

AIR CRAFT (PUBLIC HEALTH) RULES, 1954

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AIR CRAFT (PUBLIC HEALTH) RULES, 1954

S.R.O.2218, dated the 17th October, 1955.- In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec. 8A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), and in supersession of the "Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946" published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F 14-2/46-P.H. (II), dated the 30th September, 1946, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by Section 14 of the said Act, namely:-

PART 1
INTRODUCTORY

1. . :-

1 These Rules may be called the Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954.]

1. Amended by Notification No. F. 34-1/64- 1H, dated 7th November, 1969

2. . :-

In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-

(1) "airport" means an airport designated by State in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry or departure for international traffic;

Explanation.- In India an "Airport" corresponds to an aerodrome declared under rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, to be a customs aerodrome.

(2) "arrival" means arrival at an airport;

(3) "baggage" means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;

(4) "Commander" means the pilot-in-command or other person in-charge of an aircraft;

(5) "crew" means the personnel of an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;

(6) "day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;

(7) "direct transit area" means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Health Officer concerned and under his direct supervision, for accommodating direct transit traffic and in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;

(8) "Health Officer" means in respect of an airport in India any person appointed by the Central Government to be the Health Officer of the airport, and includes an Additional, Deputy or Assistant Health Officer appointed by the Central Government to perform the functions of a Health Officer;

(8-A) "Infected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(1), rule 16, rule 20(1), rule 24, or rule 30(1) is regarded as an aircraft infected with an infectious disease;

(9) "Infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or other infectious disease means any area outside India declared by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to be infected with such a disease;

Comment SO. 2330, dated 15th July, 1988¹.- In pursuance of the powers conferred by Cl. (9) of rule 2 of the Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954 and in supersession of all previous notifications in this respect, the Central Government hereby declares the following countries as are infected with yellow fever, namely:- Continent of America:- Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French, Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Panama. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ (12 Countries). Continent of Africa:- Angola, Benin, Burkina, Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial, Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bassau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rawanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ (35 Countries).

(10) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or other infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;

(11) "infectious disease" means in addition to quarantinable diseases, a disease, declared by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette to be an infectious disease;

(12) "International voyage" means-

(a) in the case of an aircraft, a voyage between airports in the territories of more than one State or a voyage between airports in the territory or territories of the same State if the aircraft has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;

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

(13) "Isolation" when applied to a person or group of persons means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;

(13-A) "mainland" means the territory of India excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(14) "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of an aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board;

(15) "period of incubation" means (a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it :-

(16) "quarantinable diseases" means yellow fever, plague, cholera, small pox, typhus and relapsing fever;

(17) "relapsing fever" means louse-borne relapsing fever;

(18) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;

(18-A) "suspected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(2), rule 20(2) or rule 30(2) is regarded as an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease;

(19) "typhus" means louse-borne typhus;

(20) "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate which-

2 [(i) conforms to the requirements and the model laid down in Schedules III, IV and V to these rules;]

(ii) is issued only to individuals and cannot, in any circumstances, be used collectively;

(iii) is issued in the case of children separately and is not incorporated in the mother's certificate;

(iv) is completed in English or in French;

(v) is signed in the case of an international certificate, by the parent or guardian of a child who is unable to sign or which bears in the case of an illiterate person, the mark of such illiterate person, duly attested by another person to whom such illiterate person is personally known;

(vi) is signed, in the case of an international certificate issued in India, in his own hand by a qualified medical practitioner whose name is enrolled in the Indian Medical Register maintained under Section 21 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956). In the case of certificates of vaccination against cholera and small pox issued in India, the approved stamp to be affixed thereon shall

be such as has been approved by the Central Government and the stamp shall be affixed on the certificates by only those persons who are authorised, either by designation or by name, for this purpose by the Central Government. In the case of certificates of vaccination against yellow fever issued in India, the vaccinating centres shall be approved by the Central Government.

