

Quarantine Regulation 1956

Unvalidated References:

Quarantine Act 1953

This reprint of this Statutory Instrument incorporates all amendments, if any, made before 25 November 2006 and in force at 1 July 2001.

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Legislative Counsel

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INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Chapter 234.

Quarantine Regulation 1956

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Quarantine Regulation 1956

MADE under the *Quarantine Act 1953*.

Dated 200 .

PART I. – PRELIMINARY.

1. INTERPRETATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“vaccinated” means—

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

(b) inoculated as prescribed;

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

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

PART II. – GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Division 1. ***Administration.***

2. QUARANTINE SIGNAL.

(1) The quarantine signal is—

(a) from sunrise to sunset—

(i) for an oversea vessel that is free of known quarantinable disease but is subject to quarantine—the flag known as Q flag under the 1931 International Code of Signals, being a yellow flag of six breadths of bunting; and

(ii) for a vessel that has had a case of quarantinable disease on board more than five days previously or on which there has been unusual mortality among rats—the Two Flag Signal QQ; and

(iii) for a vessel that has had a case of quarantinable disease on board less than five days previously—the Two Flag Signal QL, being the flag known as Q flag over L flag under the 1931 International Code of Signals; and

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

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

3. HOURS OF CLEARANCE.

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

4. NOTIFICATION BY WIRELESS.

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

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

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

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

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

5. HEALTH REPORTS AT FIRST PORT OF ENTRY.

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

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

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

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

6. HEALTH REPORTS AT SUBSEQUENT PORTS OF ENTRY.

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

- (a) the duplicate Health Report signed by and returned to the master by the Quarantine Officer of the first port of entry; and
(b) a Supplementary Health Report in Form 3 relating to the history and sanitary circumstances of the vessel or aircraft after its arrival within territorial limits.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

7. CERTIFICATE OF PRATIQUE.

A certificate of pratique shall be in Form 4.

8. PASSENGER LISTS.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

9. NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF DISEASE.

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

- (a) any illness attended with glandular swelling; or
(b) any of the diseases specified in Subsection (2),

that is on his vessel or aircraft when she arrives in the port or that arises on his vessel or aircraft while she is in the port.

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

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

Infectious Hepatitis. Whooping-Cough.
Influenza. Yellow Fever.
Measles.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

10. NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

11. EXAMINATION OF PERSONS ON BOARD A VESSEL.

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

12. APPLICATION FOR FULL PRATIQUE.

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

13. REMOVAL OF GOODS, ETC., FROM QUARANTINED VESSEL OR AIRCRAFT.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

Division 2.

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

14. PREVENTION OF RATS ENTERING, ETC., VESSEL IN PORT.

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

(a) effectively obstruct by means of stout netting or other means all openings or holes in the side of the vessel next to any wharf, lighter or other vessel and keep them so obstructed while the vessel is alongside the wharf, lighter or other vessel;

(b) affix and keep affixed an effective rat-guard, disc or screen not less than 300mm or more

than 1m from the side of the vessel to every rope or hawser connecting the vessel with a wharf, lighter or other vessel;

(c) when ordered by a Quarantine Officer, thoroughly illuminate from sunset to sunrise with electric or other brilliant lights the whole of the side of the vessel next to the wharf or to a lighter or other vessel lying alongside; and

(d) when ordered by a Quarantine Officer, remove at sunset the landing-stages and all nets and gangways between the vessel and any wharf, and keep them removed until sunrise, except during such times as the landing-stages, nets or gangways are required and are being used for the discharge or loading of cargo or for access of persons to and from the vessel.

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

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

(a) it shall be circular in outline and measure not less than 600mm directly across any diameter from rim to rim, and be capable of being effectively fixed to a rope or hawser; and

(b) it shall be made of sheet metal of at least 0.45mm thick without any opening or perforation, when fitted, other than that required for the passage of the rope or hawser; and

(c) it shall be so constructed that, when fitted, the rope or hawser passes through the centre, and the opening is effectively closed.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

15. GENERAL SANITARY MEASURES IN PORT.

The master of a vessel in port must—

(a) thoroughly empty or flush out and empty the bilges if so ordered by a Quarantine Officer; and

(b) keep all foodstuffs and food refuse in rat-proof and mouse-proof receptacles, rooms or compartments; and

(c) prevent the discharge of animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste on to the wharves or into the waters of the port, or onto or into a vessel lying alongside, except a vessel being used by a person who has been authorized under Section 16 to remove and dispose of the waste or as the case may be; and

(d) not permit a person to remove from the vessel animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste (other than rendered fat) unless that person is authorized to do so under Section 16; and

(e) prevent discharge from the vessel's water closets onto the wharf or onto any vessel lying alongside; and

(f) maintain on board and use effective means for the destruction of rats and mice; and

(g) when ordered by a Quarantine Officer, lay on the vessel poison baits effective for rats and mice.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

16. REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTION OF GARBAGE.

- (1) A Chief Quarantine Officer may authorize a person to remove from a vessel or aircraft in a port animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps and waste.
- (2) A person other than a person authorized under this section must not remove from a vessel or aircraft in a port animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste (other than rendered fat).
- (3) A person authorized under this section must destroy any animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste (other than rendered fat) immediately after its removal from the vessel or aircraft.
- (4) The master of any vessel or aircraft in a port must, if so ordered by a Quarantine Officer, destroy or dispose of, in a manner approved by the Quarantine Officer, any animal waste, organic refuse, galley scraps or waste that, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, is or may become insanitary.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

