

*Quarantine Act***QUARANTINE (SHIPS) REGULATIONS**L.N. 113 of
1968.*under Section 4**Commencement: 4th December, 1968***PART I.—PRELIMINARY**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Ships) Regulations. Short title.

2. (1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires— Interpre-
tation

“additional measures” in relation to a quarantinable disease means such additional measures as are prescribed in respect of that disease in the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations;

“authorised officer” means a port health officer or any other officer appointed by the health administration of state under regulation 6 to these Regulations to enforce and execute any of these regulations;

“day” means any period of twenty-four hours;

“Deratting Certificate” means a certificate issued in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations;

“Deratting Exemption Certificate” means a certificate issued in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations;

“designated approved port” means a port approved by the Minister in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations for the issue of Deratting Exemption Certificates only;

“infected local area” means a port or other area included in the list kept by the port health officer pursuant to regulation 7 of these Regulations and reference to a local area infected with a specified disease shall be construed accordingly;

"infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or is considered by the port health officer to be infected with such a disease;

"infected ship" means—

(a) a ship which has on board on arrival a case of human cholera, plague, smallpox or yellow fever;

(b) a ship on which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival; or

(c) a ship which has had on board during its voyage—

(i) a case of cholera within five days before arrival, or

(ii) a case of human plague developed by the person more than six days after his embarkation, or

(iii) a case of yellow fever or smallpox,

and which has not before arrival been subjected in respect of such case to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations;

"infectious disease" means a quarantinable disease or any other infectious or contagious disease other than venereal disease or tuberculosis;

"International Sanitary Regulations" means the International Sanitary Regulations (World Health Organisation Regulations No. 2) adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on 25th May, 1951, and as subsequently amended by any World Health Assembly;

"master" means the person for the time being in charge of or in command of a ship;

"Minister" means the Minister for Health;

"mooring station" means a place, situated within the waters of a port which is specified by the port health officer,

with the consent of the Collector of Customs for the area in which the port is situated and the Harbour Master, for the mooring of ships for medical inspection so that they do not come into contact with other ships or the shore;

“port authority” means the Nigerian Ports Authority established under the provisions of the Ports Act;

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“port health officer” includes the registered medical practitioner appointed pursuant to regulation 6 of these Regulations;

“quarantinable disease” means cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus or yellow fever;

“relapsing fever” means louse-borne relapsing fever;

“ship” means a sea-going or an inland navigation vessel making an international voyage;

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

“suspect” means a person (not being an infected person) who is considered by the port health officer to have been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and to be capable of spreading the disease;

“suspected ship” means—

(a) a ship which has had on board during the voyage a case of cholera more than five days before arrival; or

(b) a ship which, not having on board on arrival, a case of human plague, has had on board during the voyage a case of that disease developed by the person within six days of his embarkation; or

(c) a ship which left within six days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever:

Provided that a ship to which the foregoing paragraph (a) or (b) applies shall not be deemed to be a suspected ship if in respect of such case of human cholera or plague, as the case may be, the ship has before arrival been subjected to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations;

“typhus” means louse-borne typhus;

“valid” in relation to a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued for a ship, means issued not more than six months before the production of the certificate to any port health officer, or if the ship is proceeding to an approved port or a designated approved port, not more than seven months before such production.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations a ship shall not be deemed to have been in an infected area if, without having itself been in contact with the shore, it has landed there only mail, passengers and baggage, or has taken on board there only mail, fuel, water or stores or passengers with or without baggage who have not themselves been in contact either with the shore or with any person from the shore.

(3) In these Regulations any reference to a regulation not otherwise identified is a reference to that regulation of these Regulations.

PART II.—GENERAL

Inspection of ships.

3. (1) The Port Health Officer may, for the purposes of these Regulations, inspect any ship already in the port or on arrival.

(2) The Port Health Officer shall inspect on arrival any ship in respect of which the master has sent to the health authority a message of notification under regulation 10, or

any ship already in the district when he has reasonable grounds for believing that there is on board a case or suspected case of quarantinable disease.

(3) Any authorised officer may require a ship on arrival or already in the port to be brought to, and if necessary moored or anchored at, some safe and convenient place for the purpose of medical inspection.

4. The master of a ship on arrival or already in port shall—

(a) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board which may be put to him by an authorised officer visiting the ship, and furnish any such officer with all such information and assistance as he may reasonably require for the purposes of these Regulations;

(b) notify immediately to the port health officer any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of quarantinable disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship, the presence of dead rodents on the ship, or mortality or sickness among rodents on the ship;

(c) comply with these Regulations, and with any directions or requirements of an authorised officer given or made for the purposes of these Regulations.

Supply of information, etc., by master.

5. The health administration of a State shall, when so required by the National Council of Ministers, enforce and execute these Regulations and shall exercise their functions through the Port Health Officer and such other officers as they may authorise in that behalf, and shall make such enquiries and take such other steps as seem to them necessary for securing the proper exercise of those functions.

Enforcement and execution of regulations in a State.

6. For the purposes of these Regulations, the health administration of a State shall, if so required by the National Council of Ministers—

Appointment and duties of authorised officers and provision of services.

