

## Panama Canal Regulations

Pt. 61

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### PART 61—HEALTH, SANITATION, AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

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#### Subparts A–D [Reserved]

#### Subpart E—Maritime Communicable Disease Surveillance

AUTHORITY: Issued under authority vested in the President by 22 U.S.C. 3811; EO 12215, 45 FR 36043.

## § 61.121

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### DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### § 61.121 Purpose.

The purpose of the regulations in this subpart is to insure the health and safety of employees of the Panama Canal Commission, to prescribe procedures for coordination with the Government of Panama concerning communicable disease surveillance, and to comply with the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning such surveillance.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

#### § 61.122 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

*Aedes aegypti* Index means the ratio, expressed as a percentage, between the number of houses in a limited well-defined area on the premises of which actual breeding-places of *Aedes aegypti* are found, and the total number of houses examined in that area.

*Boarding official (admeasurer)* means an official or employee of the Panama Canal Commission specially trained and assigned to communicable disease surveillance duty by authority of the Chief, Occupational Health Division.

*Certificate of vaccination* means a certificate of vaccination or revaccination against cholera, or yellow fever conforming with the rules and models prescribed by the International Health Regulations.

*Chief, Occupational Health Division* means the officer of the Panama Canal Commission responsible for the application of these regulations.

*Communicable disease* means an illness due to an infectious agent or its toxic products which is transmitted directly or indirectly to a well person from an affected person, animal, or arthropod (including insecta and arachnida) or through the agency of an intermediate host, vector or the inanimate environment.

*Communicable disease surveillance* means the surveillance or quarantine of a person, vessel, or other conveyance, animal or thing, in such place

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and for such period of time as may be specified in the regulations in this subpart.

*Contamination* means the presence of undesirable substance or material which may contain pathogenic microorganisms.

*Day* means a period of 24 hours.

*Deratting certificate* means a certificate issued with respect to a vessel by the competent health authority of a port, in the form prescribed by the International Health Regulations, recording the inspection and deratting of the vessel.

*Deratting exemption certificate* means a certificate issued with respect to a vessel by the competent health authority of a port, in the form prescribed by the International Health Regulations, recording the inspection and exemption from deratting of the vessel which has a negligible number of rodents on board.

*Disinfection* means the act of rendering anything free from the causal agents of disease.

*Disinfestation* means the act of destroying the vectors of a communicable disease.

*Disinsecting* means the act of destroying insects or other arthropod vectors of communicable disease.

*Foreign port* means any seaport other than a port of the United States or of the Republic of Panama.

*Fumigation* means the process by which the destruction of vermin and rodents is accomplished by the employment of gaseous agents.

*Immunity* means the condition of being protected against a particular disease, either as a result of artificial immunization or through a previous attack of the disease in question.

*Incubation period* means the period between the implanting of disease organisms in a susceptible person and the appearance of clinical manifestations of the disease.

*Infected area* means an area (as defined in the International Health Regulations): (1) Where there is a non-imported case of cholera, or (2) where there is a nonimported case of plague, or there is plague infection among rodents; or (3) where there is a non-imported case of yellow fever, or there

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is activity of yellow fever virus in vertebrates other than man.

*Infected person* means any person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is considered by the Chief, Occupational Health Division to be infected with such a disease.

*Infected vessel* means a vessel determined to be infected with an internationally quarantinable disease, as recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO).

*International Health Regulations* means the regulations adopted by the 22nd World Health Assembly in 1969, as amended by subsequent Assemblies for the International Surveillance of Communicable Diseases, (3rd Edition, Annotated, 1983).

*Isolation* means (1) when applied to a person or group of persons, the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection; and (2) when applied to animals, the separation of an animal or group of animals from other animals or vectors of disease in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection.

*Port of Panama* means any seaport in the Republic of Panama.

*Port of the United States* means any seaport in the United States, in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and in territories or possessions of the United States.

*Pratique* means authorization granted by the Chief, Occupational Health Division in writing or via radio releasing or provisionally releasing a vessel from quarantine, without relieving the vessel from completing the necessary documentation.

*Quarantinable disease* means a specific communicable disease such as cholera, plague, or yellow fever for which WHO requires specific quarantine measures.

