

---

**CHAPTER 106****QUARANTINE****ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

## SECTION

1. SHORT TITLE

**PART I****INTERPRETATION**

2. SCOPE OF QUARANTINE

3. DEFINITIONS

**PART II****ADMINISTRATION**

4. ADMINISTRATION OF ACT

5. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

6. TEMPORARY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

**PART III****GENERAL PROVISIONS**

7. DECLARED PLACES

8. DECLARATION OF PORTS OF ENTRY, ETC

9. EMERGENCY QUARANTINE GROUNDS

10. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN VESSELS AND GOODS

11. MASTER OF VESSEL FROM A DECLARED PLACE TO TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PREVENT INFECTION

12. FUMIGATION OF VESSELS TO DESTROY VERMIN

**PART IV****QUARANTINE OF VESSELS, PERSONS AND GOODS**

13. VESSELS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE

14. PERSONS AND GOODS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE

15. CONTINUANCE OF LIABILITY TO QUARANTINE

16. VESSEL TO ENTER FIRST PORT OF ENTRY

17. DISPLAY OF QUARANTINE SIGNAL

18. MASTER TO NOTIFY OUTBREAK OF DISEASE

19. SIGNAL
20. UNAUTHORISED PERSON NOT TO BOARD VESSEL
21. WHEN REQUIRED VESSEL TO BE BROUGHT TO
22. LIMIT IN PORTS FOR VESSELS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE
23. VESSEL TO BE BROUGHT TO PROPER MOORING GROUND
24. MASTER TO DELIVER HEALTH REPORT
25. MASTER TO BRING BILL OF HEALTH FROM OVERSEA PORTS
26. MASTER AND MEDICAL OFFICER TO ANSWER QUESTIONS
27. NO PERSON TO BE ALLOWED TO QUIT VESSEL SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE
28. OTHER PERSONS PROHIBITED FROM QUITTING VESSEL
29. APPREHENSION OF PERSONS LIABLE TO QUARANTINE
30. MOORING OF VESSELS FROM DECLARED PLACES
31. PRATIQUE
32. QUARANTINE SURVEILLANCE
33. ORDER TO PERFORM QUARANTINE
34. VESSELS HAVING CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ON BOARD
35. MASTER WHEN SO ORDERED TO CONVEY VESSEL INTO QUARANTINE
36. WHEN VESSEL DEEMED TO BE IN QUARANTINE
37. PARTICULARS TO BE GIVEN AT THE QUARANTINE STATION
38. PERFORMANCE OF QUARANTINE BY VESSEL
39. VESSEL IN QUARANTINE NOT TO BE MOVED EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT
40. REMOVAL FROM VESSEL TO PERFORM QUARANTINE
41. POWER TO PERMIT VESSEL TO PROCEED ON VOYAGE
42. CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING VESSEL
43. GOODS NOT TO BE REMOVED
44. PERFORMANCE OF QUARANTINE BY PERSONS
45. RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE
46. PERFORMANCE OF QUARANTINE BY GOODS
47. GOODS ORDERED INTO QUARANTINE TO BE TREATED AND DISINFECTED
48. UNLAWFUL DAMAGE BY OFFICER

## PART V

## EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE

49. LIABILITY OF MASTER, OWNER OR AGENT FOR EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE
50. LIABILITY FOR COST OF DISINFECTING GOODS
51. SECURITY FOR CARRYING OUT RESPONSIBILITIES
52. LIABILITY OF SHIP OWNERS AS TO PILOTAGE, ETC
53. LIABILITY OF SHIP OWNERS AS TO EXPENSES OF PASSAGES
54. PERSONS IN QUARANTINE ABLE TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES
55. OWNER OF VESSEL QUARANTINED LIABLE FOR SERVICES OF MEDICAL OFFICER
56. EXPENSES TO BE A CHARGE UPON VESSEL
57. RECOVERY OF EXPENSES

## PART VI

## MISCELLANEOUS

58. PENALTY FOR IMPORTING DISEASE GERMS, ETC
59. FORFEITURE OF GOODS UNLAWFULLY IMPORTED
60. SEIZURE OF FORFEITED GOODS, ETC
61. POWERS OF INSPECTION
62. BOARDING VESSEL
63. MUSTER OF CREW AND PASSENGERS FOR INSPECTION
64. QUARANTINE OFFICER MAY MAKE INQUIRIES AT ANY TIME
65. POWER TO AFFIX NOTICES
66. PERSONS MAY BE VACCINATED
67. TRESPASSING ON QUARANTINE STATIONS
68. PILOT TO INCUR PENALTY FOR WRONGLY CONDUCTING VESSEL
69. PENALTY FOR ENTERING PORT OTHER THAN FIRST PORT OF ENTRY HAVING DISEASE ON BOARD
70. CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF INSANITARY VESSELS
71. OFFENCES AS TO DOCUMENTS
72. PENALTY FOR DESERTION
73. BRIBING, ASSAULTING, OBSTRUCTING OR INTIMIDATING OFFICERS
74. OFFICERS TAKING BRIBES
75. MASTER OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF VESSEL MISLEADING QUARANTINE OFFICER
76. MALICIOUSLY ORDERING VESSELS, ETC., INTO QUARANTINE
77. AIDING AND ABETTING OFFENCES

78. LIMITATION OF TIME FOR SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS
79. VENUE IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS
80. ADJOURNMENT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES
81. POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS OR TAKE DECLARATIONS
82. GENERAL PENALTY
83. RULES
84. IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT OF FINE

## CHAPTER 106

## QUARANTINE

## AN ACT RELATING TO QUARANTINE

[1st April 1931]

1 of 1930  
8 of 1931  
7 of 1940  
7 of 1946  
4 of 1968  
LN 46A of 1978  
LN 88 of 1978

1. This Act may be cited as the Quarantine Act

Short title

## PART I

## INTERPRETATION

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

Scope of quarantine

3. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires —

“authorised person” means a person authorised by this Act or any rules made thereunder or by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health and Medical Services or a quarantine officer to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;

“by authority” means by the authority of the Minister or of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health and Medical Services or of a quarantine officer or of an officer under this Act doing duty in the matter in relation to which the expression is used;

“first port of entry” in relation to a vessel means a first port of entry for that vessel;

“goods” includes all kinds of moveable property;

“master” in relation to a vessel means the person (other than a pilot) in charge or command of the vessel;

“medical officer” in relation to a vessel means any person on the vessel acting as the medical officer, doctor or surgeon of the vessel;

“officer” means a quarantine officer or other officer appointed under this Act;

“oversea vessel” means any vessel other than a Solomon vessel;

Definitions  
4 of 1968, Sched  
LN 46A of 1978

“port of departure” in relation to a vessel means the port at which the vessel commenced its current voyage;

“pratique” in relation to a vessel means a certificate of pratique granted by a quarantine officer since the last arrival of the vessel from places outside the Solomon Islands and having effect at the port or place where the vessel is for the time being or is about to arrive;

“prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or by any order issued or rules made thereunder;

“quarantinable disease” means smallpox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or leprosy or any disease declared by the Minister by order to be a quarantinable disease;

“quarantine officer” means a quarantine officer appointed under this Act;

“Solomon vessel” means a vessel which does not voyage or ply to or from any place outside Solomon Islands;

“unauthorised person” means a person not authorised by this Act or any rules made thereunder or by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services or a quarantine officer, to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;

“vessel” means any ship, boat or other description of vessel used in navigation by sea.

## PART II

## ADMINISTRATION

4.—(1) The Minister shall be charged with the administration of this Act and the enforcement of any rules made thereunder.

(2) All quarantine officers shall perform their duties and functions and exercise their powers under, and subject to the directions of, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services who shall himself also have all the powers of a quarantine officer under this Act or any rules made thereunder.

5. The Minister may appoint quarantine officers and other officers for carrying out this Act.

6.—(1) The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services may appoint temporary quarantine officers for such period as he thinks necessary.

Administration  
of Act  
LN 46A of 1978

Appointment of  
officers  
LN 46A of 1978

Temporary  
quarantine  
officers  
LN 46A of 1978

(2) Temporary quarantine officers shall for the period of their appointment have all the powers of a quarantine officer appointed under section 5.

(3) No appointment made in pursuance of this section shall confer on the appointee any right or claim to be permanently appointed to the position.

## PART III

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

7. The Minister may by order declare that any place beyond or in Solomon Islands is infected with a quarantinable disease or that a quarantinable disease may be brought or carried from or through that place and thereupon and so long as the order remains in force that place shall be a declared place within the meaning of this Act.

Declared places  
4 of 1968, Sched  
LN 46A of 1978

8.—(1) The Minister may by order —

(a) declare any ports in Solomon Islands to be first ports of entry for oversea vessels;

(b) appoint places on land or sea to be quarantine stations for the performance of quarantine by vessels, persons or goods;

(c) prohibit the introduction into Solomon Islands of any noxious insect or any pest or any disease germ or microbe or any disease agent or any culture virus or substance or article containing or likely to contain any noxious insect, pest, disease germ, microbe or disease agent;

(d) prohibit the importation into Solomon Islands of any articles likely in his opinion to introduce any infectious or contagious disease until they have been subjected to such process of disinfection and disinsectisation as an officer considers adequate;

(e) prohibit the removal of any goods from any part of Solomon Islands to any other part of Solomon Islands;

(f) declare any part of Solomon Islands in which any quarantinable disease exists to be a quarantine area;

(g) declare that any vessel, persons or goods in any quarantine area or in any part of Solomon Islands in which any quarantinable disease exists shall be subject to quarantine;

(h) declare any disease to be a quarantinable disease.

Declaration of  
ports of entry,  
etc  
4 of 1968, Sched  
LN 46A of 1978

(2) The power to declare first ports of entry under subsection (1) shall extend to authorise the declaration of a port to be a first port of entry for all oversea vessels, or for oversea vessels from any particular place, or for any class of oversea vessels.

(3) The power of prohibition under subsection (1) shall extend to authorise prohibition generally, or with limitations as to place and subject-matter, and either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions or restriction.

9. The Minister may by order declare any place on land or sea to be a temporary quarantine station for such period as he thinks necessary for the performance of quarantine by any vessel, person or goods and the place so appointed shall be deemed to be a quarantine station accordingly.

10. The Minister may exempt for such time, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, from all or any of the provisions of this Act —

- (a) any ship of war;
- (b) any vessel trading exclusively between ports or places in Solomon Islands or between Solomon Islands and Australia, New Zealand or other places adjacent to Solomon Islands;
- (c) any particular vessel or class of vessels;
- (d) any persons or goods.

11.—(1) The master of any vessel bound for any port or place in Solomon Islands which comes from or calls or touches at any declared place shall, while his vessel is at that declared place and during the voyage to Solomon Islands, take in respect of the vessel, her crew, passengers and cargo all precautionary measures to prevent the introduction into, or spread within, Solomon Islands of any quarantinable disease which are prescribed by any rules made under this Act to be taken in respect of the declared place.

(2) The master of any vessel who having failed to comply with the requirements of the preceding subsection suffers his vessel to enter any port or place in Solomon Islands shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) In any prosecution under this section if the master of the vessel satisfies the court that he was not aware of the precautionary measures required to be taken by him and that he took

Emergency quarantine grounds 4 of 1968, Sched LN 46A of 1978

Exemption of certain vessels and goods LN 46A of 1978

Master of vessel from a declared place to take precautionary measures to prevent infection 4 of 1968, Sched LN 46A of 1978

all reasonable means to ascertain whether any such measures were necessary on his part he shall not be liable to any penalty.