- (a) appoint such registered medical practitioners as may be necessary for the proper enforcement and execution of these Regulations;
- (b) give directions from time to time as to duties which are to be performed by any medical practitioner so appointed or any other officer authorised to enforce and execute these Regulations;
- (c) arrange for the provision of—
 - (i) premises or waiting rooms for the medical inspection and examination of persons,
 - (ii) premises for the temporary isolation of persons in accordance with these Regulations,
 - (iii) apparatus or other means of cleansing, disinfecting or disinsecting ships, persons or clothing and other articles;
- (d) arrange for the reception into hospital of persons requiring to be removed thereto pursuant to these Regulations;
- (e) arrange for the provision of means of transport for the conveyance of persons to any such premises as are referred to in paragraph (c) of this regulation, or to a hospital;
- (f) do all such other things as in their opinion or the opinion of the National Council of Ministers, as the case may be, are necessary to enable the provisions of these Regulations to be complied with.

List of
infected
areas.

7. (1) The Port Health Officer for any port shall from time to time prepare and keep up-to-date a list of ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a quarantinable disease, or may serve other places or areas so infected or believed to be so infected.

(2) The Port Health Officer shall supply copies of any such list and any amendment thereof to the pilots employed in the district.

PART III.—INCOMING SHIPS

8. The Minister may, by notice in the *Federal Gazette* declare any port in Nigeria to be—

- (a) an approved port;
- (b) a designated approved port,

for the purpose of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

Declaration of approved and designated ports.

9. The Port Health Officer may, when he is satisfied by information received by radio from a ship before arrival, or by any other information, that the arrival of the ship will not result in, nor contribute towards, the spread of infectious disease, transmit to the master by radio permission for the purpose of these regulations for the ship to proceed direct to its intended place of mooring, discharge or loading.

Radio pratique.

10. (1) When there is on board a ship before arrival, a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who has symptoms which may indicate the presence of an infectious disease, or when there are on board a ship before arrival, any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of the Port Health Officer, the master shall—

Notification of infectious diseases, etc., on board.

(a) if the ship is equipped with a suitable radio transmitting apparatus and is due to arrive at an approved port or a designated approved port, send before arrival, either directly to the port health authority or through an agent approved by them, a radio message complying with paragraph (2) of this regulation;

(b) if the ship is not so equipped or is due to arrive elsewhere than at an approved port or a designated approved port, notify the port health authority, whenever practicable before arrival and otherwise immediately on arrival, of the presence on board of such infectious disease, symptoms or other similar circumstances.

(2) Any radio message sent for the purpose of this regulation shall—

(a) embody such of the items of information specified in the First Schedule to these Regulations as are applicable;

First Schedule.

- (b) be sent so as to reach the port health authority not more than 12 hours, and wherever practicable not less than 4 hours before the expected time of arrival of the ship;
- (c) if it is in code, conform with the section relating to standard quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

Signals.

11. The master of every ship due to arrive in a port shall, unless he has already been granted radio pratique pursuant to regulation 10 of these Regulations, when the ship comes within the port comply with the provisions as to flags and signals set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any ship normally operating solely within Nigerian waters.

Maritime Declaration of Health. Third Sch.

12. (1) On the arrival of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port, the master shall complete a Maritime Declaration of Health in the form specified in the Third Schedule to these Regulations and the declaration shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried.

(2) The master shall deliver the declaration to the authorised officer who boards the ship, who shall forward it to the port health authority.

Restrictions on boarding or leaving ships.

13. Until pratique has been granted by the port health officer in pursuance of these Regulations, no person other than a pilot, or an authorised officer, shall, without the permission of the Port Health Officer, board or leave the ship and the master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with this provision.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates.

14. (1) If the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot on arrival produce to the port health officer a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate the Port Health Officer shall—

- (a) if the port is an approved port or a designated approved port, require the ship to be inspected to ascertain if the number of rodents on board is negligible; or

(b) if the port is not such a port, direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest approved port or designated approved port convenient to the ship.

(2) If, after the ship has been inspected, the Port Health Officer is satisfied that the number of rodents on board, if any, is negligible, he shall issue a Deratting Exemption Certificate in the form prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations.

Fourth
Schedule.

(3) If, after the ship has been inspected, the Port Health Officer is not so satisfied, he shall—

(a) if the port is a designated approved port, require the ship to be deratted in the manner to be determined by him; or

(b) if the port is not a designated approved port, direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest designated approved port convenient to the ship, for deratting and the master shall forthwith make arrangements for any deratting required by the port health officer for the designated approved port.

(4) When deratting has been completed to the satisfaction of the appropriate port health officer, he shall issue a Deratting Certificate in the form prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations.

(5) A copy of every Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued shall be retained in the office of the port health officer.

15. (1) Where the Port Health Officer has reason to believe that a ship on arrival may be an infected ship, or a suspected ship, or any other ship in which there has been during the current voyage and within the past four weeks before arrival a case of quarantinable disease in respect of which pratique has not been granted at another port, he may direct the master to take the ship to a mooring station or such other place as he considers desirable.

Detention
and inspec-
tion of ships
at mooring
destinations.

(2) A ship which has been directed to a mooring station shall remain there until it has been inspected by the Port Health Officer.

(3) The Port Health Officer shall inspect any ship and the persons on board as soon as possible after it has been directed to a mooring station or after it has been detained under these Regulations.

(4) If after inspection the Port Health Officer is satisfied that the ship is one to which he is required to apply any of the additional measures specified in the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations, he may detain the ship at the mooring station, or such other place as he considers desirable, or continue the detention, as the case maybe, for as long as is necessary for the application of such additional measures.