17. FUMIGATION OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT.

- (1) Subject to this section, the master of a vessel or aircraft in a port must, if so ordered by a Quarantine Officer—
 - (a) submit any part or the whole of the vessel or aircraft to—
 - (i) sulphur fumigation; or
 - (ii) fumigation by hydrocyanic acid gas; or
 - (iii) some other method of fumigation approved by the Quarantine Officer; or
 - (iv) such trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents as are specified in the order, in accordance with Subsection (2); and
 - (b) submit to fumigation by means of sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas, or wash or spray thoroughly with a solution approved by the Quarantine Officer, all portions of the vessel or aircraft likely to harbour fleas, lice, bugs and other vermin; and
 - (c) empty and flush or disinfect and clean all lavatories, water tanks or any closed space on board the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (d) cause to be disinfected or fumigated any articles specified by the Quarantine Officer; and
 - (e) remove and restow or re-arrange, in such manner as to prevent access or harbouring to rats or mice, any dunnage, rubbish or deck cargo; and
 - (f) remove, open up or otherwise render thoroughly accessible to fumigation any linings, casings, partitions, lockers and similar enclosed spaces above or below deck; and
 - (g) protect effectively against the passage of rats or mice all openings (other than doors or hatches) that are liable to afford communication for rats or mice from any hold, cargo or other space to any other part of the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (h) protect effectively against the passage and harbouring of rats or mice any specified opening or place whether below or above deck; and
 - (i) discharge the cargo into lighters in the stream.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

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

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

(4) So long as the vessel referred to in Subsection (3) remains in the port, the master must prevent the breaking or removal of the seal or the discharge or removal from the tank or receptacle of any part of the water ballast except with the written permission of the Quarantine Officer.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

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

(a) the master produces a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate in Form 6, approved in accordance with Article 52 of the *International Sanitary Regulations* 1951, issued within the previous six months by the Sanitary Authority of a port that has been certified through the World Health Organization as being furnished with the necessary personnel and equipment to carry out deratting of vessels, and signed by the port health officer or local quarantine officer of the port; or

(b) the actual conditions found on board the vessel on inspection are, in the opinion of the Quarantine Officer, satisfactory.

18. DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE.

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

19. METHODS OF DERATTING, ETC.

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

(a) for the destruction of rats and mice in closed spaces on vessels and aircraft—

(i) thorough fumigation for at least six hours with a gaseous mixture containing not less than 3 parts per 100 of sulphur oxide using, where the oxides are generated by burning sulphur in pots, 1.5kg of sulphur for every 30m³ of space to be fumigated; or

(ii) thorough fumigation for at least two hours by hydrocyanic acid gas, the quantities prescribed for use in each of the following methods being the quantities required for every 30m³ of space to be fumigated—

(A) where the gas is evolved by the action of a solution of sulphuric acid and water on sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide—not less than 140g of sodium cyanide or 175g of potassium cyanide; or

(B) where the cyanogen chloride gas mixture is the method adopted—not less than 110g of sodium cyanide; or

(C) where either liquid hydrogen cyanide or an approved cyanide preparation is the method adopted—a sufficient quantity to ensure the evolution of 80g of hydrocyanic acid gas; or

(iii) poisoning by the use of sodium fluoroacetate or other poison approved by the Director; and

(b) for the destruction of insects and other vermin on vessels and aircraft—

(i) fumigation by means of sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas, or other agent approved by the Director, in such concentration as is ordered by a Quarantine Officer; or

(ii) thorough application of an aqueous solution or emulsion of soft soap, cyllin and kerosene, containing not less than 1 part per 100 of each, made—

(A) by means of a mop, scrubbing brush or similar appliance; or

(B) by forcibly spraying the mixture into all places infested with or suspected of being infested with fleas, lice, bugs or similar insects or vermin; or

(iii) thorough application of a solution, emulsion or powder containing not less than 5 parts per 100 of dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (D.D.T.) or 1 part per 100 of benzene hexachloride (B.H.C.)—

(A) where solutions or emulsions are used, the application being made by thorough painting or spraying of the surfaces of all places infested with or suspected of being infested with cockroaches, bugs, lice, fleas or other insects or other vermin; or

(B) where a powder form is used, the application being made by dusting or by the use of effective blowers; or

(iv) fogging by means of benzene hexachloride (B.H.C.) or other substances approved by the Director; or

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

(c) such other processes as are approved by the Director.

20. MEANS OF DISINFECTION.

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

(a) means of disinfection—

(i) exposure to saturated steam at a pressure of not less than 70kPa for 20 minutes, after exhaustion of air from the disinfecting chamber; or

(ii) boiling in water for not less than 30 minutes; or

(iii) immersion in a disinfectant solution approved by the Director for not less than one hour; or

(iv) saturation or thorough wetting and keeping wet for not less than one hour with a disinfectant solution approved by the Director; or

(v) thorough spraying on all surfaces by means of an effective spraying appliance with the disinfectant solution specified in Paragraph (b)(i) or (b)(iii); or

(vi) subject to Subsection (2) or (3), formaldehyde fumigation, carried out by one of the following methods—

(A) by fumigation at a temperature of not less than 24°C for not less than six hours with moistened formaldehyde gas of the strength and of the degree of moisture produced by the evaporation in a completely closed space of at least 500ml of a 40% solution of formaldehyde, or 230g of paraform and 1l of water for each 30m³ of enclosed space; or

(B) by the formalin-permanganate method, using 500ml of a 40% solution of formaldehyde and 285g of permanganate of potash for each 30m³ of space (the formaldehyde being added to the permanganate of potash in a receptacle or receptacles sufficiently large to prevent an overflow); or

(vii) exposure in an air-tight container to the vapour produced from 1l of a 40% solution of formaldehyde for every 9m³ of space, but the exposure—

(A) shall not begin until a vacuum of 500mm of mercury has been produced in the container followed by the introduction of steam; and

(B) shall be maintained for 20 minutes;

(b) approved disinfectant solutions—

(i) a 1% aqueous solution or emulsion of a cresol disinfectant readily miscible with water and having a carbolic coefficient of not less than 10; or

(ii) a soapy aqueous solution or emulsion of a disinfectant specified in Subparagraph (i) and containing 3 parts per 100 of soft (potash) soap; or

(iii) a 2% solution of formaldehyde prepared by mixing 1 part of a 40% solution of formaldehyde with 19 parts of clean water; or

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

(v) any other solutions approved by the Director.

