

No. S 100

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDER, 2003
(S 34/03)**

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (QUARANTINE) REGULATIONS, 2006

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDER, 2003
(S 34/03)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (QUARANTINE) REGULATIONS, 2006

In exercise of the power conferred by subsection (1) of section 76 of the Infectious Diseases Order, 2003, the Minister of Health, with the approval of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, hereby makes the following Regulations —

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Infectious Diseases (Quarantine) Regulations, 2006.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

"aircraft" includes any kind of craft which may be used for the conveyance of passengers or goods by air;

"airport" includes any civil and military airport used for the purpose of the arrival and departure of aircraft;

"arrival", in relation to a vessel, means —

(a) in the case of a seagoing vessel, arrival at a port;

(b) in the case of an aircraft, arrival at an airport;

(c) in the case of an inland navigation vessel on an international voyage, arrival at a point of entry;

(d) in the case of a motor vehicle or train, arrival at a point of entry;

"container" means a transport equipment, other than a vehicle or conventional packing, which is —

(a) of a permanent character, strong enough for repeated use;

(b) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading; and

(c) fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another;

"derat" means to render free of rats or rodents;

"infected area" means any area declared to be an infected area under section 27 of the Order;

"infected vessel" means any vessel —

(a) which has a case of cholera on board or on which a case of cholera occurred within 5 days before the arrival of the vessel;

(b) which has a case of plague on board, or on which a case of plague occurred more than 6 days after embarkation of the infected person, or on which plague-infected rodents are found;

(c) which has a case of yellow fever on board, or on which a case of yellow fever occurred at the time of departure or during the voyage;

(d) which has a case of ebola fever on board or on which a case of ebola fever occurred within 30 days before the arrival of the vessel or on which a case of ebola fever occurred at the time of departure or during the voyage;

(e) which has a case of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) on board or on which a case of severe acute respiratory syndrome occurred within 14 days before the arrival of the vessel or on which a case of severe acute respiratory syndrome occurred at the time of departure or during the voyage; or

(f) which has a case of any other infectious disease including a disease —

- (i) that is caused or suspected to be caused by a micro-organism or an agent of that disease;
- (ii) that is capable or is suspected to be capable of transmission by any other means to human beings; and
- (iii) that the Director-General has reason to believe, if left uninvestigated or unchecked, is likely to result in an epidemic of the disease,

on board, or on which a case of such diseases occurred at the time of departure or during the voyage;

"pilot" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection (1) of section 2 of the Ports Act (Chapter 144);

"ship" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection (1) of section 2 of the Merchant Shipping Order, 2002 [S 27/02];

"suspected vessel" means any vessel which —

(a) in respect of cholera —

- (i) had a case of cholera on board at the time of departure or during the voyage but on which no fresh case of cholera occurred within 5 days before arrival; or
- (ii) has arrived within 5 days of departure from an infected area;

(b) in respect of plague —

- (i) had a case of plague within 6 days after embarkation of the infected person;
- (ii) is found to have an unusual mortality of rodents the cause of which is not determined; or
- (iii) has on board a person who has been exposed to pulmonary plague and has not been isolated for a period of 6 days, reckoned from the date of last exposure to infection, before departure;

(c) in respect of yellow fever —

- (i) has arrived from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever after a voyage of less than 6 days or after a longer voyage if there is reason to believe that the vessel may be carrying adult mosquitoes; or
- (ii) has or had on board a case of yellow fever at the time of departure or during the voyage;

(d) in respect of ebola fever —

- (i) has arrived from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic port of ebola fever after a voyage of less than 30 days; or

- (ii) has or had on board a case of ebola fever at the time of departure or during the voyage;
 - (e) in respect of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) —
 - (i) has arrived from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic port of severe acute respiratory syndrome after a voyage of less than 14 days; or
 - (ii) has or had on board a case of severe acute respiratory syndrome at the time of departure or during the voyage;
 - (f) in respect of any other infectious disease, has or had on board a case of that disease including a disease —
 - (i) that is caused or suspected to be caused by a micro-organism or an agent of that disease;
 - (ii) that is capable or is suspected to be capable of transmission by any other means to human beings; and
 - (iii) that the Director-General has reason to believe, if left uninvestigated or unchecked, is likely to result in an epidemic of the disease,
- at the time of departure or during the voyage.

PART II

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS

Quarantine message.

3. (1) The master, owner or agent of any vessel approaching any port or other area in Brunei Darussalam shall, if any person on board has signs or symptoms which may be indicative of any infectious disease or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of any health officer, notify any health officer either directly or through an agent, a message giving the information required under the First Schedule.

(2) Any message so required to be sent shall reach any health officer not more than 24 hours and not less than 12 hours before the time at which the vessel is expected to arrive in the port or any other area.