(5) The Port Health Officer may require the master of a ship which has been directed to a mooring station or detained because plague-infected rodents have been discovered or suspected on board to take all practicable measures to prevent escape of rodents from the ship.

Detention
and inspection
of ships
at other
places.

16. The Port Health Officer may detain any ship for medical inspection at its mooring (not being a mooring station) or its place of discharge or loading and the detention of a ship under these Regulations shall cease as soon as the ship has been inspected by the Port Health Officer or, if such inspection has not commenced within twelve hours after such detention, on the expiration of that period:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the power of the Port Health Officer to continue the detention of a ship in accordance with paragraph (4) of regulation 15 of these Regulations.

Examination
and removal
of infected
persons from
ships.

17. (1) The Port Health Officer may, and if so requested by the master shall, examine any person on board a ship on arrival or already in the district, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) that the person is suffering from an infectious disease or from tuberculosis;
- (b) that the person has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease; or
- (c) that the person is verminous.

(2) The Port Health Officer may—

- (a) detain any such person for examination either upon the ship or at some place on shore appointed for the purpose;
- (b) require any person so examined to be disinfected, and the clothing and other articles belonging to him to be disinfected and, where necessary, disinfected;
- (c) prohibit any person so examined from leaving the ship, or permit him to leave it on such conditions and subject to the taking of such measures, pursuant to these Regulations, as the Port Health Officer considers reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection; and
- (d) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of and for the removal of conditions on the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of insects or vermin.

(3) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to authorise the use of a ship for the isolation of a person suffering from, or who has been exposed to infection by an infectious disease unless such isolation can be effected without delaying or unduly interfering with the movements of the ship.

18. (1) Every person arriving by ship from outside Nigeria shall be in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox and of inoculation against yellow fever.

Persons arriving in Nigeria to produce certificate of vaccination and inoculation.

(2) An authorised officer may detain until the arrival of the Port Health Officer or for three hours whichever is the shorter period, any person who is unable to produce any of the certificates referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

(3) The Port Health Officer may vaccinate or inoculate as the case may be, any person who is unable to produce any of the certificates referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation and may issue to such person, the appropriate certificate on the payment of the fees specified in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations.

Sixth Schedule.

Port Health Officer to require name and intended destination to be given in certain cases.

19. Where the Minister is satisfied that a grave danger to public health exists by reason of an outbreak of infectious disease and notifies the Port Health Officer accordingly, the Port Health Officer shall require a person disembarking from a ship in a port situated in an area where the outbreak occurs to state in writing his name and intended destination and address.

Additional measures.

20. Without prejudice to any other provision of these Regulations, the additional measures shall be applicable on the arrival of—

- (a) any infected or suspected ships;
- (b) any ship on which there is a case of typhus or relapsing fever;
- (c) any ship which has during its voyage been in a local area infected with cholera, plague or yellow fever;
- (d) any suspect for smallpox on a ship other than an infected ship;
- (e) any person on any ship which has come from an area infected with typhus or relapsing fever;
- (f) any ship or any person on board, when the Port Health Officer is satisfied that, notwithstanding the application of sanitary measures to that ship or person at a previous port, an incident has occurred since such previous application which makes it necessary again to apply additional measures, or when the medical officer has definite evidence that the previous measures applied were not substantially effective.

PART IV.—OUTGOING SHIPS

Examination, etc., of persons proposing to embark.

21. Where a ship is due to depart for a foreign port the Port Health Officer may examine any person proposing to embark and—

- (a) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that any such person is suffering from a quarantinable disease may prohibit such person from embarking:

Provided that in the case of smallpox a person shall not be prohibited from embarking if he satisfies the Port Health Officer that he is sufficiently protected by vaccination and carries a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox;

- (b) shall notify the master of the ship of any person embarking who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer should be placed under surveillance;
- (c) shall prohibit any person who is not in possession of a valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever from embarking;
- (d) may vaccinate or inoculate any person who is not in possession of the appropriate certificate of vaccination or inoculation as the case may be on the payment of the fees prescribed in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations.

22. When the Minister has in the *Federal Gazette* declared any local area in Nigeria to be infected with a quarantinable disease, the following provisions shall operate in relation to any ship departing from any port specified by the Minister to any other port either within or outside Nigeria—

Infected local
area in
Nigeria.

- (a) the Port Health Officer may and if so requested by the master shall examine any person who proposes to embark or is already on board the ship;
- (b) the Port Health Officer may require any part of a ship which is infected to be disinfected to his satisfaction;
- (c) an authorised officer shall inspect any clothing, bedding or any person on, the ship and which, in the opinion of the officer, may have been exposed to any infection and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article, and the master shall disclose to the authorised officer any relevant circumstances;
- (d) no person shall take or cause to be taken on board the ship any article which, in the opinion of the authorised officer, is capable of carrying infection unless that officer is satisfied that that article has been disinfected and, where necessary, disinfected;

- (e) if the port from which the ship is leaving has been declared to be infected with plague, and if there is reason to believe that there are rodents on the ship, the Port Health Officer shall cause the ship to be deratted or direct it to proceed to the nearest designated approved port convenient to the ship for deratting.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS

Surveillance. 23. (1) Where these regulations permit a Port Health Officer to place a person under surveillance, the period of such surveillance shall not exceed such of the following periods as may be appropriate—

- (a) in respect of cholera—5 days;
- (b) in respect of plague—6 days;
- (c) in respect of relapsing fever—8 days;
- (d) in respect of smallpox—14 days;
- (e) in respect of typhus—14 days;
- (f) in respect of yellow fever—6 days.