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

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

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

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

21. DISINFECTION OF VESSELS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) removing them; and

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

(iii) exposing them freely to the air,

after which they may be cleaned; and

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

(f) in the case of bulky articles such as mattresses, beds, pillows, bolsters, blankets, rugs (including horse and cattle rugs), curtains, cushions, loose carpets, mats, coloured woollen clothing and other similar articles and materials–

(i) whenever practicable, they must be disinfected by means of saturated steam as prescribed in Section 20(1)(a)(i); and

(ii) where steam under pressure is not available, any soiled infected mattress must be burned, and

(iii) in the case of soiled hair mattresses only, the cover may be thoroughly wetted with an approved disinfectant solution, and then opened and the contained hair immersed for not less than one hour in a disinfectant solution at a temperature of 65°C; and

(iv) the cover must be burned, or boiled and washed; and

(g) where steam under pressure is not available, all washable textiles and other portable washable articles must be disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfectant solution (where practicable a soapy solution) for not less than one hour, after which they may be washed and boiled; and

(h) all textiles and other articles that cannot, without destruction or serious injury, be immersed or steam-disinfected must be–

(i) hung on lines and thoroughly sprayed on both sides with an approved disinfectant solution (not being a soapy solution); or

(ii) fumigated with formaldehyde as prescribed by Section 20(1)(a)(vi), care being taken to hang them in such a manner as to expose them freely to the action of the fumigant,

and after spraying or fumigation for six hours must be exposed to the air; and

(i) papers that may not be burnt, loose letters, books, silks, silk hangings, delicate fabrics, ladies' hats, feathers and the like must be disinfected by exposure in a completely closed space to moistened formaldehyde gas as prescribed by Section 20(1)(a)(vi) for six hours, and must subsequently be exposed freely to the air; and

(j) rags, old wearing apparel, infected dressings and papers and other articles of little or no value must be destroyed by fire.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

22. DISINFECTION OF PERSONS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(2) The person must—

(a) strip himself of all clothing; and

(b) bathe himself or be bathed, with the aid of a cresol soap prepared for use with hard or salt water, in a warm solution or emulsion of a miscible cresol disinfectant having a phenol coefficient of 10, or a strength of 30g of disinfectant to 9l of warm water; and

(c) freely lather the body, and especially the scalp and hair (head and face), and other exposed parts for five minutes; and

(d) wash off the lather, dry the body with clean, disinfectant towels; and

(e) put on clean, disinfected clothes.

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

(a) cyllin or similar cresol preparation, 1%; and

(b) soft soap (B.P.), 2%; and

(c) ether, 12%; and

(d) rectified spirits, 70%; and

(e) rainwater, 15%.

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

(a) the soap shall be dissolved in the spirits and ether, the disinfectant added and the whole thoroughly mixed; and

(b) the solution shall be kept in a well corked or stoppered container; and

(c) in using it, the solution must be applied freely and rubbed well into the hair, after five minutes the resulting lather may be wiped off with a clean damp towel.

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

23. DISINFECTION OF GOODS.

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

24. SURFACE DISINFECTION.

Surface disinfection shall be effected by—

(a) fumigation with moistened formaldehyde gas for six hours in accordance with Section 20(1)(a)(vi), each package being so placed as to be freely exposed to the action of the disinfectant; or

(b) thorough spraying in an enclosed space of all surfaces with an approved disinfectant solution.

25. DISINFECTION OR DESTRUCTION OF GOODS.

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

26. DISINFECTION OF SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, ETC.

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

27. DISINFECTION OF MAIL.

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

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

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

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

28. VESSELS OR AIRCRAFT FROM PROCLAIMED PLACES.

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

29. PERIOD OF QUARANTINE.

(1) The period for which persons—

- (a) landed under Section 41(1) of the Act; or
- (b) ordered into quarantine under Section 42 of the Act, or released under quarantine surveillance under Section 41 or 53(4) of the Act,

remain subject to quarantine shall not be less than—

- (c) 14 days if the disease in regard to which infection is suspected is smallpox; and
- (d) 14 days if the disease is typhus fever; and
- (e) eight days if the disease is relapsing fever; and
- (f) six days if the disease is plague or yellow fever; and
- (g) five days if the disease is cholera.

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

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

- (a) was, not more than three years and not less than eight days immediately preceding the day of examination, successfully vaccinated against smallpox under the observation or to the satisfaction of a Chief Quarantine Officer; or
- (b) has shown, on vaccination, local signs of early reaction that, in the opinion of a Chief Quarantine Officer, indicate adequate immunity from smallpox; or
- (c) in the opinion of a Chief Quarantine Officer, is not, or is not likely to be, infected with smallpox or a source of infection from smallpox,

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

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

30. RELEASE UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

(1) A person who is eligible under this Regulation for release under quarantine surveillance may, on application and with the concurrence of a Chief Quarantine Officer be released under

surveillance, subject to any conditions as to disinfection imposed by a Quarantine Officer under this Regulation.