(4) Where a vessel has arrived from a declared place and the prescribed precautionary measures have not been taken, any prescribed measures for the prevention of the introduction or spread of any quarantinable disease may be carried out by a quarantine officer with respect to the vessel, her crew, passengers and cargo at the expense of the master, owner or agent of the vessel.

12. The master, owner or agent of any Solomon vessel or of any vessel going from one port or place in Solomon Islands to another port or place in Solomon Islands shall, when required by a quarantine officer by order in writing so to do, cause his vessel 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. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Fumigation of vessels to destroy vermin LN 46A of 1978

#### PART IV

#### QUARANTINE OF VESSELS, PERSONS AND GOODS

13. The following vessels shall be subject to quarantine —

- (a) every oversea vessel until pratique has been granted or until she has been released from quarantine;
- (b) every vessel (whether a Solomon vessel or an oversea vessel) on board which any quarantinable disease or diseases which 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) every vessel which is ordered into quarantine by a quarantine officer.

Vessels subject to quarantine LN 46A of 1978

14.—(1) The following persons shall be subject to quarantine —

- (a) every person who is on board a vessel subject to quarantine or who has been on board the vessel (being an oversea vessel) since her arrival in Solomon Islands;
- (b) every person infected with a quarantinable disease; and

Persons and goods subject to quarantine LN 46A of 1978

(c) every person who has been in contact with or exposed to infection from any person or goods subject to quarantine.

(2) The following goods shall be subject to quarantine—

(a) all goods which are on board a vessel subject to quarantine or which have been on board the vessel (being an oversea vessel) since her arrival in Solomon Islands;

(b) all goods infected with a quarantinable disease; and

(c) all goods which have been in contact with or exposed to infection from any person or goods subject to quarantine.

Continuance of liability to quarantine

15. All vessels, persons and goods subject to quarantine shall continue to be so subject from the time when they become subject to quarantine until they are released from quarantine or until pratique has been granted.

Vessel to enter first port of entry  
LN 88 of 1978

16. The master of any vessel arriving in Solomon Islands shall not, unless from stress of weather or other reasonable cause, suffer the vessel to enter any port other than a port declared to be a first port of entry. Any person who is guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

Display of quarantine signal

17.—(1) The master of every vessel subject to quarantine shall—

(a) display the quarantine signal on his vessel before she comes within one league of any port; and

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

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Master to notify outbreak of disease

18.—(1) When—

(a) any eruptive disease; or

(b) any disease attended with fever and glandular swellings; or

(c) any disease which he believes or suspects or has reason to believe or suspect to be a quarantinable disease,

has broken out on board any vessel, the master of the vessel shall forthwith (unless the vessel is actually performing quarantine under the supervision of a quarantine officer)—

(i) notify a quarantine officer of the breaking out of the disease; and

(ii) display the quarantine signal on his vessel and keep it so displayed until he is authorised by a quarantine officer to remove it or until his vessel is released from quarantine.

(2) The master of a vessel in port shall forthwith give notice in writing to a quarantine officer of every case of every prescribed disease which was on his vessel when she arrived in the port or which has arisen on his vessel since she arrived in the port.

(3) Every person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

19. The quarantine signal shall be as prescribed and shall be displayed in the prescribed manner.

Signal

20.—(1) No unauthorised person shall go on board or alongside a vessel subject to quarantine or while the quarantine signal is displayed on the vessel except as is in the next following subsection provided.

Unauthorised person not to board vessel

(2) At the request of the master, owner or agent of a vessel subject to quarantine any person bona fide acting as a pilot may go alongside or on board such vessel for the purpose of pilotage but any pilot so going alongside or boarding such vessel shall become subject to quarantine.

(3) Any pilot who has gone alongside or boarded a vessel under the provisions of the last preceding subsection shall be deemed to be a passenger for the purposes of section 49 for whom the master, owner and agent of such vessel shall severally be responsible.

(4) Any person guilty of a breach of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

21.—(1) The master of a vessel shall, on being so required by a quarantine officer, bring the vessel to and shall by all reasonable means facilitate the boarding of the vessel by the quarantine officer.

When required vessel to be brought to

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Limit in ports for vessels subject to quarantine  
4 of 1968, Sched 46A of 1978

**22.**— (1) The master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall not allow the vessel to be brought into any part of the port within the quarantine line.

(2) The Minister may by order fix the position of the quarantine line for any port.

Vessel to be brought to proper mooring ground  
4 of 1968, Sched 46A of 1978

**23.** The master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall forthwith on arrival at or near a port bring his vessel to a place appointed by the Minister by order to be a mooring ground or landing place for vessels subject to quarantine.

Master to deliver health report  
LN 46A of 1978

**24.**— (1) The master of an oversea vessel arriving at any port in Solomon Islands shall, on being required so to do, make out and deliver to the quarantine officer a health report in accordance with the prescribed form signed by him and, if the vessel carries a medical officer, signed by the medical officer.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Master to bring bill of health from oversea ports  
LN 46A of 1978

**25.**— (1) The master of an oversea vessel bound for any port in Solomon Islands shall bring from its oversea port of departure and from every oversea port of call on the voyage and on being required so to do shall deliver to the quarantine officer a bill of health giving such information as may be prescribed in respect of the port and of the sanitary circumstances and condition of the vessel and of her crew and passengers while at the port.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Master and medical officer to answer questions  
LN 46A of 1978

**26.**— (1) The medical officer and the master of any oversea vessel arriving at any port in Solomon Islands shall severally truly answer to the best of their knowledge all questions put to them or either of them by a quarantine officer touching the health of the crew and passengers of the vessel during the voyage, touching the sanitary condition of the vessel during the voyage and touching the existence of any quarantinable or infectious disease at the ports of departure or call, or on board any vessel communicated with, or touching the existence on his vessel of any rags or second-hand clothing or other prescribed articles and the ports or places at which they were put on board the vessel. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) Any questions under this section may be written or oral and the quarantine officer may require the answers to be given in writing or orally.

(3) A quarantine officer may, if he thinks fit, require the medical officer and the master, or either of them, to verify any answer to any question asked in pursuance of this section by a declaration in writing signed by him solemnly declaring to the truth of the answer.

(4) Any declaration under this section may be taken before a quarantine officer, and any person who makes any false statement in any such declaration shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for two years.

**27.**— (1) Except as prescribed the master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall not quit or knowingly or negligently suffer any person to quit his vessel, or knowingly or negligently permit any goods, mails or loose letters to be removed from his vessel.

No person to be allowed to quit vessel subject to quarantine

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

**28.** No person (other than a quarantine officer) who is on board a vessel subject to quarantine shall, unless authorised by a quarantine officer to do so, quit the vessel.

Other persons prohibited from quitting vessel

**29.**— (1) Any police officer of or above the rank of Inspector or any authorised person may without warrant apprehend —

Apprehension of persons liable to quarantine  
4 of 1968, Sched

(a) any person who has in contravention of this Act or any rules made thereunder quitted any vessel subject to quarantine or any quarantine station; or

(b) any person subject to quarantine who is found in any place not being in or part of a quarantine station.

(2) Any person apprehended under this section shall be brought before a quarantine officer who may, on proof to his satisfaction that the person so brought before him is subject to quarantine, order him to be taken to the vessel from which he has landed or to a quarantine station to perform quarantine and may, by warrant, authorise any police officer of or above the rank of Inspector or other person to take him accordingly or may order him to be dealt with in accordance with the rules.

Mooring of  
vessel from  
declared places  
4 of 1968, Sched

**30.—**(1) A vessel which has arrived at any port from a declared place and not having a certificate of pratique shall 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 shall not suffer or permit such vessel to be moored or berthed in any port in contravention of this section.

(3) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Pratique  
LN 46A of 1978

**31.—**(1) After boarding any vessel not having a certificate of pratique the quarantine officer shall forthwith, if he is satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, give the master a certificate of pratique in accordance with the form prescribed.

(2) The certificate of pratique may be expressed to have effect in all ports in Solomon Islands, or to have effect only in any specified port or ports, or to have effect only for a specified time.

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

Quarantine  
surveillance  
4 of 1968, Sched

**32.—**(1) Where a vessel has arrived at any port from a declared place or is subject to quarantine, and the quarantine officer is satisfied that no person on board is actually suffering from a quarantinable disease, but is not satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, he may subject to this section —

(a) refrain from giving a certificate of pratique;

(b) permit the vessel to proceed on her voyage without performing quarantine at a quarantine station;

(c) permit any passengers for that port and their effects to be landed;

(d) permit any cargo on the vessel for that port to be landed.

(2) The vessel shall continue to be subject to quarantine until pratique is granted.

(3) If the master of a vessel ordered into quarantine shall decline to submit to quarantine measures prescribed by the quarantine officer, such vessel shall be permitted to proceed to sea after disembarking passengers and cargo (if any) and after receiving fresh foodstuffs or water under such conditions as the quarantine officer may prescribe.

(4) All persons landed in pursuance of this section shall continue subject to quarantine until such period as is prescribed and while so subject shall be under quarantine surveillance and shall comply with the rules relating to quarantine surveillance. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(5) All cargo and passengers' effects landed under this section shall be subject to treatment and disinfection as prescribed.

**33.—**(1) A quarantine officer may by order in writing order into quarantine any vessel, person or goods (whether subject to quarantine or not) being, or likely to be, in his opinion infected with a quarantinable disease or a source of infection with a quarantinable disease.

Order to perform  
quarantine  
4 of 1968, Sched  
LN 46A of 1978

(2) If a vessel has arrived in Solomon Islands from a declared place the quarantine officer shall (except as prescribed) order her into quarantine and such order may —

(a) in the case of any vessel and all persons and goods on board the vessel be served on the master of the vessel; or

(b) in the case of any person be served on the person; or

(c) in the case of any goods be served on the owner, consignee or any person having possession or custody of the goods.

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

**34.—**(1) When a vessel subject to quarantine or any other vessel has on board any case of communicable or infectious disease and a quarantine officer certifies that measures of quarantine are necessary to prevent the disease from spreading all such measures for the disinfection of the vessel and all such other measures of quarantine as are prescribed or as a quarantine officer directs shall be taken and any persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the disease or who have been exposed to infection from the disease may be ordered into quarantine and may be removed to a quarantine station to perform quarantine.

Vessels having  
cases of  
communicable  
disease on board

(2) Persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from

4 of 1968, Sched



the disease shall be deemed to be subject to quarantine notwithstanding that the disease has not been declared to be a quarantinable disease.

(3) No persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from a communicable or infectious disease shall quit the vessel without the written permission of a quarantine officer.

(4) No person who is in charge of any person suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, any communicable or infectious disease shall permit such person to quit the vessel without the written permission of a quarantine officer.

(5) When a quarantine officer has given a certificate in pursuance of subsection (1) the master of the vessel shall not knowingly or negligently allow any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the disease or who has been exposed to infection from the disease, to quit the vessel.

(6) Any person guilty of a breach of subsections (3), (4) or (5) shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

**35.—**(1) When a vessel is ordered into quarantine the master thereof shall forthwith cause the vessel and all persons and goods on board the vessel to be conveyed into such quarantine station as the quarantine officer directs there to perform quarantine.

(2) Where a vessel ordered into quarantine has to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated in any manner a quarantine officer may direct the vessel to be taken to any prescribed place for the purpose of being so cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated and the master of the vessel shall cause the vessel to be taken to the place accordingly.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

**36.** A vessel ordered into quarantine although not actually within a quarantine station shall be deemed to be in quarantine.