(2) When a person has been placed under surveillance for cholera, plague or smallpox by reason of his having come from an infected area the period shall be reckoned from the date of his leaving the infected area.

(3) When a person has been placed under surveillance pursuant to the additional measures, the period shall be reckoned in the manner therein specified.

(4) Every person who is placed under surveillance pursuant to these Regulations shall—

- (a) give facilities for any medical examination required by the Port Health Officer or the Medical Officer of Health for any area in which he may be for the period of surveillance;
- (b) furnish all such information as the Port Health Officer or Medical Officer of health may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining his state of health;

- (c) forthwith upon arrival during the period of surveillance at any address other than the one stated as his intended destination when placed under surveillance send particulars of that address to the Port Health Officer;
- (d) if so instructed by the Port Health Officer, report immediately to the Medical Officer of Health for any area in which he may be during the period of surveillance, and thereafter during that period continue to report to that officer at such interval as he may require.

24. (1) Where the master of a ship in a report is required by these Regulations to carry out any measures to reduce the danger or prevent the spread of infection, the port health authority may at the request of the master, and, if they think fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master.

Charges for services.

(2) Where under this regulation the port health authority causes any requirement to be complied with at the cost of the master, the amount of the charge for any such work will be in accordance with the scale of charges set out in the Eighth Schedule to these Regulations; and the port health authority may if they think fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or be deposited with them before the work is undertaken.

Eighth Schedule.

(3) Where, pursuant to these Regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to any person or to any article in his possession, the medical officer shall on request by such persons, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

(4) Where, pursuant to these Regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to a ship, the health authority or the medical officer shall, on request by the master, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

(5) The fees set out in the Eighth Schedule to these Regulations shall be paid in cases to which they are applicable.

Savings for mails.

25. (1) Nothing in these Regulations shall permit the application of any sanitary measure to letters, newspapers, books and other printed matter which are part of any mail.

(2) Postal parcels may only be subjected to sanitary measure if they contain—

Fifth Schedule.

(a) any of the goods referred to in the Fifth Schedule which the port health authority has reason to believe come from a cholera infected local area; or

(b) linen, wearing apparel or bedding which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of the Fifth Schedule are applicable.

Savings for ships.

26. (1) The master of a ship in a port, who is unwilling to submit to any sanitary measure required by the Port Health Officer in accordance with these Regulations, shall so notify the Port Health Officer who may then require the master to remove the ship immediately from the port.

(2) If before leaving the port the master wishes to discharge cargo or disembark passengers or to take on board fuel, water or stores, the Port Health Officer shall permit him to do so but the Port Health Officer may impose such conditions pursuant to these Regulations as he considers necessary.

(3) When the Port Health Officer has required removal of a ship from a port in Nigeria, it shall not during its voyage call at any other port in Nigeria.

Sanitation in port areas.

27. (1) It shall be the duty of the Port Health Officer to supervise and ensure that the port areas are kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and for this purpose may—

(a) inspect or cause to be inspected any article of food in the port area (whether such food is imported or for export) and may issue or cause to be issued a destruction notice in the form specified in the Seventh Schedule in respect of any article of food found contaminated;

Seventh Schedule.

Quarantine Act

- (b) inspect or cause to be inspected all food canteens in the port area to ensure that they are in sanitary condition and that all food handlers are periodically examined and found medically fit;
- (c) notify the port authority of the presence of rodents and pests and require the port authority to take steps to remove the pests and rodents.

(2) The Port Health Officer may issue an abatement notice in the form specified in the Seventh Schedule on the port authority to abate any nuisance in its port area which may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer endanger health or give rise to infection, and it shall be the duty of the port authority to comply with the notice.

Seventh
Schedule.

28. (1) Any person who—

- (a) fails to comply with a condemnation notice issued pursuant to regulation 27(1) of these Regulations; or
- (b) fails to comply with an abatement notice issued pursuant to regulation 27(2) of these Regulations; or
- (c) contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations or fails to comply with any direction given by the Port Health Officer under these Regulations,

Offences,
penalty and
proceedings.

shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ₦100 or to imprisonment for six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Proceedings for imposing any fine or imprisonment under these Regulations or for recovering any expenses incurred or charged by the Government in carrying out the provisions of these Regulations may be commenced and determined by any magistrate.

L.N. 114 of
1968.**QUARANTINE (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS 1968**
*under Section 4**Commencement: 4th December, 1968*

PART I.—PRELIMINARY

Short title. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations.

