person under surveillance.

(1) A person released under quarantine surveillance must present himself, as frequently and at such times as a medical practitioner authorized for the purpose by the Director, a Chief Quarantine Officer or a Quarantine Officer directs, for inspection and examination to such Quarantine Officer, Medical Officer or medical practitioner as the Quarantine Officer or medical practitioner authorized for the purpose directs.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) Where a person released under quarantine surveillance fails to discharge his financial liability incurred as a result of any medical instructions and examinations by an authorized medical practitioner under Subsection (1), the amount involved shall be paid by the Government and the State may recover it from the person as a debt.

33. Report of illness of person under surveillance.

Immediately on the appearance in himself of any signs or symptoms of illness or disease, a person released under quarantine surveillance must report the facts, or cause them to be reported, to the Quarantine Officer or other person to whom he has been directed to present himself under Section 32.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

34. Change of residence, etc.

A person under quarantine surveillance must not—

- (a) leave the province in which he has been released; or
- (b) leave the port where he is released; or

(c) change his residence,

without the permission of a Chief Quarantine Officer, and subject to such conditions as he imposes.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

35. Contravention of surveillance provisions.

In addition to any penalty that may be imposed for an offence against this Regulation, a person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Regulation relating to quarantine surveillance forfeits all the privileges and advantages of release under quarantine surveillance and may be removed by any commissioned officer of the Police Force or authorized person to a quarantine station.

36. Moving of vessel or aircraft in quarantine.

A vessel or aircraft in quarantine must not move without the approval of the Quarantine Officer, and then only to such place and under such conditions as are approved by him.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

37. Performance of quarantine on board.

Where quarantine is being performed on board a vessel or aircraft, the master must—

- (a) provide such practicable means of isolation of persons on board, and carry out such cleansing, fumigation, disinfection, disinsecting and destruction of rodents, as a Quarantine Officer directs; and
- (b) give all assistance in his power to the Quarantine Officer, maintain order and discipline on the vessel or aircraft, muster for examination all persons on board when so required by the Quarantine Officer and carry out all his instructions; and
- (c) when directed by the Quarantine Officer, convey any or all of the persons on board to any quarantine station in such order and in such groups and by such means as the Quarantine Officer directs; and
- (d) if so directed by the Quarantine Officer, deliver at the quarantine station any personal effects belonging to any person landed from the vessel or aircraft; and
- (e) discharge the cargo of the vessel or aircraft, in accordance with the directions of the Quarantine Officer; and
- (f) dispose of all sweepings, refuse or ballast from the vessel or aircraft in such manner as the Quarantine Officer directs.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

38. Persons in quarantine.

(1) A person performing quarantine at a quarantine station, and a person in a quarantine station during quarantine, must not go beyond the bounds of the station except with the written authority of the Quarantine Officer.

(2) A person in quarantine whose movements are by order of the officer-in-charge restricted to a certain area within the quarantine station must not go outside the limits of that area.

(3) A person in quarantine must submit to inspection and medical examination at such times as the officer-in-charge requires.

(4) A person in quarantine must duly observe the notices signed by the officer-in-charge and posted on the recognized notice boards.

(5) A person in quarantine must not have any communication with a person not in quarantine except with the consent of, and subject to any conditions imposed by, the officer-in-charge.

(6) A person in quarantine must help in maintaining due order and cleanliness in the quarantine quarters.

(7) Meals for persons in quarantine, except such persons as the officer-in-charge of the quarantine station exempts, shall be taken—

(a) at the following hours :—

Breakfast,	8-9 a.m.
Lunch,	1-2 p.m.
Dinner,	6-7 p.m.; or

(b) at the usual hours for meals on the vessel from which he has been landed; or

(c) at such times as a Chief Quarantine Officer directs.

(8) Subject to any exception permitted by the officer-in-charge, lights in all quarters at quarantine station shall be extinguished at 11.30 p.m., or at such time as a Chief Quarantine Officer directs.

(9) To facilitate mustering, every person in quarantine must, when directed by the officer-in-charge, be in his proper quarters at least half an hour before the time fixed for the extinguishing of lights.

(10) A person in quarantine must not use any lavatory for a purpose other than the purposes for which it is provided.

(11) A person in quarantine must not smoke in any prohibited place.

(12) Alcoholic liquor must not be brought into a quarantine station without the authority of a Chief Quarantine Officer.

(13) A person in quarantine who, in the opinion of the officer-in-charge, is indulging in alcoholic liquor to excess may by written order signed by that officer, be prohibited from being supplied with alcoholic liquor while in quarantine.

(14) While an order under Subsection (13) is in force, a person having notice of the order must not sell or supply alcoholic liquor to the person with respect to whom the order is made.

(15) A person in quarantine must not carry or use a firearm.

(16) The body of a person who has died on a quarantine station shall be disposed of in such manner and by such means as a Chief Quarantine Officer directs.

(17) A person in quarantine wishing to make a complaint shall do so in writing addressed to the officer-in-charge within 24 hours of the occurrence of the matter to which the complaint relates.

(18) A person in quarantine wishing to consult the Medical Officer shall attend at the surgery (except in case of emergency) at such hours as are appointed by a Chief Quarantine Officer.

(19) A person in quarantine wishing to send any letter, parcel or other article by post must give the letter, parcel or other article to the Quarantine Officer for posting.

(20) Before posting a letter, parcel or other article referred to in Subsection (19), the Quarantine Officer, may order it to be disinfected by surface disinfection, and for the purpose of disinfection the Quarantine Officer may cut or cause to be cut the corners of envelopes or of wrappers enclosing articles to be posted.

(21) Except as authorized by Subsection (20), no Quarantine Officer shall open, interfere with or unduly delay any letter, parcel or other article given to him for posting by any person in quarantine.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

39. Employees at quarantine stations.

A person employed in any quarantine station must obey the orders and instructions of the officer-in-charge.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

40. Unauthorized persons on quarantine stations.

(1) A person found on a quarantine station, who fails on demand to satisfy a Quarantine Officer or an authorized person that he is authorized to be on that station, may be apprehended by any Quarantine Officer or authorized person and detained until given into the custody of a commissioned officer of the Police Force to be dealt with according to law.

(2) A person found on a quarantine station who fails, on demand—

(a) to satisfy a Quarantine Officer or an authorized person that he is authorized to be on the station; or

(b) to give his name and address to the Quarantine Officer or authorized person, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

41. Certificate of measures taken against quarantinable disease.

On payment of a fee of K1.00, a certificate describing the measures taken against any quarantinable disease in connexion with any vessel or aircraft departing from a proclaimed place in the country, may be issued by a Quarantine Officer.

Division 4.—Air Navigation.

42. Arrival messages.

(1) The master of an aircraft must not permit the aircraft to enter or arrive at an airport of entry unless he has sent, by telegraph or wireless telegraph, a message in accordance with this section to the Quarantine Officer at the airport of entry where it is intended that the aircraft will land stating—

(a) the registered marking of the aircraft and the date and time at which he expects to land at the airport of entry; and

(b) the name of the last port or place outside the country at which the aircraft called or touched; and

(c) whether any case of illness exists on board the aircraft; and

(d) whether there are any animals, plants or birds on board the aircraft.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) The message shall be sent from such place and at such time that, in the ordinary course of events, it will be received at the place to which it is addressed at least three hours before the arrival of the aircraft at the airport of entry.

(3) The message shall be addressed to the Quarantine Officer at the place where it is intended that the aircraft will land.

43. Destruction of insects, etc.

(1) Subject to Subsection (3), immediately after the arrival of an aircraft from overseas at an airport of entry, the aircraft, together with its baggage, cargo and stores and the baggage and personal effects of the passengers and crew of the aircraft, may be inspected, examined and treated as a Quarantine Officer requires, in such manner and by such methods as the Director approves, to ensure the complete destruction of all insects, pests, diseases and disease vectors.

(2) Subject to Subsection (3), a person who removes any baggage, cargo, commissary stores or personal effects from the aircraft without the permission of a Quarantine Officer is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) If the master of an aircraft from overseas produces to a Quarantine Officer at an airport of entry a certificate from an authorized officer of a Department or institution considered appropriate by a Chief Quarantine Officer in the country where the aircraft last landed or touched before entering Papua New Guinea to the effect that inspection, examination and treatment of the aircraft, its baggage, cargo and stores and the baggage and personal effects of its passengers and crew, to ensure the complete destruction of all insects, pests, diseases and disease vectors, was carried out immediately before the departure of the aircraft from its last airport of call before landing in Papua New Guinea, the Quarantine Officer may, on such conditions as he thinks necessary, exempt the aircraft, its baggage, cargo and stores and the baggage and personal effects of its passengers and crew, or any of them, from all or any of the provisions of Subsections (1) and (2).

(4) The certificate referred to in Subsection (3) shall specify—

- (a) the nature of the inspection and examination made; and
- (b) the manner and method of the treatment effected.

44. General declaration and passenger manifest.

On arrival at the first airport of entry the master of an aircraft from overseas must furnish to the Quarantine Officer at the airport—

- (a) a general declaration, in Form 7, properly filled in and signed by the master; and
- (b) a passenger manifest, in Form 8, containing the names of all passengers on board the aircraft and the full address in the country of each passenger.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

45. Smallpox vaccination certificates. (*Repealed by No. 2 of 1981.*)

46. Cholera inoculations.

A person over the age of 12 months who arrives in the country on board an aircraft from overseas from a place that has been declared under Section 12 of the Act as a place infected with the quarantinable disease cholera must produce to a Quarantine Officer at the first airport of entry a certificate stating that he has been inoculated against cholera not less than six days nor more than six months before his arrival in Papua New Guinea.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

47. Yellow fever inoculations.

A person over the age of 12 months who arrives in the country on board an aircraft from overseas from a place which has been declared under Section 12 of the Act as a place infected with the quarantinable disease yellow fever must produce to a Quarantine Officer at the first airport of entry—

- (a) a certificate stating that he has been inoculated against yellow fever not less than 10 days nor more than 10 years before his arrival in Papua New Guinea; or
- (b) a certificate not more than 10 years old in Form 9 stating that he is immune to yellow fever.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

48. Vaccination and inoculation certificates.

A certificate of vaccination or inoculation referred to in Section 45, 46 or 47 shall be—

- (a) signed or endorsed by a medical officer of a Health Department or corresponding authority of the country in which the certificate is given, specifying the office held by the person signing or endorsing the certificate; or
- (b) signed by a medical practitioner approved by the Director.

49. Stopping of aircraft after landing.

(1) On arrival at the first airport of entry and at each landing place subsequently called at for which pratique is not held, the master of an aircraft from overseas must—

(a) cause his aircraft to come to a stop as near as practicable to a spot on the airport or landing place marked by a quarantine signal described in Subsection (2); and

(b) remain there until pratique has been granted.

(2) The signal referred to in Subsection (1) is—

(a) from sunrise to sunset, a yellow flag at least 675mm in breadth; and

(b) from sunset to sunrise, three lights (two red and one white) of such a character as to be visible on a clear night from a distance of 100m, and placed at distances of 600mm apart in the form of an equilateral triangle in a vertical plane.

(3) An unauthorized person must not approach within 30m of any signal referred to in Subsection (2).

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

50. Exemptions.

The Director may exempt an aircraft from overseas or any person on board an aircraft from overseas from any of the requirements of this Part, if he is satisfied that in the circumstances adequate safeguards have been taken against the risk of the introduction of infection by the aircraft or person.

*Division 5.—Miscellaneous.***51. Animal hair and bristles.**

(1) Subject to Subsections (3) and (4), all imported animal hair and bristles to be used in the manufacture of brushware shall be removed immediately after landing to a quarantine station or other place approved by the Director, and be subjected to one of the following methods of treatment or to some other method of treatment approved by the Director :—

(a) the hair or bristles shall—

(i) be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water containing 2 parts per 100 of sodium carbonate and then allowed to stand for 30 minutes in a 5% solution of warm sodium carbonate; and

(ii) after washing be placed in a warm solution of formaldehyde (1 part of 40% formalin and 16 parts of water) for 30 minutes and allowed to dry; or

(b) the bundles containing the hair or bristles shall have the wrappings removed from the ends and be placed in a sealed chamber and—

(i) a partial vacuum equal to 375mm of mercury created and steam admitted to the chamber until a pressure of 35kPa is created in the chamber; and

(ii) on treatment in accordance with Subparagraph (i)—

(A) a second partial vacuum equal to 375mm of mercury shall be created; and

(B) steam shall be again admitted to the chamber until a pressure of 35kPa is created in the chamber; and

(C) the pressure shall be maintained for at least 40 minutes; or

(c) the bundles shall—

(i) have the wrappings removed from the ends; and

(ii) be placed in an autoclave to which steam is admitted or in which water is brought to boiling point,

and the steam shall be permitted to escape through the outlet valve until a strong and even current of steam has been flowing for at least five minutes when—

(iii) the outlet valve shall be closed; and

(iv) saturated steam at a pressure of 35kPa shall be maintained in the autoclave for at least 40 minutes; or

(d) the hair or bristles shall be boiled in water for not less than two hours.

(2) The importer of any animal hair or bristles that are removed to a place approved by the Director under Subsection (1) shall enter into a bond in the sum of K100.00 to ensure that the hair or bristles will not be removed from the place until they have been treated and dealt with in accordance with this Regulation.

(3) It is not necessary to subject the animal hair or bristles to a method of treatment referred to in Subsection (1) if they are accompanied by a certificate by a responsible government official of the country of export—

(a) certifying that they have been—

(i) scoured and cleaned for manufacturing purposes; and

(ii) subjected to one of the methods of treatment specified in Subsection (1) or to treatment approved by the Director; and

(b) specifying the method of treatment.

(4) This section does not apply to animal hair or bristles from Australia or New Zealand that are accompanied by a certificate by a responsible government official certifying that the hair or bristles are the produce of Australia or New Zealand, as the case may be.

(5) Where disinfection is carried out at a quarantine station, the charges to be made are as approved by the Minister.

(6) Where disinfection is carried out at a place approved by the Director, other than a quarantine station, and supervision is exercised by an officer, a charge of K3.00 per hour or portion of an hour shall be paid by the importer for the supervision.

52. Disposal of seized goods.

(1) All goods (together with any case, package or packing material) seized as forfeited under Section 89 of the Act shall be disposed of as the Minister directs.