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

31. RELEASE OF CREW UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

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

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

32. EXAMINATION OF PERSON UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

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

33. REPORT OF ILLNESS OF PERSON UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

34. CHANGE OF RESIDENCE, ETC.

A person under quarantine surveillance must not—

- (a) leave the province in which he has been released; or
- (b) leave the port where he is released; or
- (c) change his residence,

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

35. CONTRAVENTION OF SURVEILLANCE PROVISIONS.

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

36. MOVING OF VESSEL OR AIRCRAFT IN QUARANTINE.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

37. PERFORMANCE OF QUARANTINE ON BOARD.

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

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

38. PERSONS IN QUARANTINE.

- (1) A person performing quarantine at a quarantine station, and a person in a quarantine station during quarantine, must not go beyond the bounds of the station except with the written authority of the Quarantine Officer.
- (2) A person in quarantine whose movements are by order of the officer-in-charge restricted to a certain area within the quarantine station must not go outside the limits of that area.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) at the following hours:—

Breakfast, 8-9 a.m.

Lunch 1-2 p.m.

Dinner, 6-7 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

39. EMPLOYEES AT QUARANTINE STATIONS.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

40. UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS ON QUARANTINE STATIONS.

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

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

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

(b) to give his name and address to the Quarantine Officer or authorized person,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

41. CERTIFICATE OF MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.

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

Division 4. Air Navigation.

42. ARRIVAL MESSAGES.

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

- (a) the registered marking of the aircraft and the date and time at which he expects to land at the airport of entry; and
- (b) the name of the last port or place outside the country at which the aircraft called or touched; and
- (c) whether any case of illness exists on board the aircraft; and
- (d) whether there are any animals, plants or birds on board the aircraft.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

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

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

43. DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS, ETC.

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

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

(3) If the master of an aircraft from overseas produces to a Quarantine Officer at an airport of entry a certificate from an authorized officer of a Department or institution considered appropriate by a Chief Quarantine Officer in the country where the aircraft last landed or

touched before entering Papua New Guinea to the effect that inspection, examination and treatment of the aircraft, its baggage, cargo and stores and the baggage and personal effects of its passengers and crew, to ensure the complete destruction of all insects, pests, diseases and disease vectors, was carried out immediately before the departure of the aircraft from its last airport of call before landing in Papua New Guinea, the Quarantine Officer may, on such conditions as he thinks necessary, exempt the aircraft, its baggage, cargo and stores and the baggage and personal effects of its passengers and crew, or any of them, from all or any of the provisions of Subsections (1) and (2).

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

(a) the nature of the inspection and examination made; and

(b) the manner and method of the treatment effected.

44. GENERAL DECLARATION AND PASSENGER MANIFEST.

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

(a) a general declaration, in Form 7, properly filled in and signed by the master; and

(b) a passenger manifest, in Form 8, containing the names of all passengers on board the aircraft and the full address in the country of each passenger.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

45^[1]. [REPEALED.]

46. CHOLERA INOCULATIONS.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

47. YELLOW FEVER INOCULATIONS.

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

(a) a certificate stating that he has been inoculated against yellow fever not less than 10 days not more than 10 years before his arrival in Papua New Guinea; or

(b) a certificate not more than 10 years old in Form 9 stating that he is immune to yellow fever.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

48. VACCINATION AND INOCULATION CERTIFICATES.

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

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

49. STOPPING OF AIRCRAFT AFTER LANDING.

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

- (a) cause his aircraft to come to a stop as near as practicable to a spot on the airport or landing place marked by a quarantine signal described in Subsection (2); and
- (b) remain there until pratique has been granted.

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

- (a) from sunrise to sunset, a yellow flag at least 675mm in breadth; and
- (b) from sunset to sunrise, three lights (two red and one white) of such a character as to be visible on a clear night from a distance of 100m, and placed at distances of 600mm apart in the form of an equilateral triangle in a vertical plane.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

50. EXEMPTIONS.

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

Division 5. Miscellaneous.

51. ANIMAL HAIR AND BRISTLES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the bundles shall—

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

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

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

(iii) the outlet valve shall be closed; and

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

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

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

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

(a) certifying that they have been—

(i) scoured and cleaned for manufacturing purposes; and

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

(b) specifying the method of treatment.

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

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

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

52. DISPOSAL OF SEIZED GOODS.

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

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

(a) absolutely; or

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

that the goods be returned to the importer.

53. LOSS OR DAMAGE TO GOODS.

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

54. FEES FOR FUMIGATION, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

55. FEES FOR VACCINATIONS AND INOCULATIONS.

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

PART III. – SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

56. INTERPRETATION OF PART III.

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

57. NOTICE OF INTENDED IMPORTATION.

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

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

58. LOSS OR DEATH ON VOYAGE.

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

(a) report to a Chief Quarantine Officer the death or loss of any animal during the voyage; and

(b) furnish to the Chief Quarantine Officer such particulars of the animal, and of its death or loss, as the Chief Quarantine Officer requires.

59. DEATH OR ESCAPE OF ANIMAL IN PORT.

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

60. ANIMALS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN FROM AUSTRALIA.

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

61. IMPORTATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

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

62. QUARANTINE OFFICERS FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 65 OF THE ACT.

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

63. ESCAPE OF ANIMAL FROM QUARANTINE.

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

64. QUARANTINE SURVEILLANCE.

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

65. DISPOSAL OF FORFEITED ANIMALS.

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

66. POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

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

67. ANIMALS NOT INTENDED FOR IMPORTATION.

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

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

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

- (c) immediately on arrival at the first port in the country, give to the Chief Quarantine Officer a notice in Form 11; and
- (d) keep the animal, or cause it to be kept, on board the vessel for the whole time during which the vessel is in port; and
- (e) in the case of—
 - (i) a dog—confine, or cause it to be confined, in such a manner, approved by a Quarantine Officer, as will prevent contact with the public or with other animals; and

(ii) any other animal or bird—control, or cause it to be controlled, in such a manner as is directed by a Chief Quarantine Officer; and

(f) enter into a bond in Form 12, for such amount, and with such sureties, as the Chief Quarantine Officer requires, for compliance with this section and Section 68.