*Rodents* means gnawing mammals capable of transmitting or harboring quarantinable diseases.

*Suspect* means a person who is considered by the Chief, Occupational Health Division as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or other dangerous infectious disease and to be capable of spreading that disease.

*Suspected vessel*, means a vessel that is suspected to be infected with an

internationally quarantinable disease as recognized by WHO.

*Valid* means (1) with respect to a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued for a vessel, a certificate issued by the competent health authority for a port not more than 6 months before presentation of the certificate to the Chief, Occupational Health Division, or if the vessel is proceeding to a port designated or approved for the issuance of such certificates, not more than 7 months before such presentation; and (2) with respect to a Certificate of Vaccination, a certificate presented within the applicable period of immunity prescribed in §61.124.

*Vector* means an animal (including insects), plant, or thing which conveys or is capable of conveying pathogenic organisms from a person or animal to another person or animal.

*WHO* means the World Health Organization, an international organization which acts as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work and is charged with eradicating or controlling epidemic, endemic and other diseases.

*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.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

### §61.123 Periods of isolation and surveillance.

Except as otherwise provided with respect to infected persons, isolation or surveillance shall not exceed the following appropriate incubation period for internationally quarantinable diseases:

- (a) Plague: 6 days.
- (b) Cholera: 5 days.
- (c) Yellow fever: 6 days.

### §61.124 Periods of immunity.

The following shall be the recognized period of immunity after successful immunization:

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(a) Cholera: 6 months, beginning 6 days after the first injection of the vaccine or on the date of a revaccination during such six-month period.

(b) Yellow fever: 10 years beginning 10 days after date of original vaccination or from date of a revaccination within such period of 10 years.

**§ 61.125 Sanitary measures previously applied.**

(a) Required sanitary measures (other than a medical examination) taken by a vessel with respect to a quarantinable disease need not be repeated upon the vessel's arrival in Panama Canal waters, unless—

(1) After the departure of a vessel from the port where the measures were applied there is or has been on board an infected person or suspect or there has occurred any other incident of epidemiological significance either in the port or on board the vessel which, in the judgment of the Chief, Occupational Health Division, requires further application of any such measure; or

(2) The Chief, Occupational Health Division has ascertained, on the basis of definite evidence, that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

(b) Measures taken with regard to unsanitary conditions on vessels entering a port of Panama by means of Panama Canal waters will be coordinated with the Port Quarantine Office of the Government of Panama.

**§ 61.126 Certificate of measures applied.**

The Chief, Occupational Health Division shall, upon request, issue free of charge to a carrier a certificate specifying the sanitary measures applied to a vessel, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed, and the reasons why the measures were applied.

MEASURES IN TRANSIT

**§ 61.151 Vessels; general provisions.**

The measures described in §§ 61.152 through 61.156 must be taken in transit with respect to vessels destined to enter Panama Canal waters.

**§ 61.152 Vessels; sanitary inspection and corrective measures.**

The master or his/her designated officer shall make a daily sanitary inspection of all compartments or the vessel normally accessible to passenger or crew. Immediate corrective measures shall be taken if evidence of vermin, rodents or unsanitary conditions is found.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

**§ 61.153 Vessels; entries in the official record.**

A record of the conditions found in a sanitary inspection under § 61.152 and the corrective measures taken shall be entered in an official record.

**§ 61.154 Vessels; radio report of disease aboard.**

(a) The master of a vessel destined to enter Panama Canal waters shall report promptly by radio to the Chief, Occupational Health Division of the Panama Canal Commission prior to entering the Panama Canal, and wherever practicable not less than four hours before the expected arrival of the ship, the occurrence or suspected occurrence of any serious human or animal disease manifested by fever, diarrhea, skin rashes and other suspicious symptoms such as may indicate any of the following: Anthrax, cholera or suspected cholera, dengue, diphtheria, encephalitis, gonorrhoea, hemolytic streptococcal infections, infectious hepatitis, leprosy, malaria, measles, meningococcal meningitis, plague, poliomyelitis, shigella dysentery, syphilis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus, suspected viral hemorrhagic fever, yellow fever, or any other diseases which may be added to the list of internationally communicable diseases as recognized by WHO in its International Health Regulations or by the Ministry of Health of the Government of Panama. A disease may also be deleted from this list with the concurrence of the Ministry of Health of the Government of Panama, if it has been removed from the WHO regulations.