1. Subs. by S.O. 984, dated 30th March, 1963
2. Subs. by S.O. 2710. dated 8th November. 1961.

PART 2

AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

3. . :-

(1) The Commander of an aircraft, which is on its way to India from any place, outside India, shall send to the officer-in-charge of the airport, where he proposes to land in India, a health report stating-

(a) whether any person on board the aircraft is suffering from any illness, and if so, what its signs and symptoms are, giving, if possible, the name of the illness, and

(b) whether at any time during the voyage there has occurred on board any case, or suspected case of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease, and if so what that case was.

(2) The report referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sent-

(a) if the aircraft is not equipped with wireless, by means of cablegram from the last place of landing before entering India, and

(b) if the aircraft is equipped with wireless, by means of a wireless message, when it is not less than two hours out from the airport in India, where it is proposed to land the aircraft.

(3) The Health Officer of an airport may, if authorised by the general or special orders of the Central Government, grant partique by radio to an aircraft when, on the basis of information contained in the health report received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease.

4. . :-

The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that aircraft shall, on entering India from any place outside India, land only at such airport or airports as may be

specified in the notification.

5. . :-

(1) If for any reasons beyond the control of the Commander an aircraft lands elsewhere than at an airport, or at an airport specified under rule 4, it shall proceed as soon as possible, without discharging any passenger, crew or cargo to an airport specified under rule 4 or, where no such airport is specified, to a conveniently situated airport.

(2) If it is impracticable for the aircraft to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Commander shall forthwith notify the Health Officer of the nearest airport and also the nearest Magistrate, Officer incharge of a Police Station or Government medical officer, who shall take such measures to prevent the spread of infection, in accordance with the provisions of these rules as he may consider necessary or expedient. The Commander shall prevent any cargo being removed from, or any passenger or member of the crew leaving the vicinity of, the aircraft except to such extent as may be necessary to conform to, or to facilitate the measures taken under this sub-rule. The Commander may take such emergency measures as may be necessary for the health and safety of passengers and crew. On arrival at the airport referred to in sub-rule (1) the Commander shall report the relevant facts to the Health Officer of that airport.

6. . :-

(1) The Commander of an aircraft coming from any place outside India or his authorised agent shall-

(a) arrange for all persons on an international voyage on board to complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health in the form shown in Schedule I to these rules; and

(b) complete and deliver to the Health Officer of the airport ¹ [the health part of the Aircraft General Declaration which shall conform to the model specified in Schedule II];

(2) The Health Officer shall have the right to demand if he considers it necessary, and on such a demand having been made it shall be incumbent on the Commander or his authorised agent to produce the aircraft journey log book. The Commander or his authorised agent shall also supply any further information required

by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

1. Subs. by S.O. 2741. dated 3rd September, 1966.

7. . :-

When an infected or suspected aircraft coming from a place outside India, or a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area arrives at an airport, the Health Officer may, until such time as the appropriate measures prescribed in the case of such aircraft have been taken, require that the passengers and crew of the aircraft shall not go beyond such limits within the airport as may be specified by him.

8. . :-

¹ [(1)] The Health Officer of an airport may, whenever he considers it desirable, subject to medical examination, inspect any aircraft and its passengers and crew on its arrival at the airport. The further sanitary measures which may be applied to the aircraft shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice to the measures which are permitted by these rules to be applied to the aircraft if it arrives from an infected area.

[(2)Where special problems constituting a grave danger to public health exist, a person on an international voyage may, on arrival, be required to give a destination address in writing.]

1. Added by Subs. by S.O. 2741. dated 3rd September, 1966.

8A. . :-

On arrival in an area where malaria or other mosquito-borne disease could develop from imported vectors, the aircraft may be disinfected if the health officer is not satisfied with disinfection carried out at a previous airport in accordance with rule 39A or he finds live mosquitoes on board.]

PART 3

AIRCRAFT DEPARTING

PART 4

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF DEAD BODIES AND CREMATED REMAINS

41. . :-

No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of yellow fever, plague, anthrax,

glanders or such other diseases as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose : Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to properly cremated ashes of dead bodies or human remains.