68. REMOVAL OF CARCASSES, ETC., FROM VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT.

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

(a) the carcass, hide, skin or other part of any animal that has been killed or has died on the vessel or aircraft, unless the written permission of a Quarantine Officer to the removal has been given; or

(b) any animal waste or galley refuse, unless the person is authorized for the purpose by a chief Quarantine Officer.

69. REMOVAL OF HAY, ETC.

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

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

70. TREATMENT OF FITTINGS, ETC.

Fittings, clothing, utensils, kennels, harness, saddlery, appliances or packages used on any vessel or aircraft in connection with an imported animal that are permitted by a Quarantine Officer to be landed or moved from the vessel or aircraft shall be treated and disinfected as a Chief Quarantine Officer in any particular case directs.

71. GOODS PACKED IN STRAW, ETC.

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

PART IV. – SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLANTS.

Division 1. Preliminary.

72. INTERPRETATION OF PART IV.

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

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

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

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

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

Division 2.
Importation and Inspection.

73. REQUIREMENT OF INSPECTION, ETC.

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

74. INSPECTION, ETC., ON IMPORTATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) although all the requirements of the Act and this Regulation governing the introduction of the consignment have been complied with, the consignment is infected with a disease or pest and in his opinion cannot be effectively treated to eradicate it; or

(b) the plants or goods are in such a state of decomposition that inspection is not possible,

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

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

75. POWERS OF QUARANTINE OFFICERS ON INSPECTIONS.

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

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

76. CERTIFICATES OF DETENTION.

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

77. CERTIFICATE THAT PLANTS DISEASE-FREE.

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

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

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

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

78. PERMIT TO IMPORT.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

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

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

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

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

79. PACKING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

80. REMOVAL OF SEED AND PLANT MATERIAL.

Seed or other plant material imported for a purpose other than sowing shall not be removed from Customs control until it has been treated, to the satisfaction of the Chief Quarantine

Officer, in order to destroy the viability of the seed, diseases or pests, or to meet other phytosanitary requirements.

81. SEEDS AND PLANTS SENT BY POST.

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

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

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

82. IMPORTATION OF LIVING INSECTS, ETC.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

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

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

83. LANDING OF FODDER, ETC., WITH ANIMALS.

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

84. IMPORTATION OF TIMBER.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

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

(a) in the case of logs, that, immediately before shipment, the logs–

(i) were inspected by a competent authority; and

(ii) are free of bark with the exception of turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*, *S. Lillii*) to be used for piles; and

(iii) are considered to be free of live or active borers or pests; and

(iv) were treated with creosote at the rate of 1 gallon of creosote for every 150 square feet of surface or with some other approved insecticide at a rate determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer; and

(b) in the case of sawn timber, that–

(i) it was inspected by a competent authority at the mill or immediately before shipment; and

(ii) it was found to be free of all live or active borers or pests; and

(iii) Lyctus susceptible timber was subjected to treatment approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

85. EXAMINATION OF IMPORTED TIMBER.

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

86. GUARANTEES BY IMPORTERS.

An importer of timber must–

(a) carry out promptly and thoroughly any treatment or processing of the timber ordered by the Chief Quarantine Officer for the purpose of preventing the emergence of borers or pests or of securing their destruction; and

(b) dispose of all chips, cores and other waste resulting from the conversion of imported logs into plywood or sawn timber, in such manner as is approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer for the destruction of pests.

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

87. OUTBREAK OF DISEASE OR PEST.

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

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

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K200.00.

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

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

(i) are or have been present in the cargo or goods; or

(ii) have escaped from the vessel or aircraft; and

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

(i) any place, building, premises or land where the cargo is or has been; and

(ii) any place, building, premises, or land in or on which he thinks the diseases, pests or noxious animals or plants may be at large,

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

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

Division 3.

Conduct of Plant Quarantine Stations.

88. EMPLOYEES.

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

89. INTERFERENCE WITH SIGNS, ETC.

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

90. PERIOD OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION.

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

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

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

91. CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

Any plants or goods that have undergone quarantine and treatment and are certified by a Quarantine Officer, after examination by him, to be free from disease, may, after the payment of any expenses that are chargeable, be removed from the quarantine station or other place at which they are held on the issue by the Quarantine Officer to the importer of a certificate of release from quarantine in Form 17.

92. REMOVAL FROM QUARANTINE.

- (1) Any plants or goods that have been treated at a quarantine station or other place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer and in respect of which a certificate of release from quarantine has been issued shall be removed without delay by the importer or his agent.
- (2) If any plants or goods in quarantine in respect of which a certificate of release from quarantine has been issued are not removed and remain unclaimed after a period of seven days, they may be sold or destroyed or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

93. DESTRUCTION OF DISEASED PLANTS.

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

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

94. DESTRUCTION OF SUSPECT SEED.

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

95. ENTRY, LEAVING, ETC., QUARANTINE STATION.

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

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

Penalty: A fine not exceeding K100.00.

Division 4.
Miscellaneous.

96. PRESCRIBED TREATMENTS.

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

97. DISPOSAL OF PLANTS, ETC.

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

98. PROTECTION OF PERSONS ACTING UNDER PART IV., ETC.

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

SCHEDULE 1

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 1 – Health Report at First Port of Entry.

Reg., Sec. 5. Form 1.

(other than for ships of war).

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

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

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

If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

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

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

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

Answer.—

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

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

Answer.—

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

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—

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

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—

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

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

Answer.—

Question No. 7.—

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

the voyage?

If so, give particulars.

Answer.—(a) . . . (b) . . .