(2) A direction by the Minister under Subsection (1) may provide, either—

(a) absolutely; or

(b) subject to such conditions as to payment of, or security for the payment of, costs, charges and expenses (if any), or otherwise, as the Minister directs,

that the goods be returned to the importer.

53. Loss or damage to goods.

Any loss or damage occasioned during the removal, handling or treatment of any goods or personal effects under the supervision or direction of an authorized officer, or occurring during the period of detention in quarantine, shall be borne by the owner or importer of them, and he has no claim against the State or any officer for compensation for or in respect of such loss or damage.

54. Fees for fumigation, etc.

(1) Subject to this section, the fees to be charged for the fumigation by means of gas or aerosol fogging of spaces in vessels are in accordance with Part I of Schedule 2.

(2) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this section, the fees charged for trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents on vessels are in accordance with Part 2 of Schedule 2.

(3) Subject to Subsection (4), where the fumigation or disinfection of a vessel is carried out by the owner or agent, or his employees, the work shall be supervised by an officer or other authorized person, and a fee of K6.30 shall be charged for the supervision.

(4) Where the fumigation of two or more small vessels belonging to one owner is carried out by the owner or agent or his employees at the one time, and under the effective supervision of the one officer or other authorized person, the Director may direct that, subject to any conditions specified by him, the charge for supervision of the collective fumigation shall not exceed K6.30.

(5) Where overtime is worked, or travelling or other expenses are incurred, by an officer or other authorized person in the fumigation, disinfection or other treatment, or in the supervision of the fumigation or disinfection, of a vessel or part of a vessel, the cost of overtime and travelling or other expenses shall be paid by the owners or agents of the vessel.

(6) Where a fumigation staff is not maintained at a port by the State and it is necessary for an officer to be sent to the port to carry out inspection, disinfection, fumigation or other treatment of a vessel, the Director may direct that certain expenses specified by him, including the transport expenses and travelling allowance of the officer who performs the inspection, disinfection, fumigation or other treatment, should be borne by the State and not charged against the owners or agents of the vessel.

55. Fees for vaccinations and inoculations.

Quarantine Officers may perform vaccinations and inoculations and issue certificates of successful vaccinations and inoculations without charge.

PART III.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

56. Interpretation of Part III.

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears "first port of entry" means a first port of entry that has been declared under Section 13(1)(d) of the Act to be a port where imported animals may be landed.

57. Notice of intended importation.

(1) The owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft on which there is an animal intended to be imported must, before the vessel clears the last oversea port, give or cause to be given to a Chief Quarantine Officer written notice of the intended importation of the animal.

(2) Immediately on arrival at the first port of entry, the master of a vessel or aircraft on which there is an animal intended to be imported must deliver to a Chief Quarantine Officer a notice and declaration in Form 10.

58. Loss or death on voyage.

Immediately on arrival at the first port of entry, the master of a vessel or aircraft must—

- (a) report to a Chief Quarantine Officer the death or loss of any animal during the voyage; and
- (b) furnish to the Chief Quarantine Officer such particulars of the animal, and of its death or loss, as the Chief Quarantine Officer requires.

59. Death or escape of animal in port.

If any animal on board an oversea vessel or oversea aircraft dies or escapes while the vessel is in port in the country, the master must immediately report the death or escape to a Chief Quarantine Officer.

60. Animals from countries other than from Australia.

An animal must not be landed from a country other than Australia unless it has first complied, in the opinion of a Chief Quarantine Officer, with the provisions applying in Australia to animals imported into Australia.

61. Importation from Australia.

Except with the written permission of a Chief Quarantine Officer, an animal must not be imported from Australia into the country on a vessel or aircraft that has touched at another port between Australia and Papua New Guinea.

62. Quarantine Officers for purposes of Section 65 of the Act.

A Chief Quarantine Officer and all Quarantine Officers who are veterinary surgeons are prescribed Quarantine Officers for the purposes of Section 65 of the Act.

63. Escape of animal from quarantine.

If an animal ordered into quarantine escapes from quarantine, and eludes all reasonable attempts to recapture it, the animal shall be destroyed, and no compensation is payable in respect of the animal.

64. Quarantine surveillance.

An animal ordered to undergo quarantine surveillance shall undergo that surveillance at the place and in the manner specified by a Quarantine Officer.

65. Disposal of forfeited animals.

An animal imported in contravention of the Act, this Regulation or a notice under the Act, or an animal intended to be so imported, may be seized, destroyed, detained or otherwise dealt with as directed by a Chief Quarantine Officer.

66. Post-mortem examinations.

A Government veterinary surgeon shall make a post-mortem examination of all animals destroyed under the Act or this Regulation, and shall report the result of the examination to a Chief Quarantine Officer.

67. Animals not intended for importation.

The master of a vessel or aircraft on which there is—

- (a) an animal that is not prohibited from being brought into a port in the country; or
- (b) the hide or skin of an animal,

that is not intended to be imported into Papua New Guinea must—

- (c) immediately on arrival at the first port in the country, give to the Chief Quarantine Officer a notice in Form 11; and
- (d) keep the animal, or cause it to be kept, on board the vessel for the whole time during which the vessel is in port; and
- (e) in the case of—
 - (i) a dog—confine, or cause it to be confined, in such a manner, approved by a Quarantine Officer, as will prevent contact with the public or with other animals; and
 - (ii) any other animal or bird—control, or cause it to be controlled, in such a manner as is directed by a Chief Quarantine Officer; and
- (f) enter into a bond in Form 12, for such amount, and with such sureties, as the Chief Quarantine Officer requires, for compliance with this section and Section 68.

68. Removal of carcasses, etc., from vessels and aircraft.

The master of a vessel or aircraft that is in a port must not permit any person to remove from the vessel or aircraft—

- (a) the carcass, hide, skin or other part of any animal that has been killed or has died on the vessel or aircraft, unless the written permission of a Quarantine Officer to the removal has been given; or
- (b) any animal waste or galley refuse, unless the person is authorized for the purpose by a chief Quarantine Officer.

69. Removal of hay, etc.

(1) A Quarantine Officer shall not grant a permit for the landing or removal of any hay, straw or fodder used on any vessel or aircraft in connexion with any imported animal until the animal has been examined by a Quarantine Officer and certified to be free from disease.

(2) A Quarantine Officer may permit hay, straw or fodder that has been taken on any vessel or aircraft and used in connexion with an imported animal to be landed or removed from the vessel or aircraft and taken to a quarantine station to be used there in connexion with the animal.

70. Treatment of fittings, etc.

Fittings, clothing, utensils, kennels, harness, saddlery, appliances or packages used on any vessel or aircraft in connexion with an imported animal that are permitted by a

Quarantine Officer to be landed or moved from the vessel or aircraft shall be treated and disinfected as a Chief Quarantine Officer in any particular case directs.

71. Goods packed in straw, etc.

Goods packed in straw or other unprocessed vegetable matter must be placed in a bond store for the period until the ninetieth day after the date of shipment, or of transshipment if the transshipment occurred in a country other than Australia, and shall, while in a bond store under this section, be deemed to be in quarantine.

PART IV.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLANTS.

Division 1.—Preliminary.

72. Interpretation of Part IV.

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

“fungicide” means a substance that is destructive to fungus diseases;

“insecticide” means a substance that is destructive to pests of plants;

“noxious animal or plant” means any germs or species of animal or plant that may cause or be likely to cause, or be capable of causing, damage to or destruction of plants;

“stored product” means any dried fruit, plant, seeds or other plants or plant product used or intended for use for any purpose other than sowing, planting or propagation.

Division 2.—Importation and Inspection.

73. Requirement of inspection, etc.

Except where otherwise provided in this Part, no imported plants or packages or consignments containing imported plants or goods shall be released from Customs control or delivered to the importer, consignee or his agent until inspected and cleared by a Quarantine Officer.

74. Inspection, etc., on importation.

(1) If on the inspection of any consignment of plants or goods the introduction of which into the country is permitted by the Act and this Part the inspecting Quarantine Officer is satisfied that—

(a) all the requirements of the Act and this Regulation governing the introduction of the consignment have been complied with; and

(b) the consignment is free from diseases and pests and may be landed without further restriction,

he shall authorize delivery to the importer or consignee or his agent.

(2) If on the inspection of any consignment of imported plants or goods the inspecting Quarantine Officer—

(a) is satisfied that, although all the requirements of the Act and this Regulation governing the introduction of the consignment have been complied with, the consignment is infected with a disease or pest; or

- (b) is of the opinion that the plants or goods should be fumigated or otherwise treated before being released,

he shall order the treatment or fumigation before releasing the consignment from quarantine.

(3) If on the inspection of any consignment of imported plants or goods, either on its arrival at the port of entry or at any time before it is released from quarantine, the inspecting Quarantine Officer is satisfied that—

- (a) although all the requirements of the Act and this Regulation governing the introduction of the consignment have been complied with, the consignment is infected with a disease or pest and in his opinion cannot be effectively treated to eradicate it; or
- (b) the plants or goods are in such a state of decomposition that inspection is not possible,

the consignment shall be reshipped, destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Quarantine Officer directs.

(4) If on the inspection of any consignment of imported plants or goods, either on its arrival at the port of entry, or at any time before it is released from quarantine, the inspecting Quarantine Officer is satisfied that the requirements of the Act and this part governing the introduction of the consignment have not been complied with, the consignment, together with all packages comprised in the consignment, shall be seized by the Quarantine Officer or an officer of Customs and shall be treated, detained in quarantine, reshipped, destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Quarantine Officer directs.

75. Powers of Quarantine Officers on inspections.

In the exercise of his powers under the Act and this Part, the inspecting Quarantine Officer may—

- (a) open, or require to be opened, any package or baggage; and
- (b) inspect and examine any plants or goods arriving in the country; and
- (c) require any person arriving in the country (including any officer or member of the crew of any vessel or aircraft, whether belonging to the Defence Force or otherwise) to make a declaration as to whether he has plants or goods liable to harbour diseases or pests in his possession or as part of his personal effects or baggage.

76. Certificates of detention.

Where any plants or goods are detained for treatment, quarantine or destruction, a certificate of detention in Form 13 shall be issued by the Quarantine Officer to the Collector of Customs, or when the plants or goods were sent by post to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

77. Certificate that plants disease-free.

(1) All consignments of plants imported or introduced into the country must be accompanied by a certificate or certificates issued by an authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture or other Department or institution in the country of origin considered appropriate by the Chief Quarantine Officer, certifying that the plants were examined and found free of diseases and pests of any kind.

(2) A certificate referred to in Subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be in Form 14; and
- (b) contain such additional information as is prescribed in this Part, particularly relating to the origin or treatment of the contents and the presence of disease or pests of the crops concerned in the country of origin.

(3) The possession of a certificate referred to in Subsection (1) does not exempt a consignment of plants from inspection by a Quarantine Officer or from the provisions of the Act or this Regulation.

78. Permit to import.

(1) Unless he is the holder of a permit under this section, a person who imports or brings plants into the country (other than plants from Australia) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

(2) An application for a permit shall be in Form 15.

(3) The Chief Quarantine Officer may issue a permit, and may make it subject to such terms and conditions as he thinks proper.

(4) The possession of a permit does not exempt a consignment of plants from inspection by a Quarantine Officer or from the provisions of the Act or this Regulation.

(5) In the case of plants or seed intended for planting or sowing, a permit shall not be issued for the importation of a quantity that, in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, is greater than the minimum quantity necessary to establish in the country, under quarantine, the particular genus or species, variety or strain of plants.

79. Packing.

(1) Plants, goods or things imported or landed in the country must not be packed in or cased in or have adhering to them as packing, filling, lining, wrapping, moisture retention, protection or for any other purpose, any soil, foreign vegetable matter, compost, grass, hay, chaff, hulls of seeds, leaves or twigs, bark or forest litter.

(2) Any plants, goods or things landed in contravention of Subsection (1) shall be ordered into quarantine and treated to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Officer, or if no satisfactory treatment is possible destroyed under his direction.

(3) All consignments of plants must be packed or contained in clean new packages, bags, crates, boxes or containers not previously used for any purpose.

(4) Any packages, goods or any packing material, straw, moss, fibre, sawdust, in which plants or seeds have been imported or contained may be treated, disinfected, or fumigated in a manner approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer or destroyed under supervision, as and when directed by a Quarantine Officer, at a quarantine station or at any place approved for the purpose.

(5) Unless a Quarantine Officer directs that the work shall be performed by the Government at the cost of the importer, the importer or his agent shall provide all cartage and labour in connexion with the treatment, sorting, picking over, cleaning or repacking of any imported plants or goods.

(6) Where repacking, rebagging or recasing of imported plants or goods is ordered by a Quarantine Officer, the importer shall provide the new packages or packing material for the plants or goods and carry out, under supervision, all the necessary labour in repacking or recasing the plants or goods.

80. Removal of seed and plant material.

Seed or other plant material imported for a purpose other than sowing shall not be removed from Customs control until it has been treated, to the satisfaction of the Chief Quarantine Officer, in order to destroy the viability of the seed, diseases or pests, or to meet other phytosanitary requirements.

81. Seeds and plants sent by post.

(1) Where seeds or plants of any kind are sent by post from Australia to a destination in Papua New Guinea, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs or a person acting under him shall not deliver the seeds or plants to the addressee or consignee unless the seeds or plants are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture or other Department or institution in Australia considered appropriate by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

(2) Any seeds or plants sent by post from Australia to a destination in Papua New Guinea that are not accompanied by the certificate referred to in Subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been imported in contravention of the Act and this Regulation, and are liable to be dealt with accordingly.

(3) Where seeds or plants or packages containing seeds or plants are sent by post from a place outside Papua New Guinea (other than Australia) to a destination in Papua New Guinea, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs or a person acting under him shall arrange for their inspection by a Quarantine Officer before delivery to the addressee or consignee.

82. Importation of living insects, etc.

(1) A person, other than the holder of a written permit issued by the Chief Quarantine Officer, who imports into or lands in the country any living insect, pest, parasite or vector at any stage of development, with or without plant material, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

(2) An application by an importer for a permit under Subsection (1) shall specify the present state of knowledge concerning the life history, hosts, parasites and hyperparasites (if any) and the economic value of the insects or parasites, together with a description of the experiments that it is proposed to conduct and the precautions that are to be taken during the course of the experiments to prevent the escape of any insect or parasite.