(b) The Chief, Occupational Health Division will notify the Port Quarantine Office of the Government of

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Panama as soon as information is received that one of the preceding diseases is present or suspected of being present on a ship entering the Panama Canal.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

### § 61.155 Vessels; yellow fever.

(a) The following vessels shall be disinfected prior to their arrival in Panama Canal waters, and the master of the vessel shall certify to this effect on the maritime quarantine declaration presented to the Chief, Occupational Health Division upon arrival:

(1) An infected or suspected vessel as defined in § 61.226; or

(2) A vessel from an infected area; or,

(3) A vessel that has within 15 days left a port where the *Aedes aegypti* Index is reported as 1.0 or higher.

(b) The insecticide used and method or disinfecting shall be those prescribed by the Chief, Occupational Health Division.

(c) If the disinfecting required under paragraph (a) of this section is not carried out or if the Chief, Occupational Health Division finds live mosquitoes on board or otherwise determines that the vessel's own disinfecting was inadequate, the vessel shall be detained in quarantine at a mooring not less than 400 meters from shore until disinfected by communicable disease surveillance personnel, and persons other than such personnel shall not be allowed on board until disinfecting is completed.

(d) The Quarantine Office of the Government of Panama, upon request, will be provided complete information from the ship's required entry documents for specified vessel(s) which have either transited the Panama Canal or docked at a port of Panama.

(e) The disinfecting required under paragraph (a) of this section shall not be required when the index of *Aedes aegypti* in Panama exceeds the 1.0 index level established by the World Health Organization (WHO).

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 12751, Mar. 18, 1997; 62 FR 33478, June 23, 1997]

### § 61.156 Vessels; disinfecting.

Vessels required to be disinfected under § 61.155 shall be disinfected as follows:

(a) The insecticide used shall be an aerosol of a type approved by the Chief, Occupational Health Division;

(b) The insecticide shall be dispensed in the amount to be determined by the Chief, Occupational Health Division and released or sprayed throughout all accessible compartments;

(c) The ventilating system shall be stopped and all openings to the exterior kept closed while the insecticide is being released or sprayed for a period of at least 15 minutes thereafter.

VESSELS SUBJECT TO COMMUNICABLE  
DISEASE SURVEILLANCE INSPECTION

### § 61.171 General provisions.

(a) A vessel arriving in Panama Canal waters shall undergo communicable disease surveillance inspection prior to entry unless:

(1) In the current voyage the vessel has not touched at any port other than a port determined by WHO, the quarantine officer of the Government of Panama or the Centers for Disease Control of the United States Public Health Service to be in an area that is exempt from communicable disease surveillance; or

(2) In the current voyage the vessel has received pratique at a port of Panama or a port of the United States, and since receiving such pratique has met the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(3) Pratique has been granted by a Chief, Occupational Health Division prior to the arrival of the vessel at the Panama Canal.

(b) A vessel otherwise exempt from inspection under the provision of paragraph (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section shall undergo communicable disease inspection prior to entering the Panama Canal if the vessel—

(1) Has on board, or during the current voyage has had on board, a person infected or suspected of being infected with any serious human or animal disease manifested by fever, diarrhea, skin rashes or other suspicious symptoms;

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(2) Arrives directly from a port where at the time of departure there was present or suspected of being present cholera, plaque, or yellow fever.

(3) Being exempt from inspection under the provisions of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or arrival at the Panama Canal has on board a person who has been in a port or area which is not exempt from communicable disease surveillance within 14 days prior to such arrival; or,

(4) Being exempt from inspection under the provisions of paragraph (a) (1) or (3) of this section, on arrival at the Panama Canal has on board an animal or article that does not comply with the admission requirements contained in this part or prescribed by the Government of Panama.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section, a vessel having received pratique at a port of Panama or a port of the United States—

(1) Shall comply with any conditions and carry out any additional measures specified in the pratique; and

(2) May be required to undergo communicable disease surveillance inspection if the Chief, Occupational Health Division has reason to believe that the entry or departure of the vessel would be likely to cause the introduction of communicable disease.