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

Answer.—

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

Dated . . . 20...

Master (or Pilot).

Medical Officer.

Witness:

Quarantine Officer or other authorized person, Port of

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

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

Comments of Quarantine Officer at the Port of

Time of arrival of vessel or aircraft:

Time boarded by Quarantine Officer:

Name of next port of call;

Platique granted on . . . 20... at . . . a.m./p.m. for . . .

(Initials of Quarantine Officer.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 2 – Health Report for Ships of War.

Reg., Sec. 5. Form 2.

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

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

Name of vessel or vessels:

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

Port.	Date of arrival.	Departure.

Dated . . . 20...

(Signature of Officer Commanding.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 3 – Supplementary Report.

Reg., Sec. 6. Form 3.

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

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

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

Answer.—

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

Answer.—

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

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

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

Answer.—

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

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

Answer.—

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

If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

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

Dated . . . 20...

Witness:

Master (or Pilot).

Medical Officer.

Quarantine Officer or other authorized person, Port of . . .

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

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

Comments of Quarantine Officer at the Port of . . .

Time of arrival of vessel:

Time boarded by Quarantine Officer:

Name of next port of call:

Platique granted on . . . 20... at . . . a.m./p.m. for . . .

(Initials of Quarantine Officer.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 4 – Certificate of Pratique.

Reg., Sec. 7. Form 4.

Granted to the (*insert name of vessel or aircraft*) of which (*insert name of master*) is
Master (or Pilot) at . . . a.m./p.m. . . . 20...

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

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

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

Port of

Dated . . . 20...

Quarantine Officer:

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 5 – Notice of Disease.

Reg., Sec. 9. Form 5.

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

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

Dated . . . 20...

Master (or Pilot).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 6 – Deratting Certificate.

Reg., Secs., 17, 18. Form 6.

Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations 1951.
(Not to be taken away by Port Authorities.)

PORT OF

Date . . . 20...

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

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

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

Dated . . . 20...

Quarantine Officer.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 7 – General Declaration.

Reg., Sec. 44. Form 7.

(Outward/Inward).

Owner or Operator:

Aircraft (*registration marks and nationality*): . . . Flight No. . . . Date . . . 20...

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

ITINERARY OF AIRCRAFT.

(Commencing with point of origin of this flight.)

Airport.	Departure date.	Airport.	Departure date.

DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

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

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

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

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

CREW MANIFEST.

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

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

Passenger manifest attached.

Cargo manifests attached.

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

Crew	Embarked on	
	Disembarked from	
Passengers	Embarked on	
	Disembarked from	
Cargo	Laden on	the above aircraft.
	Unladen from	the above aircraft.
Stores	Laden on	the above aircraft.
	Unladen from	the above aircraft.
Mail	Laden on	the above aircraft.
	Unladen from	the above aircraft.

Dated . . . 20...

Pilot in Command or Authorized Agent.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 8 – Passenger Manifest.

Reg., Sec. 44. Form 8.

Owner or Operator: Aircraft (registration mark and nationality):

Owner or Operator:

Aircraft (*registration marks and nationality*): Flight No. Date . . .20...

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

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

Prepared by . . . Page . . . of . . . pages.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 9 – Certificate of Immunity against Yellow Fever.

Reg., Sec. 47. Form 9.

This is to certify that . . . (age: . . . sex: . . .), whose signature appears below, is immune to yellow fever as the result of an attack of the disease. This immunity has been demonstrated by the mouse protection test.

Date of bleeding: . . . Place of bleeding:

Name of laboratory performing test:

Location of laboratory:

Date of test:

Result of test:

Signature of laboratory director:

Official stamp of laboratory.

Dated . . . 20...

(Signature of person tested.)

(Home address).

This certificate is not valid—

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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 10 – Notice and Declaration as to Animals to be Landed.

Reg., Sec. 57(2). Form 10.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer,

Papua New Guinea.

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

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

Class of stock.	Number.	From	To

Dated . . . 20...

Master (*or Pilot*).

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 11 – Notice as to Animals etc., Not to be Landed.

Reg., Sec. 67. Form 11.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer,

Papua New Guinea.

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

Dated . . . 20...

Master (*or* Pilot).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 12 – Master's Bond.

Reg., Sec. 67. Form 12.

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

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

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

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

Dated . . . 20...

Signed, sealed and delivered by

L.S.
Master (or Pilot).

In the presence of—

Signature of Witness:

Address:

Occupation:

SCHEDULE A.

ANIMALS.

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

SCHEDULE B.

HIDES OR SKINS.

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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 13 – Notification of Detention.

Reg., Sec. 76. Form 13.

The Collector of Customs,

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

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

Dated . . . 20...

Quarantine Officer:

*Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 14 – Certificate of Health for Plants and Plant Products.

Reg., Sec. 77. Form 14.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

Plant Protection Service
of

No. of Certificate

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

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

Fumigation and Disinfection Treatment.

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

Chemical or other agent used and concentration:

Duration of exposure: . . . Date . . . 20...

Additional Certificates:

Stamp of Service.

(Signature.)
(Designation.)

Dated . . . 20...

Description of the Consignment.

Name and address of exporter:

Name and address of importer:

Number and description of packages:

Distinguishing marks:

Name and quantity of contents or produce:

Botanical name:

Origin:

Means of conveyance:

Point of entry:

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 15 – Application for Permit to Import Seed or Plants.

Reg., Sec. 78. Form 15.

To the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), ...

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

Common name:

Botanical name:

Variety or strain:

Quantity:

Name and address of consignor:

Locality where seed or plants were grown:

Special reason for importation:

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

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

Dated . . . 20...

(Signature of Importer.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 16 – Notice of Intention to Import Timber.