**37.—**(1) When the vessel 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, bill of health, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

Master when so ordered to convey vessel into quarantine

When vessel deemed to be in quarantine

Particulars to be given at the quarantine station

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**38.** Every vessel in quarantine shall, subject to this Act, perform quarantine at the appointed quarantine station and for that purpose may be there detained by a quarantine officer or any authorised person until released in accordance with this Act and whilst so detained shall be subject to the rules relating to the performance of quarantine.

**39.** When a vessel is in quarantine the master shall not move the vessel or suffer her to be moved except in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder.

**40.—**(1) For the purpose of the performance of quarantine any persons on board a vessel subject to quarantine may be removed from the vessel by a quarantine officer at any port (notwithstanding that the port is not their port of destination) and conveyed to and detained in a quarantine station there to perform quarantine.

(2) All persons removed from a vessel in pursuance of this section shall be entitled to be provided with free passages to their ports of destination forthwith after being released from quarantine.

**41.** The Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services may, if he thinks fit, permit any vessel 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, but the vessel and her officers, crew and passengers shall not thereby be released from quarantine but shall, while within Solomon Islands and until released from quarantine, be deemed to be in quarantine and shall, except as prescribed or as ordered by the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services, be subject to this Act and any rules made thereunder to the same extent as if they were performing quarantine at a quarantine station.

**42.** A quarantine officer may order any vessel in quarantine to be cleansed and disinfected in such manner as he directs and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be cleansed and disinfected accordingly.

Performance of quarantine by vessel

Vessel in quarantine not to be moved except in accordance with Act

Removal from vessel to perform quarantine

Power to permit vessel to proceed on voyage  
LN 46A of 1978

Cleansing and disinfecting vessel

Goods not to be removed

43.—(1) When a vessel is in quarantine then until the vessel is released from quarantine no unauthorised person shall land or unship, or move with intent to land or unship, any goods from the vessel.

(2) No person shall knowingly receive or have in his possession any goods landed or unshipped from any vessel in contravention of this section.

(3) In any prosecution under subsection (2) the burden of proving want of knowledge shall lie upon the defendant.

Performance of quarantine by persons

44.—(1) All persons ordered into quarantine shall perform quarantine and for that purpose may—

(a) be detained on board the vessel; or

(b) be detained upon the premises upon which they are found; or

(c) be removed to and detained in a quarantine station, until released in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder and, while so detained, shall be subject to the rules regulating the performance of quarantine and the government of quarantine stations.

(2) No person ordered into quarantine shall commit any breach of the rules regulating the performance of quarantine or the government of quarantine stations.

(3) 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, subject to the rules, release the person under quarantine surveillance.

(4) Any person subject to quarantine shall be under quarantine surveillance and shall comply with the rules relating to quarantine surveillance.

Release from quarantine

45. When quarantine has been performed by any vessel or person in accordance with this Act and any rules made thereunder such vessel or person shall forthwith be released from quarantine.

Performance of quarantine by goods

46. All goods ordered into quarantine shall perform quarantine and for that purpose may be detained on board the vessel or in a quarantine station.

47.—(1) All goods ordered into quarantine shall be treated and disinfected as prescribed and when so treated and disinfected may be released from quarantine.

Goods ordered into quarantine to be treated and disinfected  
LN 46A of 1978

(2) If the quarantine officer in charge of any goods ordered into quarantine is of opinion that they cannot be effectively disinfected and ought not to be released from quarantine owing to the danger of infection he may cause the goods to be destroyed:

Provided that, where the value of the goods exceeds twenty dollars, this power shall not be exercised without the written approval of the Minister.

48. Any officer who shall unlawfully destroy or damage any goods under his charge in the performance of quarantine shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Unlawful damage by officer

#### PART V

#### EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE

49.—(1) The master, owner and agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine or of any vessel from which any person is removed to perform quarantine shall severally be responsible for—

Liability of master, owner or agent for expenses of quarantine  
LN 46A of 1978

(a) the removal of the passengers and crew to the quarantine station;

(b) the care and maintenance of the passengers and crew while detained at the quarantine station;

(c) the conveyance of the passengers from the quarantine station to their ports of destination;

(d) the medical surveillance of persons released under quarantine surveillance;

(e) the provision of such medical, nursing and other attendance on the vessel and at the quarantine station for or in respect of the vessel as the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services considers necessary; and

(f) the provision of such launch and patrol services and such supervision as the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services considers necessary to ensure the satisfactory performance of quarantine by the vessel and the persons and goods thereon;

and shall supply to the satisfaction of the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services 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) The master, owner or agent of the vessel may arrange with the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services for the carrying out of any responsibility under this section and for the payment of the expenses thereof, but in any case the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services may take action if he thinks it necessary to do so and any expense incurred shall be paid by the master, owner or agent of the vessel to the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services who shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund:

Provided that the Minister may direct that as regards any vessel trading exclusively between ports within Solomon Islands, or between Solomon Islands and Australia or New Zealand, or other places adjacent to Solomon Islands, the expenses of carrying out any responsibility under this section shall be borne by Solomon Islands and upon the issue of such direction the master, owner or agent of any vessel to which the direction relates shall be exempt from liability for the expenses of carrying out that responsibility.

(3) A passenger shall not be liable to compensate the master, owner or agent for any cost incurred by the master, owner or agent under this section and any contract or stipulation purporting to impose any such liability upon him shall to that extent be null and void.

Liability for cost of disinfecting goods

✓ 50. The master, owner or agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine or ordered to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated shall pay all costs of removal of cargo or goods from the vessel and costs incurred in the cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment of the vessel or of any goods or things taken from the vessel.

Security for carrying out responsibilities

51. Before permitting any persons, goods, personal effects or things to leave or be removed from a vessel ordered into quarantine the quarantine officer may require the master, owner or agent of the vessel to give security, to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer, that all responsibilities under this Part of this

Act of the master, owner and agent of the vessel in respect of those persons, goods, personal effects or things shall be faithfully carried out.

52. The master, owner or agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine shall pay to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services all charges incurred by him in connection with the piloting or towing of the vessel into or out of port or from one place to another in port. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Liability of ship owners as to pilotage, etc.  
LN 46A of 1978

53. The master, owner or agent of any vessel subject to quarantine shall pay to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services all charges and expenses incurred by him in providing persons who were removed from the vessel in order to perform quarantine with passages to their ports of destination. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Liability of ship owners as to expenses of passages  
LN 46A of 1978  
LN 88 of 1978

54. Any person detained in quarantine who is not one of the crew or passengers of a vessel ordered into quarantine shall, if he is reasonably able to do so and is thereunto required by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, pay to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services the cost of any food and medicines supplied to him and those dependent on him during their removal to or detention in quarantine. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Persons in quarantine able to support themselves.  
LN 46A of 1978

55. When a vessel is ordered into quarantine the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services may—

Owner of vessel quarantined liable for services of medical officer  
LN 46A of 1978

(a) appoint a medical officer to take charge of the crew and passengers of the vessel while in quarantine; and

(b) fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to the medical officer for his services.

Such remuneration shall be paid by the master, owner or agent of the vessel to the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services who shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Expenses to be a charge upon vessel  
LN 46A of 1978

**56.** Any expenses or charges payable to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services under this Part of this Act by the master, owner or agent of any vessel shall be a charge upon the vessel and the vessel may be detained by an officer until such expenses or charges are paid.

Recovery of expenses  
LN 46A of 1978

**57.** Any expenses or charges payable to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services under this Part of this Act may be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction within Solomon Islands as a debt due to the Crown.

## PART VI

## MISCELLANEOUS

Penalty for importing disease germs, etc  
LN 46A of 1978

**58.—**(1) No person shall, except with the written consent of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, knowingly import into Solomon Islands any noxious insect, any pest or any disease germ or microbe, or any disease agent, or any culture, virus or substance containing any disease germ or microbe or disease agent.

(2) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

(3) In any prosecution under this section the burden of proving want of knowledge shall lie upon the defendant.

Forfeiture of goods unlawfully imported  
4 of 1968, Sched  
LN 46A of 1978

**59.** All goods imported into Solomon Islands in contravention of this Act or any order thereunder and all hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances or packages moved or dealt with in contravention of this Act or any rules made thereunder shall be forfeited and may be seized by an officer or officer of Customs and Excise and disposed of in accordance with the rules.

**60.** Any officer or officer of Customs and Excise may seize any goods subject to quarantine which are found outside a quarantine station and may convey them to a quarantine station.

Seizure of forfeited goods, etc

Powers of inspection  
LN 46A of 1978

**61.—**(1) Any quarantine officer may board any vessel being in any port or place in Solomon Islands and may require any person on board the vessel to submit to any prescribed examination, and may enter and inspect any part of the vessel and all goods on board the vessel and may inspect the passenger list, bill of health, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

(2) The master of any vessel shall, if so required by a quarantine officer, produce to him for inspection the passenger list, bill of health, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of forty dollars.

**62.—**(1) A quarantine officer boarding any vessel may remain thereon for such time as he considers necessary or desirable and the master shall, if required by the quarantine officer, provide suitable and sufficient food and sleeping accommodation for him.

Boarding vessel

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

(3) If the vessel is a passenger vessel the quarantine officer shall be entitled to all the privileges and accommodation extended to a first class passenger.

**63.—**(1) The master of every vessel shall, if so required by a quarantine officer, muster in the presence of the quarantine-officer all passengers and persons on the vessel who are not prevented by illness or some other reasonable cause from attending the muster and shall by all reasonable means facilitate the inspection by the quarantine officer of all persons on board the vessel. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Muster of crew and passengers for inspection

(2) Every person on board the vessel shall, unless prevented by illness or some other cause (proof whereof shall lie upon him), attend the muster.

(3) Every person on board the vessel shall 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.

(4) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of subsections (2) and (3) shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of twenty dollars.

**64.—**(1) A quarantine officer may ask the master or medical officer of any vessel any question he thinks fit to ask concerning

Quarantine officer may

make inquiries at any time

any sickness on board the vessel or the sanitary condition of the vessel, and the master or medical officer shall to the best of his knowledge, information and belief truly answer the questions asked him by the quarantine officer.

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

(3) A quarantine officer may, if he thinks fit, require a person who has been asked questions in pursuance of this section to verify by statutory declaration the answers given to the questions.

Power to affix notices

**65.**—(1) A quarantine officer may affix any prescribed notices in relation to quarantine on any part of any vessel subject to quarantine and on or near any quarantine station and on any goods subject to quarantine.

(2) Any unauthorised person removing, defacing or interfering with any notice affixed in pursuance of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of twenty dollars.

Persons may be vaccinated  
LN 46A of 1978

**66.**—(1) A quarantine officer may require any person subject to quarantine, or performing quarantine, to be vaccinated or inoculated with any prophylactic or curative vaccine and any person so required to be vaccinated or inoculated shall submit to be vaccinated or inoculated accordingly.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of ten dollars.

(3) A quarantine officer shall not require any person to be vaccinated or inoculated unless in his opinion, and in the opinion of the Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services, vaccination or inoculation is necessary for the protection of persons subject to quarantine or performing quarantine or for the prevention of the spread of the disease of smallpox.

Trespassing on quarantine stations

**67.**—(1) Any unauthorised person who —  
(a) enters or trespasses on any quarantine station; or  
(b) interferes with any goods subject to quarantine,  
shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of fifty dollars.

(2) Any unauthorised person who enters any quarantine station while any person is performing quarantine thereon shall be subject to quarantine and may be detained at the quarantine station for the performance of quarantine.

**68.** Any pilot who shall, unless compelled by stress of weather or other reasonable cause, conduct a vessel subject to quarantine into any place other than the proper place for a vessel so subject shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Pilot to incur penalty for wrongly conducting vessel

**69.** The master of any vessel who, knowing that a quarantinable disease exists on his vessel, suffers his vessel to enter a port other than a port declared to be a first port of entry shall, unless he proves that it was necessary for the purpose of saving human life, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for three years.