42. . :-

The dead body or human remains of a person who may have died of a disease other than those specified in rule 41 may be brought into India subject to the provisions of rule 43 to rule 47

43. . :-

The consignee as well as the air transport service shall give to the Health Officer of the airport of arrival advance intimation of at least 48 hours, of the importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies: provided that nothing in this rule or in rule 44 to rule 47 shall apply to the dead body of a person who dies during flight before arrival of the aircraft in India. The Commander of the aircraft shall send, if the aircraft is equipped with wireless, a radio report to the Health Officer of the airport, where he proposes to land in India, regarding the occurrence and, if possible, cause of death. On landing of the aircraft no passenger or member of the crew shall disembark until appropriate sanitary measures have been taken by the Health Officer of the airport.

44. . :-

Applications to bring dead bodies or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to India shall be made to the Indian Diplomatic representatives in countries where such representatives are functioning or where there is no such representative, to the Health Officer of the airport at which the dead body is to be landed.

45. . :-

(1) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated, the cremated ashes shall be placed in an urn or casket having an outer packing of suitable material.

(2) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted:-

(a) A corpse which has not been buried should be closed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids. The shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hard wood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc

or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with sawdust impregnated with carbolic powder.

(b) Where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in a hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with sawdust impregnated with carbolic powder.

(c) Where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact, sound and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of Cl. (a) above.

46. . :-

A certificate issued by a responsible Municipal or Governmental authority of the country from where the package containing the dead body, or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies, as the case may be, is imported and endorsed by the Indian Diplomatic Representatives, if any, in that country shall accompany the package. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, his age at the time of death and the place, date and cause of death and shall indicate that the package conforms to and has been sealed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in rule 45.

47. . :-

The package containing the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies shall not be opened during its transit and shall be in a sound sealed condition at the time of arrival. It shall not be removed from the precincts of the airport until the Health Officer has permitted in writing its removal. After the Health Officer has accorded this permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by the Local authorities, Governmental and/or Municipal in this behalf.

48. . :-

1 For the transmission of dead body or human remains and ashes of cremated bodies from India to any place outside India, the prior written permission of the competent authority of the country of destination of the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Pree ragistrate or the Coroner within whose jurisdiction the death took place, obtained. The requirements laid down by the country of destination with to the import of dead bodies, human remains or ashes or cremated bodies int its territory shall be complied with by the consignor. In case no such conditions have

been prescribed, the provisions of rule 45 shall be complied with and the package shall bear an inscription to the effect that it contains infected material and should be handled with care.

1. Subs. by S.O. 2735. dated 28th August. 1965

49. . :-

Subject to the provision of rule 41, a package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India shall not be subject to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 45 or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS

50. . :-

The sanitary measures permitted by these rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

51. . :-

Sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initialed forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

52. . :-

Any sanitary measures, other than medical examination, which has been applied to an aircraft at a previous airport shall not be repeated unless-

(a) after the departure of the aircraft from the airport where the measures were applied, an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that airport or on board the aircraft; or

(b) the Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

53. . :-

The Commander of an aircraft coming from a place outside India and proceeding to a place outside India may, if he so desires, notify the Health Officer of the airport in India where the aircraft first arrives, that he does not wish to submit to any of the provisions, except the special provisions relating to yellow fever, prescribed in Part II of these rules; and the aircraft shall thereupon be at liberty

to continue its voyage, without such submission, provided that it shall not during its voyage land anywhere else in India except for the purpose of taking on fuel, water and stores in quarantine.

54. . :-

The Health Officer shall, when so requested issue free of charge to the Commander of an aircraft a certificate specifying the measures applied to the aircraft, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied. This information shall, on request, be entered in the Aircraft General Declaration,

55. . :-

The Health officer shall, when so requested, Issue free of charge-

(a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;

(b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

56. . :-

Where any person is required under these rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Health Officer may remove, or cause to be removed, that person to a hospital or other place approved by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. Persons who are under isolation for a disease other than yellow fever may, however, in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Health Officer, be allowed to continue their voyage before the expiry of the isolation period.