Reg., Sec. 84. Form 16

To the Collector of Customs,

Port of

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

The country of origin is

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

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

The timber was treated under supervision before shipment as follows:

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

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

Dated . . . 20...

(Signature of Declarant.)

Permit No. . . . issued, subject to the following conditions:—

Dated . . . 20...

Quarantine Officer:
Port of

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Quarantine Act 1953.

Form 17 – Certificate of Release from Quarantine.

Reg., Sec. 91. Form 17.

Quarantine Station

Date: . . . 20...

To

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

Dated . . . 20...

Quarantine Officer:

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

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

SCHEDULE 2 – FEES FOR FUMIGATION, DERATTING, ETC.

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

PART I.-FUMIGATION, ETC.

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

PART II.-DERATTING.

For a vessel of 50t gross or less	10.00
For a vessel over 50t gross–	
(i) for the first 250 baits or part of 250 baits laid	05
(ii) for each additional 250 baits or part of 250 baits	0.70
(iii) for the first 50 traps or part of 50 traps set and attended	00
(iv) for re-setting the first 50 traps or part of 50 traps, and attention	10
(v) for each additional 50 traps or part of 50 traps, and attention	10
(vi) for re-setting the additional 50 traps or part of 50 traps, and attention	10

SCHEDULE 3 – FUMIGATION OR OTHER TREATMENT OF PLANTS, PACKAGES OR GOODS.

Reg., Sec. 96.

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

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

PART A – FUMIGATION WITH METHYL BROMIDE (CH₃BR).

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

(a) Vacuum Fumigation.

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

(b) Fumigation at Atmospheric Pressure.

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

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

	Vacuum fumigation.			Fumigation at atmospheric pressure.			
Plant.	Methyl bromide in lb per 1,000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.	Vacuum. (in.).	Methyl bromide in lb per 1,000 ft ³ space.	Time in hours.	Temperature.
Apple	3	2	80°-90° F	27	4	3½	80° F

plants or stocks (including pear and quince).							
	3	2½	70° F	27	4	4	70° F
	3	3	60° F	27	4	4½	60° F
	3	4	—	27	4	5½	50° F
Bulbs (hot water treatment in addition against eelworm).	Standard treatment.			Standard treatment.			
Cereals (including wheat, maize, barley, rice, oats).	2	4	50° F-60° F	27	3	3½	80° F
	2	3	70° F-90° F	27	3	4	70° F
					3	4½	60° F
					3½	5	50° F
Dried fruits.	5	1	70° F	27	1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
	5	1½	60° F	27	1	15	70° F-90° F
Flour.	2	4	50° F-65° F	27	1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
	2	3	70° F-90° F	27	1	15	70° F-90° F
Furniture.	Treble standard dosage for termites and borers.				1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F
					1	15-18	70° F-90° F
					Treble dosage for wood borers and termites.		
Grass seed, hay, straw, etc.	Increase time of standard treatment to double if seed is in bulk or if hay, straw, etc., is baled.				1-1.5	15-24	50° F-65° F

					1	15-24	70° F-90° F
					<i>or</i>		
					3	3	80° F
					3	3½	70° F
					3	4	60° F
					3	5	50° F
Hibiscus.	Will not tolerate methyl bromide.						
Nuts, all types, including coconuts.	Standard treatment.	—	—		1	16	90° F
					1	20	80° F
					1	24	70° F
					2	12	60° F
					2	16	50° F
Orchids.	2	3	60° F-70° F	15	1	2	90° F
					1	2½	80° F
					1	3	70° F
					2	2	60° F
					2	3	50° F
				Do not increase dosage above 2 lb.			
Packaged foods.	Standard treatment.				1	24	50° F-65° F
					1	15	70° F-90° F
Strawberry plants.	Standard treatment plus hot water treatment against nematodes.				Standard treatment plus hot water treatment against nematodes.		
Vegetable seed.	Standard treatment, increase time by one hour if seed in bulk quantities.				1	10	90° F
					1	12	80° F
					1	15	70° F
					1	18	60° F
					2	10	50° F
						<i>or</i>	
					2	5	80° F

					3	3½	70 ° F
					3	4	60 ° F
					3	4½	50° F

PART B – FUMIGATION WITH HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS (HCN).

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

Sch. 3.B.1. Vacuum fumigation at 27in. pressure for not less than one hour.

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

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

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

Sch. 3.B.2.Fumigation at atmospheric pressure.

(a) Fruit trees and hardy plants in foliage.

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

“1½ oz of sulphuric acid of specific gravity not less than 1.83.

“3 fl oz of water.

“Fused potassium cyanide may be substituted for the sodium cyanide, and the equivalent quantity to be used is 11/3 oz weight.

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

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

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

“When the Quarantine Officer considers it advisable to use calcium cyanide powder or similar

preparations of an approved brand, as a substitute for the sodium cyanide and acid method, the quantity used shall be equivalent to 1 oz weight of the cyanide compound for each 100 ft³ of chamber space for hardy plants, bulbs and stored grain, and 1 oz per 1,000 ft³ for greenhouse and tender plants.

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

(b) Deciduous trees and plants in dormant state.

“Fumigation with a concentration of gas not less than that provided for under (a) shall be given or the concentration may be slightly increased by using a greater weight of cyanide per 100 ft³, viz., 1¼ to 1½ oz weight of sodium cyanide as the maximum, with 2 fl oz of acid, and 4 fl oz of water.”

(c) Greenhouse plants.

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

PART C – FUMIGATION WITH CARBON DISULPHIDE.

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

Sch. 3.C.1. *Fumigated at atmospheric pressure.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

“The carbon disulphide shall be evaporated by being poured on a layer of cotton waste placed on a sieve or pervious tray. The layer of cotton shall be not less than 1 in. in thickness and shall be spread evenly over the tray. The trays shall be supported or suspended in the upper part of the fumigating chamber and shall be evenly distributed in the chamber. The amount of cotton waste used shall be ½ lb for each ½ lb of carbon disulphide used.”