Penalty for entering port other than first port of entry having disease on board

**70.**—(1) A quarantine officer may, subject to any rules made under this Act, order any vessel in any port in Solomon Islands which vessel is in his opinion in an insanitary condition favourable to the spread of communicable disease to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated to his satisfaction and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated accordingly.

Cleansing and disinfection of insanitary vessels  
LN 46A of 1978

(2) A quarantine officer may, subject to any rules made under this Act, order any such vessel to be taken to any appointed place for the purpose of cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be taken to that place.

(3) The Under Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Medical Services may order any vessel in any port in Solomon Islands to be taken to any other port in Solomon Islands for the purpose of cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be taken to that port accordingly.

**71.** Whoever —

(a) forges any document under this Act or any official copy thereof or the signature of any officer performing any duty under this Act; or

(b) utters or puts off, knowing it to be forged, any forged document purporting to be a document issued under this Act; or

Offences as to documents

(c) fraudulently lends any certificate or document issued under this Act to any other person or allows it to be used by any other person,  
shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for three years.

Penalty for  
desertion

72. Any officer who —

(a) wilfully deserts from his duty; or

(b) knowingly and unlawfully permits any person, vessel or goods to depart from or be conveyed out of any quarantine station where they are detained,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for two years.

Bribing,  
assaulting,  
obstructing or  
intimidating  
officers

73.—(1) Whoever —

(a) gives or offers, or promises to give or procures to be given, any bribe, recompense or reward to any officer to induce him in any way to neglect or not to perform his duty; or

(b) makes any collusive arrangement with an officer to neglect or not to perform his duty; or

(c) by threats, demands or promises attempts improperly to influence an officer in the performance of his duty; or

(d) assaults or by force molests or obstructs or intimidates an officer in the performance of his duty,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) An offence against this section may be prosecuted either summarily or upon information.

(3) The punishment for an offence against this section shall be as follows —

(a) if the offence is prosecuted summarily — a fine of two hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months or both;

(b) if the offence is prosecuted upon information — imprisonment for three years.

Officers taking  
bribes

74. Any person who —

(a) accepts any bribe, recompense or reward for or on account of any neglect to perform or non-performance of his duty; or

(b) makes any collusive agreement with any person to neglect or not to perform his duty,  
shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for three years.

75. Any master or medical officer of a vessel who —

(a) wilfully makes any false statement in answer to any question asked him by a quarantine officer under this Act; or

(b) wilfully misleads a quarantine officer in the performance of his duty,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for two years.

Master or  
medical officer  
of vessel  
misleading  
quarantine  
officer

76. Any quarantine officer who maliciously and without reasonable cause orders any vessel, person or goods into quarantine shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction upon information to imprisonment for two years.

Maliciously  
ordering vessels,  
etc., into  
quarantine

77. Whoever aids, abets, counsels or procures, or by act or omission is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in the commission of any offence against this Act or any rules made thereunder shall be deemed to have committed that offence and shall be punishable accordingly.

Aiding and  
abetting offences

78. All proceedings taken in any court of summary jurisdiction for the recovery of any penalty for any offence against this Act or any rules made thereunder, shall be instituted within six months after the commission of the offence.

Limitation of  
time for  
summary  
proceedings

79. Proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction may be instituted either in the Province where the offence was committed or in the Province in which the defendant is found.

Venue in  
summary  
proceedings

80. Where proceedings have been instituted against any person for an offence against this Act or any rules made thereunder other than an offence punishable upon information, the court may, if in its opinion it is desirable or convenient so to do, adjourn the hearing for such time as it thinks fit upon the defendant entering into a bond with two sureties approved by the court in a sum equal to the maximum penalty for the offence conditioned for his appearance before the court at the time and place to which the hearing is adjourned.

Adjournment of  
proceedings in  
certain cases

Power to  
administer oaths  
or take  
declarations  
LN 46A of 1978

**81.** All quarantine officers who are authorised in that behalf by any rules made under this Act or by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services are hereby authorised to administer oaths or affirmations and to take declarations in all cases in which any answer to questions asked in pursuance of this Act are by this Act or any rules made thereunder required to be verified by oath, affirmation or declaration.

General penalty

**82.** Any person who commits an offence against this Act for which no specific penalty is provided shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Rules  
4 of 1968, Sched  
LN 46A of 1978

**83.—**(1) The Minister may make rules not inconsistent with this Act prescribing all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power for—

- (a) regulating the performance of quarantine;
- (b) regulating and protecting quarantine stations;
- (c) regulating or preventing ingress to, or egress from, any quarantine area and prescribing measures of quarantine within any quarantine area;
- (d) regulating or preventing the removal of mails or goods from any quarantine area;
- (e) requiring notification to a quarantine officer of each case of a quarantinable disease which arises in Solomon Islands or within any specified part of Solomon Islands or within any quarantine area;
- (f) prescribing the precautions to be taken to prevent the ingress to, or egress from, a vessel of rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin or species or kinds of animals or insects liable to convey disease;
- (g) prescribing the measures to be taken by the masters, owners or agents of vessels to destroy rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin or species or kinds of animals or insects liable to convey disease which may exist on the vessels;
- (h) prescribing and establishing and maintaining on vessels or within any quarantine area conditions unfavourable to, and to the migration of, rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin or species or kinds of animals or insects liable to convey disease and fixing the time limit

for the completion of any work necessary for the purpose of establishing such conditions, and empowering the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services in case of default by the master, owner or agent, to carry out any such work at the expense of the master, owner or agent;

(i) prescribing the precautions to be taken by masters of vessels in respect of the vessels and their crews, passengers and cargoes at declared places, and on the voyage from declared places, and on voyages between ports or places in Solomon Islands, to prevent the introduction into Solomon Islands or spread of quarantinable diseases;

(j) regulating the discharge from vessels of any water, ballast or refuse;

(k) regulating the sanitary condition of vessels in ports;

(l) providing for the granting of certificates by quarantine officers in relation to any vessels or goods examined or treated by them or under their supervision;

(m) prescribing the fees payable in respect of examinations, services or certificates by quarantine officers and all quarantine services and the persons by whom the fees are payable;

(n) prescribing the movements of any person subject to quarantine;

(o) prescribing measures of disinfection, fumigation and other measures of quarantine which vessels, persons or goods subject to quarantine shall carry out or be subjected to;

(p) prescribing the conditions under which any prophylactic or curative vaccine or serum may be prepared and offered for sale;

(q) prescribing penalties not exceeding two hundred dollars for breaches of the rules;

(r) establishing and maintaining places, works and services for the sanitary control of aerial navigation and prescribing sanitary measures to be taken in respect of international aerial navigation (either generally or in relation to specific diseases) in accordance with the provisions of any International Convention for the Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation for the time being in force;

(s) requiring and prescribing reports from vessels by radio-telegraphy; and

(t) regulating traffic within Solomon Islands by land and sea and prescribing measures of quarantine in relation to such traffic for the prevention of the occurrence or spread of communicable diseases.

(2) Rules made under paragraph (t) of the last preceding subsection shall—

(a) come into force only in pursuance of an order made by the Minister; and

(b) be in force in such province, place, area or locality within Solomon Islands as the Minister by order directs; and

(c) remain in force for such time as is specified in the order but may from time to time by further order be renewed for a further specified period for the same locality or part thereof.

(3) Any order made by the Minister in pursuance of the last preceding subsection shall set forth the rules to which the order relates.

84. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other Act when a court imposes a fine under this Act the court may, in respect of the non-payment of any sum of money adjudged by a conviction, or in respect of the default of a sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum, impose imprisonment for such period as in the opinion of the court will satisfy the justice of the case, but shall not exceed in any case the maximum fixed by the scale prescribed by section 26 (1) of the Penal Code.

Imprisonment in  
default of  
payment of fine  
4 of 1968, Sched

Cap. 26

## CHAPTER 106

### QUARANTINE

#### *Subsidiary Legislation*

#### QUARANTINE OFFICERS (Section 5)

*Notice dated  
2-5-1947*

Each and every Medical Practitioner for the time being in the service of the Government is appointed to be a quarantine officer.

#### PORTS OF ENTRY (Section 8)

*Proclamation No  
3 of 1946  
4 of 1949  
4 of 1953  
LN 121/1964*

#### *First Ports of Entry*

For all oversea vessels—

Honiara.  
Gizo.  
Yandina.

#### PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS (Section 8)

*Proclamation No  
11 of 1931*

The introduction into Solomon Islands of the following is prohibited—

Mosquitoes and their eggs and larvae;

All disease germs and microbes and disease agents capable of producing disease in man;

All cultures, viruses and substances containing or likely to contain disease germs or microbes or disease agents unless in the case of any virus or culture the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services on the production of satisfactory evidence of absence of danger to public health permits introduction thereof, and then only subject to the conditions expressed in the permit.



LN 69/1962  
LN 40/1964  
LN 70/1973

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
(Section 83)

[1st May 1964]

Title

1. These Rules may be cited as the Quarantine (Maritime and Aerial) Rules.

Interpretation

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires —
- “Aedes aegypti” includes any domiciliary vector of yellow fever;
- “aircraft” means an aircraft making an international voyage and includes a hydroplane;
- “airport” means an airport of entry or departure for international air traffic and includes places for the landing of hydroplanes and similar craft on water;
- “baggage” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;
- “crew” means the personnel of a vessel or an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;
- “day” means an interval of twenty-four hours;
- “direct transit area” means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Health Authority for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;
- “epidemic” means an extension of a disease by a multiplication of cases in a local area;
- “Health Authority” means the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services or a quarantine officer or a temporary quarantine officer;
- “health inspector” means a health inspector appointed under the Environmental Health Act;
- “imported case” means a case of a quarantinable disease introduced into Solomon Islands;
- “infected local area” means —
- (a) a local area where there is a non-imported case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox; or
- (b) a local area where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft which are part of the equipment of a port; or
- (c) a local area where activity of yellow-fever virus is found in vertebrates other than man; or

LN 70/1973

(d) a local area where there is an epidemic of typhus or relapsing fever; or

(e) any place in respect of which the Health Authority has certified in writing that he is satisfied that there is reason to suspect that any of the conditions exist which are referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this definition;

“infected person” means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;

“International Code of Signals” means the 1969 Edition of the International Code of Signals adopted by the Fourth Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultation Organisation in 1965;

LN 70/1973

“International Health Regulations” means the Regulations adopted by the Twenty-Second World Health Assembly in 1969;

LN 70/1973

“international voyage” means —

(a) in the case of a vessel or an aircraft, a voyage between ports or airports in the territories of more than one country; or

(b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a country other than the territory of the country in which that person commences his voyage;

“isolation”, when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such manner as to prevent the spread of infection;

“medical examination” includes visit to and inspection of a vessel or aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board but does not include the periodical inspection of a vessel to ascertain the need for deratting;

“observation” means medical examination in isolation of a person or persons by the Health Authority at such interval as the Health Authority may decide;

“port” means a seaport which is normally frequented by vessels;

“quarantinable disease” means cholera, including cholera due to the *eltor vibrio*, plague, smallpox including *variola minor (alastrim)*, yellow fever, typhus, and relapsing fever;

LN 70/1973

“quarantine mooring ground” means any mooring ground appointed by the Minister under section 23 of the Act;

- “quarantine station” means any place appointed to be a quarantine station by the Minister by order under section 8 of the Act;
- “rat” includes other rodents known to be the means of spreading plague;
- “relapsing fever” means louse-borne relapsing fever;
- “surveillance” means medical examination by the Health Authority, at such intervals as the Health Authority may decide, of a person or persons whose movements, other than reporting for medical examination, are unrestricted;
- “suspect” means a person who is considered by the Health Authority as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- “typhus” means louse-borne typhus;
- “valid certificate” in relation to vaccination or inoculation means a certificate in the form set out in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Schedules hereto, and issued from authorised vaccination and inoculation centres as set out from time to time in the World Health Organisation Bulletins;
- “yellow fever endemic area” means an area in which yellow fever exists in a form recognisable clinically, biologically or pathologically and includes an area in which the yellow fever virus persists among jungle animals over long periods of time.