(3) The cost of sending message under this regulation shall be borne by the master, owner or agent of the vessel.

Measures for vessels.

4. (1) Infected, suspected or other vessels may be subjected to the measures set out in the Second Schedule insofar as they are applicable to those vessels, or such other measures which any health officer thinks necessary.

(2) The master or agent of any vessel or the consignee of any cargo transported in any container or the agent of the consignee shall —

(a) declare to any health officer any container or cargo which has originated from any area infected by any dangerous infectious disease; and

(b) carry out such measures in respect of the cargo or container as any health officer may direct.

Passenger and crew lists to be delivered to health officer.

5. Where any health officer so directs, a copy of the passenger and crew lists of any vessel, including the full addresses and contact numbers of each passenger and crew member, shall be lodged with him as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel in Brunei Darussalam.

Obligation of ships from infected area.

6. (1) Any ship upon entering Brunei Darussalam waters from any infected area shall show the appropriate signals set out in the Third Schedule, anchor at a quarantine anchorage, and shall be inspected by any health officer, except that the requirement to anchor at the quarantine anchorage shall not extend to ships arriving at any area in Brunei Darussalam directly from a previous port of call in Brunei Darussalam where exemption has been granted by any health officer in writing in such form as the Director-General may require.

(2) No ship which has proceeded to a quarantine anchorage shall leave the quarantine anchorage without a pratique in such form as the Director-General may require. After receiving such pratique the ship shall lower the quarantine signal.

(3) No pilot shall remove any ship from a quarantine anchorage until he has sight of the pratique granted to the ship.

Information by master or surgeon of ship.

7. (1) On arrival in Brunei Darussalam of a ship —

(a) which has come from any area in which at the time of its departure a dangerous infectious disease existed;

(b) on which a case of dangerous infectious disease occurred before its departure from another infected area or during the voyage; or

(c) on which a person apparently suffering from an infectious disease is travelling,

the master or surgeon of the ship shall give such information in writing to the pilot or any health officer who comes alongside or on board the ship.

(2) Such ship shall be anchored at a quarantine anchorage if the pilot or any health officer so directs and shall remain there until any health officer has granted a pratique.

Use of flags and signals.

8. The master, owner or agent of a ship which is required by the Order or these Regulations to anchor at a quarantine anchorage shall comply with the provisions as to the display of signals set out in the Third Schedule.

Health officer may order removal of ship.

9. Any health officer may, if he thinks fit, order a ship to be moved to any part of the quarantine anchorage, and the master of the ship shall comply with that order.

Duty of pilot.

10. (1) A pilot may board a ship displaying any of the signals set out in the Third Schedule for the purpose of taking the ship to the quarantine anchorage only after producing such certificate of vaccination as may be required by any health officer; and he shall remain on board until permitted to leave by any health officer. No member of his crew or any other person shall board the ship unless authorised by any health officer.

(2) The pilot shall, if any person on board the ship is sick or has symptoms which may be indicative of any infectious disease or if there is a death on board during the voyage, take the ship directly to the quarantine anchorage and notify any health officer forthwith. He shall not take that ship to any other anchorage without the permission of any health officer.

No ship to anchor or ply at quarantine anchorage.

11. (1) No ship shall enter or remain at a quarantine anchorage unless required to do so by the Order or these Regulations, or with the written permission of any health officer.

(2) No boat, launch, bumboat or harbour craft shall enter or ply within a quarantine anchorage except those authorised to do so under any written law or with the written permission of any health officer.

Declaration by master or surgeon of ship.

12. (1) For the purpose of section 29 of the Order, the master or surgeon of any ship arriving in Brunei Darussalam shall make and sign an entry declaration, according to such form as the Director-General may require, as to the number of crew and passengers, the presence or prevalence of any infectious disease on board during the voyage, the number of deaths and such other particulars as are required in that form.

(2) Such a declaration purporting to be signed by the master or surgeon shall be deemed to have been so signed.

Restriction of communication with ships in quarantine.

13. (1) No communication (except by means of signals) with any ship displaying any of the signals set out in the Third Schedule shall be made except with the written permission of any health officer in such form as the Director-General may require.

(2) No person, except the master, crew, passengers or a pilot permitted under regulation 10 shall board or remain on board such a ship without such permission.

Duty of master or agent to prevent unauthorised boarding.

14. The master or agent of any ship required to proceed to and anchor at a quarantine anchorage shall prevent any unauthorised person from boarding the ship and detain any such person who has boarded the ship.

Crew of infected ship not to be signed off without permission.

15. Where the quarantine period of any ship for a dangerous infectious disease, reckoned from the date of isolation of the last case of the disease, is not completed, the master, owner or agent shall not sign off or discharge any crew member of the ship without the written permission of any health officer.