Sch. 3.C.2. *Vacuum Fumigation.*

(a) Bulbs shall be treated for not less than 90 minutes and not more than 2 hours in a vacuum of 29 in. with carbon disulphide at the rate of 25 lb per 1,000 ft³.

(b) Other plants or goods shall be treated in a vacuum of 27 in. with carbon disulphide at the rate of 20 lb per 1,000 ft³ for not less than 1 hour.

PART D – IMMERSION IN FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION.

For the treatment of potatoes, packages of bulbs:–

Sch. 3.D.1. *Potatoes.*

The solution of formaldehyde to be used for the treatment and disinfection of potatoes shall be–

(a) of a strength of 2 parts by measure of formalin (40% formaldehyde) to 300 parts of water (equal to 2 oz to 15 pt) and the immersion of potatoes shall continue for 2 hours; or

(b) prepared by diluting commercial formalin (40% formaldehyde) 1 part in 200 parts of water by volume and used at a temperature of 122° F, the potatoes being immersed for 3 minutes and on removal from the solution being placed on a draining board and covered for 1 hour with a cloth that has been soaked in a hot solution.

Sch. 3.D.2. *Bulbs.*

Immersion for 20-30 minutes in a solution prepared by diluting commercial formalin (40% formaldehyde) 1 part in 400 parts of water is approved to control eelworm infection in bulbs.

Sch. 3.D.3. *Bags, cases, etc.*

Immersion for a minimum period of 2 hours in a solution of 1 part of formalin to 300 parts of water.

PART E – IMMERSION IN OR SPRAYING OF PLANTS WITH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

For the control of fungus diseases on plants either by spraying or dipping as prescribed, the following mixtures can be used:–

Sch. 3.E.1. *Copper sulphate and quicklime.*

The formula 6-4-40 to be used, i.e., 6 lb copper sulphate (Cu SO₄. 5H₂O), and 4 lb quicklime mixed with 40 gal of water

Sch. 3.E.2. *Commercial Bordeaux powder.*

Commercial Bordeaux preparations shall be mixed with the amount of water required to produce a mixture equivalent in strength to the 6-4-40 formula.

PART F – SPRAYING WITH LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION.

Spraying with lime sulphur may be prescribed for treating deciduous trees and plants in a dormant state for the control of fungus diseases, scale insects and mites.

A dilution of 1 in 10 by volume shall be used for dipping dormant stock, cuttings and for washing the roots after removing the soil for disinfecting the trimmed roots of plants.

For plants in leaf use a dilution of 1 in 100, except for stone fruits when 1 in 120 dilution should be applied.

PART G – IMMERSION IN SILVER NITRATE SOLUTION.

For the treatment of tobacco seed:–

“A dilution of 1 in 1,000 shall be used (prepared by dissolving 9 grains of silver nitrate crystals in 1 pint of water), and tobacco seed allowed to soak for 15 minutes.”

PART H – IMMERSION IN CONCENTRATED SULPHURIC ACID.

For the treatment of cotton seed for planting against anthracnose and other seed-borne diseases:–

“Cotton seed shall be treated with concentrated sulphuric acid of a specific gravity of not less than 1.84 and soaked for 2 to 4 hours as prescribed.”

PART I – HOT WATER TREATMENT.

For the treatment of bulbs to combat narcissus and bulb flies, eelworms and aphids:–

“The bulbs shall be completely immersed in water and soaked for 2 hours at a temperature of 70° F to 80° F. The temperature should then be raised to a temperature of 110° F to 111° F and held for 4 hours.”

PART J – BOILING WATER.

Cases, bags, etc., may be treated by immersion in boiling water for a minimum of 5 minutes.

PART K – DRY HEATING.

For the treatment of peanuts, cotton seed, broom millet and bags:–

Sch. 3.K.1. *Peanuts.*

Peanuts for consumption shall be roasted at a temperature of 239° F and maintained for 1 hour.

Sch. 3.K.2. *Cotton seed.*

Cotton seed shall be heated to a temperature of 145° F and maintained at that temperature for a period of 1 hour.

Sch. 3.K.3.Broom Millet.

Broom millet for fibre and brush manufacture shall be heated for 30 minutes at a temperature of 160 ° F.

Sch. 3.K.4.Bags.

Bags shall be heated to a temperature of 160° F and maintained at that temperature for 2 hours.

PART L – TREATMENT WITH MERCURIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION.

For the treatment of potatoes, plant roots, sugar cane cuttings, as prescribed:–

Sch. 3.L.1. Potatoes.

Potatoes to be treated shall be fully immersed–

(a) for 1½ hours at 70° F or for 2 minutes at 126° F in a solution of 1 in 1,200 by dissolving 1 oz of mercuric chloride in 7½ gal of water; or

(b) for 1½ hours in a solution of 1 part corrosive sublimate in 1,000 parts of water to which 6.6 parts of concentrated hydrochloric acid have been added.

Sch. 3.L.2.Sugar Cane Cuttings.

The cuttings shall be given a preliminary soaking for 15 minutes in water maintained at a temperature of 122° F, then immersed for 15 minutes in a solution of 1 part of mercuric chloride to 1,000 parts of water and after draining the cuttings shall be immersed in alcohol of 95% strength for 3 minutes.

Sch. 3.L.3.Bulbs.

The bulbs should be immersed for 10 minutes in a solution of 4 oz mercuric chloride and 2 parts of commercial hydrochloric acid in 25 gal of water.

Office of Legislative Counsel, PNG

^[1] Section 45 repealed by No. 2 of 1981.