Interpretation. 2. (1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

“additional measures” in relation to a quarantinable disease means such additional measures as are prescribed in respect of that disease in the Second Schedule to these Regulations;

“airport” means any area of land or water designed, equipped, set apart or commonly used for affording facilities to and departure of aircraft;

“Aircraft Declaration of Health” means a declaration in the form specified in the First Schedule to these Regulations;

“authorised officer” means the medical officer or any other officer appointed by the health administration of a state under regulation 3 to enforce and execute any of these Regulations;

“commander” means the person for the time being in charge of or in command of an aircraft;

“day” means any period of twenty-four hours;

“infected aircraft” means—

(a) an aircraft which has on board on arrival a case of cholera, human plague, smallpox or yellow fever; or

(b) an aircraft on which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival; or

(c) an aircraft which has had a case of smallpox on board during its voyage on which it has not before arrival been subjected in respect of such case to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided under these Regulations;

“infected local area” means an aerodrome or other area included in the list kept by the medical officer pursuant to regulation 4 and reference to a local area infected with a specified disease shall be construed accordingly;

“infected person” means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or is considered by the medical officer to be infected with such a disease;

“infectious disease” means a quarantinable disease or any other infectious or contagious disease other than venereal disease or tuberculosis;

“International Sanitary Regulations” means the International Sanitary Regulations (World Health Organisation Regulations No. 2) adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly on 25th May, 1951, and as subsequently amended by any World Health Assembly;

“medical officer” means the medical officer of health or any other registered medical practitioner appointed pursuant to regulation 3;

“Minister” means the Minister for Health;

“pilgrimage” means the pilgrimage to the Holy places in the Hedjaz;

“quarantinable disease” means cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus or yellow fever;

“Sanitary airport” means an airport so designated by the Minister and contained in Schedule 3 to these Regulations;

“suspect” means a person (not being an infected person) who is considered by the medical officer to have been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and to be capable of spreading the disease;

“suspected aircraft” means an aircraft from which a case of cholera occurring on board during the voyage has been disembarked before the arrival of the aircraft, and which has not before arrival been subjected in respect of such case to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided under these Regulations;

“typhus fever” means louse-borne typhus;

“valid” in relation to an International Vaccination Certificate or an International Yellow Fever Inoculation Certificate means a certificate of vaccination or inoculation, as the case may be, in the form specified in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations and conforming to the rules as to validity specified in that Schedule;

“voyage” in relation to an aircraft, means that flight of the aircraft from its point of origin via any intermediate points to its point of termination;

“yellow-fever receptive area” means an area in which the virus of yellow fever does not exist but where the presence of *Aedes aegypti* or any other domiciliary or peri-domiciliary vector of yellow fever would permit its development if introduced.

(2) In these Regulations any reference to any regulation or Schedule not otherwise identified is a reference to that regulation or Schedule of these Regulations.

(3) In these Regulations, any reference however expressed to a person leaving an aircraft shall be construed as a reference to that person leaving the aircraft and not continuing his journey in that aircraft.

(4) For the purposes of these Regulations an aircraft shall not be considered as having come from an infected area if it has landed only in such an area at a sanitary airport which is not itself an infected local area.

(5) Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to any aircraft forming part of the armed forces of Nigeria or to the officers and crew of such aircraft, or to any aerodrome under the control of such forces.

PART II.—GENERAL

(3) For the purposes of these Regulations, the health administration of a State shall, if so required by the National Council of Ministers—

Appointment and duties of authorised officers.

- (a) appoint such registered medical practitioners as may be necessary for the proper enforcement and execution of these Regulations;
- (b) give directions from time to time as to the duties which are to be performed by any medical practitioner so appointed or any other officer authorised to enforce and execute these Regulations;
- (c) at or in connection with a sanitary airport, provide or arrange for provision of—
 - (i) premises or waiting rooms for the medical inspection and examination of persons,
 - (ii) premises for the temporary isolation of persons in accordance with these Regulations;
- (d) at or in connection with a sanitary airport, arrange for the reception into a hospital of persons requiring to be removed thereto pursuant to these Regulations;
- (e) arrange for the provision of transport for the conveyance of persons to any such premises as are referred to in paragraph (c) of this regulation, or to a hospital;
- (f) at or in connection with a sanitary airport, provide or arrange for the provision of—
 - (i) apparatus or other means for cleansing, disinfecting and disinsecting aircraft, persons and clothing and other articles, and deratting aircraft,
 - (ii) a laboratory for the examination of suspected material, or equipment for taking and despatching such material for examination in a laboratory;
- (g) do all such other things as in their opinion or the opinion of the National Council of Ministers, as the case may be, are necessary to enable the provisions of these Regulations to be complied with.

Medical officer to keep list of infected areas.

4. (1) The medical officer at a sanitary airport shall from time to time prepare and keep up-to-date a list of aerodromes and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a quarantinable disease or which may serve other places or areas so infected or believed to be so infected, and including areas which have been notified as yellow fever receptive areas by the World Health Organisation pursuant to the International Sanitary Regulations.

(2) The medical officer shall supply copies of every such list and any amendment thereto to the person in charge of the airport.

PART III.—INCOMING AIRCRAFT

Inspection of aircraft.

5. (1) The medical officer may, for the purposes of these Regulations, inspect any aircraft at a sanitary airport.

(2) The medical officer shall—

(a) inspect on its arrival any aircraft in respect of which the commander has sent a message under regulation 8;

(b) inspect any aircraft at the airport when he has reasonable grounds for believing that there is on board a case or suspected case of infectious disease.

(3) The medical officer may require any aircraft which he intends to inspect under the foregoing provisions of this regulation to be taken to some safe and convenient part of the airport for such inspection if it cannot otherwise be carried out effectively.

Examination, etc., of persons on aircraft.

6. (1) The medical officer may, and if so requested by the commander shall, examine any person on board or leaving an aircraft at a sanitary airport, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(a) the person is suffering from an infectious disease;

(b) the person has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease;

(c) the person is verminous.