(3) A permit granted under this section is subject to such conditions as the Chief Quarantine Officer imposes.

83. Landing of fodder, etc., with animals.

Where any fodder, hay, chaff, straw or litter is intended to be landed with imported animals, the Quarantine Officer supervising the landing of the animals shall report to the Chief Quarantine Officer who may order such additional treatment as he thinks necessary to prevent the introduction of plant diseases, pests or weeds.

84. Importation of timber.

(1) A person who imports any timber, whether in the form of logs or sawn timber without having given notice to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry at least seven clear days before the scheduled date of arrival of the vessel carrying the timber, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

(2) The notice referred to in Subsection (1) shall be in Form 16, and shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture or other Department or institution in the country of origin considered appropriate by the Chief Quarantine Officer certifying—

- (a) in the case of logs, that, immediately before shipment, the logs—
 - (i) were inspected by a competent authority; and
 - (ii) are free of bark with the exception of turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*, *S. Lillii*) to be used for piles; and
 - (iii) are considered to be free of live or active borers or pests; and
 - (iv) were treated with creosote at the rate of 1 gallon¹ of creosote for every 150 square feet¹ of surface or with some other approved insecticide at a rate determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer; and
- (b) in the case of sawn timber, that—
 - (i) it was inspected by a competent authority at the mill or immediately before shipment; and
 - (ii) it was found to be free of all live or active borers or pests; and
 - (iii) *Lycus* susceptible timber was subjected to treatment approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

85. Examination of imported timber.

Imported timber is subject to examination by a Quarantine Officer at the port of entry and remains subject to quarantine control until the Chief Quarantine Officer is satisfied that the timber contains no live insects or pests or has been treated so as to destroy or prevent the emergence of insects or pests.

86. Guarantees by importers.

An importer of timber must—

- (a) carry out promptly and thoroughly any treatment or processing of the timber ordered by the Chief Quarantine Officer for the purpose of preventing the emergence of borers or pests or of securing their destruction; and
- (b) dispose of all chips, cores and other waste resulting from the conversion of imported logs into plywood or sawn timber, in such manner as is approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer for the destruction of pests.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

87. Outbreak of disease or pest.

(1) Where any disease, pest, or noxious animal or plant is found to be on a vessel or aircraft, a Quarantine Officer may—

- (a) order the vessel or aircraft into quarantine; or
- (b) order the treatment of the vessel, and any cargo or goods on it or off-loaded from it, in such manner and by such means as will, in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, ensure the destruction of all diseases, pests or noxious animals or plants on the vessel or aircraft, or in the cargo or goods.

¹These figures have not been metricated by statute. In view of the technical nature of the provision and of the fact that statutory metrications of the original Regulation were not in one-to-one equivalents, no attempt has been made to metricate it editorially.

(2) A person other than the holder of a permit from the Quarantine Officer, who lands any cargo or goods referred to in Subsection (1) from a vessel or aircraft, or permits any such cargo or goods to be so landed, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) Where any cargo or goods have been off-loaded from a vessel in which the presence of diseases, pests or noxious animals or plants has been detected, the Quarantine Officer may—

(a) take such measures as he thinks necessary to ensure the destruction of any diseases, pests or noxious animals or plants that—

- (i) are or have been present in the cargo or goods; or
- (ii) have escaped from the vessel or aircraft; and

(b) without limiting the generality of the preceding provisions of this subsection, order that—

- (i) any place, building, premises or land where the cargo is or has been; and
- (ii) any place, building, premises, or land in or on which he thinks the diseases, pests or noxious animals or plants may be at large,

must be treated in such manner and by such means as will, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, ensure complete destruction and eradication of the diseases, pests or noxious animals or plants.

(4) Where the Quarantine Officer has ordered any treatment under this section, the treatment shall be carried out at the expense of the master.

Division 3.—Conduct of Plant Quarantine Stations.

88. Employees.

A person employed in any capacity at a plant quarantine station must obey the orders and carry out the instructions of the Quarantine Officer in charge and assist by every means within his power to prevent any spread of disease or pests.

89. Interference with signs, etc.

An unauthorized person who interferes with any fences, gates, signs or notices erected at or in a plant quarantine station is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

90. Period of observation and inspection.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Quarantine Officer, the period of observation and inspection under quarantine is—

- (a) in the case of deciduous or herbaceous plants—one complete growing season; and
- (b) in the case of all other plants—a period of 12 months,

from the date of planting, or such further period as the Quarantine Officer determines.

91. Certificate of release from quarantine.

Any plants or goods that have undergone quarantine and treatment and are certified by a Quarantine Officer, after examination by him, to be free from disease, may, after the payment of any expenses that are chargeable, be removed from the quarantine station or

other place at which they are held on the issue by the Quarantine Officer to the importer of a certificate of release from quarantine in Form 17.

92. Removal from quarantine.

(1) Any plants or goods that have been treated at a quarantine station or other place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer and in respect of which a certificate of release from quarantine has been issued shall be removed without delay by the importer or his agent.

(2) If any plants or goods in quarantine in respect of which a certificate of release from quarantine has been issued are not removed and remain unclaimed after a period of seven days, they may be sold or destroyed or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

93. Destruction of diseased plants.

When any disease, pest or disease agent is detected in any plants grown in quarantine, the Chief Quarantine Officer may either—

- (a) order the destruction of the plants; or
- (b) order such treatment of the plants and the containers and soil in which the plants were grown as he thinks necessary.

94. Destruction of suspect seed.

Where any plants derived from imported seed are ordered to be destroyed under Section 93, the Chief Quarantine Officer may order the destruction of the residue (if any) of the original seed from which the plants were derived.

95. Entry, leaving, etc., quarantine station.

Except with the approval of the Quarantine Officer-in-Charge and subject to such conditions as to disinfection or other treatment as he directs—

- (a) no person may enter or leave; and
- (b) no plant, animal, vehicle or goods may be taken into or out of,

a quarantine station for plants.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

Division 4.—Miscellaneous.

96. Prescribed treatments.

For the purposes of this Part and of Part VI. of the Act, prescribed means and methods of treating, fumigating, disinfecting, disinsecting or disinfecting plants, goods and packages undergoing quarantine are those set out in Schedule 3, or such other treatment as the Chief Quarantine Officer in a particular case directs.

97. Disposal of plants, etc.

Any plants, goods or packages imported or brought into the country in contravention of the Act or this Part shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Quarantine Officer directs.

98. Protection of persons acting under Part IV., etc.

A person acting under the authority of this Part is not responsible for the safety or survival of plants or goods in quarantine or for any damage or loss occasioned during the removal, handling or treatment of any plants, goods or packages, and the owner of the plants, goods or packages has no claim against the State or any such person for compensation for any such damage or loss.

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE 1.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 5.

Form 1.

HEALTH REPORT AT FIRST PORT OF ENTRY

(other than for ships of war).

By _____, the master of (*insert name of vessel or aircraft*), and by _____, the Medical Officer of the vessel or aircraft.

Name, description and nationality of vessel or aircraft.	Port from which vessel or aircraft commenced current voyage and ports subsequently called at, with dates of arrival and departure.		Number of persons now on board.				
	Port.	Date.		Passengers.		Crew.	
		Arrival.	Departure.	Class.	No.	Rating.	No.
Name.			First.		Officers including master, medical officer, pursers and wireless operators.		
Description.			Second.		Engineers.		
			Third.		Deck hands, including carpenters, boatswain, etc.		
Nationality.			Steerage and deck.		Donkeymen, greasers, firemen, trimmers.		
Terminal port of voyage in Papua New Guinea.			Other persons not on articles or passenger list.		Stewards, cooks, bakers, butchers, and all others on the articles.		
			Total.		Total.		

Question No. 1.—Has any detailed inquiry, or medical inspection or examination of all or any of the persons on board been made within the last 24 hours with a view to the detection of any disease declared by notice. (*Quarantinable diseases are plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or louse-borne relapsing fever or any disease declared by notice under Section 11 of the Quarantine Act.*)

If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

Question No. 2.—Is there now, or has there been on board during this voyage, any person affected with—

- (a) any fever attended with or followed by eruption; or
- (b) any skin eruption; or
- (c) any illness attended with glandular swelling; or
- (d) choleraic diarrhoea or diarrhoea with collapse; or
- (e) any disease which you believe or suspect to be or to have been a quarantinable disease, or which resembles or has resembled a quarantinable disease?

If so, state particulars of every case in the Schedule to this form.

Answer.—

Question No. 3.—Is there or has there been on board the vessel during the voyage any person suffering from tuberculosis in any form, demonstrable syphilis or any other communicable disease, chronic alcoholism, chronic rheumatism, cancer or paralysis, or any infirm, invalid, epileptic, feeble-minded, mentally defective or insane person?

If so, state particulars in the Schedule to this form.

Answer.—

Question No. 4.—Was there during the voyage (at any port or while at sea), any communication, other than oral or by signal, between the vessel or aircraft and any other vessel or aircraft on which there was any quarantinable disease?

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—

Question No. 5.—Has any person affected with any sickness or disease left the vessel or aircraft during the present voyage?

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—

Question No. 6.—Has any person died on board during the voyage?

If so, state particulars in the Schedule to this form.

Answer.—

Question No. 7.—

- (a) is there now or has there been during the voyage any unusual number of rats or mice on board?
- (b) have any dead or apparently sick rats or mice been found on board during the voyage?

If so, give particulars.

Answer.—(a) (b)

Question No. 8.—At what ports was drinking water or water ballast taken on board?

Answer.—

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

The answers to questions and the particulars given in this Report and in the Schedule are true and correct.

Dated 19 .

Master (or Pilot).

Witness:

Medical Officer.

Quarantine Officer or other authorized person, Port of

(The Master and Medical Officer must sign in the presence of the witness.)

SCHEDULE.

Particulars as to every case of disease or death described in Questions Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

Name and class or rating.	Sex.	Age.	Port of		Nature of illness, infirmity or defect.	Duration of Illness.		Re- marks.
			Embarkation.	Debarkation or destination.		Beginning.	Termination.	

(If necessary, amplify this Schedule on a separate sheet of paper.)

Comments of Quarantine Officer at the Port of

Time of arrival of vessel or aircraft:

Time boarded by Quarantine Officer:

Name of next port of call;

Pratique granted on 19 at a.m./p.m. for

(Initials of Quarantine Officer.)

Ch. No. 234

Quarantine

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 5.

Form 2.

HEALTH REPORT FOR SHIPS OF WAR.

By _____, the Officer-in-Command and by _____, Senior Surgeon or Surgeon.

I declare that there is not at the present time, and that there has not been during the voyage, on board the specified vessel any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from any quarantinable disease or from any illness presenting characteristics of a quarantinable disease and that no rodent or other animal affected or suspected of being affected with plague has been found or known to be on board during the voyage.

Name of vessel or vessels:

Ports called at during past three weeks and the dates of arrival and departure—

Port	Date of arrival.	Departure.

Dated

19 .

(Signature of Officer Commanding.)

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 6.

Form 3.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

By _____, the Masters or Pilot of (insert name of vessel or aircraft), and by _____, the Medical Officer of the vessel or aircraft.

Name of vessel or aircraft.	Port from which vessel or aircraft commenced current voyage and ports subsequently called at, including Papua New Guinea ports, with dates of arrival and departure.			Number of persons now on board.			
	Port.	Date.		Passengers.		Crew.	
		Arrival.	Departure.	Class.	No.	Rating.	No.
				First.		Officers, including master, medical officer, pursers and wireless operators.	
				Second.		Engineers.	
				Third.		Deck hands, including carpenters, boatswain, etc.	
				Steerage and deck.		Donkeymen, greasers, firemen, trimmers.	
				Other persons not on articles for passenger list.		Stewards, cooks, bakers, butchers and all others on the articles.	
Terminal port of voyage in Papua New Guinea.				Total.		Total.	

Question No. 1.—Have you the duplicate Primary Health Report signed by the Quarantine Officer of the first port of entry and the duplicate Supplementary Health Report from each subsequent port of call which the vessel or aircraft has entered before receiving pratique for all Papua New Guinea ports?

Answer.—

Question No. 2.—Has any detailed inquiry or medical inspection or examination of all or any of the persons on board been made since leaving the first port of call in Papua New Guinea? If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

Quarantine

Question No. 3.—Is there now, or has there been on board since arrival in Papua New Guinea waters, any person affected with—

- (a) any fever attended with or followed by eruption; or
- (b) any skin eruption; or
- (c) any illness attended with glandular swelling; or
- (d) choleraic diarrhoea or diarrhoea with collapse; or
- (e) any disease that you believe or suspect to be or to have been a quarantinable disease, or that resembles or has resembled a quarantinable disease?

If so, state particulars of every case in the Schedule to this form.

Answer.—

Question No. 4.—Is there on board the vessel or aircraft any person suffering from tuberculosis in any form, demonstrable syphilis or any other infectious disease, chronic alcoholism, chronic rheumatism, cancer or paralysis, or any infirm, invalid, epileptic, feeble-minded, mentally defective or insane person, or has any such person been landed from the vessel or aircraft at any port in Papua New Guinea?

If so, state particulars in the Schedule to this form.

Answer.—

Question No. 5.—Have any dead or apparently sick rats or mice been found on board during the voyage since leaving the first port of entry?

If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

The answers to questions and the particulars given in this Report and in the Schedule are true and correct.

Dated 19

Witness:

Master (or Pilot).
Medical Officer.

Quarantine Officer or other authorized person, Port of
(The Master and Medical Officer must sign in the presence of the witness.)

SCHEDULE.

Particulars as to every case of disease or death described in Questions Nos. 3 and 4 since arrival in Papua New Guinea.

Name and class or rating.	Sex.	Age.	Port of		Nature of illness, infirmity or defect.	Duration of illness.		Remarks.
			Embarkation.	Debarkation or destination.		Beginning.	Termination.	

(If necessary, amplify this Schedule on a separate sheet of paper.)

Comments of Quarantine Officer at the Port of

Time of arrival of vessel:

Time boarded by Quarantine Officer:

Name of next port of call:

Pratique granted on 19 at a.m./p.m. for

(Initials of Quarantine Officer.)

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 7.

Form 4.

CERTIFICATE OF PRATIQUE.

Granted to the (insert name of vessel or aircraft) of which (insert name of master) is Master (or Pilot) at a.m./p.m. 19 .