**§ 61.172 Exempt vessels subject to sanitary regulations.**

A vessel which has been exempted from communicable disease surveillance inspection under § 61.171 shall nevertheless be subject to the provisions of §§ 61.241 through 61.244.

**§ 61.173 Report of disease or rodent mortality on vessel during stay in port.**

The master of a vessel which has entered the Panama Canal to dock in a port of Panama shall promptly report to the Chief, Occupational Health Division before re-entering the Panama Canal the occurrence of the following on the vessel during its stay in port:

(a) A known or suspected case of communicable disease included in the list or description in § 61.154.

(b) Unusual mortality or evidence of disease among rodents.

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**§ 61.191 Applicability.**

The measures prescribed in §§ 61.192 through 61.201 shall be taken with respect to vessels which are subject to communicable disease surveillance inspection pursuant to §§ 61.171 and with respect to persons and things arriving on such vessels.

**§ 61.192 Vessels; awaiting inspection.**

(a) A vessel which must undergo communicable disease surveillance inspection prior to entry shall fly a yellow flag and, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, shall anchor in the prescribed anchorage and await inspection.

(b) If the vessel is to dock in a port of Panama, the Chief, Occupational Health Division, after reaching agreement with the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama, may authorize the vessel to proceed to a point within the port to await further inspection.

(c) There will be no movement of any person or thing onto or from the vessel without the permission of the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama pending communicable disease surveillance inspection by appropriate personnel.

**§ 61.193 Maritime communicable disease surveillance declaration.**

(a) Upon arrival of a vessel, her master shall complete and sign a maritime communicable disease surveillance declaration on the Panama Canal Commission Communicable Disease Surveillance Declaration form. This form is also referred to as the Ship Information and Quarantine Declaration (SIQD). The SIQD shall also be signed by the ship's surgeon if one is carried. The signed form shall be delivered to the Commission's boarding officer (admeasurer) when he boards the vessel. The original shall be retained in the Office of Admeasurement. Copies will be sent to the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama and the Panamanian Ministry of Health. A copy shall be given to the master of the vessel as well.

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(b) The master of a vessel and the ship's surgeon, if one is carried, shall furnish all information as to health conditions on board during the voyage which may be required by the Chief, Occupational Health Division, and shall comply with the regulations in this subpart and with any directions or requirements of the Chief, Occupational Health Division, pursuant to the regulations in this subpart.

(c) See Ship Information and Quarantine Declaration, §101.10.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3207-0001)

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

### **§61.194 Persons; restrictions on boarding and leaving vessels, or having contact with persons aboard.**

Except with the permission of the Chief, Occupational Health Division or the port quarantine officer, no person other than the pilot may board a vessel subject to communicable disease surveillance inspection until after it has been inspected by the Chief, Occupational Health Division or port quarantine officer and granted pratique. A person boarding the vessel shall be subject to the same restrictions as those imposed on the persons on the vessel. A person may not leave or be permitted to leave a vessel subject to communicable disease surveillance inspection until after it has been inspected by the Chief, Occupational Health Division or port quarantine officer and granted pratique, except with the permission of the Chief, Occupational Health Division or port quarantine officer.

### **§61.195 Communicable disease surveillance inspection and controls.**

(a) Communicable disease surveillance inspection of vessels may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Inspection of the vessel, its cargo, manifests, and other papers to ascertain the sanitary history and condition of the vessel; and

(2) Examination of the persons aboard the vessel, their personal effects and records to determine the presence, or risk or introduction, of quarantinable and other communicable diseases.

(b) The Chief, Occupational Health Division may require a vessel to remain under communicable disease surveillance controls until the completion of the measures authorized in this subpart which in his/her judgment are necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or other communicable disease.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

### **§61.196 Persons; examination.**

If a vessel that is subject to communicable disease surveillance inspection carries a ship surgeon, the examination of persons on board may be limited to those designated by the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama.

### **§61.197 Vessels; persons and things; communicable diseases other than quarantinable diseases.**

Whenever the Chief, Occupational Health Division has reason to believe that an arriving vessel has a person aboard who is suffering or has been exposed to any of the communicable diseases listed in §61.154 of this chapter or has an article or thing aboard that is contaminated with any of the same communicable diseases, he will report these findings to the Quarantine Office of the Government of Panama and take whatever measures are indicated to prevent the spread of the communicable disease to the Republic of Panama and to the Panama Canal Commission personnel boarding the vessel.