#### DECLARATION OF AUTHORISED AND SANITARY AIRPORTS

3.—(1) The Minister may by order declare any airport in Solomon Islands to be a designated airport for the purposes of these Rules and the International Health Regulations.

(2) The Minister may by order declare any designated airport to be a sanitary airport for the purpose of these Rules and the International Health Regulations provided that such airport complies with the conditions and affords the facilities set out hereunder that is to say—

- (a) a medical officer and one health inspector although the staff may not necessarily be in permanent attendance at the airport;
- (b) a place of medical inspection;

Authorised and  
sanitary airports  
LN 70/1973

LN 70/1973

(c) equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory if such examination cannot be made at the airport;

(d) facilities in the case of necessity, for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick, and for carrying out any other prophylactic measures in suitable premises either within the airport or in proximity to it;

(e) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation if required, as well as any other measures laid down in these Rules;

(f) a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water;

(g) a proper and safe system for the disposal of refuse and filth and for the removal of waste water to the satisfaction of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Medical Services;

(h) adequate protection from rats;

(i) adequate personnel and equipment to control the breeding of mosquitoes and other insect vectors.

LN 70/1973

#### ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

4.—(1) The master of every vessel arriving at any port in Solomon Islands from any port outside Solomon Islands shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall fill in and sign a declaration of health in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as a “maritime declaration of health”), such form to be countersigned by the ship’s surgeon if one is carried thereon.

Maritime  
declaration of  
health

First Schedule

(2) The master or the ship’s surgeon shall deliver the maritime declaration of health to the Health Authority, and shall supply any further information required by the Health Authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

(3) Where it appears to the Health Authority from the answers to the questions set out in the maritime declaration of health, or from the answers to the inquiries, or otherwise, that there was no quarantinable disease or any case or suspected case of other infectious disease, which is likely to lead to infection or to the spread of infectious disease on board during the voyage or on arrival of the vessel, and that the vessel has not called at any infected local area or had direct intercourse during the voyage

with any ship from an infected local area having on board any quarantinable disease or any other infectious disease, the Health Authority shall grant pratique to the vessel.

Aircraft general  
declaration  
LN 70/1973

5.—(1) The master of an aircraft, on landing at the first airport in Solomon Islands, or his authorised agent, shall, except when the Health Authority does not require it, complete and deliver to the Health Authority for that airport the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration which shall conform with the model specified in the Second Schedule.

Second Schedule

(2) The master of an aircraft, or his authorised agent, shall supply any information required by the Health Authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

(3) The Health Authority may decide —

(a) either to dispense with the submission of the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration by all arriving aircraft; or

(b) to require it only if the aircraft arrives from certain stated areas, or if there is positive information to report, but in either case, the Health Authority shall give prior information to aircraft operators.

6.—(1) No person shall board any vessel or aircraft, unless and until the Health Authority has granted pratique or has given permission for such person to board:

Provided that any harbour pilot, and if necessary his assistants, may in an emergency board any vessel before pratique has been granted and, if it be found that the conditions are such that pratique is not granted, neither such pilot nor his assistants who have boarded the vessel shall leave the same until the Health Authority has visited the vessel and granted them permission to do so.

(2) If the Health Authority decides not to grant pratique, he shall cause the signals mentioned in paragraph (1) of rule 8 to be displayed on the vessel or aircraft until pratique has been granted.

(3) When a vessel or an aircraft touches several ports or airports in Solomon Islands in direct sequence, it shall not be necessary to submit the vessel or aircraft or passengers or crew to further sanitary measures or medical inspection after the first port or airport, unless the Health Authority otherwise directs, for the reason that some new incident has occurred or that it has

Granting of  
pratique

ascertained that some measure previously applied was not effective.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in these Rules contained, the Health Authority may, when on the basis of information received he infers that the waiving of medical inspection will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or other infectious disease, grant pratique by wireless.

(5) The master of any ship arriving in Solomon Islands from overseas may request the granting of free pratique by sending a wireless message to the port Quarantine Officer, not more than twelve hours or less than four before the time on which the vessel is expected to arrive in port in the following form —

To Quarantine Officer (name of) Port

Request radio pratique stop negative answers all health questions maritime declaration of health

Master.

7.—(1) All passengers excluding wives accompanied by husbands and children accompanied by parents, entering Solomon Islands by air shall upon or before the first landing of the aircraft in Solomon Islands complete a personal Declaration of Origin in Form No. 2 of the Second Schedule and shall deliver the same to the commander of the aircraft who shall hand the declaration to the Health Authority.

Duties of  
passengers

Second Schedule

(2) The person for the time being in charge of an airport may, in the absence of a Health Authority, defer the departure of a person showing symptoms of an illness other than the effect of accident where not already notified to the master of the aircraft by a medical practitioner.

Powers of person  
in charge of an  
airport

8.—(1) The master of an infected or suspected vessel arriving or being at any port in Solomon Islands and the master of any vessel arriving at any port in Solomon Islands from an infected local area or not having in his possession a clean maritime declaration of health, or having had direct intercourse with another vessel on which there was any case or suspected case of quarantinable disease or which had come from an infected local area, shall display during daylight at the foremast Flag Q or Flag QQ, and by night, a red light over a white light about six feet apart, all as specified in the International Code of Signals, and shall remain outside the limits of the port or if already within such limits, shall proceed to the quarantine ground of the port or to such a place as the Health Authority or the harbour master or

Procedure for  
infected or  
suspected vessel  
and aircraft  
LN 70/1973

the pilot shall point out. Any vessel displaying the signals in accordance with this rule shall be visited by the Health Authority who shall grant pratique or take such other steps as may be necessary under these Rules.

(2) The master of an infected or suspected aircraft arriving in Solomon Islands and having on board a case of quarantinable or other infectious disease or having a person who has been exposed to infection during the voyage of the aircraft shall land such aircraft on an airport and shall place himself at the disposal of the Health Authority and shall answer all requests for information of a public health nature which are made to him by the competent authority and shall produce for examination the documents carried on board.

(3) The crew and passengers of an infected or or suspected aircraft coming from an infected local area shall be inspected by the Health Authority and the sick, if any, shall be landed and isolated. Passengers shall not move beyond the limits prescribed by the person for the time being in charge of an airport, except with the permission of the Health Authority.

(4) Should an aircraft land elsewhere than on a designated airport, the master of the aircraft shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest Health Authority or police. No cargo shall be unloaded and no passenger or member of the crew may leave the vicinity of the aircraft except with the permission of the Health Authority, or for the purpose of communicating with the Health Authority.

9.—(1) The master of any ship or aircraft coming from a port or airport outside Solomon Islands and fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching a port or airport in Solomon Islands shall, if any person on board has symptoms of illness other than air-sickness, sea-sickness or the effects of accidents, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of a medical officer, send to the Health Authority, either directly or through an agent approved by him a wireless message embodying such of the items of information set out in the Third Schedule to these Rules as are applicable.

(2) Any wireless message so required to be sent shall be sent so as to reach the Health Authority not more than twelve and not less than four hours before the time on which the vessel is expected to arrive at port and, in case of aircraft, not more than two hours and not less than half an hour before the time at which the aircraft is expected to arrive at the airport.

Duties of master  
on entering  
Solomon Islands

Third Schedule

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

10. The Health Authority may board any vessel or aircraft arriving in Solomon Islands and inspect every person therein. The Health Authority may call for inspection any of the vessel's or aircraft's books and papers and may use every lawful means which may seem to him expedient for ascertaining the state of health of the persons on board and the sanitary conditions of the vessel or aircraft.

Measures which  
may be taken on  
arrival

11.—(1) No person, other than the Health Authority or the harbour master or the pilot or the airport traffic officer and his assistant or persons specially authorised in writing by the Health Authority to accompany him to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and these Rules, shall come within one hundred yards of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique:

Persons who  
may approach  
vessels in  
quarantine

Provided that this rule shall not apply to persons engaged in superintending and assisting the berthing of a vessel or the landing of an aircraft.

(2) The master of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique shall not permit any person to board his vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, except the Health Authority, the pilot, the harbour master or the airport traffic officer and persons specially authorised in writing by the Health Authority and shall, to the best of his ability, endeavour to prevent the approach of any person other than those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this rule, within a distance of one hundred yards of his vessel or aircraft until his vessel or aircraft shall have been examined and granted pratique.

12. A vessel brought to an appointed mooring ground or landing place pursuant to section 23 of the Act shall remain there until granted pratique.

Vessels not to  
leave mooring  
ground until  
granted pratique

13.—(1) All vessels lying at the quarantine mooring ground or at any place to which they are directed to be taken shall have displayed by day flag signals and by night the lights specified in paragraph (1) of rule 8.

Vessels at  
quarantine  
mooring ground  
to display signals

(2) All guard boats and all boats belonging to a vessel in quarantine shall display on suitable flagstaffs a similar flag at the

stern by day and from sunset to sunrise a red light at the bow and stern.

Powers of Health  
Authority on  
berthing

14.—(1) The Health Authority may serve a notice in writing upon the master of any vessel at any port in Solomon Islands requiring him —

(a) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf, unless it is fended away therefrom for a distance of at least eight feet;

(b) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf or quay or otherwise in connection with the shore or any other vessel, unless all warps, cables, ropes and other shore-moorings are provided with rat-guards to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, fixed thereon as may be directed but, generally, not less than four feet nor more than six feet from the vessel's side;

(c) to keep every warp, cable, rope or other shore-mooring as aforesaid covered with fresh tar for a distance of not less than three feet from the vessel's side and, for this purpose, to renew such tar covering at least every five days;

(d) to keep similarly tar-covered the outside of any canvas or other covering used round a shore-mooring;

(e) to whitewash every evening between five and six o'clock every gangway communicating between the vessel and the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a length of not less than eight feet from the vessel's side and over its entire width and to keep a light burning at the vessel's end of the gangway from sunset to sunrise;

(f) to keep all port holes, hawser holes and other openings on the side of the vessel adjacent to the wharf, jetty, quay or shore closed or screened in order to prevent the passage of rats, unless the ship is fended away from the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a distance of at least eight feet;

(g) to raise all gangways or planks, when not actually in use, to a distance of at least eight feet from the wharf, between sunrise and sunset;

(h) to anchor away from the wharf, jetty or shore between sunset and sunrise;

(i) to take all practicable measures to prevent the discharge from his ship of sewage and refuse which in the opinion of the Health Authority might contaminate the waters of any port or river.

(2) The expenses of carrying out such measures as may be required by the Health Authority under this rule shall be borne by the master of the vessel.

(3) Any master of a vessel upon whom such a notice has been served, who fails to comply therewith shall be guilty of a contravention of these Rules.

15. The master of a vessel ordered to a quarantine mooring ground or other place shall, if required by the Health Authority, furnish the necessary boats and appliances for the landing of the passengers and crew at the observation station.