This certificate has effect in (specify port or ports in which certificate is to have effect) or until (insert any specified date or the words "the end of the current voyage," stating terminus of the voyage).

This certificate does not, unless explicitly expressed, exempt the vessel (or aircraft) from fumigation or any other measure of disinfection.

In the event of any quarantinable disease breaking out during the currency of this certificate, this certificate becomes null and void, and must be surrendered on demand to a Quarantine Officer.

Port of

Dated 19 .

Quarantine Officer.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 9.

Form 5.

NOTICE OF DISEASE.

I, , Master (or Pilot) of the vessel (or aircraft) give notice to the Quarantine Officer of the Port of that the persons named below are suffering or are suspected to be suffering from the disease indicated:—

Name of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Rating or class.	Disease.	Date of onset of disease.

Dated 19 .

Master (or Pilot).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Secs., 17, 18.

Form 6.

DERATTING CERTIFICATE.
DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE.

Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations 1951.

(Not to be taken away by Port Authorities.)

PORT OF

Date 19 .

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and deratting/exemption* at this port and on the above date of the ship of net tonnage for a sea-going vessel.

Ch. No. 234

Quarantine

At the time of inspecting/deratting* the holds were laden with _____ of cargo.

Compartments.	Rat indications.	RAT HARBOURAGE.		DERATTING—				
				By fumigation. Hours exposure.			By catching, trapping or poisoning.	
		Discovered.	Treated.	Space (cubic metres).	Fumigant and quantity used.	Rats found dead.	Traps set or poisons put out.	Rats caught or killed.
Holds 1 Holds 2 Holds 3 Holds 4 Holds 5 Holds 6 Holds 7 Shelter deck space Bunker space Engine- room and shaft alley Forepeak and storeroom Afterpeak and storeroom								

Dated 19 .

Quarantine Officer.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 44.

Form 7.

GENERAL DECLARATION.

(Outward/Inward).

Owner or Operator:

Aircraft (registration marks and nationality): _____ Flight No. _____ Date 19 .

Point of clearance (place and country) for entry at (place and country).

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

ITINERARY OF AIRCRAFT.

(Commencing with point of origin of this flight.)

Airport.	Departure date.	Airport.	Departure date.

DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

Illness suspected of being of an infectious nature that has occurred on board during the flight:

Any other condition on board that may lead to the spread of disease:

Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (*place, date, time, method*) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight, give details of most recent disinsecting:

Animals (*including birds and insects*), plants, unprocessed animal and plant products, cultures of bacteria, fungi and viruses, samples of soil and fertilizer on board (*where required by State of arrival*):

CREW MANIFEST.

Surname and initials.	Duties on board.	Nationality.	Serial No. and country of issue of licence, certificate or passport.

Passenger manifest attached.

Cargo manifests attached.

I declare that all statements and particulars in this Declaration, and in any attached manifests or stores lists, are complete and to the best of my knowledge and belief contain an exact and true account of all—

Crew	{ Embarked on	}	the above aircraft.
Passengers	{ Disembarked from		
Cargo	{ Laden on	}	the above aircraft.
Stores	{ Unladen from		
Mail			
Dated	19 .		

Pilot in Command or Authorized Agent.

Ch. No. 234

Quarantine

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 44.

Form 8.

PASSENGER MANIFEST.

Owner or Operator:

Aircraft (*registration marks and nationality*): Flight No. . Date 19 .

Point of embarkation (*place and country*). Point of disembarkation (*place and country*).

Surname and initials	For use by owner or operator only.						Sta. clfn. sybl.
	Sex.	Persons.	Baggage.				
			Registered.		Unregistered.	Excess.	
			Weight.	No.	Weight.	Weight.	

Prepared by . Page of pages.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 47.

Form 9.

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:

Official stamp of laboratory.

Dated 19 .

(Signature of person tested.)

(Home address).

This certificate is not valid—

- (a) for more than 10 years from the date of the blood test; or
- (b) unless the laboratory performing the blood test and the method employed have been approved by the World Health Organization.

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 57(2).

Form 10.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION AS TO ANIMALS TO BE LANDED.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer,

Papua New Guinea.

I have on board my vessel (or aircraft) (insert name) at (name of port) to be landed at (name of landing port) the following animals (insert particulars) and that the consignee or owner of the animals is (insert name).

I also declare that disease/no disease* affecting animals has occurred on board during the voyage (give particulars if any disease has occurred), and that the animals specified have been carried to or from the ports indicated (give particulars of other stock carried on the vessel during the voyage).

Class of stock.	Number.	From	To

Dated 19 .

Master (or Pilot).

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 67.

Form 11.

NOTICE AS TO ANIMALS ETC., NOT TO BE LANDED.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer,

Papua New Guinea.

I have on board my vessel (or aircraft) (insert name) the following animals (specify kind and number), and the following hides and skins of animals (specify number and kind of animals from which derived), all of which will be kept on board while the vessel (or aircraft) is in any port in Papua New Guinea.

Dated 19 .

Master (or Pilot).

Quarantine

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 67.

Form 12.

MASTER'S BOND.

I, _____, Master (or Pilot) of the _____ now in the _____ Port of Papua New Guinea, am held firmly bound to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea in the sum of K400.00 to be paid to the Secretary for Finance for the purposes of the Government, for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself, my executors and administrators.

The condition of this Bond is that if, in regard to an animal, or the carcass or other part of an animal, or the hides or skin of any animal that is more particularly described in Schedule A or B to this form, so long as the vessel (or aircraft) remains in any port in Papua New Guinea during her present voyage and until she finally departs from Papua New Guinea—

- (a) the animal is securely kept on board the vessel (or aircraft) and in accordance with the directions of a Quarantine Officer; and
- (b) the animal is retained on board the vessel (or aircraft) for the whole of the time during which the vessel (or aircraft) is in port and is kept confined and held during the whole of the vessel's (or aircraft's) stay in port in such manner as to prevent contact with other animals, unless it is removed from the vessel (or aircraft) by the written authority of a Quarantine Officer; and
- (c) if the animal dies, notice of the death is immediately given to the nearest Quarantine Officer (Animals), and the body of the animal is not moved, interfered with, or disposed of, otherwise than in accordance with his directions; and
- (d) in the case of a hide or skin, being a hide or skin derived from an animal that has been killed or has died on the vessel (or aircraft) it is not removed from the vessel (or aircraft) while the vessel (or aircraft) is in any port in Papua New Guinea except with the written authority of the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals); and
- (e) in the case of a hide or skin of an animal, that is not to be imported into Papua New Guinea, it is not removed from the vessel (or aircraft) while the vessel (or aircraft) is in any port in Papua New Guinea except with the written authority of the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals),

this Bond is void, but otherwise it remains in full force.

Dated _____ 19 ..

Signed, sealed and delivered by _____

L.S.
Master (or Pilot).

In the presence of—

Signature of Witness:

Address:

Occupation:

SCHEDULE A.

ANIMALS.

No.	Kind and description.	Sex.	Brands and marks.	Remarks.

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

SCHEDULE B.
HIDES OR SKINS.

No.	Kind.	Where animal from which derived was taken on board.	Remarks.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 76.

Form 13.

NOTIFICATION OF DETENTION.

The Collector of Customs,

It is certified that _____ parcels of a consignment containing plant material addressed to _____ of _____ which was landed at the Port of _____ per _____ (*passenger luggage, airfreight, name of vessel*), do not comply with the current regulations in force under the *Quarantine Act*, being—

- **(a)* infected or suspected of being infected with diseases or pests;
 - **(b)* not accompanied by a certificate of inspection from the country of origin;
 - **(c)* in a state of decomposition where inspection is not possible,
- and was detained for further treatment/quarantine/destruction*.

Dated _____ 19 _____

Quarantine Officer.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 77.

Form 14.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

Plant Protection Service
of _____

No. of Certificate _____

This is to certify that the plants, parts of plants or plant products described below or representative samples of them were thoroughly examined on (*date*) by (*examining officer*), an authorized officer of the (*Service*), and were found to the best of his knowledge to be substantially free from injurious diseases and pests, and that the consignment is believed to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country both as stated in the attached additional certificates and otherwise.

Inspected/Not inspected* in the field by a duly authorized inspector on (*date*) and found free/not free* of the principal diseases and pests affecting the crop.

Fumigation and Disinfection Treatment.

Nature of treatment (*fumigation, spraying, dipping, seed treatment*) _____

Chemical or other agent used and concentration: _____

Duration of exposure: _____ Date _____ 19 _____

Additional Certificates: _____

Stamp of Service. _____

(*Signature.*)

(*Designation.*)

Dated _____ 19 _____

Ch. No. 234

Quarantine

Description of the Consignment.

Name and address of exporter:

Name and address of importer:

Number and description of packages:

Distinguishing marks:

Name and quantity of contents or produce:

Botanical name:

Origin:

Means of conveyance:

Point of entry:

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 78.

Form 15.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT SEED OR PLANTS.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants),

I make application, in accordance with Section 78 of the *Quarantine Regulation*, for permission to import into Papua New Guinea the following seed or plants:—

Common name:

Botanical name:

Variety or strain:

Quantity:

Name and address of consignor:

Locality where seed or plants were grown:

Special reason for importation:

Locality where seed or plants are to be grown, if admitted:

Nature of treatment given or proposed to be given to the seed or plants before their despatch to Papua New Guinea.

Dated 19 .

(Signature of Importer.)

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 84.

Form 16.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPORT TIMBER.

To the Collector of Customs,

Port of

I give notice that I desire to remove from the vessel _____, which arrived (or is scheduled to arrive) at (port) on (date), the timber described in the Schedule to this application.

The country of origin is

The timber was shipped at the Port of _____ and is consigned to

Certificate of inspection as prescribed in the *Quarantine Regulation* is enclosed.

The timber was treated under supervision before shipment as follows:

Brands or marks.	Quantity.		Variety and description of timber.
	No. of pieces.	Measurements cubic metres.	

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above particulars are true and correct, and that no other imported timber of which I am the consignee, importer or agent has arrived on the said vessel.

Dated 19 .

(Signature of Declarant.)

Permit No. _____ issued, subject to the following conditions:--

Dated 19 .

Quarantine Officer.

Port of

Ch. No. 234

Quarantine

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Quarantine Act.

Reg., Sec. 91.

Form 17.

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

Quarantine Station

Date: 19 .

To

It is certified that the plants/goods* imported by _____ of _____ from _____, as detailed below, and which were detained for quarantine inspection and treatment, are released from quarantine, and may be removed from the Quarantine Station on production of receipts of payment of inspection, treatment and other quarantine charges.

Dated 19 .

Quarantine Officer.

Marks.	Addressee.	Contents (description of plant material).	Treatment charges.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

SCHEDULE 2.

Reg., Sec. 54(1), (2).

FEEES FOR FUMIGATION, DERATTING, ETC.

PART I.—FUMIGATION, ETC.

	K
For a vessel of 60m ³ of hold space or less	10.00
For a vessel of more than 60m ³ but not more 600m ³ of hold space	20.00
For a vessel of more than 600m ³ but not more than 1 200m ³ of hold space	30.00
For each additional 600m ³ or part of 600m ³ of hold space	2.00

PART II.—DERATTING.

For a vessel of 50t gross or less	10.00
For a vessel over 50t gross—	
(i) for the first 250 baits or part of 250 baits laid	1.05
(ii) for each additional 250 baits or part of 250 baits	0.70
(iii) for the first 50 traps or part of 50 traps set and attended	3.00
(iv) for re-setting the first 50 traps or part of 50 traps, and attention	2.10
(v) for each additional 50 traps or part of 50 traps, and attention	2.10
(vi) for re-setting the additional 50 traps or part of 50 traps, and attention	2.10

SCHEDULE 3.

Reg., Sec. 96.

FUMIGATION OR OTHER TREATMENT OF PLANTS, PACKAGES OR GOODS¹.

The following means and methods of treatment or fumigation of plants, packages or goods, in quarantine or at another approved place, are the prescribed means and methods.

Treatment as prescribed, before landing of the plants, packages or goods in Papua New Guinea shall be at the rates set out below and shall be stated on the certificate of inspection accompanying the plants, packages or goods.

A. FUMIGATION WITH METHYL BROMIDE (CH₃Br).

1. The standard fumigation for all classes of plant material, except where stated otherwise, is :—

(a) Vacuum Fumigation.

Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.	Vacuum. (in.)
2	1	80° F-90° F	27
3	1	70° F	27
3	1½	60° F	27
3	2	50° F	27

(b) Fumigation at Atmospheric Pressure.

Methyl bromide lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.
2	1½	90° F
2	2	80° F
3	2	70° F
3	2½	60° F
3	3	50° F

2. Fumigation with methyl bromide at strengths other than the standard prescribed in Clause 1 above, is :—

Plant.	Vacuum fumigation.			Fumigation at atmospheric pressure.			
	Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.	Vacuum. (in.).	Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.
Apple plants or stocks (including pear and quince).	3	2	80° F-90° F	27	4	3½	80° F
	3	2½	70° F	27	4	4	70° F
	3	3	60° F	27	4	4½	60° F
	3	4	—	27	4	5½	50° F
Bulbs (hot water treatment in addition against eelworm).	Standard treatment.			Standard treatment.			

¹ This Schedule has not been metricated by statute. In view of its technical nature and of the fact that statutory metrications of the original regulations were not in one-to-one equivalents, no attempt has been made to metricate it editorially.

Plant.	Vacuum fumigation.			Fumigation at atmospheric pressure.			
	Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.	Vacuum. (in.).	Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.
Cereals (including wheat, maize, barley, rice, oats).	2	4	50° F-60° F	27	3	3½	80° F
	2	3	70° F-90° F	27	3	4	70° F
					3	4½	60° F
					3½	5	50° F
Dried fruits.	2.5	1	70° F	27	1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
	2.5	1½	60° F	27	1	15	70° F-90° F
Flour.	2	4	50° F-65° F	27	1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
	2	3	70° F-90° F	27	1	15	70° F-90° F
Furniture.	Treble standard dosage for termites and borers.				1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
					1	15-18	70° F-90° F
Grass seed, hay, straw, etc.	Increase time of standard treatment to double if seed is in bulk or if hay, straw, etc., is baled.				1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
					1	15-24	70° F-90° F
					or		
					3	3	80° F
					3	3½	70° F
Hibiscus.	Will not tolerate methyl bromide.				3	4	60° F
					3	5	50° F
Nuts, all types, including coconuts.	Standard treatment.		—	—	1	16	90° F
					1	20	80° F
					1	24	70° F
					2	12	60° F
					2	16	50° F
Orchids.	2	3	60° F-70° F	15	1	2	90° F
					1	2½	80° F
					1	3	70° F
					2	2	60° F
					2	3	50° F
					Do not increase dosage above 2 lb.		
Packaged foods.	Standard treatment.				1	24	50° F-65° F
					1	15	70° F-90° F
Strawberry plants.	Standard treatment plus hot water treatment against nematodes.			Standard treatment plus hot water treatment against nematodes.			