Crew member not to disembark without permission.

16. The master of any ship shall not permit a crew member who has been required by any health officer to undergo further medical examination or health procedures to disembark without first obtaining the written approval of any health officer.

When pratique to be granted.

17. (1) A ship to which the appropriate prescribed measures have been applied to the satisfaction of any health officer shall be granted pratique notwithstanding the presence on board of transit passengers whose quarantine period in respect of a dangerous infectious disease is not completed.

(2) Any transit passenger may be allowed by any health officer to disembark from the ship subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(3) A transit passenger may be detained in a quarantine station for observation until either the appropriate incubation period of the disease in respect of which he is detained is completed or until the ship is ready to sail whichever is the sooner. Such transit passenger may be allowed to remain on board the ship if the master undertakes in writing to accept liability in case the transit passenger leaves the ship without the written permission of any health officer.

(4) If any passenger on whose behalf the master has accepted liability leaves the ship, the master is guilty of an offence and the passenger shall be arrested without warrant and detained at a quarantine station until the incubation period of the disease in respect of which the ship is in quarantine is completed.

Ships of war.

18. Any ship of war arriving from an infected area may be granted pratique on the production of an entry declaration referred to in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 12, signed by the surgeon and countersigned by the commander of the ship, to the effect that no case of a dangerous infectious disease has occurred on board during the voyage.

Radio provisional pratique.

19. (1) Any health officer may grant provisional pratique by radio to such ships from infected areas and impose such conditions or requirements as he may think necessary.

(2) The master, owner or agent requesting for the provisional pratique by radio shall comply with all the conditions and requirements of any health officer.

Duty of master of aircraft from infected area.

20. (1) The master of any aircraft arriving in Brunei Darussalam from an infected area shall, if required by any health officer —

(a) proceed to a specified place at the airport to disembark passengers and crew; and

(b) stop at or near a place marked by the appropriate signals as set out in the Third Schedule and shall remain there until any health officer grants permission to proceed.

(2) No person, except such persons as are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the aircraft on the ground, shall approach or be within 30 metres of the aircraft or communicate (except by means of signals) with the aircraft, passengers or crew thereof.

(3) Any master or person who contravenes or fails to comply with this regulation is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Medical inspection of aircraft crew and passengers.

21. (1) Any health officer may require that all passengers and crew of an aircraft shall remain on board the aircraft until such time as he has performed such medical examination and carried out such health procedures as he may think fit.

(2) All disembarking passengers and crew from an aircraft shall, unless exempted by any health officer, present themselves for health clearance and shall not leave the airport without obtaining such clearance.

(3) The master, owner or agent of an aircraft shall ensure that all disembarking passengers and crew are presented to any health officer for health clearance.

Duty of master or agent of aircraft to inform of infectious disease.

22. The master or agent of any aircraft in which any case of an infectious disease has occurred or is present shall immediately inform any health officer of the case.

Vaccination of crew and passengers.

23. (1) Any health officer may direct the master or agent of any vessel, on which a case of any dangerous infectious disease has occurred during her current voyage or after arrival in Brunei Darussalam, to require the vaccination of any crew member or passenger thereof.

(2) Any crew member or passenger required to be vaccinated under sub-regulation (1) who refuses to be vaccinated shall not be permitted to land in Brunei Darussalam.

Entry of persons into Brunei Darussalam without vaccination.

24. Whenever any person enters or lands in Brunei Darussalam in contravention of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 23 —

(a) he is guilty of an offence;

(b) the master, owner or agent of the vessel by which he was brought to Brunei Darussalam is also guilty of an offence; and

(c) the court, on convicting that person, may make an order directing that the person shall be vaccinated within a specified time and that in default of that order he shall be returned as soon as possible to his place of embarkation by or at the expense of the agents of the vessel by which he was brought to Brunei Darussalam; or if he came by land, to his country of origin or to the place from which he entered Brunei Darussalam, in either case at his own expense.

Report of disease and surveillance.

25. (1) Every person who arrives in Brunei Darussalam by means of any vessel shall if so required —

(a) undertake in such form as the Director-General may require, to report to any health officer without delay at such place, intervals and time for surveillance as any health officer may specify;

(b) report any sickness from which he suffers within 6 days of his arrival or within such other period as the Director-General may specify, to any health officer; and

(c) deposit with any health officer a sum not exceeding \$100 for the due execution of the undertaking given under paragraph (a).

(2) Any person who fails to enter into such an undertaking or is in breach of the terms of the undertaking shall be arrested and isolated at a quarantine station at his own cost and expense. Any health officer shall also forfeit the money deposited under sub-regulation (1) upon such breach of the undertaking.