57. . :-

(1) Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the airport where the suspect arrives or any other health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

(2) Apart from the provisions relating to quarantinable disease in Part II of these Rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end

of the appropriate period of incubation specified in rule 2(15).

58. . :-

A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health. Rectal swabbing shall not be done, but a person showing symptoms indicative of cholera maybe required to submit to stool examination.

59. . :-

When the person under surveillance departs for another place, he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the health authority for the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to the health authority who may apply the measures provided for in rule 58.

60. . :-

Every person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these Rules and shall give that Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these rules.

61. . :-

The Health Officer may, whenever he considers it desirable, refuse entry into the airport to any person, other than a person proceeding on an international voyage, or remove or cause to be removed from the premises of the airport any person who, in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or other infectious disease.

62. . :-

(1) Disinfection, disinfecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be so carried out as-

(a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person or injury to his health;

(b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of an aircraft or on its operating equipment;

(c) to avoid all risk of fire

(2) In carrying out such operations on goods, baggage and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.

63. . :-

(1) Goods shall be submitted to sanitary measures provided for in these rules only when the Health Officer has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

(2) Apart from the measures provided for in special provisions relating to cholera goods, other than live animals, in transit, without transshipment shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures or detained at any airport.

64. . :-

Except in the case of an infected person or suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinsected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

65. . :-

(1) Mail, newspapers, books and other printed matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measure.

(2) Postal parcels may be subjected to sanitary measures only if they contain-

(a) any of the foods referred to in sub-rule (7), of rule 21 of these rules, which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area; or

(b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Parts II and III of these rules are applicable.

66. . :-

No sanitary document other than those provided for in these rules, shall be required by the Health Officer.

67. . :-

(1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer of an airport for-

(a) any medical examination provided for in these rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person

examined;

(b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag registry or ownership of the aircraft. In particular there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons and aircraft.

(3) The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published in the Official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy thereunder.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges due from him, then, without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner of the aircraft on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

68. . :-

The Commander of an aircraft shall, during the stay of the aircraft in an airport, take such precautions as the Health Officer may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the aircraft.

69. . :-

A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of the Armed Forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in Schedules III, IV or V if:-

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

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

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

70. . :-

No person shall throw or let fall from any aircraft any matter capable of producing an outbreak of a quarantinable or an infectious or any other epidemic disease.

71. . :-

Whoever contravenes any provision of these rules, or disobeys, or fails to comply with, any order given in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

SCHEDULE 1

Personal declaration of Origin and Health

(For passengers on aircraft) Port of arrival 1. Name in full. 2. Permanent (Home) Address. 3 Precise address to which immediately proceeding. 4. Please state where you spent the nine days prior to arrival Last day. Names of the countries including transit places 2 days ago 3 days ago 4 days ago 5 days ago 6 days ago 7 days ago 8 days ago 9 days ago I declare that the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Signature..... Date.....

SCHEDULE 2

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 diseases..... 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.....SGD, if required Crew member concerned]

SCHEDULE 3

International Certificate of Vaccination or Re-vaccination Against Yellow Fever
Certificate International De Vaccination Ou De Revaccination Centre La-Fievre Jaune

This is to certify that date of birth sex Je soussigne (c) certifie que ..ne(c)le ...sexe whose signature follows..... dont la signature suit..... has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever. a etc (e) vaccine (e) ou revaccine (e) contre lafièvre jaune a la data Indiquee, Date Signature and professional Origin and batch Official stamp of status of vaccinator Signature no. of vaccine Origin vaccinating centre et qualite professionello du vaccinemploye Chet official du du vaccinateur et numero du lot centre de vaccination [NOTE.- This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organisation and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which the centre is situated. The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of 10 years, beginning ten days after the date of

vaccinative or. in the event of a revaccination within such period of 10 years from the date of that revaccination. Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it. may render it mavalid. Ce certificate n'est valable que side vaccin employe a etc approuve par I' Organisation mondiale de la Sante et side centre dc vaccination a etc habilite par I'administration sanitaire due lerritoire dans lequel ce centre est situe. La validite de ce certificate couvre une periode de dix ans commençant disjours apres le date de la. vaccination ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination ou cours de cette periode de dix ans. le jour de cette revaccination. Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou I'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter so validite.