Vessel ordered to  
quarantine  
mooring ground

16.—(1) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board a vessel after or before arrival, and the corpse being still on board, the master shall, at the discretion and according to the direction of the Health Authority either proceed to sea and bury the body properly weighted or deliver it to the Health Authority or any person authorised by him for interment.

Measures to be  
taken when  
quarantinable  
disease ends  
fatally

(2) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board an aircraft after or before arrival, and the corpse being on board, the commander shall deliver it to the Health Authority or any person authorised by him for interment.

#### NOTIFICATIONS BY MASTERS OF VESSELS

17. The master of any vessel in any port in Solomon Islands shall forthwith notify to the quarantine officer of that port any illness, other than the effects of accidents, which occurred subsequent to the granting of radio pratique, or such illness which is on the vessel when she arrives in port or which may arise while she is in port.

Notifications of  
illness

18. The master of any vessel on board of which a death occurs among the passengers or the crew while the vessel is in Solomon Islands waters shall immediately report in writing to the quarantine officer of the port in which the vessel is lying, or if she is at sea then at the port next called at, information as to the name of the deceased and the causes and date of death.

Notifications of  
death

#### DEPARTURE OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

19. Where a vessel or any aircraft is due to depart for a destination, the Health Authority may when it is considered necessary —

Measures which  
may be taken on  
departure

(a) examine any person who proposes to embark thereon and, if after examination, the Health Authority is of opinion that he shows symptoms of any quarantinable or any other disease which, in his opinion, constitutes a menace to other countries shall prohibit his embarkation;

(b) prohibit the embarkation thereon of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from a quarantinable disease or any other disease which, in his opinion, constitutes a menace to other countries;

(c) notify the master of the vessel or aircraft of any person who embarks or proposes to continue his voyage thereon who, in the opinion of the Health Authority, should be placed under surveillance, and shall certify by entry to that effect in the journey book of the vessel or aircraft;

(d) inspect any clothing, bedding or other article which is on board, or is intended to be taken by any person on board a vessel or aircraft and which, in the opinion of the Health Authority may have been exposed to infection and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article;

(e) require any parts of the vessel or the aircraft which in his opinion, may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN OF THE  
QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

*A. Plague*

20.—(1) A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as infected—

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

(2) A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as suspected—

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

The vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as suspected

Infected vessel  
and infected  
aircraft

until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Rules.

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

(4) On arrival of a plague-infected vessel or aircraft, the following measures shall be applied by the Health Authority—

(a) medical inspection of all passengers and crew;

(b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(c) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the Health Authority has reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked, if possible. They may be subjected to disinsectisation and to surveillance:

Provided that

(i) the total period of surveillance shall not exceed six days reckoned from the day of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft; and

(ii) it shall be in the discretion of the Health Authority, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel or aircraft and the local possibilities whether to apply such measures referred to herein as seem to him preferable. During the same period, the crew of a vessel may be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Authority and the crew of an aircraft may be placed under surveillance;

(d) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the Health Authority, are infected shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected;

(e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, are contaminated shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected;

(f) the Health Authority may require preliminary deratting before the discharge of cargo if he is of the

opinion that this will prevent the escape of infected rodents. In this case, the vessel or aircraft may be subjected to a new deratting after discharge. In other cases, the complete destruction of the rodents shall be effected on board when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels or aircraft in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo. Deratting shall be carried out so as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the vessel or aircraft and cargo (if any). The operation shall not last longer than twenty-four hours. If a vessel or aircraft has to discharge part of its cargo only, and if the Health Authority considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratting, the said vessel or aircraft may remain in the port or airport for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation are taken to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, to prevent rodents passing out of the vessel or aircraft, either during loading or otherwise.

(5) On arrival of a plague-suspected vessel or aircraft, the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph (4) of this rule shall be applied and, in addition thereto the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew of a vessel may be prevented during the same period from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Authority.

(6) On arrival a healthy ship or aircraft should be given free pratique but if it has come from an infected local area the Health Authority may —

(a) place any suspect who disembarks under surveillance for a period of no more than six days reckoned from the date on which a ship or aircraft left the infected area;

(b) require the destruction of rodents on board a ship in exceptional cases and shall inform the master in writing of the reasons for this action.

(7) Every vessel shall be either —

(a) periodically deratted; or

(b) permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

(8) Deratting certificates or deratting exemption certificates shall be in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule hereto and shall be valid for a period of six months from the date of issue,

but such period may be extended for one month at the discretion of the Health Authority. If a valid certificate is not produced, the Health Authority after enquiry and explanation, may derat the vessel or cause the deratting to be done under his direction and control.

(9) A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued if the Health Authority is satisfied that the number of rodents on board is negligible, but such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the vessel has been carried out when the holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material unattractive to rodents of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued for an oil-tanker with full holds.

#### B. Cholera

21.—(1) A ship shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of cholera on board, or if a case of cholera has occurred on board during a period of five days before arrival.

Infected vessel  
or aircraft

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

(3) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of cholera on board. It shall be regarded as suspected if a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage but the case has previously been disembarked.

(4) Even when coming from an infected local area or having on board a person coming from an infected local area, a ship or an aircraft on arrival shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Authority is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

(5) Persons coming from an infected local area within the incubation period of the disease and who have symptoms indicative of cholera may be required to submit to stool examinations but not to rectal swabbing and if such persons are discovered on the arrival of a ship or aircraft to harbour cholera vibrios or vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios, they shall be submitted after disembarkation to such examination, observation or surveillance as the Health Authority may think necessary.

(6) Cholera infected vessels or aircraft shall undergo the following measures —

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
- (c) the crew and passengers may be disembarked and either kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft:

Provided that persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous six months excluding the last six days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation; a certificate of vaccination or revaccination in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto shall be required;

(d) fresh foods such as fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables, beverages or any other foodstuff shall only be unloaded with the permission of the Health Authority, which may, if it so requires, remove, destroy or otherwise safely dispose of such foodstuffs and beverages, unless they are in sealed containers and the Health Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;

(e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, have been recently contaminated shall be disinfected or otherwise disposed of;

(f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera, or which the Health Authority regards as contaminated, shall be disinfected;

(g) if the Health Authority suspects that the drinking water stored on board is infected, it shall be disinfected and, if practicable, the tanks emptied out and after disinfection refilled by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(h) unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Health Authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading. Such staff shall be subjected to observation or surveillance which shall not exceed five days from the time when they cease unloading;

(i) the Health Authority may prohibit the emptying of

Fifth Schedule

water ballast in a port or at an airport without previous disinfection, if it has been taken in at an infected local area;

(j) the emptying or discharge of human dejecta as well as the waste waters of the vessel or aircraft in the waters of the port or the precincts of the airport shall be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.

(7) Cholera suspected vessels or aircraft shall undergo the measures prescribed in sub-paragraphs (a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i) and (j) of paragraph (6) of this rule. The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance for a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew of a vessel or aircraft may be prevented during the same period from leaving such vessel or aircraft except on duty notified to the Health Authority.

(8) A healthy vessel or aircraft shall be given free pratique, but, if it has come from an infected local area, the crew and passengers may be placed in isolation for a period which shall not exceed five days from the date of their departure from the infected local area, unless they are in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto, in which case they may be placed under surveillance for the like period.

Fifth Schedule

### C. Yellow Fever

22.—(1) On arrival a vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board or if a case has occurred on board during the voyage. On arrival an aircraft shall be regarded as infected if it has a case of yellow fever on board.

Infected vessel

(2) A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than six days before arrival, or, if arriving within thirty days of leaving such an area, the Health Authority finds stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board. An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than six days before arrival or if the Health Authority is not satisfied with the disinsecting carried out and finds live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board the aircraft.

(3) A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected local area, if on arriving after a voyage of more than six days, it has had no case of yellow fever on board, and if having arrived within thirty days of leaving an infected local area, the Health Authority finds no stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board.



(4) An aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected local area, if it has had no case of yellow fever on board, or if there is no reason to believe that it transports adult stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Health Authority that it has been effectively disinfected in order to destroy mosquitoes and no live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) are found on board.

(5) Vessels and aircraft infected with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures —

(a) medical inspection;

(b) the sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than six days shall be isolated in such manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes;

(c) the other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the time of disembarkation, unless they can produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto;

(d) the vessel shall be moored at least 440 yards from the inhabited shore and at such distance from the harbour vessels as will render the access of stegomyia improbable;

(e) destruction of mosquitoes in all stages of growth shall be carried out on board the vessel or aircraft as far as possible before the discharge of cargo and before disembarkation of passengers. If unloading is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

(6) Vessels and aircraft suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph (5) of this rule.

(7) A healthy vessel or aircraft, having come from a yellow fever infected area shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection and disinsectisation. Passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the date of departure from the yellow fever infected area, unless they can produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto.

Sixth Schedule

Sixth Schedule

#### D. Typhus Fever

23.—(1) Vessels or aircraft which at the time of their arrival have a case of typhus on board, shall undergo the following measures —

Infected vessel  
or aircraft

(a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;

(b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and disinfected;

(c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be disinfected and may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after the date on which they were disinfected;

(d) bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles, which the Health Authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected;

(e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus and which the Health Authority regards as infected shall be disinfected.

The vessel or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

(2) On the arrival of a vessel or aircraft which has had no case of typhus on board, but which has left an infected local area where typhus was epidemic within the previous fourteen days, the Health Authority may cause passengers and crew to be disinfected, their wearing apparel and baggage and other articles likely to spread typhus to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected, and may place passengers and crew under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

#### E. Relapsing Fever

24. Rule 23 in respect of typhus fever shall apply to relapsing fever:

Infected vessel  
or aircraft

Provided that the period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than eight days reckoned from the days of disinsecting:

And provided further that in the application of paragraph (2) of rule 23 a period of eight days from leaving a relapsing fever epidemic area shall be substituted for a period of fourteen days.

#### F. Smallpox

25.—(1) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of smallpox on board or if such case has occurred on board during the voyage.

Infected vessel  
or aircraft

(2) An infected vessel or aircraft shall, on arrival, be subjected to the following measures —

(a) medical inspection;

(b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(c) the Health Authority shall offer vaccination to any person on board who in his opinion is not sufficiently protected against smallpox;

(d) any person who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox and cannot show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of the disease, may be subjected to vaccination or observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days or may be vaccinated and then placed under observation or surveillance for a like period; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated for a period of not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected local area;

(e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Health Authority considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected;

(f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox and which the Health Authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

(3) A vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures specified in paragraph (2) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The vessel or aircraft shall, thereupon be given free pratique.

(4) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board:

Provided that all suspects may, on disembarking, be subjected to the measures specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph (2) of this rule.

(5) The Health Authority may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox in the form set

out in the Seventh Schedule hereto. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

Seventh  
Schedule

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

26. Infected and suspected vessels or aircraft, after having been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of rules 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 as the case may be shall be granted pratique.

Infected vessel  
or aircraft may  
be granted  
pratique

27. The Health Authority applying any sanitary measures shall when requested furnish the master of the vessel or aircraft or any other interested person with a certificate free of charge specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the vessel or aircraft treated and the reasons why the measures have been applied. Similarly, the Health Authority shall issue on demand to passengers who have arrived by an infected vessel or aircraft a certificate, free of charge, setting out the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

Health Authority  
certificates

28.—(1) Vessels and aircraft arriving from an infected local area which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures in Solomon Islands to the satisfaction of the Health Authority shall not be subjected to these measures again on their arrival at another port or airport in Solomon Islands unless since their departure some incident has occurred which requires the application of the aforesaid sanitary measures or unless they have called at a port or airport in an infected local area, otherwise than for taking in fuel, provided fuelling is carried out in isolation.