Plant.	Vacuum fumigation.			Fumigation at atmospheric pressure.						
	Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.	Vacuum. (in.).	Methyl bromide in lb per 1 000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.			
Vegetable seed.	Standard treatment, increase time by one hour if seed in bulk quantities.				1	10	90° F			
					1	12	80° F			
					1	15	70° F			
					1	18	60° F			
					2	10	50° F			
					<i>or</i>					
					2	5	80° F			
					3	3½	70° F			
					3	4	60° F			
					3	4½	50° F			

B.—FUMIGATION WITH HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS (HCN).

The standard fumigation procedure using HCN gas for the destruction of insect pests, the treatment of fruit trees and other hardy plants, greenhouse plants and deciduous trees and for cases, bags, packages as described is:—

1. Vacuum fumigation at 27 in. pressure for not less than one hour.

First Method.—Dissolve sodium cyanide (50% cyanogen) at the rate of 100 lb in 21 gal (Imperial) of water. Unless the goods to be treated are nursery stock, use 60 fl oz of this solution with 24 fl oz of sulphuric acid (commercial 66 degrees Beaume, approximately 93% pure) and 24 fl oz of water for each 1 000 ft³. Where the goods to be treated are nursery stock, use 25 fl oz of the cyanide solution with 10 fl oz of sulphuric acid and 10 fl oz of water for each 1 000 ft³.

Second Method.—Inject 432 cm³ (or, where the goods to be treated are nursery stock, 180 cm³) of liquefied hydrogen cyanide for each 1 000 ft³. All the liquefied hydrogen cyanide must be injected by the time the gauge registers zero and the period of treatment shall be reckoned from that time.

Third Method.—Use an impregnated preparation that evolves hydrogen cyanide gas *in vacuo* allowing an excess weight of 10% over the amount calculated to yield the quantity of gas as required by the First Method.

2. Fumigation at atmospheric pressure.

(a) Fruit trees and hardy plants in foliage.

1 oz weight of fused sodium cyanide at least 96% pure and containing 51% cyanogen (CN).

1½ oz¹ of sulphuric acid of specific gravity not less than 1.83.

3 fl oz of water.

Fused potassium cyanide may be substituted for the sodium cyanide, and the equivalent quantity to be used is 1½ oz weight.

The quantities specified shall be used for each 100 ft³ of space contained in the fumigating chamber. For the best possible generation of the gas there shall be enough liquid in the generating vessel (glazed earthenware or enamel) to cover the cyanide completely.

With small dosages, the acid and water may be increased making the proportions 1 oz sodium cyanide, 2 fl oz acid and 4 fl oz water, for each 100 ft³ of space.

In mixing the chemicals, the water shall be measured and poured into the generator first. The acid shall be measured and slowly poured down the side of the generator and then mixed with the water. The cyanide should be added in the form of small lumps about as large as walnuts and should not be added in powder form. It should be placed in the carrier so that it may be added to the acid-water mixture by a simple operation from outside the fumigation chamber.

¹ Presumably, fluid ounces—see, for example, under (b) and (c).

When the Quarantine Officer considers it advisable to use calcium cyanide powder or similar preparations of an approved brand, as a substitute for the sodium cyanide and acid method, the quantity used shall be equivalent to 1 oz weight of the cyanide compound for each 100 ft³ of chamber space for hardy plants, bulbs and stored grain, and 1 oz per 1 000 ft³ for greenhouse and tender plants.

Where liquefied HCN is available, 18 cm³ of liquid HCN (95/98% pure) shall be taken as the equivalent of each ounce weight of sodium cyanide and is the quantity of liquefied HCN that shall be used for each 100 ft³ of chamber space.

(b) *Deciduous trees and plants in dormant state.*

Fumigation with a concentration of gas not less than that provided for under (a) shall be given or the concentration may be slightly increased by using a greater weight of cyanide per 100 ft³, viz., 1½ to 1¾ oz weight of sodium cyanide as the maximum, with 2 fl oz of acid, and 4 fl oz of water.

(c) *Greenhouse plants.*

For the fumigation of greenhouse plants and plants less hardy than dormant stock and bare cuttings, the concentration of gas shall be considerably reduced by using 1 oz weight of sodium cyanide with 2 fl oz of acid and 4 fl oz of water for each 500 ft³ of air space in the chamber.

C.—FUMIGATION WITH CARBON DISULPHIDE.

The methods of fumigation with carbon disulphide for the destruction of coleopterous (mainly curculionid) and lepidopterous insects and for treatment of seeds, grain, nuts, cereals, bales of raw cotton, goods, bags and packages are :—

1. *Fumigated at atmospheric pressure.*

For the generation of vapour at atmospheric pressure carbon disulphide of a specific gravity of 1.29 at 32° F shall be used, as follows :—

For seeds, grain, nuts, etc. 3 lb of carbon disulphide to each 1 000 ft³ of space to be fumigated.

For cereals 2 lb of carbon disulphide to each 1 000 ft³ of space to be fumigated.

The fumigation shall be maintained for a period of not less than 24 hours.

All seeds, grain, etc., to be fumigated shall be spread out in thin layers and placed below the trays containing the carbon disulphide.

If the grain, seed, etc., cannot be spread out, the amount of carbon disulphide shall be increased to 5 lb per 1 000 ft³ and the period of fumigation extended to 36 hours. The packages or goods to be stacked so as to leave a space of not less than 3 in. between the packages on all sides.

The carbon disulphide shall be evaporated by being poured on a layer of cotton waste placed on a sieve or pervious tray. The layer of cotton shall be not less than 1 in. in thickness and shall be spread evenly over the tray. The trays shall be supported or suspended in the upper part of the fumigating chamber and shall be evenly distributed in the chamber. The amount of cotton waste used shall be ½ lb for each ½ lb of carbon disulphide used.

2. *Vacuum Fumigation.*

(a) Bulbs shall be treated for not less than 90 minutes and not more than 2 hours in a vacuum of 29 in. with carbon disulphide at the rate of 25 lb per 1 000 ft³.

(b) Other plants or goods shall be treated in a vacuum of 27 in. with carbon disulphide at the rate of 20 lb per 1 000 ft³ for not less than 1 hour.

D.—IMMERSION IN FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION.

For the treatment of potatoes, packages of bulbs :—

1. *Potatoes.*

The solution of formaldehyde to be used for the treatment and disinfection of potatoes shall be—

(a) of a strength of 2 parts by measure of formalin (40% formaldehyde) to 300 parts of water (equal to 2 oz to 15 pt) and the immersion of potatoes shall continue for 2 hours; or

(b) prepared by diluting commercial formalin (40% formaldehyde) 1 part in 200 parts of water by volume and used at a temperature of 122° F, the potatoes being immersed for 3 minutes and on removal from the solution being placed on a draining board and covered for 1 hour with a cloth that has been soaked in a hot solution.

2. *Bulbs.*

Immersion for 20-30 minutes in a solution prepared by diluting commercial formalin (40% formaldehyde) 1 part in 400 parts of water is approved to control eelworm infection in bulbs.

3. Bags, cases, etc.

Immersion for a minimum period of 2 hours in a solution of 1 part of formalin to 300 parts of water.

E.—IMMERSION IN OR SPRAYING OF PLANTS WITH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

For the control of fungus diseases on plants either by spraying or dipping as prescribed, the following mixtures can be used :—

1. Copper sulphate and quicklime.

The formula 6-4-40 to be used, *i.e.*, 6 lb copper sulphate ($\text{Cu SO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and 4 lb quicklime mixed with 40 gal of water.

2. Commercial Bordeaux powder.

Commercial Bordeaux preparations shall be mixed with the amount of water required to produce a mixture equivalent in strength to the 6-4-40 formula.

F.—SPRAYING WITH LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION.

Spraying with lime sulphur may be prescribed for treating deciduous trees and plants in a dormant state for the control of fungus diseases, scale insects and mites.

A dilution of 1 in 10 by volume shall be used for dipping dormant stock, cuttings and for washing the roots after removing the soil for disinfecting the trimmed roots of plants.

For plants in leaf use a dilution of 1 in 100, except for stone fruits when 1 in 120 dilution should be applied.

G.—IMMERSION IN SILVER NITRATE SOLUTION.

For the treatment of tobacco seed:—

A dilution of 1 in 1 000 shall be used (prepared by dissolving 9 grains of silver nitrate crystals in 1 pint of water), and tobacco seed allowed to soak for 15 minutes.

H.—IMMERSION IN CONCENTRATED SULPHURIC ACID.

For the treatment of cotton seed for planting against anthracnose and other seed-borne diseases:—

Cotton seed shall be treated with concentrated sulphuric acid of a specific gravity of not less than 1.84 and soaked for 2 to 4 hours as prescribed.

I.—HOT WATER TREATMENT.

For the treatment of bulbs to combat narcissus and bulb flies, eelworms and aphids:—

The bulbs shall be completely immersed in water and soaked for 2 hours at a temperature of 70° F to 80° F. The temperature should then be raised to a temperature of 110° F to 111° F and held for 4 hours.

J.—BOILING WATER.

Cases, bags, etc., may be treated by immersion in boiling water for a minimum of 5 minutes.

K.—DRY HEATING.

For the treatment of peanuts, cotton seed, broom millet and bags:—

1. Peanuts.

Peanuts for consumption shall be roasted at a temperature of 239° F and maintained for 1 hour.

2. Cotton seed.

Cotton seed shall be heated to a temperature of 145° F and maintained at that temperature for a period of 1 hour.

3. Broom Millet.

Broom millet for fibre and brush manufacture shall be heated for 30 minutes at a temperature of 160° F.

4. Bags.

Bags shall be heated to a temperature of 160° F and maintained at that temperature for 2 hours.

L.—TREATMENT WITH MERCURIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION.

For the treatment of potatoes, plant roots, sugar cane cuttings, as prescribed:—

1. *Potatoes.*

Potatoes to be treated shall be fully immersed—

- (a) for 1½ hours at 70° F or for 2 minutes at 126° F in a solution of 1 in 1 200 by dissolving 1 oz of mercuric chloride in 7½ gal of water; or
- (b) for 1½ hours in a solution of 1 part corrosive sublimate in 1 000 parts of water to which 6.6 parts of concentrated hydrochloric acid have been added.

2. *Sugar Cane Cuttings.*

The cuttings shall be given a preliminary soaking for 15 minutes in water maintained at a temperature of 122° F, then immersed for 15 minutes in a solution of 1 part of mercuric chloride to 1 000 parts of water and after draining the cuttings shall be immersed in alcohol of 95% strength for 3 minutes.

3. *Bulbs.*

The bulbs should be immersed for 10 minutes in a solution of 4 oz mercuric chloride and 2 parts of commercial hydrochloric acid in 25 gal of water.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 234.

Quarantine

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

1. Act, Section 7—Ex officio appointment of Chief Quarantine Officers.
Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals):
Assistant Director (Animal Industry), Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (office as at 3 May 1971).
Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants):
Assistant Director (Research and Survey), Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (office as at 3 May 1971).
2. Act, Section 8—Ex officio appointment of Quarantine Officers (Animals).
Officer-in-charge, Wutung Patrol Post, West Sepik Province (position as at 28 April 1969).
3. Act, Section 11—Quarantinable Diseases.
Epidemic Influenza
Meningitis
Poliomyelitis.
4. Act, Section 12—Proclaimed Places.
Africa (cholera, plague, smallpox)
Africa, areas more particularly described in *Territory of Papua and New Guinea Government Gazette* No. 11 of 28 February 1957, p. 94 (yellow fever)
America (smallpox)
Arabia (plague)
Asia (cholera)
Asia and neighbouring islands (smallpox)
Asiatic Turkey (plague)
Central America (yellow fever)
Ceylon (plague)
China (plague)
East Indian ports, all (plague)
East Indies (smallpox)
East Timor (unspecified)
Europe (cholera)
Hawaiian Islands (smallpox)
Hong Kong (plague)
India (plague)
Japan (plague)
Madagascar (plague)
Mauritius (plague)
Mexico (plague)
Philippine Islands (plague, smallpox)

Russia (smallpox)
 Singapore (plague)
 South America (plague)
 South America, areas more particularly described in *Territory of Papua and New Guinea Government Gazette* No. 11 of 28 February 1957, p. 94 (yellow fever)
 South America, tropical (yellow fever)
 Union of South Africa (plague)
 West Africa, tropical (yellow fever)
 West Indies (yellow fever)
 Yugoslavia (smallpox).

5. Act, Section 13(1)(a),(2)—First ports of entry for overseas vessels and overseas aircraft.

Anewa Bay, Bougainville Province (persons, general cargo and plants only).
 Buin, Bougainville Province (oversea vessels not exceeding 400 tons net registered tonnage from the Solomon Islands).
 Daru, Western Province (oversea vessels from Thursday Island in the State of Queensland only).
 Kavieng, port of, New Ireland Province.
 Kieta, port of, Bougainville Province.
 Lae, port of, Morobe Province.
 Lombrum, Manus Province (Royal Australian Navy vessels only).
 Lorengau, Manus Province.
 Madang, port of, Madang Province.
 Rabaul, port of, East New Britain Province.
 Salamaua, port of, Morobe Province.
 Wewak, port of, Bougainville Province.