SCHEDULE 4

International Certificate of Vaccination or Re-vaccination against Cholera
 Certificate International De Vaccination Ou De Vaccination Centre La Cholera

I his is to certify that date of birth sex Je soussingne (e) certifie que ..ne(e) lesexe whose signature follows..... dont la singnature suit..... has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against Cholera. a eetc vaccine (e) ou revaccine (e) contre le cholera a la data Indiquee. Date Signature and professional Approved stamp status of vaccinator Cachet d authentication Signature et qualite professio- nnelle du vaccinteur 1 \ 1 \ 2 2 3 \ 3 \ 4 4 5 \ 5 \ 6 6 7 \ 7 \ 8 8 The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or. in the cvent of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination. The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed. Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render il invalid. La vafidite de ce certificate couvre une periode de six mois commençant six jours appres la premiere injection du vaccin ou. dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette pediode de fix mois le joure cette revaccination. Le cachet d'authentification doit cire conform au mode cle present par Padministration sani taire ou territoire ou la vaccination est effectuee. Toute correction ou rature sur le certificate ou I' omission d'une quelconque dos mentions qu i', comporete peeut affecter sa validite.

SCHEDULE 5

International Certificate of Vaccination or Re-vaccination against Smallpox
 Certificate International De Vaccination Ou De Revaccination Centre La Variote

This is to certify that date of birth sex Je soussigne (e) certifie que ..ne(e) lesexe whose signature follows..... dont la signature suit..... has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against small pox with a freeze dried or liquid vaccine certified to fulfil the recommended requirements of the World Health Organisation. a etc. vaccine (c) ou revaccine (e) centre la variote a la dale indiquee ci-dessous, avec un vaccine lypohilise ou li quide certifie conforms aux normes recommandees per I'organisation modiate de law Sanet. Show by "X" Signature \ Origin and \ Approved \ Whether: and Professional \ batch No. of stamp Date Indiquer per status of \ vaccine Cachet d' \ "X" Stills \ vaccnator authentication agite de: Signature et Origin du titre du \ vaccine et \ \ vaccinateur \ number du lot \ a 1 Primary vaccination a1 \ b1 \ performed \ \ \ Primovacci- \ \ \ \ nation \ \ \ \ effective \ \ \ \ b 1 Read as \ \ \ \ Successful \ \ \ \ Prise \ \ \ \ Unsuccessful \ \ \ \ Pas deprise \ \ \ \ 2 Revaccination \ \ 2 \ 3 \ 3 Revaccination The validity of this certificate shall

extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination. The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed. Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid. La validite de ce certificate couvre une periode de trois ans, commençant huit jours apres la date de la primovaccination effectuee avec succes (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination. Le cachet d'authentification doit etre conforme au modale prescrit par l'administration Sanitaire du territoire ou la vaccination est effectuee. Toute correction ou rature sur le certificate ou remission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validite. NOTE : This revised Schedule V will come into force on 1st January, 1967].

SCHEDULE 6

Procedure for Disinsectisation of Aircraft

The interior of the aircraft (inclusive of all places likely to harbour mosquitoes such as cockpits, freight compartments, cabins) shall be sprayed with a pyrethrums-DDT aerosol containing not less than 0.4 per cent pyrethrums and 3 per cent DDT, at a rate of not less than 8 to 10 seconds per 1,000 cubic feet of free air space; the stopcock in the case of an aerosol dispenser other than the Westinghouse type being kept open not less than half a turn during the operation and in the Westinghouse type the cap being removed completely. All openings into the aircraft shall be kept tightly closed during the spraying and for a period of not less than five minutes thereafter.