Special sanitary  
measures not to  
be repeated  
unless necessary

(2) A vessel or an aircraft shall not be considered as having "called at a port or airport" if, without having been in communication with the shore or airport, it has landed only passengers and their luggage and mails, or if it has taken on board only mails or passengers, with or without their luggage, who have not been in communication with the port or with an infected local area.

29. No person on board a vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique shall leave such vessel or aircraft, except with the permission of the Health Authority.

Passengers not  
to land without  
permission if  
pratique not  
granted

Measures which may be applied to persons arriving from infected local area

**30.** The Health Authority may take, after disembarkation, the measures which he considers appropriate to ensure the surveillance or observation of persons arriving on a vessel or aircraft coming from, or touching at, any infected local area, who are not protected, to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, by vaccination against the disease for which such area was proclaimed.

Measures which may be applied to merchandise from infected local area

**31.—** (1) The following measures may be taken with regard to merchandise and baggage arriving by sea or air for import or personal use or transit —

(a) in the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectisation and, if necessary, to disinfection. Merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infested rats may be unloaded only on condition that, as far as practicable, the necessary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction;

(b) in the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection. Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, the importation of fresh fish, shellfish, vegetables, fruit or beverages may be prohibited, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and the Health Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated. If any such food or beverage is removed, the Health Authority shall arrange for its destruction or safe disposal;

(c) in the case of typhus and relapsing fever, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection;

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

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

Measures to be applied to vessel in filthy condition

**32.** Where a vessel or aircraft has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition or is overcrowded with passengers, the Health Authority may, if in his

opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of any quarantinable disease, subject all or any of the persons on board to observation or surveillance for such period as he may direct.

**33.** Persons directed by the Health Authority to be detained under observation shall, if ordered to disembark, remain at the quarantine station.

**34.** Any person who without the permission of the Health Authority boards any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft or any vessel or aircraft which has come from, or touched at, any infected local area where a quarantinable disease exists, or enters or lands at any quarantine station, may be detained under observation or subjected to surveillance for such a period as the Health Authority may deem necessary.

**35.** No person, except the Health Authority or persons authorised by him, shall enter a quarantine station and no person who has been detained at a quarantine station shall leave such station till he has been granted permission to do so by the Health Authority.

**36.** Whenever any persons are detained at a quarantine station, there shall be displayed thereat in a conspicuous place the flag by day and the lights by night required by rule 8.

**37.—** (1) Where under these Rules a person is permitted to proceed to his place of destination subject to surveillance, the Health Authority before granting such permission must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will comply with the conditions of surveillance, and permission, if granted, shall be on the following conditions —

(a) the person must satisfy the Health Authority as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat;

(b) he must agree to present himself, and shall present himself, for medical supervision during the prescribed period and he may be required by the Health Authority to deposit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, which may be forfeited if he fails so to present himself;

(c) the place must be, in the opinion of the Health Authority, conveniently situated for medical supervision;

Persons detained in quarantine

Person in contact with infected vessel may be detained in quarantine

Persons permitted to enter quarantine station

Signal to be displayed when quarantine station in use

Conditions under which persons may be granted surveillance  
LN 70/1973

(d) he must agree to inform the Health Authority, and shall inform the Health Authority, if he departs from the place notified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph for another place whether within or without Solomon Islands

(2) If the Health Authority is not satisfied that such person will comply with the conditions of surveillance or if such person fails to comply with such conditions, the Health Authority shall detain him under observation, or direct him to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period. In the latter case, the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this rule may, at the discretion of the Health Authority, be applied to such person.

**38.**— (1) Persons who on arrival at an airport are, in respect of a specified disease other than yellow fever, liable to surveillance for the period of incubation in these Rules prescribed may be permitted to continue the voyage prior to the expiration of such period provided that the necessary particulars are brought to the notice of the authorities of any airport at which the aircraft shall subsequently land within the period of incubation, either by means of an entry in the aircraft log book or in such other manner as shall be sufficient to ensure that they can be subjected to medical inspection at any such airport.

(2) Persons who are liable to observation as prescribed in these Rules may in the case of a specified disease other than yellow fever, be permitted to continue their voyage prior to the expiration of the period of incubation provided that the consent of the authorities of the airport at which the aircraft shall next land shall be first obtained.

**39.** The Health Authority shall report without delay to the police, the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, the harbour master and the person for the time being in charge of the airport all cases in which it is found necessary to detain under observation any passenger from a vessel or aircraft arriving at the port or airport.

**40.** Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these Rules, no sanitary measure other than medical examination shall be applied to—

(a) passengers and crew on board a healthy ship from which they do not disembark;

Conditions on which persons under surveillance may continue voyage

Health Authority to report detention of passengers

Sanitary measures in respect of crew and passengers on or from healthy ship or aircraft

(b) passengers and crew from a healthy aircraft who are in transit through an airport in Solomon Islands and who remain in a direct transit area of an airport in Solomon Islands or who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by the Health Authority in order to prevent the spread of quarantinable or other infectious disease; if such persons are obliged to leave the airport at which they disembark solely in order to continue their voyage from another airport in Solomon Islands no such measures shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Health Authority.

**41.** When any quarantinable disease exists or is suspected to exist in any local area in Solomon Islands and the Health Authority considers any of the following measures to be necessary for the purpose indicated, the Health Authority, either himself or by any of his officers duly authorised by him in that behalf, may take all or any of such measures for the purpose of preventing the transmission of quarantinable disease from such local area to any other place whether within or without Solomon Islands—

(a) he may examine all persons taking passage on a vessel or aircraft leaving a port or airport which serves such local area, and he may prevent the embarkation of any person showing any symptom of a quarantinable disease. He may prevent also the embarkation of persons who have been in such contact with the sick as to render them liable to transmit a quarantinable disease;

(b) he may require persons who intend to leave such areas to be effectively immunised and in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination in the case of local areas infected with cholera, yellow fever or smallpox. In the case of local areas infected with plague, typhus or relapsing fever, the Health Authority may request compulsory disinsectisation of the passenger and his baggage and disinfection of the baggage where considered necessary. The prospective traveller refusing to submit to these measures may be observed in isolation at his own expense for the appropriate period of the disease in question. In the event of persons travelling within Solomon Islands from an infected local area, the Health Authority of the destination area may take identical measures to those which would be applied to persons arriving from an infected local area outside Solomon Islands;

Measures for preventing the transmission of quarantinable disease

(c) he may disinfect all goods and merchandise which are likely to convey infection of a quarantinable disease and prohibit the exportation of such as have not been disinfected;

(d) he may disinfect all vessels and aircraft used in connection with the export of goods, merchandise or passengers' baggage, which he considers may be infected with a quarantinable disease or ought to be disinfected as a precautionary measure;

(e) he may, subject to the concurrence of the harbour master or the person for the time being in charge of the airport, order the master of any vessel or aircraft to take any vessel or aircraft to any place for the purpose of disinfection which he may direct;

(f) he may establish stations for the examination of goods and merchandise intended for shipment and prohibit the shipment of goods, and merchandise except from such stations;

(g) he may prohibit the shipment of goods and merchandise from any such station, except between such hours as he may direct;

(h) he may prohibit the master of any vessel or aircraft from embarking passengers or loading goods or merchandise save under supervision and may prohibit the master of any vessel or aircraft from departing from such local area without first having obtained a permit, which may be issued subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose;

(i) he may, either himself or by any of his officers or by any police officer acting at his request, order the master of any vessel or aircraft which should have a permit to stop and may require the production of the permit and may board the vessel or aircraft and examine it and its contents to ascertain whether the conditions of the permit are complied with, and, if the master has no permit or there is reason to believe that the conditions of the permit are not complied with, he may, subject to the concurrence of the harbour master or the person for the time being in charge of the airport, order the master of the vessel or aircraft to take it to any place which he may direct;

(j) he may, by order in writing call upon the owner or occupier of any store or premises, used for the storage of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats, to

render such store or premises rat-proof within such time as shall be specified in the order;

(k) he may prohibit the storage or keeping of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats in any store or premises which, in his opinion, cannot be effectually rendered rat-proof;

(l) he may prohibit any vessel from mooring alongside any wharf, if he considers this course necessary;

(m) he may, where he considers it necessary for the prevention of cholera, take effective measures to ensure that the water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome and that the water taken on board as ballast has been, if necessary, disinfected;

(n) he may, when he considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of any quarantinable disease, subject to the approval of the harbour master, require any vessel to anchor out in the stream between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

42. All lights required by these Rules to be displayed shall be of such power and shall be exhibited in such a manner as to be visible for one mile around.

Lights

43.—(1) Where, in pursuance of these Rules, any person is detained under observation, charges for maintenance may be made at the rate set out in item 1 of the Eighth Schedule hereto and all such expenses shall be borne and paid by, and may be recovered by the Government of Solomon Islands from, the person specified in the said item of the said Schedule.

Charges for quarantine and health services Eighth Schedule

(2) There shall be payable by the owner, master or agent of the vessel or aircraft concerned, or by the person concerned in respect of the matters set out under items 2 and 3 in the first column of the Eighth Schedule hereto, the charges specified opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule, if demanded.

Eighth Schedule

(3) In any proceedings for the recovery of any such charges a certificate signed by a Health Authority, showing the amount due, shall be prima facie evidence of the amount due by any person named therein.

44. Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents and similar matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measures. Parcels conveyed by post shall

Letters, etc., exempt from sanitary measures

be subject to restriction only if their contents include articles to which the measures set out in paragraphs (1) (a) or (b) of rule 31 are applicable.

Vessels and aircraft refusing to submit to sanitary measures may depart at once

**45.**— (1) Any vessel or aircraft refusing to submit to measures prescribed by the Health Authority, in virtue of the provisions of these Rules, shall be at liberty to put out to sea, or, in the case of an aircraft, to depart forthwith but it shall not during its voyage call at any other port or airport in Solomon Islands.

(2) Any such vessel or aircraft nevertheless —

(a) shall be permitted to land goods if it is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures specified in rule 31;

(b) may be authorised to land passengers, at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Health Authority;

(c) if isolated, may take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

Substitution of observation for surveillance

**46.** In all cases where these Rules provide for surveillance, the Health Authority may substitute observation as an exceptional measure where the risk of transmission of infection is considered to be exceptionally serious.

Obligation of persons under surveillance or observation

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

Matter not to be thrown, etc., from aircraft

**48.** No matter capable of causing any epidemic disease shall be thrown or allowed to fall from an aircraft when in its flight.

Hours of clearance for vessels  
LN 70/1973

**49.** The hours of clearance for vessels subject to quarantine shall be 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Notice to be given of docking for overhaul

**50.** The master or owner of any vessel in any port of Solomon Islands shall, when the vessel is about to undergo overhaul or to be docked for repairs or for any other purposes, give notice to that effect to the Health Authority at least twenty-four hours before the beginning of any such overhaul or at least twenty-four hours before the vessel is taken to the dock.

Documents in case of members of Armed Forces  
LN 70/1973

**51.** A vaccination document issued by any Armed Forces recognised internationally as such for an active member of those forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Schedules if —

(a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and

(b) it contains a statement in English or French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with article 99 of the International Health Regulations.

**52.** Any person contravening or failing or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of these Rules or with any order lawfully given thereunder or doing any act prohibited by these Rules or lawfully prohibited thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

Offences and penalties

FIRST SCHEDULE

SOLOMON ISLANDS QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
(Rule 4 (1))

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

(To be rendered by the masters of ships arriving from ports outside Solomon Islands.)

Port of..... Date.....

Name of ship..... From..... To.....