Quarantine Act

- (2) The medical officer may—
- (a) detain any such person for such examination at a place appointed for the purpose;
 - (b) at a sanitary airport, require any person so examined to be disinfected, and his clothing and other articles belonging to him to be disinfected, and where necessary, disinfected;
 - (c) except as provided in regulation 15, prohibit any person so examined from leaving the aircraft or airport, or permit him to leave it on such conditions and subject to the taking of such measures, pursuant to these Regulations, as the medical officer considers reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection;
 - (d) require the commander to take or assist in taking such steps reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the aircraft likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of insects or vermin.

7. Where, on arrival at a sanitary airport, a person is suffering, or the medical officer suspects that he is suffering, from an infectious disease, the medical may cause such person on leaving the aircraft to be isolated or to be removed to a hospital or to some other suitable place approved by him for that purpose; or, except as provided in regulation 14, the medical officer may, by notice in writing to the commander, prohibit the person from leaving the aircraft without the consent in writing of the medical officer.

Isolation of infected persons on arrival.

8. (1) Where there is on board an aircraft during its voyage a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who has symptoms which may indicate the presence of infectious disease, or when there are on board the aircraft any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of

Notification of infectious disease, etc., on board.

the medical officer, the commander shall, immediately he is aware of the presence of such disease, symptoms or other circumstances, including any death on board caused otherwise than by accident, send a radio message to that effect to the medical officer at the first sanitary airport at which the aircraft is due to arrive, or to the person in charge of such airport.

(2) If such radio message is sent to the medical officer, he shall immediately notify the Collector of Customs.

(3) If such radio message is sent to the person in charge of the sanitary airport, he shall immediately notify the medical officer and the Collector of Customs.

Aircraft
Declaration
of Health.

9. The commander of an aircraft, on arrival at a sanitary airport, shall—

- (a) complete an Aircraft Declaration of Health in the form set out in the First Schedule and deliver it to the authorised officer;
- (b) answer all additional questions as to the health conditions on board, which may be put to him by the authorised officer, and furnish the officer with all such information and assistance as he may reasonably require for the purposes of these Regulations;
- (c) in addition to any message sent pursuant to regulation 8, notify to the medical officer any death on the aircraft during its voyage caused otherwise than by accident.

Detention of
aircraft.

10. (1) When on arrival of an aircraft at a sanitary airport the medical officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the aircraft may be an infected aircraft, or a suspected aircraft, he may cause the aircraft to be detained for medical inspection.

(2) If the medical officer has caused an aircraft to be so detained, he shall inform the person in charge of the sanitary airport of such detention and send a notice in writing of such detention to the Collector of Customs.

11. (1) The medical officer shall inspect any aircraft and the persons carried thereon as soon as possible and in any

case within three hours after it has been detained under these Regulations.

(2) If the aircraft is one to which the medical officer is required by these Regulations to apply any further measure, or if after such inspection he considers it necessary to apply any further measure permitted by these Regulations, he may continue the detention of the aircraft, if such continued detention is necessary for the application of such further measure.

Aircraft to be inspected soon after detention.

12. When the medical officer releases an aircraft from detention he shall give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs, to the commander and to the person in charge of the sanitary airport, that, so far as control under these regulations is concerned, the aircraft is free to proceed at or after a date and time stated in the notice.

Release of aircraft to be notified to the commander.

13. On arrival of an aircraft at a sanitary airport, the medical officer may place under surveillance any person disembarking therefrom who has come from an infected area within the appropriate period specified in paragraph (1) of regulation 23.

Persons from infected areas.

14. The medical officer shall, if so required by the commander of an aircraft on arrival at a sanitary airport, cause any infected person to be removed from the aircraft.

Removal of persons from aircraft when required by the commander.

15. (1) Every person arriving by aircraft from outside Nigeria shall be in possession of valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox and of inoculation against yellow fever.

Persons arriving in Nigeria to produce certificates of vaccination and inoculation.

(2) An authorised officer may detain until the arrival of the medical officer or for three hours whichever is the shorter period, any person who is unable to produce any of the certificates referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

(3) The medical officer may vaccinate or inoculate as the case may be any person who is unable to produce any of the certificates referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation

and may issue to such person the appropriate certificate on the payment of the fee prescribed in the Sixth Schedule.

(4) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation the medical officer may detain for examination any person unable to produce any of the certificates referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation and may apply to any such person detained any of the additional measures mentioned in the Second Schedule appropriate to his case.

Removal of
aircraft to
sanitary
airport.

16. If the medical officer considers that there should be applied to an aircraft which alights elsewhere than at a sanitary airport, or to any person carried thereon, measures pursuant to these Regulations which can be applied only at a sanitary airport, he may direct that the aircraft or any such person shall proceed to a sanitary airport, and he shall give the commander notice in writing of the direction and of the reasons therefor.

Additional
measures.

17. Without prejudice to any other provision in these Regulations, the additional measures contained in the Second Schedule shall be applicable on the arrival at a sanitary airport of—

- (a) any infected aircraft or suspected aircraft;
- (b) any aircraft on which there is a case of typhus or relapsing fever;
- (c) any aircraft which has during its voyage been in an area infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever;
- (d) any suspect for smallpox on an aircraft other than an infected aircraft;
- (e) any person on any aircraft who has come from an area infected with relapsing fever or typhus;
- (f) any other aircraft or person, when the medical officer is satisfied that notwithstanding that measures have been applied to the aircraft or person previously during its voyage, there is on board or has been on board since such previous application an infected person or suspect and that it is necessary again to apply any such measure, or the medical officer has evidence that such previous application was not substantially effective.