### **§61.198 Persons; isolation.**

Persons held under isolation or surveillance pursuant to these provisions shall not have contact with other persons except by permission of the Chief, Occupational Health Division.

### **§61.199 Furnishing of fresh crew.**

After a vessel has been cleared by the Chief, Occupational Health Division, it may be furnished with a fresh crew. Crew members boarding the vessel must clear the Quarantine, Immigration and Customs offices of the Government of Panama.

**§ 61.200 Disinfection of cargo.**

When the freight manifest of a vessel lists articles which may require disinfection under the provisions of this subpart, the Chief, Occupational Health Division shall:

(a) Request veterinary assistance to inspect and disinfect them on board if the vessel is for transit only.

(b) Notify the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama if the vessel will enter a port of Panama so that the articles can be disinfected or kept separate from other freight in the port pending appropriate disposition.

**§ 61.201 Exemption for mails.**

Except to the extent that mail contains any of the foods or beverages specified in § 61.222(d) which the boarding officer (admeasurer) has reason to believe comes from a cholera-infected area, or any dog or cat subject to communicable disease surveillance restrictions under §§ 61.281, this subpart shall not render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any mail conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of the United States or of any other Government.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS UPON  
ARRIVAL AT THE PANAMA CANAL

**§ 61.221 Applicability.**

In addition to the requirements of §§ 61.192 through 61.201, the particular requirements prescribed in §§ 61.222 through 61.229 for persons, vessels, animals, and cargo shall be observed with respect to vessels which are subject to communicable disease surveillance inspection under §§ 61.171. The particular requirements of § 61.226 shall be observed irrespective of whether the vessels are subject to communicable disease surveillance inspection.

**§ 61.222 Cholera; vessels and things.**

(a) For the purpose of applying sanitary and quarantine measures against the spread of cholera:

(1) An infected vessel means a vessel which has on board on arrival a case of cholera-like diarrhea or on which a

case of cholera has occurred within 5 days prior to arrival.

(2) A suspected vessel means a vessel which has had on board during the voyage a severe case of cholera-like diarrhea more than 5 days prior to arrive.

(b) An infected or suspected vessel shall be detained in quarantine as may be necessary for the effective accomplishment of the applicable sanitary measures prescribed in this subpart.

(c) Personal effects and baggage of an infected person or suspect and part of the infected or suspected vessel considered to be contaminated shall be disinfected. Bedding or linen, human ejecta, bilge water, waste matter or water, and matter considered to be contaminated may not be unloaded or discharged until it has been disinfected by the quarantine officer of the Government of Panama.

(d) On arrival of an infected or suspected vessel, or a vessel arriving from an infected area, the boarding officer (admeasurer) may prohibit entrance into Panama Canal waters of such vessel until arrangements have been made with the quarantine officer of the Government of Panama at the ports of Panama for evaluation of all fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers. The quarantine officer of the port of Panama will also evaluate any such food or beverages that form part of the ship's stores.

(e) If the boarding officer (admeasurer) considers the water supply of a cholera infected or suspected vessel to be contaminated, he shall require the disinfection and removal of any water carried on board and if necessary the disinfection of the water system and of the water containers. The ship will be instructed not to dispose of any potentially contaminated water of feces into Canal waters.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

**§ 61.223 Cholera; vessels; persons.**

(a) Persons ill from cholera shall be isolated and immediate arrangements shall be made with the Quarantine Office of the Government of Panama for treatment of the person.

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(b) On arrival of an infected vessel the Chief, Occupational Health Division shall contact the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama to arrange placement under isolation of all persons disembarking.

(c) On arrival of a suspected vessel the boarding officer (admeasurer) shall contact the port quarantine officer of the Government of Panama to arrange placement under surveillance or isolation of any person disembarking.

(d) The quarantine officers of the Government of Panama shall be contacted regarding isolation or surveillance of any person wishing to disembark from a vessel which within five days prior to arrival has departed from a cholera-infected area or arrives on a vessel which has departed from such an area.