PART III

VESSELS IN PORT AND DEPARTURE

Master etc. to report presence of infectious disease on board.

26. (1) The master, owner or agent of any vessel in any port in Brunei Darussalam shall, if a case or suspected case of dangerous infectious disease is

found on board his vessel, immediately stop the working of cargo, detain all persons on board and notify any health officer.

(2) In the case of a ship, the master shall display the appropriate signals as set out in the Third Schedule and shall forthwith remove his ship to a quarantine anchorage.

If without a surgeon, master etc. to report a case showing special symptoms.

27. (1) Where any vessel in any port in Brunei Darussalam does not have a surgeon on board, the master, owner or agent shall immediately inform any health officer of any case of —

(a) severe diarrhoea with or without vomiting, accompanied by cramps and collapse;

(b) jaundice accompanied by fever or of fever attended with glandular swellings, which may be found on board his vessel;

(c) sudden onset of fever with generalised bleeding, accompanied by rash and vomiting; or

(d) sudden onset of high fever of more than 38° Celcius accompanied by a cough and difficulty in breathing.

Measures against rodents.

28. (1) The master of every vessel shall —

(a) at all times keep his vessel free from rodents and the plague vector; and

(b) cause the vessel to be periodically fumigated.

(2) Any health officer may, by notice in writing require the master, owner or agent of any vessel to fumigate his vessel within 24 hours or within such lesser period as he may specify.

(3) The master of every ship shall on arrival and departure of the ship produce a valid deratting certificate or deratting exemption certificate.

(4) A deratting certificate or a deratting exemption certificate shall be issued only by the Director-General and shall be in such form as he may require.

(5) Every such certificate shall be valid for 6 months and may be extended for a period of one month in the case of a ship proceeding to such a port if the

deratting or inspection, as the case may be, would be facilitated by the emptying of the holds due to take place there.

(6) Before the expiry of the existing deratting certificate or deratting exemption certificate, the master, owner or agent of a ship shall apply to any health officer for the issue of a new certificate.

(7) Any health officer may issue —

(a) a deratting certificate, if deratting of the ship has been carried out to his satisfaction, and is done when the holds are empty; or

(b) a deratting exemption certificate, if he is satisfied that the ship is free of rodents.

(8) The master, owner or agent of a ship shall pay the fee for the inspection of the ship and the issue of such certificates in accordance with the Fourth Schedule.

Vessels harbouring rodents or plague vectors.

29. Where it appears to any health officer that any vessel, part thereof or anything therein is or may become favourable to the harbouring or propagation of rodents or plague vectors, he may direct the master, owner or agent to take such specified measures with regard to the vessel or for the destruction or removal of anything therein as may bring them into a condition unfavourable to the harbouring or propagation of rodents or plague vectors.

Vessels to be kept free from insects and vermin.

30. (1) The master, owner or agent of every vessel shall —

(a) cause his vessel to be periodically treated for insects and vermin; and

(b) if directed by the health officer, cause his vessel to be treated with insecticide or pesticide prior to arrival in Brunei Darussalam.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), any health officer may treat any vessel on arrival with insecticide or pesticide.

Unfit food.

31. (1) If any health officer has reason to believe that any water or food intended for human use or consumption on board any vessel is unfit for such use or consumption, he may order that water or food, or water or food from a similar source, shall not be supplied to any vessel until he is satisfied, after considering

any analyst's report on that water or food that it is fit for human use or consumption.

(2) Any person who refuses or fails to comply with an order under sub-regulation (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Sanitary measures for food.

32. (1) Any health officer may direct the master or agent of any vessel loading or obtaining the supply of water or food thereon to comply with such sanitary measures as the health officer may think fit.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the directions of any health officer under sub-regulation (1) is guilty of an offence.

Nuisances on board vessel.

33. (1) If any health officer on inspection of any vessel in port finds any decaying animal or vegetable matter, fruit, water, rubbish, dirt, filth or other matter, which in his opinion is likely to be injurious to health or to create a nuisance, he may serve a notice on the master, agent or owner of the vessel to abate the nuisance within such period as he may specify in the notice.

(2) If the nuisance is not abated within that time, the master, owner or agent is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and to a further fine not exceeding \$100 for every day or part thereof during which the offence is continued after conviction.

(3) If any health officer on inspection of any vessel finds any part thereof to be in a dirty or insanitary state, he may order the master, owner or agent of the vessel to carry out to his satisfaction such cleansing, disinfection, whitewashing or painting as he may direct.

(4) Any master, owner or agent who neglects to comply with any order under sub-regulation (3) within such time as he may specify is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and to a further fine not exceeding \$100 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) At the discretion of any health officer, any offensive article mentioned in this regulation may be discharged, and the vessel may, at the owner's or agent's expense, be disinfected under the supervision of any health officer.