18. In applying any measures pursuant to these regulations, the medical officer shall have regard to the need for freeing aircraft from control under these Regulations as quickly as possible.

Avoidance of delay.

19. (1) All aircraft shall, on arrival in Nigeria from an airport situated elsewhere than in Nigeria make their first landing at a sanitary airport.

Aircraft alighting elsewhere than at a sanitary airport.

(2) Where an aircraft alights elsewhere than at a sanitary airport, the commander of the aircraft shall forthwith notify the nearest medical officer who shall take such measures as are appropriate to the circumstances, being guided by the principles on which these Regulations are based, and shall, if possible direct the aircraft to a sanitary airport.

(3) Save for the purpose of the preceding sub-paragraph, no person carried by the aircraft shall leave its vicinity unless authorised so to do by the medical officer, nor shall any stores or cargo be unloaded from the aircraft.

PART IV.—OUTGOING AIRCRAFT

20. Any aircraft leaving Nigeria for a destination outside Nigeria shall commence its voyage at a sanitary airport.

Outgoing aircraft to take off from sanitary airport.

21. Any aircraft leaving Nigeria for a destination outside Nigeria from an airport situated in a local area infected with yellow fever or an airport where *Aedis aegypti* or any other domiciliary vector of yellow fever still exists and which is bound for a yellow fever receptive area shall be disinfected under the control of the medical officer as near as possible to the time of its departure but in sufficient time to avoid delaying such departure.

Aircraft from local infected area to be disinfected.

22. Where an aircraft is due to depart for a destination outside Nigeria the medical officer may examine any person proposing to embark and—

Examination etc., of persons proposing to embark.

(a) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that any such person is suffering from a quarantinable disease may prohibit such person from embarking:

Provided that in the case of smallpox a person shall not be prohibited from embarking if he satisfies the medical officer that he is sufficiently protected by vaccination and carries a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox;

- (b) shall notify the commander of the aircraft of any person embarking who in the opinion of the medical officer should be placed under surveillance;
- (c) shall prohibit any person who is not in possession of the appropriate certificate of vaccination or inoculation as the case may be on the payment of the fees prescribed in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS

Surveillance.

23. (1) Where these regulations permit a medical officer to place a person under surveillance the period of such surveillance or quarantine shall not exceed such of the following periods as may be appropriate—

- (a) in respect of cholera, five days;
- (b) in respect of plague, six days;
- (c) in respect of relapsing fever, eight days;
- (d) in respect of smallpox, fourteen days;
- (e) in respect of typhus, fourteen days;
- (f) in respect of yellow fever, six days.

(2) For purposes of these Regulations a person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely.

(3) When a person has been so placed under surveillance for cholera, plague or smallpox pursuant to regulation 13, the period shall be reckoned from the date of his leaving the infected area.

(4) When a person has been so placed under surveillance pursuant to the additional measures, the period shall be reckoned in the manner therein specified.

Quarantine Act

24. Every person who is placed under surveillance pursuant to these Regulations shall—

Persons under surveillance to give information and submit to examination.

- (a) give facilities for any medical examination required by the medical officer or by the medical officer of health for any area in which he may be during the period of surveillance;
- (b) furnish all such information as the medical officer or any such medical officer of health may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining the person's state of health.
- (c) during the period of surveillance and forthwith upon arrival at any address, other than the one stated by him upon leaving the aerodrome at which he arrived in Nigeria as his intended address, send particulars of that address to the medical officer;
- (d) if so instructed by the medical officer, report immediately to the medical officer of health for any area in which he may be during the period of surveillance, and thereafter during that period report to that medical officer at such intervals as that medical officer may require.

25. (1) Where the commander of an aircraft is required by or pursuant to these Regulations to carry out any measures to reduce the danger or prevent the spread of infection, the medical officer may at the request of the commander, and, if the medical officer thinks fit, at the commander's cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the commander.

Charges for services.

(2) Where under this regulation the medical officer causes any requirement to be complied with at the cost of the commander, the amount of the charge for any such work shall be in accordance with the scale of charges set out in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations and the medical officer may if he thinks fit require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or be deposited with him before the work is undertaken.

(3) Where, pursuant to these Regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to any person or to any article in his possession, the medical officer shall, on request by such persons furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

(4) Where, pursuant to these Regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to an aircraft the medical officer shall, on request by the commander, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

Sixth
Schedule.

(5) The fees set out in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations shall be paid in cases to which they are applicable.

Saving for
mails.

26. Except to the extent permitted by Part I C of the Second Schedule to these Regulations with respect to fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables and beverages, nothing in these Regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction any article forming part of any mail conveyed under the authority to the Controller of Posts, Nigeria or any person acting on behalf of the said Controller of Posts, or the postal administration of any other Government or shall prejudicially affect the receipt on board and the delivery in due cause at the place of destination of any such mail in accordance with the laws of Nigeria.

Saving for
aircraft
unwilling to
comply with
these
Regulations.

27. (1) The commander of an aircraft who is unwilling to submit to any sanitary measure required by the medical officer in accordance with these Regulations, shall so notify the medical officer who may then require the commander to remove the aircraft immediately from the airport.