(e) A person who has departed from an infected area within 5 days prior to arrival and who has symptoms indicative of cholera may be required to submit to a stool examination.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

### § 61.224 Plague; vessels.

(a) For the purpose of applying sanitary and quarantine measures against the spread of plague:

(1) An infected vessel means a vessel which has on board on arrival a case of human plague, or a plague infected rodent. A vessel shall also be regarded as infected if a case of plague develops on board in a person more than 6 days after his embarkation.

(2) A suspected vessel means (i) a vessel which, not having a case of human plague on board on arrival, has had on board such a case developed by the person within 6 days of his embarkation, or (ii) a vessel on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality of rodents on board, the cause of which is not known on arrival.

(b) An infected or suspected vessel shall be detained in quarantine as may be necessary for the effective accomplishment of the applicable sanitary measures prescribed in this subpart.

(c) On arrival of a vessel which has rodent plague on board the boarding officer (admeasurer) shall contact the port quarantine officer of the Govern-

ment of Panama to arrange deratting of the vessel. A vessel which has entered a Panamanian port in or adjacent to Panama Canal waters will not be allowed to re-enter Panama Canal waters until the following provisions have been met during such deratting:

(1) The deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied.

(2) One or more preliminary derattings of a vessel with the cargo in situ, or during its unloading, may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

### § 61.225 Plague; vessels; persons; things.

(a) Persons ill from plague shall be isolated until arrangements are made with the quarantine office of the Government of Panama for quarantine and treatment of the person.

(b) On arrival of an infected or suspected vessel the boarding officer (admeasurer) may:

(1) Require any suspect on board to be disinfected and may place him under surveillance, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel;

(2) Require the disinsecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect and of any other article such as used bedding or linen; and any part of the vessel which the boarding officer (admeasurer) considers to be contaminated.

(c) On the arrival of a healthy vessel which has come from a plague-infected area the boarding officer (admeasurer) may—

(1) Arrange placement under surveillance by the quarantine officer of the Government of Panama of any suspect who disembarks.

(2) Require the deratting of the vessel at the anchorage in exceptional circumstances. In such case, the master shall be informed in writing of the reasons for the action.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

**§ 61.226 Yellow fever; vessels; classification.**

For the purpose of applying sanitary and quarantine measures against the spread of yellow fever:

(a) An infected vessel means a vessel which has on board on arrival or which during its voyage had on board a case of yellow fever.

(b) A suspected vessel means a vessel which has left a yellow fever-infected area within 6 days prior to arrival or which arriving within 30 days after leaving such area has *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes on board.

**§ 61.227 Yellow fever; vessels; persons.**

(a) On arrival of an infected vessel the boarding officer (admeasurer) shall contact the quarantine officer of the Government of Panama to coordinate removal and isolation of all persons ill with yellow fever until they are no longer infectious.

(b) The boarding officer (admeasurer) will inform the quarantine office of the Government of Panama of the arrival of any person from an infected area or planning to disembark from an infected or suspected vessel who does not produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

SANITARY INSPECTION: RODENT AND  
VERMIN CONTROL

**§ 61.241 General provisions.**

(a) Vessels entering Panama Canal waters are subject to sanitary inspection in accordance with § 61.241 through 61.244 to ascertain whether there exists rodent, vermin, or insect infestation, contaminated food or water, or other unsanitary conditions requiring measures for the prevention of the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable disease.

(b) The Chief, Occupational Health Division of the Panama Canal Commission may require such measures with respect to such vessels as are deemed necessary to:

(1) Carry out the Commission's responsibilities as set forth in the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 in regards to preserving the health of the employees

of the Commission and the sanitation of Panama Canal areas and waters;

(2) Comply with the recommendations of the World Health Organization;

(3) Effect those measures deemed necessary by the Government of Panama;

(4) Prevent the entrance into Panama or the international spread of other communicable diseases designated as a serious threat.

**§ 61.242 Disinsecting and disinfection; vessels and persons.**

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart—

(a) Vessels may be disinfected on arrival if the Chief, Occupational Health Division considers disinfestation necessary to prevent the spread of infection or for the destruction of insects and vermin capable of transmitting communicable disease.