6. Act, Section 13(1)(b)—Landing places for aircraft.

Boram Airport, Wewak, East Sepik Province, containing approximately 300 ac. and situated approximately 5 miles south of the Town of Wewak (description as at 3 July 1959).
 Buin (Turiboiru) Airstrip, Buin, Bougainville Province, as depicted in the Australian Department of Civil Aviation's Plan N.S. 1112 (description as at 4 January 1965).
 Buka Airstrip, Buka, Bougainville Province, situated at the south-east of Buka Island and more particularly described in Document of Purchase U.A.L. 634 (N.S.) (description as at 8 July 1957).
 Daru Airport, Daru, Western Province, containing approximately 78 ac. and situated on the Island of Daru (description as at 3 July 1959).
 Daru Roadstead, Aerodrome (Sea)—commencing at a point being the intersection of the western boundary of Macfarlane Street, Town of Daru, with the high-water mark of Daru Roadstead, thence by lines bearing due north for a distance of 120 chains, bearing due east for a distance of 44 chains and bearing due south for a distance of 135 chains to the high-water mark of Daru Roadstead, thence by that high-water mark bearing generally north-westerly and westerly to the point of commencement. All bearings true (description as at 14 November 1938).

- Fisherman's Airport, Port Moresby, Central Province, containing approximately 290 ac. situated on Dargo (Fisherman's Island) about 7 miles south-west of the City of Port Moresby (description as at 3 July 1959).
- Goroka Airport, Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province, containing approximately 190 ac., situated at Goroka, Milinch of Goroka, Fourmil of Karimui (description as at 15 September 1959).
- Jackson's Airport, Port Moresby, Central Province, containing approximately 850 ac. and being Portion 79, part of Portion 97 and certain State land to the north of the northern extremities of the boundary of the City of Port Moresby (description as at 3 July 1959).
- Kavieng Airport, Kavieng, New Ireland Province, containing approximately 209 ac. and situated to the east of the eastern boundary of the town of Kavieng (description as at 3 July 1959).
- Kavieng, port of, New Ireland Province.
- Kieta, port of, Bougainville Province.
- Lae Airport, Lae, Morobe Province, containing approximately 110 ac., and situated in the City of Lae (description as at 3 July 1959).
- Lorengau, port of, Manus Province.
- Madang Aerodrome, Madang Province, more particularly described in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2348.
- Madang, port of, Madang Province.
- Momote Airport, Manus Island, Manus Province, containing approximately 682 ac. and being the whole of Portions 2 and 2A, Milinch of Kilaua, Fourmil of Los Negros (description as at 21 August 1959).
- Port Moresby Harbour, Aerodrome (Sea)—Commencing at a point being the north-western corner of Papua Point and bounded thence on the south-west by a line bearing $304^{\circ} 00'$ for a distance of 16.5 chains to the red light beacon on the south end of the Logolu-Motu-Motu Reef, thence on the west by a line bearing $5^{\circ} 51'$ for a distance of 1 105 links to the red light beacon on the north end of the Logolu-Motu-Motu Reef thence on the north by a line bearing $81^{\circ} 30'$ for a distance of 54.5 chains to the high-water mark of the Port Moresby Harbour, thence south-westerly and westerly along that high-water mark to the point of commencement. All bearings true (description as at 14 November 1938).
- Rabaul Aerodrome, East New Britain Province, more particularly referred to in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2349.
- Rabaul Aerodrome No. 2 (Lakunai), East New Britain Province, more particularly referred to in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2349.
- Rabaul, port of, East New Britain Province.
- Salamaua, Town of, Morobe Province (description as at 10 November 1927).
- Wau Aerodrome, Morobe Province, more particularly described in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2347.
- Wewak Airport, Wewak, East Sepik Province, containing 41 ac. more or less and being the whole of Portion 72, Town of Wewak (description as at 11 May 1960).

7. Act, Section 13(1)(d)—Ports at which imported animals or plants may be landed.

1. *Animals.*

Goroka, airport of, Eastern Highlands Province.

Kieta, port of, Bougainville Province.

Lae, port of, Morobe Province.

Port Moresby, port of, National Capital District and Central Province.

Rabaul, port of, East New Britain Province.

Salamaua, port of, Morobe Province.

2. *Plants.*

Landing places for aircraft at—

Borom Airport, Wewak, East Sepik Province.

Jackson's Airport, Port Moresby, Central Province.

Lae Airport, Lae, Morobe Province.

Motote Airport, Manus Island, Manus Province.

Port Moresby Harbour Aerodrome (Sea), National Capital District and Central Province.

Rabaul Aerodrome No. 2 (Lakunai), East New Britain Province.

Simpson's Harbour, Rabaul, East New Britain Province¹.

Sohano Harbour, Bougainville Province¹.

Ports of—

Lae, Morobe Province.

Lorengau, Morobe Province.

Madang, Madang Province.

Port Moresby, National Capital District and Central Province.

Rabaul, East New Britain Province.

Samarai, Milne Bay Province.

Sohano, Bougainville Province.

8. Act, Section 13(1)(e)—Quarantine Stations for—

(a) GOODS.

Nesai Island, Milne Bay Province (description as at 30 April 1914).

Sea Eagle Harbour (Seedlerhafen), Manus Province, area in, being the whole of Rara Island, longitude 147° 18' east and latitude 2° 0'40" south, and all the waters of Sea Eagle Harbour for a distance of 230 m² from high-water mark on the shore of Rara Island (description as at 10 April 1926).

(b) PERSONS.

Area in the former Territory of Papua, more particularly described in *Territory of Papua-New Guinea Government Gazette* No. 18 of 18 June 1946, p. 49.

Daugo Island, Central Province.

Gesila Island, near Samarai, Milne Bay Province, down to low-water mark.

Nesai Island, Milne Bay Province, (description as at 30 April 1914).

Paga Point, Port Moresby, National Capital District, being the area at a peg at low-water mark at Sanitary Point, Port Moresby, thence bounded on the

¹ No landing place for aircraft was declared under this name.

² Metricated editorially. The original distance was 250 yds.

north-east by a line bearing south-east to low-water mark of Walter Bay, and bounded thence on the south-east, south and west by low-water mark of Walter Bay and Port Moresby bearing generally south-west, north-west and north to the point of commencement (description as at 21 December 1906).

Port Moresby Public Hospital, National Capital District (description as at 5 May 1939—see the Public Hospitals Act, 1911 of the former Territory of Papua, Section 9).

Samarai Public Hospital, Milne Bay Province (description as at 5 May 1939—see *The Laws of the Territory of Papua 1888-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2156, footnote (3)).

Sea Eagle Harbour, Manus Province, area in, being the whole of Rara Island longitude 147° 18' east and latitude 2° 0'40" south, and all the area of the waters of Sea Eagle Harbour for a distance of 230 m¹ from the high-water mark on the shore of Rara Island (description as at 10 April 1926).

(c) PLANTS.

Laloki Plant Introduction and Quarantine Station, Agricultural Station known as, Central Province (description as at 22 November 1957).

(d) VESSELS.

Daru, Western Province—channel or straits between the Island of Daru and the Island of New Guinea, the exact spot at which any particular vessel is to remain whilst she is in quarantine to be determined by a District Officer or Collector of Customs at Daru and notified by him in writing to the person in charge of the vessel.

Daru Roads, Western Province, area in, outside the radius of the circle of 560 m² whose centre is the seaward end of the wharf at Daru (description as at 21 May 1956).

Nesai Island, Milne Bay Province (description as at 30 April 1914).

Port Moresby (see *The Laws of the Territory of Papua 1888-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2149).

Port Moresby, port of, as more particularly referred to in *The Laws of the Territory of Papua 1888-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2148.

Samarai (see *The Laws of the Territory of Papua 1888-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2149).

Samarai, port of, as more particularly referred to in *The Laws of the Territory of Papua 1888-1945 (Annotated)*, Vol. II., p. 2148.

Sea Eagle Harbour, Manus Province, area in, being the whole of Rara Island, longitude 147° 18' east and latitude 2° 0'40" south, and all the waters of Sea Eagle Harbour for a distance of 230 m¹ from high-water mark on the shore of Rara Island (description as at 10 April 1926).

¹ Metricated editorially. The original distance was 250 yds.

² Metricated editorially. The original distance was 600 yds.

9. Act, Section 13(1)(f)—Prohibition of importation of articles likely to introduce disease, pest, etc.

Second-hand bedclothes and bedding, except the personal effects of a person entering the country, unless the bedclothes or bedding are accompanied by a certificate signed by a medical officer of the Health Department of Australia that they or it have or has been effectually sterilized and are not likely to introduce any infections or contagious disease.

Second-hand clothing except actual wearing apparel of a person entering the country.

10. Act, Section 13(1)(g)—Prohibition or restriction of importation of animals, plants, soil or packing materials.

1. Cattle, horses, asses and mules, prohibition of importation of, from—

(a) countries other than Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Solomon Islands, Fiji and the United States of America; or

(b) Great Britain, except London, Liverpool or Glasgow; or

(c) Ireland, except Dublin or Cork; or

(d) Canada, except Vancouver or Montreal; or

(e) Fiji, except Suva; or

(f) United States of America, except New York, San Francisco or Galveston, Texas.

2. Plants and materials specified in the following list, prohibition of importation of, except as specified in that list.

Note.—In this list, "permit" means a permit issued under Section 78 of the *Quarantine Regulation*:—

LIST.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Avocado (<i>persea gratissima</i>)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) fresh fruit for consumption from Australia, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified below in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption"; and (b) plants or parts of plants from Australia for propagation.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Bamboo (all members of the tribe <i>Bambuseae</i>)	All parts of the plant, including bamboo used as packaging material, except manufactured articles or goods or things made from bamboo which may, if the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) thinks it necessary so to do for purposes of quarantine, be ordered to undergo fumigation or other treatment before release.
Banana, Abaca (Manila hemp), all other <i>Musa</i> spp., <i>Ensete</i> spp., <i>Heliconia</i> spp., and all other members of the family <i>Musaceae</i>	All parts of the plant, including fresh fruit for consumption, except seed imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Barberry (<i>Berberis</i> spp., <i>Mahoberberis</i> spp., <i>Mahonia</i> spp.)	<i>All parts of the plant.</i>
Breadfruit (<i>Artocarpus</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant.
Bromeliads (all members of the family <i>Bromeliaceae</i>)	All parts of the plant, except— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) plants or parts of plants of the pineapple, <i>Ananas</i> spp., the restrictions on which are listed below under the heading "pineapple"; and (b) planting material of ornamental species accompanied by a certificate of health issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying apparent freedom from pests and diseases, including viral diseases and nematodes, and imported under permit prescribing such other conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes of the following genera and other genera not elsewhere referred to:— <i>Amaryllis</i> , <i>Cooperia</i> , <i>Cyrtanthus</i> , <i>Eichhornia</i> , <i>Galanthus</i> , <i>Galtonia</i> , <i>Habranthus</i> , <i>Hyacinthus</i> , <i>Hymenocallis</i> , <i>Iris</i> , <i>Leucojum</i> , <i>Lilium</i> , <i>Narcissus</i> , <i>Pancreatum</i> , <i>Scilla</i> , <i>Tulipa</i> , <i>Vallota</i> , <i>Zephyranthes</i>	All parts of the plant, except— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) planting material from Australia or New Zealand; and (b) dormant bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes for propagation accompanied by a certificate of health issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying apparent freedom from pests and diseases, including viral diseases and nematodes, and imported under permit prescribing such other conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Cacti (all members of the family <i>Cactaceae</i>)	All parts of the plant, except seed and planting material imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Cereals not elsewhere referred to, including Barley (<i>Hordeum</i> spp.), Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.), Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>), and Wheat <i>Triticum</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant, except— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) grain imported from Australia or New Zealand for consumption, processing or seeds; and (b) commercial consignments of cereal grains for consumption or processing from countries other than Australia and New Zealand, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (c) flour and other processed grain products.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Citrus, including all genera, species and varieties of the sub-families <i>Aurantioidae</i> , <i>Rutoideae</i> and <i>Toddaloidae</i> of the family <i>Rutaceae</i> , in particular the genera <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Citropsis</i> , <i>Eremocitrus</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> , <i>Microcitrus</i> , <i>Monanthocitrus</i> , <i>Pleurocitrus</i> and <i>Poncirus</i>	All parts of the plant, except— (a) fresh fruit for consumption, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified below in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption"; and (b) vegetative planting material from Australia certified to have been derived from such sources as are approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (c) seed from Australia; and (d) seed from countries other than Australia and New Zealand under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Cloves, and all other species of the genus <i>Eugenia</i>	All parts of the plant, except— (a) seeds imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) cloves for consumption in commercial packs; and (c) processed clove products.
Cocaine (<i>Erythroxylum</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant.
Cocoa (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>) and other <i>Theobroma</i> spp.	All parts of the plant, except— (a) processed cocoa products for consumption; and (b) small trade samples of fermented and dried cocoa beans.
Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) desiccated coconut originating in Ceylon, in commercial packs; and (b) processed coir fibre and coir products.
Coffee (<i>Coffea</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) roasted beans and other processed coffee products for consumption; and (b) small trade samples of dried green beans imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) certified seed cotton from Australia, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) processed fibre, free from seed, packed in compressed bales of the type that is standard in world trade.
Flowers, fresh cut, or dried	All, except flowers originating in Australia or New Zealand, which may be admitted subject to inspection, provided that flowers of the species concerned are not otherwise specifically restricted or prohibited elsewhere.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Forest tree species	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) seed imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) vegetative planting material imported under permit prescribing such conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (c) timber, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified below in relation to "Timber".
Fruit and vegetables (canned or bottled) for consumption	<p>Notwithstanding any restriction or prohibition contained elsewhere, wet canned goods entirely of plant origin are not subject to any restriction, but dry canned goods of plant origin may be refused entry unless they are covered by a certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying that they have been through a heat treatment or other treatment approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p>
Fruit and vegetables (dried) for consumption	<p>Dried fruit and vegetables for consumption, excluding species otherwise specifically restricted or prohibited, may be imported in commercial packs, provided that they are substantially free from soil and other impurities and from living insects (including insect eggs), from—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Australia or New Zealand; and (b) countries other than Australia and New Zealand under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), <p>but retail packs of processed or dehydrated fruit and vegetables, crystallized fruits and similar commodities may be imported without permit.</p>
Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption	<p>1. Fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption, excluding species otherwise specifically restricted or prohibited, may be imported in commercial packs from Australia or New Zealand under the following conditions:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the produce must be substantially free from soil and other impurities and packed in clean new containers not previously used for any other purpose; and (b) it must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying substantial freedom from pests and diseases; and (c) if the consignment contains fruitfly-susceptible fruit or vegetables (for which purpose the following are classed as susceptible: all pome, stone, berry and other deciduous fruits, all species and varieties of citrus; papaw (papaya); mango; pomegranate; grape; custard apple; capsicum; egg plant; avocado; loquat; guava; fig; tomato; cucurbits, including pumpkin, melon, cucumber, canteloupe, vegetable marrow squash; and such other species and varieties as are declared from time to time by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) by notice in the National Gazette), the certificate of health shall specifically certify apparent freedom from harmful fruitflies of the family <i>Tephritidae</i> (<i>Trypetidae</i>).