To report death on board.

34. (1) The master, owner or agent of any vessel in any port in Brunei Darussalam shall immediately report to any health officer and to the police any

death occurring on his vessel, and no corpse shall under any circumstances be landed or be caused to be landed without the permission of any health officer given in such form as the Director-General may require.

{2} Where a death has occurred during the current voyage on board any vessel which does not have surgeon, the master shall give information thereof to any health officer not less than 24 hours before reaching the port in the case of a ship and, in the case of an aircraft, not less than 30 minutes before landing. Such corpse shall not be landed or be caused to be landed without the permission of any health officer in such form.

Death on boat and other harbour craft.

35. If a death occurs on any boat or other harbour craft in the waters of Brunei Darussalam or in any river of Brunei Darussalam within port limits, the owner, boatman or the nearest relative of the deceased, or any person finding the corpse shall report the death to the police and to any health officer. Such corpse shall not be landed or caused to be landed without the permission of any health officer given in the same form as referred to in regulation 34.

Conditions.

36. In giving his permission for a corpse to be landed or caused to be landed under regulation 34 or 35, the health officer may impose such conditions as he may think fit.

Duty of medical practitioner.

37. Every medical practitioner who is aware that any passenger on board any vessel or who was recently disembarked from any vessel or any crew member or any person employed in connection with any vessel in any port in Brunei Darussalam is suffering from a dangerous infectious disease shall forthwith give notice thereof to any health officer.

- Prohibition of embarkation of persons with infectious disease.

38. Any health officer may prohibit the embarkation on any vessel of any person with symptoms or signs of any infectious disease until the health officer is satisfied that the person can no longer spread the infection.

Sanitary measures at infected ports and on departure of ships.

39. When any area in Brunei Darussalam is infected with any dangerous infectious disease, any health officer may, within 12 hours of the receipt of the notice of departure, visit any vessel and medically examine any person on board the vessel or any person proposing to embark thereon. If after examination the health officer is of the opinion that any person shows symptoms of any dangerous

infectious disease or is a contact of any person with such disease, he shall prohibit the embarkation of that person.

Issue of certificates when measures are completed.

40. Where the master of a vessel is required by any health officer to carry out any sanitary measures in respect of the vessel, any health officer may on request furnish to any interested person a certificate specifying the nature of any measures employed with regard to the vessel, its cargo, its passengers or passengers' luggage.

Bills of Health.

41. Any health officer may at the request of the master of a ship about to depart from Brunei Darussalam issue to him a Bill of Health in respect of the ship in such form as the Director-General may require.

PART IV

GENERAL

Persons placed under surveillance or isolation.

42. (1) Any health officer may require any person who has not been vaccinated because of a medical contraindication to be placed under surveillance or isolation for such period or periods and at such place as he may determine.

(2) Any person detained at a quarantine station shall comply with any directions of any health officer.

Signals.

43. Whenever any person is detained at a quarantine station, the appropriate signals as set out in the Third Schedule shall be displayed in a prominent position at the quarantine station.

Restriction of persons from landing.

44. (1) No person, except any health officer and persons employed in running a quarantine station, shall be within the boundaries of the quarantine station if it is on land or within 200 metres or such distance as the health officer may specify if it is on a ship or an island when the signals required under regulation 43 are displayed.

(2) Any person not permitted under sub-regulation (1) shall only enter, land or depart from a quarantine station with the written permission of any health officer.

(3) Any person who contravenes this regulation may be detained and kept under observation at his own expense for such period as any health officer may think necessary.

Treatment of persons from ships.

45. (1) Any health officer may make proper provision for the removal to and from a quarantine station of all sick persons, contacts and persons whose incubation period in respect of an infectious disease is incomplete, and he may require the master or agent of the ship to furnish suitable transport for such removal to his satisfaction.

(2) If the transport required for such removal is furnished by the Government, the agent of the ship shall pay to the Government such costs incurred therefor as may be determined by any health officer.

(3) When any health officer requires the removal of passengers and crew members of a ship to a quarantine station, the number of such persons shall be ascertained and recorded on the counterfoil, in such form as the Director-General may require, by an officer appointed by any health officer and that form shall then be signed by that officer and countersigned by the master of the ship. A duplicate of the signed form shall be handed to the person entrusted with the removal, and the other retained for record.

(4) When the agent of a ship is required to undertake the order for removal, he shall deliver the number of passengers as stated in the signed form to the officer-in-charge of the quarantine station who shall forthwith issue to the agent a receipt, in such form as the Director-General may require, for the number of persons received by him.