(b) The person, effects and baggage of any vermin-infested person arriving aboard a vessel shall be disinfested and, if necessary, in the judgment of the boarding officer (admeasurer), disinfested.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

**§ 61.243 Deratting Certificates; Deratting Exemption Certificates.**

(a) If a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate is not produced with respect to any arriving vessel—

(1) If the vessel will only transit the Panama Canal and the boarding officer (admeasurer) is satisfied that the vessel is free of rodents or is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible, the boarding officer (admeasurer) may clear it for transit. If it is determined that a deratting certificate shall not be issued with respect to the vessel, the boarding officer (admeasurer) shall notify the Commission's Marine Traffic Control Center and the Port Quarantine Office of the Government of Panama.

(2) If the vessel will stop in the ports of Balboa or Cristobal, the boarding officer (admeasurer) will report his findings and recommendations to the Port Quarantine Office of the Government of Panama.

(b) [Reserved]

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

**§61.244 Vessels in traffic between the United States and Panama.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, vessels engaged in trade between ports of the United States or Panama on entering Panama Canal waters shall be subject to sanitary inspection and measures as described in §§61.241 through 61.243, when arriving from a port infected or suspected of being infected with a quarantinable disease or when illness on board indicates unsatisfactory sanitary conditions.

PRATIQUE: VESSELS

**§61.261 General requirements.**

Vessels subject to communicable disease surveillance inspections under the provisions of §61.171 may not enter Panama Canal waters unless a certificate of free pratique or provisional pratique has been granted to the master. When it is not feasible to comply with the requirements for free or provisional pratique, the vessel is at liberty to return to sea:

**§61.262 Free pratique.**

The granting of free pratique signifies that the vessel and its master may enter Panama Canal waters.

**§61.263 Provisional pratique.**

(a) Provisional pratique signifies the vessel may proceed, but additional measures regarding the sanitary condition of the vessel, as specified, must be taken in connection with the entering or proceeding through the Canal. Free pratique shall be issued after the additional measurers have been completed.

(b) The boarding officer (admeasurer) may notify the next port of such additional measures as may be indicated for a particular vessel to proceed there. The boarding officer (admeasurer) may contract the quarantine stations at the next port of call regarding additional measures indicated.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

**§61.264 Radio pratique.**

The boarding officer (admeasurer) may grant pratique to a vessels upon the basis of information regarding the vessel, its cargo and persons aboard, received prior to arrival of the vessel, when in his judgment, and in accordance with general standards set by the Chief, Occupational Health Division of the Commission and the Ministry of Health of the Government of Panama, the entry of the vessel will not result in the introduction, transmission or spread of communicable diseases.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS

**§61.281 Quarantine of dogs and cats.**

The owner or person in charge of any dog or cat entering the Panama Canal area from outside the Republic of Panama shall make arrangements with the appropriate veterinary authorities for entry of the animal.

**Subpart F—Pest Exterminators**

**§61.311 License required to engage in business of pest extermination.**

(a) A firm, establishment, company, corporation, or individual doing business in his own name may not engage in the business of extermination of pests such as rats, roaches, ticks, termites, ants, or other harmful insects or rodents, unless licensed to do so by the Health Director of the Canal Zone Government.

(b) The Health Director may not license an applicant as a pest exterminator unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Health Director:

(1) That a sufficient number of its personnel are licensed under §61.312 to ensure its capacity to conduct its business in conformity with the regulations in this subpart; and

(2) That it is otherwise properly qualified and competent to conduct such business.

CROSS REFERENCE: See also 2 C.Z.C. 872, 76A Stat. 33, for certain statutory requisites applicable to corporations doing business in the Canal Zone.

**§ 61.312 Licensed foreman required to be in charge.**

(a) Each crew or gang of pest exterminators performing pest eradication shall be under the direct and immediate supervision of a foreman or gang leader licensed as a pest exterminator under this section.

(b) In order to be licensed as a pest exterminator the applicant must establish to the satisfaction of the Chief, Division of Sanitation of the Health Bureau of the Canal Zone Government, or such person as the Health Director designates to issue such licenses, that he is familiar with the accepted methods of dispensing insecticides and rodenticides, with their toxicity and other significant qualities, and with safety precautions to be observed in their use.

**§ 61.313 Possession and display of licenses.**

The foreman or leader of each crew or gang of pest exterminators performing pest eradication shall have in his possession a legible copy of the license issued to him under § 61.312 and a legible copy of the license issued to his employer under § 61.311 and shall display such licenses on demand of personnel of the Health Bureau or of the Canal Zone Police.