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
2. The following species may be admitted in commercial packs from countries other than Australia and New Zealand; pome, stone, berry and other deciduous fruits; carrot; parsnip; onion, subject to the following conditions :—	<p>(a) the produce is substantially free from soil and other impurities and is packed in clean new containers not previously used for any other purpose; and</p> <p>(b) it is accompanied by a certificate of health issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying substantial freedom from pests and diseases, and in the case of deciduous fruits specifically certifying that the consignment is apparently free from harmful fruitflies of the family <i>Tephritidae</i> (<i>Tripetidae</i>) and—</p> <p>(i) that the fruit was grown in an area where harmful fruitflies of the family <i>Tephritidae</i> (<i>Tripetidae</i>) have not been recorded within a radius of 80 km¹ for a period of at least three years immediately before the consignment was made; or</p> <p>(ii) that it has been stored for a period of sixteen days at a temperature of 2.2° C²; or</p> <p>(iii) that it has been fumigated with ethylene dibromide for two hours at the rate of—</p> <p>(A) 16 g per 1 000 l³ when the fruit temperature is between 18.3° C and 23.9° C⁴; or</p> <p>(B) 21 g per 1 000 l⁵ when the fruit temperature is between 12.8° C and 18.3° C⁶; or</p> <p>(C) 28.4 g per 1 000 l⁷ when the fruit temperature is between 6.7° C and 12.8° C⁸.</p>
Fruit and vegetables (frozen) for consumption	Notwithstanding any restriction or prohibition contained elsewhere, commercial packs of hard frozen fruit and vegetables of any origin are admissible without permit or other restriction, whether uncooked, cooked or otherwise processed, provided that they contain no ingredients or products of animal origin.
Ginger (<i>Zingiber</i> spp.) and other members of the family <i>Zingiberaceae</i>	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) dried, preserved or processed ginger (or products of other members of the family <i>Zingiberaceae</i>) for consumption; and</p> <p>(b) planting material from Australia, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and</p>

¹ Metricated editorially. The original distance was 50 miles.² Metricated editorially. The original temperature was 36° F.³ Metricated editorially. The original proportion was 18 oz. per 1 000 cu. ft.⁴ Metricated editorially. The original temperatures were 65° F and 75° F, respectively.⁵ Metricated editorially. The original proportion was 24 oz. per 1 000 cu. ft.⁶ Metricated editorially. The original temperatures were 55° F and 65° F.⁷ Metricated editorially. The original proportion was 32 oz. per 1 000 cu. ft.⁸ Metricated editorially. The original temperatures were 44° F and 55° F.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
	(c) planting material from other countries imported under permit prescribing such conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine or post-entry surveillance, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Grape (<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) fresh fruit for consumption, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption"; and</p> <p>(b) dried fruit for consumption in commercial packs; and</p> <p>(c) planting material from Australia certified by competent authority to be free from infestation with <i>Phylloxera</i> spp.</p>
Grass, cereal or other hay, straw, chaff and hulls as packing materials	<p>Prohibited, except—</p> <p>(a) clean straw, straw, chaff or hulls of cereals other than rice and maize (which are totally prohibited), of Australian or New Zealand origin, provided that it is virtually free from all plant or other impurities including weed seeds and insects at any stage of development (including eggs); and</p> <p>(b) clean straw, straw chaff or hulls (packing) from countries other than Australia or New Zealand that meets the requirements of Paragraph (a) and—</p> <p>(i) has been kept in bond for a period of 90 days, or a period of 90 days has elapsed between the date of shipment from the country of origin and the date of landing at the port of entry in Papua New Guinea; or</p> <p>(ii) is accompanied by a certificate from the Chief Veterinary Officer in the country of origin stating that no foot-and-mouth disease has occurred in the country of origin during a period of five years preceding the date of shipment; or</p> <p>(iii) is certified by competent authority in the country of origin to have been subjected to the action of live steam in a closed compartment all parts of which were maintained at a temperature of 85° C¹ for at least 15 minutes.</p>
Grass, lucerne, cereal or other hay, straw and chaff for use as fodder.	<p>Rice and maize, hay, straw and chaff are totally prohibited. Clean lucerne and cereal (other than rice or maize), hay, straw and chaff, and clean meadow hay, straw and chaff may be imported from Australia and New Zealand only, for use as fodder, under the following conditions:—</p> <p>(a) the material is, in the opinion of the inspecting Quarantine Officer (Plants), of good quality and reasonably free from insects at any stage of development (including eggs) foreign species and in particular from weeds and weed seeds; and</p>

¹ Metticated editorially. The original temperature was 185° F.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Grass seed (family <i>Gramineae</i>) of species not elsewhere referred to	<p>(b) it is accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying that—</p> <p>(i) it was grown in an area free from the cattle tick <i>Boophilus microplus</i>; or</p> <p>(ii) it was fumigated with methyl bromide, preferably under vacuum, for a period and at a concentration prescribed by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and</p> <p>(c) it was transported in such a manner as to avoid the risk of infestation or re-infestation with cattle tick en route.</p> <p>The importation is prohibited of seed of all species, varieties, strains and cultivars of all genera of the family <i>Gramineae</i>, except—</p> <p>(a) small commercial packs (not more than 227 g¹ of seed from Australia or New Zealand; and</p> <p>(b) commercial packs of seed in excess of 227 g¹ imported from Australia or New Zealand and certified by competent authority to have been inspected and found substantially free from foreign matter, plant debris, foreign species (including weed seeds) and insects at any stage of development (including eggs) and—</p> <p>(i) to have been grown in an area free from the cattle tick <i>Boophilus microplus</i>; or</p> <p>(ii) to have been fumigated with methyl bromide, preferably under vacuum at a concentration and for a period prescribed by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); or</p> <p>(iii) to have been harvested at least 90 days before shipment.</p>
Indian Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	All parts of the plant.
Kapok (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)	All parts of the plant, except clean fibre free from seed, plant debris and other foreign material.
Legumes, including the genera <i>Cajanus</i> , <i>Calopogonium</i> , <i>Canavalia</i> , <i>Centrosema</i> , <i>Crotalaria</i> , <i>Desmodium</i> , <i>Flemingia</i> , <i>Glycine</i> , <i>Indigofera</i> , <i>Leucaena</i> , <i>Lotononis</i> , <i>Medicago</i> , <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Pisum</i> , <i>Psophocarpus</i> , <i>Pueraria</i> , <i>Stizolobium</i> , <i>Stylosanthes</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Vicia</i> , <i>Vigna</i>	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) hay, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified above in relation to "Grass, lucerne cereal or other hay, straw, chaff or hulls"; and</p> <p>(b) small commercial packs (not more than 227 g¹ of seed from Australia and New Zealand; and</p> <p>(c) commercial packs of seeds in excess of 227 g¹ imported from Australia or New Zealand and certified by competent authority in the exporting country to have been inspected and found substantially free from foreign matter, plant debris, foreign species (including weed seeds) and insects at any stage of development (including eggs) and—</p>

¹ Metricated editorially. The original quantity was 8 oz.

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to have been grown in an area free from the cattle tick <i>Boophilus microplus</i>; or (ii) to have been fumigated with methyl bromide, preferably under vacuum, at a concentration and for a period prescribed by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); or (iii) to have been harvested at least 90 days before shipment; and <p>(d) commercial packs of seed imported from a country other than Australia and New Zealand under permit prescribing such condition, which may include further seed cleaning in Australia and post-entry surveillance of the growing crop, as the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) determines, and—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) certified by competent authority in the country of origin to have been inspected and found substantially free from foreign matter, plant debris, foreign species (including weed seeds) and insects at any stage of development (including eggs); and (ii) certified to have been held in bond for a period of 90 days, or that a period of 90 days has elapsed between the date of shipment from the country of origin and the date of landing at the port of entry in Papua New Guinea; and <p>(e) dried seed for consumption that comply with the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruits and vegetables (dried) for consumption".</p>
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) seed from Australia or New Zealand; and (b) unprocessed popcorn and fresh cobs for consumption from Australia or New Zealand; and (c) commercially packed processed corn products that have been, in the course of processing, through a heat treatment approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fruit for consumption that complies with the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption"; and (b) planting material from Australia.
Mushroom (<i>Agaricus</i> spp.) and other edible fungi	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fresh mushrooms for consumption from Australia; and (b) spawn from Australia under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (c) dried edible fungi for consumption, subject to inspection by a Quarantine Officer (Plants) to ascertain freedom from soil, foreign matter and insects.
Nursery stock of species not elsewhere referred to	<p>The importation is prohibited of all nursery stock, including seedlings, slips, cuttings, layers, runners, offsets, budwood, grafting wood or other vegetative material used for or capable of propagation, whether rooted or unrooted, except—</p>

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Oil palm (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>)	<p>(a) nursery stock from Australia or New Zealand of species not otherwise specifically prohibited or restricted, which is free from soil, compost or other unprocessed organic packing material except clean sphagnum moss or clean wood wool; and</p> <p>(b) nursery stock from countries other than Australia and New Zealand of species not otherwise specifically prohibited or restricted, imported under permit prescribing such conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p>
Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>) and other <i>Allium</i> spp.	<p>All parts of the plant, except seed, including germinated seed, from an approved source in Malaysia, imported under permit specifying such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p> <p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) seed from Australia or New Zealand; and</p> <p>(b) seed from a country other than Austria and New Zealand imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and</p> <p>(c) bulbs for consumption, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption".</p>
Opium poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)	<p>All parts of the plant, except seed for consumption from Australia and New Zealand and such other sources as are approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), that has undergone a heat treatment to render it non-viable.</p>
Orchids (family <i>Orchidaceae</i>)	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) seedlings in culture flasks on sterile medium; and</p> <p>(b) cut flowers, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified above in relation to "Flowers, fresh, cut"; and</p> <p>(c) material for propagation certified by competent authority in the country of origin to be apparently free from pests and diseases, and, if from a country other than Australia and New Zealand, imported under permit specifying such conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p>
Packing materials	<p>In addition to the specific restrictions on certain types of packing materials contained elsewhere, particularly in relation to "Grass, cereal or other hay, straw, chaff and hulls as packing materials" and "Peat, peat moss, sphagnum and similar organic materials, whether used as packing materials or otherwise", all packing materials, including containers, accompanying any goods or thing landed in Papua New Guinea, whether of plant origin or not, are subject to inspection for the presence of pests, diseases or soil. If infestation or contamination is found, the goods shall not be removed from the port area until they have been fumigated with methyl bromide, preferably under vacuum, for a period and at a concentration prescribed by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), at the expense of the importer or his agent, or have been given such other treatment as is determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p>

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Palms (all members of the family <i>Palmae</i>) not elsewhere referred to	All parts of the plant, except— (a) seed imported from Australia or New Zealand; and (b) seed from countries other than Australia and New Zealand imported under permit prescribing such conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Passionfruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>) and other <i>passiflora</i> spp.	All parts of the plant.
Pawpaw (<i>Carica papaya</i>) and other <i>Carica</i> spp.	All parts of the plant, except seed, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) certified seed peanuts imported from Australia under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) processed peanuts and peanut products that have been through a heat treatment in the course of processing; and (c) peanuts for processing imported from Australia under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Peat, peat moss, sphagnum and similar organic materials, whether used as packing materials or otherwise	Prohibited, except— (a) clean material from Australia or New Zealand, free from soil and other foreign matter; and (b) material from countries other than Australia and New Zealand imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) and other <i>Piper</i> spp.	All parts of the plant, except peppercorns and ground pepper imported for consumption.
Pineapple (<i>Ananas</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant, except plants or parts of plants for propagation imported from Australia under permit and certified by competent authority to be apparently free from pests and diseases, including nematodes.
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) and other tuberiferous <i>Solanum</i> spp.	All parts of the plant, except potatoes for seed or consumption from Australia— (a) accompanied by a certificate of health issued by competent authority, certifying apparent freedom from the potato moth <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> , and substantial freedom from other pests and diseases; and

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) substantially free from soil; and (c) packed in clean new boxes, bags or other containers not previously used for any other purpose.
Pyrethrum (<i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>) and other <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) commercially-packed seed from Australia or New Zealand; and (b) cut flowers from Australia or New Zealand.
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) and other <i>Oryza</i> spp.	<p>All parts of the plant, including rice straw or hulls used for packing or other purposes, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) milled rice for consumption; and (b) articles made from rice straw imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>) and other <i>Hevea</i> spp.	<p>All parts of the plant, except ungerminated seed of a type approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), originating in Malaysia, and treated with sulphur before dispatch.</p>
Sago (<i>Metroxylon</i> spp.)	<p>All parts of the plant, except sago flour and processed sago in other forms for consumption.</p>
Seeds of species not elsewhere referred to	<p>Prohibited, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) commercially-packed seeds— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) from Australia or New Zealand; or (ii) from a country other than Australia and New Zealand imported under permit prescribing such conditions, which may include post-entry quarantine, as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) dried seeds for consumption that comply with the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (dried) for consumption".
Soil, subsoil, sand, clay, earth, gravel, stones or similar material	<p>Prohibited, whether alone, on or around or with any plant or plant material or goods or thing, or as packing in any form, or as ballast for an aircraft, ship, vessel or vehicle, or on or with or adhering to any goods, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) clean sand, stones or gravel for special purposes, imported under permit, which may prescribe a heat treatment or other treatment as determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) pottery clay, Fuller's earth, diatomaceous earth, oil drilling mud (spersene) and similar special purpose materials, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>)	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) seed from Australia; and

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
	(b) commercial consignments of seed for crushing, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) fresh fruit for consumption, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption"; and (b) plants or parts of plants imported from Australia and certified by competent authority to be free from viral diseases and apparently free from other pests and diseases.
Sugar cane (<i>Saccharum</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant.
Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	All parts of the plant, except— (a) seed from Australia or New Zealand; and (b) commercial consignments of seed for crushing, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) and other <i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	All parts of the plant.
Tapioca (<i>Manihot utilissima</i>) and other <i>Manihot</i> spp.	All parts of the plant, except processed tapioca for consumption.
Taro (<i>Alocasia</i> spp., <i>Colocasia</i> spp., <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp., and <i>Cyrtosperma</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant.
Tea (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>) and other <i>Camellia</i> spp.	All parts of the plant, except— (a) processed tea for consumption; and (b) seed of species other than <i>C. sinensis</i> from Australia or New Zealand, imported under permit prescribing such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).
Timber	Prohibited, except— (a) debarked logs, imported under permit and accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying that they have undergone a treatment approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants); and (b) sawn timber, plywood, chipboard, hardboard and other composition boards made from wood or other plant materials, and articles and goods made wholly or partly of timber, which may be admitted subject to inspection; if active infestation is found, the goods may be ordered to undergo fumigation with methyl bromide for a period and at a concentration prescribed by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), at the expense of the importer or his agent; and

Name of Plant or Material.	Prohibition on Importation.
Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>) and other <i>Nicotiana</i> spp.	<p>(c) sawdust, wood wool; wood shavings and similar materials, that comply with the conditions specified above in relation to "Packing materials".</p> <p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) leaf for manufacture, provided that it is substantially free from foreign matter and insects at any stage of development (including eggs); and</p> <p>(b) manufactured leaf and other tobacco products; and</p> <p>(c) seed, imported under permit—</p> <p>(i) accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin certifying that it has been given a treatment approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) with a silver nitrate solution before dispatch, or that such treatment will be given on arrival; and</p> <p>(ii) such other conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p>
Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon</i> spp.) and other species of <i>Lycopersicon</i> .	<p>All parts of the plant, except—</p> <p>(a) fresh fruit for consumption, which may be imported subject to the conditions specified above in relation to "Fruit and vegetables (fresh) for consumption"; and</p> <p>(b) commercial packs of seed imported from—</p> <p>(i) Australia or New Zealand; or</p> <p>(ii) a country other than Australia and New Zealand under permit specifying such conditions as are determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants).</p>
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichbornia crassipes</i>)	All parts of the plant.
Yam (<i>Dioscorea</i> spp.)	All parts of the plant.