(5) The responsibility of the agent for the delivery of such passengers shall commence when the signed form is delivered to him and shall cease on the receipt by him of such other form referred to in sub-regulation (4). These certificates shall be conclusive evidence of the facts certified therein.

Conveyance of articles outside quarantine limits forbidden.

46. Any foodstuff, water, animal or other article conveyed from within the boundary of any quarantine station or from any vessel in quarantine, or from within the limits of any quarantine anchorage, without the permission of any health officer may be destroyed without compensation.

Containers.

47. (1) The owner, charterer, consignor or consignee or his agent shall ensure that every container including the goods therein is kept free of vectors and rodents at all times.

(2) The owner or occupier of any premises where containers are packed, broken up or stored shall keep such premises free of vectors and rodents.

Fees.

48. The master, owner, agent or charterer of a vessel shall be liable to pay the Government the fees set out in the Fourth Schedule.

Offences as to documents.

49. Any person who —

(a) issues, obtains or is in possession of any false document; or

(b) uses any document which has been tampered with,

being a document purporting to be issued under the Order or these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

General penalty.

50. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations is guilty of an offence

(2) Any person guilty of an offence for which no penalty is expressly provided is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding \$100 for every day or part thereof during which the offence is continued after conviction.

Health officer to issue certificate.

51. Any health officer may issue to the exporter of any goods a certificate in such form as the Director-General may determine, on the payment of the fee set out in the Fourth Schedule, to the effect that Brunei Darussalam is free from any dangerous infectious disease.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(regulation 3{1})

QUARANTINE MESSAGE

The following information shall be given by the master, owner or agent of any vessel —

- (a) name of vessel, port of arrival at Brunei Darussalam, date and expected time of arrival;
- (b) port of departure (first port of loading) and last port of call;
- (c) the occurrence of any case of infectious disease during the last 6 days indicating the disease and number of cases;
- (d) any other case of illness on board indicating the nature and number of cases;
- (e) number of deaths from illness, infectious disease or otherwise, which have occurred on board during the voyage;
- (f) whether a surgeon is on board;
- (g) number of sick persons to be disembarked and the nature of illness;
- (h) number of crew members and passengers;
- (i) number of passengers to be disembarked and class of the passengers;
- (j) validity of international health certificates of passengers and crew.

SECOND SCHEDULE
(regulation 4{1})

**MEASURES TO WHICH INFECTED ETC. VESSELS ARRIVING AT ANY PORT
IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM MAY BE SUBJECTED**

Infected, suspected or other ships arriving at any port in Brunei Darussalam may be subjected to the following measures —

PART A

GENERAL

- (a) Inspection of the ship and the medical examination of all persons on board by any health officer.

(b) Isolation and disembarkation of the sick or contacts by any health officer.

(c) Isolation or surveillance or isolation followed by surveillance of contacts or suspects.

(d) Vaccination of disembarking passengers or crew where any health officer thinks necessary.

PART B

PLAGUE

1. No crew member may leave an infected, suspected or any other ship without the permission of any health officer.

2. The passengers and crew of an infected, suspected or any other ship may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding 6 days from the date of arrival.

3. The parts of an infected or suspected ship which any health officer considers to be infected and any soiled linen, wearing apparel or other articles found on board shall be cleansed of vermin and, if the health officer considers necessary, disinfected.

4. Any health officer may require infected, suspected or any other ships to be deratted to his satisfaction before or after the discharge of cargo. The health officer may direct or supervise the measures to be taken when deratting is to be carried out during or after the discharge of cargo. The measures will include isolation and surveillance of personnel employed in the discharge of the cargo and other precautions to prevent the rodents from passing from the ship to the shore.

PART C

CHOLERA

1. The parts of an infected or suspected ship which any health officer considers to be infected and any used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel, food and other articles which the health officer considers to be contaminated shall be disinfected.

2. Discharge of cargo from an infected ship shall be carried out under the supervision of any health officer who will take measures to prevent the spread of infection including placing the personnel employed under isolation or surveillance.

3. Where any health officer suspects the drinking water on board an infected, suspected or any other ship to be contaminated, he may cause it to be disinfected,

thrown away and replaced with a wholesome supply after disinfection of the tanks. No water tanks containing water as ballast shall be taken in at the infected port unless the water has been disinfected. Human dejecta and the wastewater of an infected, suspected or any other ship shall be disinfected before being discharged into the waters of Brunei Darussalam.

4. No passenger or crew shall leave an infected, suspected or any other ship without the permission of any health officer.

PART D

YELLOW FEVER

1. The infected or suspected ship shall be moored at least 200 metres from the shore or at such distance as the health officer may specify so as to prevent the access of mosquitoes.