**§ 61.314 Renewal of licenses; suspension and revocation.**

(a) Licenses issued under §§ 61.311 and 61.312 shall be renewed annually. The licensing authority may require the same kind of showing of qualification of an applicant for renewal of a license as is required of an applicant for an original license. Licenses may be suspended at any time by the issuing authority, without prior notice to the licensee, for failure to comply with these regulations or with the terms of the license or for other good and sufficient cause.

(b) A suspended licensee shall be entitled to a hearing if he requests it within 10 days after receiving notice of the suspension. The hearing, if requested, shall be held by the licensing authority or his designee within 10 days of the request therefor or within such later period as may be acceptable to the suspended licensee and the li-

censing authority. Upon completion of the hearing, or if no hearing is requested, the licensing authority shall:

- (1) Removal of the suspension;
- (2) Extend the suspension for a fixed period; or
- (3) Revoke the license.

(c) A former licensee whose license has been revoked is not eligible to apply for a new license until expiration of a period of 1 year following the revocation.

**§ 61.315 Approval of types, concentrations, and manner of use of insecticides and rodenticides required.**

Licenses under §§ 61.311 and 61.312 may use only such insecticides or rodenticides and only such concentrations thereof and may employ only such techniques as the Chief of the Sanitation Division approves, in writing, for each licensee under § 61.311.

**§ 61.316 Sale of insecticides and rodenticides.**

The sale of insecticides and rodenticides is prohibited. This section does not prohibit pest exterminators who are issued licenses under §§ 61.311 and 61.312 from dispensing approved insecticides and rodenticides in the performance of pest eradication and including the cost thereof in the charges for the service.

**§ 61.317 Inapplicability to Government agencies and their officers and employees.**

The provisions of this subpart do not apply to agencies or instrumentalities of the United States or to their officers or employees who use, handle, dispense, or sell insecticides or rodenticides in the performance of their official duties.

**§ 61.318 Inapplicability to military reservations.**

The provisions of this subpart do not apply within military, naval, or air force reservations.

**Subparts G-H—[Reserved]**

**Subpart I—Authority of Governor**

**§ 61.381 Authority of Governor.**

The Governor:

## Panama Canal Regulations

§ 67.14

(a) May issue health and sanitation regulations respecting (1) barbers, beauticians and manicurists; (2) examination of food handlers and the inspection of food-handling establishments; (3) foods and beverages; and (4) pest extermination; and

(b) Shall administer the provisions of this part.

### PART 67—CANAL ZONE POSTAL MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

#### Subpart A—General Provisions

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 1331, Pub. L. 96-70, 93 Stat. 481; EO 12173, 44 FR 69271.

Source 44 FR 75324, Dec. 19, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

#### Subpart A—General Provisions

##### § 67.1 Authority.

The provisions of Chapter 73 of the Panama Canal Code relating to postal savings deposits, postal savings certificates, postal money orders and the accounting for funds shall continue to apply for the purpose of meeting the obligations of the United States concerning outstanding postal savings and money orders and disposition of funds.

##### § 67.2 Scope.

The regulations in this part govern the procedures to be followed in redeeming outstanding Canal Zone postal savings deposits, postal savings certificates and postal money orders.

#### Subpart B—Canal Zone Money Order System

##### § 67.11 Scope of the subpart.

This subpart covers procedures to be followed in the conduct of payment of outstanding Canal Zone money orders, and accounting for such transactions.

##### § 67.12 Applicability of Federal postal laws and regulations.

The provisions of the postal laws of the United States, and of 39 CFR, relating to the payment of outstanding Canal Zone money orders, are applicable to the Panama Canal Commission, insofar as they are not in conflict with the provisions of this subpart.

##### § 67.13 U.S. Postal Service restrictions.

Any restrictions imposed by the United States Postal Service on payment of United States postal money orders shall apply to outstanding Canal Zone money orders.

##### § 67.14 Payment.

(a) *Place of payment.* Money orders may be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, Panama Canal Commission, which is authorized to pay outstanding Canal Zone money orders.

(b) *Canal Zone money orders.* A money order may be paid at full face value when presented by the payee, endorsee,