(2) If before leaving the airport the commander wishes to discharge cargo or disembark passengers or to take on board, fuel, water, or stores, the medical officer shall permit him to do so but the medical officer may impose such conditions pursuant to these Regulations as he considers necessary.

(3) When the medical officer has required removal of an aircraft from an airport in Nigeria.

28. (1) It shall be the duty of the medical officer to supervise and ensure that the airport areas are kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and for this purpose may—

Sanitation in airport areas.

(a) inspect or cause to be inspected any article of food in the airport area (whether such food is imported or for export) and may issue or cause to be issued a destruction notice in the form specified in Schedule 5 in respect of any article of food found contaminated;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected all food canteens in the airport area to ensure that they are in sanitary condition and that all food handlers are periodically examined and found medically fit;

(c) notify the aviation authority of the presence of rodents and pests and require the aviation authority to take steps to remove the pests and rodents.

(2) The medical officer may issue an abatement notice in the form specified in the Fifth Schedule, on the aviation authority to abate any nuisance in the airport area which may in the opinion of the medical officer endanger health or give rise to infection, and it shall be the duty of the aviation authority to comply with the notice.

Fifth Schedule.

29. (1) Any person who—

(a) fails to comply with a condemnation notice issued pursuant to regulation 28(1); or

(b) fails to comply with an abatement notice issued pursuant to regulation 28(2); or

(c) contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations or fails to comply with any direction given by the medical officer under these Regulations—

Offences, penalty and proceedings.

shall be liable on conviction to a fine of two hundred naira or to imprisonment for six months or to both.

(2) Proceedings for imposing any fine or imprisonment under these Regulations or for recovering any expenses incurred or charged by the Government in carrying out the provisions of these Regulations may be commenced and determined by any magistrate.

Quarantine Act

FIRST SCHEDULE

Regulation 9

AIRCRAFT DECLARATION OF HEALTH

Persons on board known to be suffering from illness other than air-sickness or the effects of accidents, as well as those cases of illness disembarked during the flight:

.....

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

.....

Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight:

.....

If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight give details of most recent disinsecting:

.....

.....
Signature of Commander

SECOND SCHEDULE

Regulation 17

ADDITIONAL MEASURES—QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

PART I.—CHOLERA

A. Infected aircraft and suspected aircraft

- (1) The medical officer may—
 - (a) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the aircraft;
 - (b) require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the aircraft which the medical officer considers to be contaminated;
 - (c) require the disinfection and removal of any water on board which he considers to be contaminated, and the disinfection of the containers which have held such water.
- (2) The medical officer shall prohibit the discharge or unloading from the aircraft of human dejecta and any other waste matter or water which may be contaminated and has not been disinfected.

*Quarantine Act**B. Aircraft which have been in infected areas*

The medical officer may place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the aircraft from the infected area.

C. Infected aircraft, suspected aircraft, and aircraft which have been in infected areas

(1) In addition to any measures permitted or required by the preceding provisions of this Part, the medical officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove from the aircraft, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be eaten uncooked, or beverage not forming part of cargo in a freight compartment of the aircraft which he considers to be contaminated, and, if any such food or beverage is so removed, he shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the collector of customs.

(2) If any of the said food or beverage forms part of cargo in a freight compartment of the aircraft and is so contaminated, the medical officer for the aerodrome at which such cargo is due to be discharged shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the collector of customs.

PART II.—PLAGUE

A. Infected aircraft

(1) The medical officer may—

(a) require any suspect on board to be disinfected and place him under surveillance, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the aircraft;

(b) require the disinfecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the aircraft which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

(2) If the aircraft is infected because a plague-infected rodent is found on board, the medical officer shall require the aircraft to be deratted in a manner to be determined by him.

B. Aircraft which have been in infected areas—

The medical officer may place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the aircraft from the infected area.

PART III.—SMALLPOX

A. Infected aircraft

(1) The medical officer shall offer vaccination to any person on board whom he considers is not sufficiently protected against smallpox.

(2) The medical officer may either—

- (a) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date on which the medical officer considers the person was last exposed to infection; or
 - (b) if he considers any such person not to be sufficiently protected against smallpox, isolate him for a similar period.
- (3) The medical officer shall require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person, and of any part of the aircraft which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

B. *Suspects on other aircraft*

The medical officer may also apply the provisions of paragraphs A(1) and (2) of this Part to any suspect who disembarks from an aircraft which is not an infected aircraft.

PART IV.—TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER

A. *Aircraft with infected persons on board*

- (1) The medical officer may require
 - (a) any suspect on board to be disinfected;
 - (b) the disinfecting and, if necessary disinfection of the accommodation occupied by any infected person or suspect, his clothes and baggage, and other article which the medical officer considers may spread typhus or relapsing fever.

B. *Persons coming from infected areas*

- (1) The medical officer may require the disinfecting of any person who has left an infected area not more than eight days before arrival in the case of relapsing fever, or fourteen days before arrival in the case of typhus.
- (2) If any person so disinfected is placed under surveillance, the period of surveillance shall be reckoned from the date of disinfecting.

PART V.—YELLOW FEVER

Infected aircraft and aircraft which have been in infected areas

- (1) The medical officer may either—
 - (a) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date on which the medical officer considers the person was last exposed to infection; or
 - (b) if he considers any such person not to be sufficiently protected against yellow fever, isolate him for a similar period.
- (2) The medical officer shall require the aircraft to be disinfected for the destruction of vectors of yellow fever which may be on board.