2. The infected or suspected ship shall be effectively rid of all mosquitoes on board before the discharge of cargo.

PART E

EBOLA FEVER

1. No crew member may leave an infected, suspected or any other ship without the permission of any health officer.

2. The passengers and crew of an infected, suspected or any other ship may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding one month from the date of arrival.

3. The parts of an infected or suspected ship which any health officer considers to be infected and soiled linen, wearing apparel or other articles found on board shall be destroyed.

4. Any health officer may require infected, suspected or any other ships to be disinfected to his satisfaction after disembarkation of crew and passengers and before or after the discharge of cargo. The measures shall include isolation and surveillance of personnel employed in the discharge of the cargo and other precautions to prevent transmission of disease.

PART F

SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME

1. No crew member may leave an infected, suspected or any other ship without the permission of any health officer.

2. The passengers and crew of an infected, suspected or any other ship may be kept under to surveillance for a period not exceeding 2 weeks from the date of arrival.

3. The parts of an infected or suspected ship which any health officer considers to be infected and soiled linen, wearing apparel or other articles found on board shall be destroyed.

4. Any health officer shall require infected, suspected or any other ships to be disinfected to his satisfaction after disembarkation of crew and passengers and before or after the discharge of cargo. The measures shall include isolation and surveillance of personnel employed in the discharge of the cargo and other precautions to prevent transmission of disease.

PART G

AIRCRAFT

I. GENERAL

1. The measures applicable on the departure of any aircraft from any infected area are as follows —

(a) thorough cleansing of the aircraft;

(b) medical inspection of passengers and crew;

(c) exclusion of any person showing signs and symptoms of any infectious disease as well as contacts and carriers thereof;

(d) treatment of the aircraft with insecticide and disinfectant; and

(e) annotation of the aircraft's papers to record the carrying out of the above measures.

2. The measures applicable on the arrival of any aircraft from any infected area or with a recognised or suspected case of infectious disease on board are —

(a) landing or parking at any place in the airport specified by any health officer;

(b) medical inspection of crew and passengers, the landing or parking of the aircraft and isolation of the sick. The crew and passengers shall not move beyond the limits specified by the health officer without his permission;

(c) the master shall place himself at the disposal of the health officer to answer all requests for information affecting public health and to produce the aircraft's papers for examination or annotation; and

(d) should the aircraft, on arrival in Brunei Darussalam, land elsewhere than in the designated airport, the master shall notify the nearest police station to this effect and the police shall communicate immediately with the health officer. In such a case, no cargo shall be unloaded and no passenger or crew shall leave the vicinity of the aircraft without the permission of the health officer.

II. PLAGUE

3. Where any aircraft has departed or has arrived from any plague infected area but there has not been a case of plague on board, the following measures may be taken —

(a) deratting the aircraft and treating it with insecticides or pesticides if they have not been done at the airport of departure; and

(b) surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding 6 days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected area.

4. Where the aircraft has departed or has arrived from any plague infected area and there is on board a recognised or suspected case of plague, the following measures shall be applied —

(a) after medical examination of the crew and passengers, the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(b) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the health officer considers suspect shall be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding 6 days from the date of arrival of the aircraft;

(c) the health officer may require any part of the aircraft, which he considers infected, to be treated with insecticide or pesticide;

(d) deratting of the aircraft if the health officer suspects the presence of rodents on board; and

(e) if the health officer considers that the merchandise on board may harbour rats or fleas, the merchandise shall not be discharged except with such precautions as he may direct.

III. CHOLERA

5. Where any aircraft has departed or has arrived from any cholera infected area but there has not been a case of cholera on board, any health officer may

keep the passengers and crew to surveillance for a period not exceeding 5 days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected area.

6. If a case presenting clinical signs of cholera appears on board during the voyage, the aircraft shall be subject, at places of call or on arrival, to the following procedures —

(a) after medical examination of the crew and passengers, the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(b) the crew and passengers shall be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding 5 days from the date of arrival of the aircraft;

(c) any health officer shall disinfect personal effects, linen and all other articles which in his opinion are infected and the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by the sick or which he considers liable to have been infected;

(d) if the health officer has any reason to suspect that the drinking water on board is contaminated, he shall order it to be disinfected and if practicable emptied out and replaced, after the disinfection of the container, by wholesome water; and

(e) persons arriving by such aircraft who wish to remain in Brunei Darussalam should submit to clinical or bacteriological examinations or other measures for the detection of the cholera vibrio as the health officer considers necessary.

7. Any health officer may prohibit the unloading of fish, shellfish, fruits and vegetables from any aircraft coming from any cholera infected area.