3. Parrots, prohibition of importation of.

4. Rabbits, prohibition of importation of.

11. Act, Section 13(1)(b)—Prohibition or restriction of removal of animals, plants and goods from one part of the country to another.

Prohibition of removal of any animal from one part of the country to another unless the following conditions are complied with except that the removal of

an animal that at all times during and after the removal remains on the land of the owner of the animal, or on land to or in which he has a legal or equitable right, title or interest is not affected :—

CONDITIONS.

1. In this notice, the term "animal" includes any bull, cow, ox, calf, stallion, mare, gelding, foal, ass, mule, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, pig, goat, dog, poultry, or other animal or bird whatsoever.

2. (1) Subject to Subsection (2), an animal shall not be removed from one place in the area of the former Territory of New Guinea to another place in that area unless a written permit for the removal is first given to the owner of such animal or his agent by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) or by a Quarantine Officer (Animals).

(2) The Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) may by notice in the National Gazette grant general permission for the removal of any particular class of stock, including birds and bees, within such areas as are specified in the notice.

3. A permit under Section 2 may specify a particular route on which an animal shall be removed, shall specify a commencing date for such removal and shall be in the following form :—

Papau New Guinea.

Quarantine Act.

PERMIT FOR REMOVAL OF ANIMALS.

Permission is given to the person named below to move the animals described herein in accordance with the conditions set out below :—

Owner or Agent.

Address:

ANIMALS.

Description:

Number

Further description:

Place where animals now located:

Place to which they are permitted to be moved:

Route by which animals are to be moved:

Date when movement shall commence:

Special conditions:

This permission is given subject to the above conditions and shall be automatically cancelled unless those conditions are complied with.

Dated

19 .

Quarantine Officer (Animals).

4. Before a permit under Section 2 is given, the owner of any animal sought to be removed or his agent shall make written application for the permit, that application to reach the appropriate authority at least six weeks before the date on which the movement of the animal is desired to commence.

5. An application under Section 4 shall be made to the Registrar of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Port Moresby¹ or to a Quarantine Officer (Animals).

6. The application described shall be in the following form :—

Papua New Guinea.

Quarantine Act.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO REMOVE ANIMALS WITHIN PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

I apply for permission to remove the animals described below from the place where they are now located to _____ in Papua New Guinea. The following are the details in respect of this application :—

Full name of owner/agent:	Address:
Number of animals:	Description of animals:
Place to which removal is required:	Place where animals now located:
Date when movement can commence:	Suggested route:
Dated _____	19 .

Applicant.

7. The owner of an animal in respect of which an application for removal has been made in accordance with this notice, or the agent of any such owner, shall allow a Quarantine Officer to examine the animal at any reasonable time before the proposed removal, and shall afford to the Quarantine Officer (Animals) every facility for conducting the examination.

8. The removal of an animal from one place to another place in the area of the former Territory of New Guinea is prohibited unless such removal is authorized by a Quarantine Officer (Animals).

9. (1) Subject to Subsection (2), before the authorization of removal of any animal described, a Quarantine Officer (Animals) may require the animal to be treated for disease or parasitic infestation or their prevention, and any such treatment shall be carried out by and at the expense of the owner of the animal under the supervision of the Quarantine Officer (Animals).

(2) The Quarantine Officer (Animals) may cause such treatment to be carried out and recover the expenses from the owner, and any expenses so incurred are recoverable as a debt in a court of summary jurisdiction.

10. A permit under Section 2 for removal of any animal may stipulate a condition as to specified treatment being administered to the animal at specified times and places in the course of the removal, and if such a condition is imposed and not complied with the permit shall be automatically cancelled.

11. If any condition of removal of any animal imposed in a permit under Section 2 is not complied with, the permit shall be automatically cancelled.

12. These conditions do not apply to an animal moving or to be moved from one place to another when the animal remains at all times during and after removal on the land of the owner of the animal or on land in which he has a right, title or interest.

13. The Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) and any Officer of the Public Service appointed by him in writing has for the purpose of this notice the same powers and duties as Quarantine Officers (Animals).

¹ Office as at 12 January 1951.

12. Act, Section 13(1)(i)—Declaration of quarantine area.
- Aitape, West Sepik Province, area near, more particularly described in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945* (Annotated), Vol. II., p. 2358 (UNSPECIFIED).
 - Bakawari, Island of, Bougainville Province, and surrounding waters, more particularly described in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945* (Annotated), Vol. II., p. 2363 (leprosy).
 - Limellor, Island of, Balgai Bay, New Ireland Province, together with the surrounding waters to a distance of 230 m¹ (description as at 12 March 1930) (leprosy).
 - Rabaul, East New Britain Province, area near, more particularly described in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945* (Annotated), Vol. II., p. 2359 (unspecified).
 - Rara (or Rarata) Island, Manus Province, containing 2.481 ha more or less situated in Sea Eagle Harbour in approximately 2° 0'43" south latitude and 147° 18'6" east longitude together with the waters of Sea Eagle Harbour surrounding the Island for a distance of 250 m (description as at 24 September 1936) (leprosy).
 - Taskul Leprosarium Depot, New Ireland Province, situated on the eastern side of the Island of New Hanover, being Portion 606 containing an area of 506.28 ha, together with the surrounding land and water for a distance of 250 m (description as at 29 February 1936) (leprosy).
 - Vulcan Island, Blanche Bay, East New Britain Province, together with the surrounding water for a distance of 230 m¹ (description as at 14 November 1924) (unspecified).
13. Act, Section 15—Temporary quarantine stations.
- Morehead, Western Province (any vessel, person, animal, plant or goods).
 - Ningerum, Western Province (any vessel, person, animal, plant or goods).
 - Pagei (Bowani), West Sepik Province (any vessel, person, animal, plant or goods).
 - Raluana Point, East New Britain Province, area on, more particularly described in *The Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945* (Annotated), Vol. II., p. 2342 (unspecified).
 - Vulcan Island, Blanche Bay, East New Britain Province including an area of water extending for a distance of 370 m² from the surrounding coast of that island (unspecified).
 - Wutung, West Sepik Province (any vessel, person, animal, plant or goods).
14. Act, Section 19—Exemptions.
- "Attack" Class patrol boat, of the Royal Australian Navy serving in Papua New Guinea waters exempt from Regulation, Sec. 14.
15. Act, Section 35—Quarantine line.
- Madang, port of: a line extending from the eastern-most extremity of Portion 76A to the western-most extremity of Original Allotment 3, Town of Madang (description as at 14 October 1958).

¹ Metricated editorially. The original distance was 250 yds.

² Metricated editorially. The original distance was 2 cables length.

Rabaul, port of: a line extending from the south-eastern corner of a wharf, known as Coconut Products Wharf, on Land Application No. 6198 to the south-western corner of a wharf, known as Shell Company Pty. Limited Wharf, on Land Application No. 5081 (description as at 26 November 1958).

16. Act, Section 36—Mooring grounds and landing places for vessels or aircraft subject to quarantine.

Daru Roadstead, Aerodrome (Sea)—*see* declaration under Section 13(1)(b) (aircraft).

Port Moresby Harbour, Aerodrome (Sea)—*see* declaration under Section 13(1)(b) (aircraft).

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

CHAPTER NO. 234.

Quarantine.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX 1.

SOURCE OF THE QUARANTINE ACT.

Part A. Previous Legislation.

Quarantine Act 1953 (No. 95 of 1953)

as amended by

Quarantine Act 1965 (No. 23 of 1965)

Quarantine Act 1967 (No. 64 of 1967)

Quarantine (Pratique) Act 1969 (No. 81 of 1969)

Statute Law Revision (Metric Conversion) Act 1974 (No. 49 of 1974).

Part B.—Cross References.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .
1	6	22	25(2)
2	7	23	26
3	8	24	27
4	4	25	28
5	17	26	29
6	10(1), (2A), (2B)	27	30
7	10(2)	28	31
8	11	29	47
9	12	30	32, 34
10	13, 14	31	39, 40
11	15	32	33
12	16	33	35
13	18	34	36
14	18A	35	37
15	19	36	38
16	21	37	41, 42
17	22	38	43
18	23	39	44
19	20	40	45
20	24, 24A	41	46
21	25(1)	42	48

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, references are to the Act set out in Part A.

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

Part B.—Cross References—*continued.*

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference.	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference.
43	49	73	81
44	50(1)	74	82
45	51	75	83
46	52	76	84
47	53	77	85
48	54	78	86
49	55	79	87
50	56	80	97
51	50(2), 57	81	98
52	58	82	99
53	59	83	101
54	60	84	103
55	61	85	105
56	62	86	102
57	63	87	104
58	64	88	106
59	65, 66	89	88
60	67	90	89
61	68	91	90
62	69	92	91
63	70, 71	93	92
64	72	94	93
65	73	95	94
66	75	96	95
67	74	97	96
68	76	98	100
69	77	99	110
70	78	100	111
71	79	101	113
72	80		

APPENDIX 2.

SOURCE OF THE QUARANTINE REGULATION.

Part A.—Previous Legislation.

1. *Quarantine (Animals) Regulations* 1956 (Regulations No. 43 of 1956)
as amended by—
Statutory Instrument No. 31 of 1965
Statute Law Revision (Metric Conversion) Act 1974 (No. 49 of 1974).
2. *Quarantine (General) Regulations* 1956 (Regulations No. 45 of 1956)
as amended by—
Statutory Instrument No. 23 of 1965
Quarantine (Amendment) Regulation (Statutory Instrument 1981 No. 2 of 1981).
3. *Quarantine (Plants) Regulations* 1956 (Regulations No. 37 of 1956).

Part B.—Cross References.

NOTE.—References in this table to—

“Animals”—are references to the *Quarantine (Animals) Regulations* 1956, as set out in Part A.“Plants”—are references to the *Quarantine (Plants) Regulations* 1956.

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference ¹ .
1	3, 52, Animals	24	26
	2 (in part),	25	27
	Plants 3 (in	26	28
	part)	27	29
2	4	28	30
3	5	29	31
4	6	30	32, 35(2)
5	7	31	33
6	8	32	34
7	9	33	35(1)
8	10	34	36
9	11	35	37
10	12	36	38
11	13	37	39
12	14	38	40
13	15	39	41
14	16	40	42
15	17	41	43
16	18, Animals 16	42	44
17	19	43	45, 46
18	20	44	47
19	21	45 (Rep.)	48
20	22	46	49
21	23	47	50
22	24	48	51
23	25	49	53, 54

¹Unless otherwise indicated, references are to the *Quarantine (General) Regulations* 1956, as set out in Part A.

Quarantine

Ch. No. 234

Part B.—Cross References—*continued.*

Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference.	Section, etc., in Revised Edition.	Previous Reference.
50	55	86	Plants 17
51	56	87	Plants 18
52	57	88	Plants 19
53	58	89	Plants 20
54	59	90	Plants 21
55	60	91	Plants 22
56	Animals 2 (in part)	92	Plants 23
57	Animals 3, 4	93	Plants 24
58	Animals 5	94	Plants 25
59	Animals 6	95	Plants 26
60	Animals 7	96	Plants 27
61	Animals 9	97	Plants 28
62	Animals 10	98	Plants 29
63	Animals 8	Schedules—	
64	Animals 11	Schedule 1—	Schedule; Animals, Schedule; Plants, First Schedule.
65	Animals 12		
66	Animals 13	Form 1	Form 1
67	Animals 14	Form 2	Form 2
68	Animals 15	Form 3	Form 3
69	Animals 17	Form 4	Form 4
70	Animals 18	Form 5	Form 5
71	Animals 19	Form 6	Form 6
72	Plants 3	Form 7	Form 7
73	Plants 4	Form 8	Form 8
74	Plants 5	Form 9	Form 9
75	Plants 7	Form 10	Animals, Form 1
76	Plants 6	Form 11	Animals, Form 2
77	Plants 8	Form 12	Animals, Form 3
78	Plants 9	Form 13	Plants, Form 1
79	Plants 10	Form 14	Plants, Form 2
80	Plants 11	Form 15	Plants, Form 3
81	Plants 12	Form 16	Plants, Form 4
82	Plants 13	Form 17	Plants, Form 5
83	Plants 14	Schedule 2	59
84	Plants 15	Schedule 3	Plants, Second Schedule.
85	Plants 16		