Nationality..... Master's name.....

Net Registered Tonnage.....

Deratting or Deratting Exemption } Certificate..... Dated.....  
 Issued at.....

Number of Passengers } Cabin..... Number of crew.....  
 Deck.....

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

HEALTH QUESTIONS

- |   | <i>Answer</i><br>Yes or No |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever? Give particulars in the attached Declaration ... .. | .....                      |
| 2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among the rats or mice on board during the voyage* or has there been an unusual mortality among them? ... ..   | .....                      |
| 3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in the attached Declaration ... ..  | .....                      |
| 4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of illness which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in the attached Declaration ... ..                  | .....                      |
| 5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in the attached Declaration ... ..   | .....                      |

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

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

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

Signed.....  
*Master*

Countersigned.....  
*Ship's Surgeon.*

Date.....

\*If more than 4 weeks have elapsed since the voyage began it will suffice to give particulars for the last 4 weeks.

DECLARATION  
(Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board.)

Name	Class or Rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of Embarkation	Date of Embarkation	Nature of Illness	Date of its onset	Result of Illness*	Disposal of Case†

\*State whether recovered; still ill; died. †State whether still on board; landed at (give name of port); buried at sea.

SECOND SCHEDULE

LN 70/1973

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
FORM 1 (Rule 5 (I))

HEALTH PART OF THE AIRCRAFT GENERAL DECLARATION

Persons on board known to be suffering from illness other than air-sickness or the effects of accidents (including persons with symptoms or signs of illness such as rash, fever, chills, diarrhoea), as well as those cases of illness disembarked during the flight.....

Any other condition on board which 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 .....

Signed, if required.

.....  
*Crew member concerned.*

SOLOMON ISLANDS

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
FORM 2 (Rule 7).

PERSONAL DECLARATION OF ORIGIN

Questions to be answered by, or on behalf of, all passengers entering Solomon Islands by air.

1. Are you and all members of your family travelling with you, in possession of valid International Certificates of vaccination against smallpox, cholera or yellow fever and, if so, which?
2. If your answer to question 1 is No, list below the countries which you have lived in or visited during the past 14 days.

Name of passenger or head of family (please print) .....

Address in Solomon Islands. ....

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the answers given above are true.

.....  
*Signature of passenger or head of family.*





RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—OBSERVATIONS—In the case of exemption state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible.—*Dans le cas d'exemption, indiquer ici les mesures prises pour que le navire soit maintenu dans des conditions telles que le nombre de rats à bord soit négligeable.*

.....  
 .....  
 .....

THIS CERTIFICATE SHOULD BE KEPT ON THE SHIP

		DERATTING—DÉRATISATION				by trapping or poisoning—par capture ou poison	
Compartments (b)	Rat Indications Traces de Rats (c)	Rat Harborage Refuges à Rats		by fumigation—par fumigation Fumigant—Gaz utilisé Hours Exposure—Exposition (heures)		Traps set or poisons put out. Pièges ou poisons mis.	Rats caught or killed Rats Pris ou tués
		Discovered Trouvés (d)	Treated Supprimé	Space cu. ft. Espaces (met. cubes)	Quantity used Quantités employées (e)		
Holds	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						Cales
Shelter Deck space Bunker space Engine-room and Shaft Alley Forepeak and Stowroom Afterpeak and Stowroom Lifeboats Charts and Wireless Rooms Galley Pantry Provision Storerooms Quarters (crew) Quarters (officers) Quarters (cabin passengers) Quarters (steerage)							Entrepont Soute à charbon Chaudières, tunnel de l'arbre Peak avant et magasin Peak arrière et magasin Canots de sauvetage Chambre des cartes, T.S.F. Cuisines Cambuses Soute à vivres Postes (équipage) Charmbers (officers) Cabines (passagers) Postes (émigrants)
Total							Total

(a) Strike out the unnecessary indication.—*Rayer les mentions inutiles.*  
 (b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the vessel this fact must be mentioned.—*Lorsqu'un des compartiments énumérés n'existe pas sur le navire, on devra le mentionner expressément.*  
 (c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs or gnawing.—*Traces anciennes ou récentes d'excréments, de passages ou de rongements.*  
 (d) None, small, moderate or large.—*Néant, peu, passablement ou beaucoup.*  
 (e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used.—*indiquer les poids de soufre ou de cyanure ou la proportion d'acide cyanhydrique.*  
 (f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining the tonnage.—*Spécifier s'il s'agit de déplacement métrique ou, sinon, de quel autre tonnage il s'agit.*

.....  
 Name, Qualification and Signature of the Inspector  
 Cachez, Nom, Qualité et Signature de l'Inspecteur

LN 70/1973

FIFTH SCHEDULE

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
(Rule 21)

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR  
REVACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA

CERTIFICATE INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE  
REVACCINATION CONTRE LE CHOLERA

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

whose signature follows )  
dont la signature suit )

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.  
a ete vaccine (e) ou revaccine (3) contre le cholera a la date indiquee.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et titre du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet autorise	
		1	2
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			

The vaccine used shall meet the requirements laid down by the World Health Organisation.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after one injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a re-vaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

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

This certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.

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

Le vaccin utilise doit satisfaire aux normes formulees par l'Organisation mondiale de la Sante.

La validite de ce certificat couvre une periode de six mois commençant six jours apres une injection de vaccin ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette periode de six mois, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet autorise doit etre conforme au modele prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire ou la vaccination est effectuee.

Ce certificat doit etre signe par un medecin de sa propre main, son cachet officiel ne pouvant etre considere comme tenant lieu de signature.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validite

LN 70/1973

## SIXTH SCHEDULE

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
(Rules 22(5) and (7))INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR  
REVACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER CERTIFICAT  
INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION  
CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE

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

whose signature follows) .....  
dont la signature suit ) .....

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

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et titre du vaccinateur	Manufacturer and batch no. of vaccine Fabricant du vaccin et numero du lot	Official stamp of vaccinating centre cachet officiel du centre de vaccination	
			1	2
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

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

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

This certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.

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

Ce certificat n'est valable que si le vaccin employe a ete approuve par l'Organisation mondiale de la Sante et si le centre de vaccination a ete habilite par l'administration sanitaire du territoire dans lequel ce centre est situe.

La validite de ce certificat couvre une periode de dix ans commençant dix jours apres la date de la vaccination ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette periode de dix ans, le jour de cette revaccination.

Ce certificat doit etre signe par un medecin de sa propre main, son cachet officiel ne pouvant etre considere comme tenant lieu de signature,

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

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
(Rule 25(5))

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR  
REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE  
REVACCINATION CONTRE LE VARIOLE

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

whose signature follows ) .....  
dont la signature suit ) .....

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox  
with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine certified to fulfil the recommended  
requirements of the World Health Organisation.

a ete vaccine (e) ou revaccine (e) contre la variole a la date indiquee ce-  
dessus, avec un vaccin lyophilise ou liquide certifie conforme aux normes  
recommandees par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santo.

Date	Show by "X" whether Indiquer par "X" s'il s'agit de	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et titre du vaccinateur	Manufacturer and batch no. of vaccine Fabricant du vaccine et numero du lot	Approved stamp Cachet autorise	
				1a	1b
1a	Primary ) vaccination)..... performed ) Primo- ) vaccination)..... effectuee )			1a	1b
1b	Read as ) successful )..... Prise ) Unsuccessful) Pas de prise )				
2	Revaccination...			2	3
3	Revaccination...				

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

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

This certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his  
official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.

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

La validite de ce certificat couvre une periode de trois ans commençant huit  
jours apres la date de la primovaccination effectuee avec succes (prise) ou, dans  
le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet autorise doit etre conforme au modele prescrit par l'administration  
sanitaire du territoire ou la vaccination est effectuee.

Ce certificat doit etre signe par un medecin de sa propre main, son cachet  
officiel ne pouvant etre considere comme tenant lieu de signature.

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

LN 70/1973

## EIGHTH SCHEDULE

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES  
(Rule 43)SCHEDULE OF CHARGES FOR QUARANTINE AND HEALTH  
SERVICES

## 1. Charges for subsistence, housing and medical care (excluding special services) during detention at a quarantine station, per person:—

- (a) boarding of or attendance on vessels or aircraft by quarantine officer, per boarding or attendance ..... \$2.00 plus an overtime rate of \$1.00 per hour on week days between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. and \$2.00 per hour on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays.
- (b) persons receiving facilities of or facilities equivalent to those of the public ward of the Central Hospital, Honiara ..... \$4.00 for the period of admittance.

## 2. Special Services —

- (a) boarding of or attendance on vessels or aircraft by a quarantine officer between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays ..... \$4.00
- (b) transmission of each radio message in connection with quarantine or medical services ..... Actual cost of transmission.
- (c) attendance of ambulance and medical personnel at port or airport ..... \$10.00
- (d) disinfection and/or disinsectisation or bathing of persons, per person ..... \$1.00
- (e) disinfection of personal baggage, per person ..... \$1.00
- (f) disinfection of imported second-hand clothing, etc., per 100 articles ..... \$1.00  
(Minimum charge for steam disinfection \$6.00 and not less than \$4.00 for each stoving)

- (g) inspection of vessels for the purpose of issuing a De-ratting Certificate or De-ratting Exemption Certificate (including certificate if issued) —  
overseas vessels ..... \$15.00  
local vessels ..... \$5.00
- (h) setting of traps or laying of poison baits on vessels —  
for every 20 rat traps set or reset and attended ..... \$ 4.00  
for every 100 poison baits laid and attended ..... \$10.00

## 3. Fumigation Services —

- (a) fumigation of spaces on vessels by Methyl Bromide gas or such other method as the Health Authority may adopt for the destruction of vermin —  
for the first 4000 cu. ft. of space ... \$ 6.00  
for each additional 1000 cu. ft. of space ..... \$ 2.00
- (b) the above charges include materials, apparatus and the services of staff during normal working hours and are based upon the fact that ship's boats will be available for transport of materials, apparatus and staff between wharf and vessel. When other means of transport are necessary the actual cost of same will be charged to the vessel undergoing disinfection or fumigation.

LN 69/1962

## THE QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES

LN 43/1960

THE QUARANTINE (DESIGNATION OF AIRPORTS) ORDER  
(Rule 3 (1))

[5th March 1964]

Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Quarantine (Designation of Airports) Order.

Designation of  
Gwaunaru'u,  
Henderson, Kira  
Kira and Munda  
airports

2. The following airports are hereby declared to be designated airports for the purposes of the said Rules and the International Health Regulations —

- The Government Aerodrome at Gwaunaru'u, Malaita;
- The Government Aerodrome at Henderson (commonly known as Henderson Field), Guadalcanal;
- The Government Aerodrome at Munda, New Georgia.
- The Government Aerodrome at Kira Kira, San Cristobal.

LN 105/1965

Rev. Ed. 1961  
p. 1882.DESIGNATION OF AIRPORTS  
(Rules 3(1) and 53\*)

Barakoma.  
Yandina.  
Honiara (Kukum).

\*Note— Rule 53, containing repealing and saving provisions, has been omitted as having had effect.

## THE QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) RULES

LN 69/1962

THE QUARANTINE (SANITARY AIRPORTS) ORDER  
(Rule 3(2))

LN 44/1964

[5th March 1964]

1. This Order may be cited as the Quarantine (Sanitary Airports) Order. Title

2. The following designated airport is hereby declared to be a sanitary airport for the purpose of the said Rules and the International Health Regulations: —

Declaration of  
Henderson  
airport as a  
sanitary airport

The Government Aerodrome at Henderson (commonly known as Henderson Field), Guadalcanal.