IV. YELLOW FEVER

8. Where any aircraft has departed or has arrived from any yellow fever infected area, the following measures shall be taken —

(a) inspection of the aircraft and cargo by the health officer to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes;

(b) treatment of the aircraft with insecticide where the health officer considers necessary; and

(c) if a person on board, upon medical examination, is suspected to be suffering from yellow fever or the health officer is not satisfied that the person has completed a period of 6 days since possible exposure to infection, he may be subjected to isolation either within the airport or elsewhere under conditions

approved by the medical officer for a period not exceeding 6 days reckoned from the last day on which that person could have been infected.

V. EBOLA FEVER

9. Where the aircraft has departed or has arrived from any ebola fever infected area but there has not been a case of ebola fever on board, the following measures may be taken —

(a) medical inspection of the aircraft and cargo by any health officer to ensure that they are not contaminated;

(b) treatment of the aircraft with disinfectant where the health officer considers necessary; and

(c) if any person on board, upon medical examination, is suspected to be suffering from ebola fever or the health officer is not satisfied that the person has completed a period of 30 days since possible exposure to infection, he may be subjected to isolation either within the airport or elsewhere under conditions approved by any medical officer for a period not exceeding 30 days reckoned from the last day on which that person could have been infected.

VI. SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS)

10. Where any aircraft has departed or has arrived from any severe acute respiratory syndrome infected area, but there has not been a case of severe acute respiratory syndrome on board, the following measures may be taken —

(a) medical inspection of the aircraft and cargo by any health officer to ensure that they are not contaminated;

(b) treatment of the aircraft with disinfectant where the health officer considers necessary; and

(c) if any person on board, upon medical examination, is suspected to be suffering from severe acute respiratory syndrome or the health officer is not satisfied that the person has completed a period of 14 days since possible exposure to infection, he may be subjected to isolation either within the airport or elsewhere under conditions approved by any medical officer for a period not exceeding 14 days reckoned from the last day on which that person could have been infected.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(regulations 6(1), 8, 10(1), 13(1), 20(1), 26(2) and 43)

QUARANTINE SIGNALS

1. The following signals as may be appropriate shall be displayed by the master until the ship is free from control —

(a) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the ship is within the waters of Brunei Darussalam —

- (i) the Flag Signal Q; meaning - "my ship is healthy and I require free pratique";
- (ii) the 2 Flag Signal Q1st Substitute; meaning - "I require Health Clearance".

The day signal shall be shown at the masthead or where it can best be seen; and

(b) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, but only when the ship is within the waters of Brunei Darussalam, a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than 2 metres apart, and meaning - "I have no pratique".

The night signal shall be shown at the peak or other place where it can best be seen.

2. The following quarantine signals shall mark a place at the airport where a master shall stop his aircraft —

(a) from sunrise to sunset, the Flag Q being a yellow flag of 6 breadths of bunting; and

(b) from sunset to sunrise, 3 lights (2 red and one white) of such a character as to be visible on a clear night by any aircraft from a distance of 3 kilometres and placed at distances of 2 metres apart in the form of an equilateral triangle.

3. The following signals shall be displayed at a quarantine station whenever any person is detained therein —

(a) from sunrise to sunset, the Flag Q being a yellow flag; and

(b) from sunset to sunrise, a red light over a white light.

FOURTH SCHEDULE
(regulations 28(8), 48 and 51)

FEES

1. (1) Inspection of vessel and issue of Deratting Certificate —		
(a) vessel not exceeding 75 gross tonnes	...	\$170
(b) vessel exceeding 75 gross tonnes	...	\$230
(2) Inspection, at request of master, owner or agent, for exemption from deratting and issue of Deratting Exemption Certificate —		
(a) vessel not exceeding 75 gross tonnes	...	\$110
(b) vessel exceeding 75 gross tonnes	...	\$140
2. Certificate to exporter to the effect that Brunei Darussalam is free from any dangerous infectious disease	...	\$20
3. Permit to import, export or tranship a coffin containing human remains	...	\$50
4. Written permission of health officer to communicate with ship displaying signals set out in the Third Schedule, per month	...	\$10
5. Exemption from requirement to anchor at quarantine anchorage	...	\$10
6. Annual health inspection of bumboats which carry food and drinks for sale to vessels in the anchorages	...	\$15
7. (1) Duplicate of a certificate issued under paragraph 1(1) or (2)	...	\$10
(2) Extension not exceeding one month of Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate or a duplicate thereof	...	\$10
(3) Duplicate of a certificate issued under sub-paragraph (2)	...	\$10

Made this 7th. day of Zulhijjah, 1427 Hijriah corresponding to the 28th. day of December, 2006.

PEHIN ORANG KAYA INDERA PAHLAWAN DATO SERI SETIA
HAJI AWANG SUYOI BIN HAJI OSMAN
Minister of Health,
Brunei Darussalam.