

**THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT**  
**(CHAPTER 137)**

**Act**  
**21 of 1976**  
**Amended by**  
**16 of 1980**  
**S 24/78**  
**S 61/81**  
**S 98/85**  
**S 195/85**  
**S 196/85**

**REVISED EDITION 1985**

# Infectious Diseases Act

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An Act relating to quarantine and the prevention of infectious diseases.

[1st August 1977]

## PART I

## PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Infectious Diseases Act. Short title.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires — Interpretation.
  - “baggage” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a crew member of a vessel;
  - “building” means any house, hut, shed or roofed enclosure, whether intended for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise, and any wall, gate, post, pillar, paling, frame, hoarding, slip, dock, wharf, pier, jetty, landing-stage or bridge;
  - “carrier”, in relation to any infectious disease, means any person who is harbouring or is likely to or is suspected to harbour the agents of that disease;
  - “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Public Health appointed under section 3 of the Environmental Public Health Act and includes a Deputy Commissioner of Public Health and an Assistant Commissioner of Public Health appointed under that section; Cap. 95.

- “contact”, in relation to any infectious disease, means any person who has been exposed to the risk of infection from that disease;
- “crew” includes any person who is on board a vessel not for the sole purpose of travelling from one place to another but who is employed in the vessel’s service or in connection with its cargo;
- “dangerous infectious disease” means any of the diseases set out in the Second Schedule;
- “Director” means the Director of Medical Services and includes a Deputy Director of Medical Services and an Assistant Director of Medical Services;
- “food establishment” means any place or any premises or part thereof used for the sale or for the preparation or manufacture for sale, or for the storage or packing for sale, of food, whether cooked or not, intended for human consumption;
- “Health Officer” means any medical practitioner in the service of the Government who for the time being is carrying out the duties of a Health Officer arising out of or is connected with this Act or the regulations made thereunder;
- “infected” means infected with the germs of an infectious disease;
- “infectious disease” means any of the diseases set out in the First Schedule;
- “isolation”, in relation to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from any other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection, and “isolated” has a corresponding meaning;
- “master”, in relation to a vessel, means the person for the time being in charge or command of the vessel;
- “medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner registered or exempted from registration under the Medical Registration Act;
- “Minister” means —
- (a) in relation to Parts III and V, the Minister charged with the responsibility for health; and

(b) in relation to Part IV, the Minister charged with the responsibility for the environment;

“nurse” means a nurse registered or enrolled under the Nurses and Midwives Act;

Cap. 209.

“occupier”, in relation to any premises or vessel, means the person in occupation of the premises or vessel or having the charge or control thereof either on his own account or as an agent of another person;

“owner”, in relation to any premises or vessel, means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the premises or vessel whether on his own account or as agent, trustee or receiver or who would receive the same if the premises or the vessel were let or chartered;

“port” means any place in Singapore and any navigable river or channel leading into such place declared to be a port under the Port of Singapore Authority Act and includes an airport;

Cap. 236.

“Port Health Officer” means any Health Officer in charge of a port and includes his deputies and assistants;

“pratique”, in relation to a vessel, means the written permission granted by a Port Health Officer to the vessel to disembark and commence operation;

“premises” means messuages, buildings, lands, easements and hereditaments of any tenure whether open or enclosed, whether public or private and whether maintained or not under statutory authority, and includes any place or structure or any part thereof used or intended to be used for human habitation or for employment or any other purpose whatsoever;

“public health auxiliary” means a public health inspector, an assistant public health inspector or a public health overseer in the service of the Government;

“quarantine” means the compulsory detention in isolation for the purpose and under the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder of any ships, persons, goods, things, animals or plants;

“quarantine anchorage” means any area of the port which has been appointed for the time being for the quarantine of vessels and declared to be a quarantine anchorage by the Port of Singapore Authority;

“quarantine station” means any island, building or place where quarantine is carried out;

“surveillance” means the subjection of a person or persons to periodical medical examinations or observations with a view to ascertaining his or their state of health;

“vessel” means any ship, boat, aircraft or a vessel of any description used in navigation by sea or air.

## PART II

### ADMINISTRATION

Administra-  
tion of this  
Act.

3.—(1) The Director shall, subject to any general or special directions of the Minister, be responsible for the administration of Parts III and V.

(2) The Commissioner shall, subject to any general or special directions of the Minister, be responsible for the administration of Part IV.

(3) The appropriate Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, direct that the powers conferred on the Director under Part III be exercised by the Commissioner in relation to such matters as may be specified in the notification; and for the purposes of exercising the powers under Part III in relation to such matters any reference to the Director in that Part shall be construed as a reference to the Commissioner.

Delegation.

4.—(1) The Commissioner or the Director may, subject to such conditions or restrictions as he thinks fit, delegate to any Health Officer all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Act.

(2) The Deputy Commissioners of Public Health and the Assistant Commissioners of Public Health shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Commissioner under this Act subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner.

Advisory  
committees.

5. The Minister may establish one or more advisory committees consisting of such members as he may appoint

for the purpose of giving advice to the Commissioner or the Director, as the case may be, with regard to such matters arising out of the administration of this Act as are referred to them by the Minister.

### PART III

#### CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITHIN SINGAPORE

6.—(1) Every medical practitioner who has reason to believe or suspect that any person attended or treated by him is suffering from an infectious disease or is a carrier of that disease shall forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Director. Notification of infectious diseases.

(2) Every person in charge of a laboratory used for the diagnosis of disease who becomes aware of the existence of an infectious disease in the course of his work shall forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Director.

(3) Any person who is aware or who suspects that any other person is suffering or has died from or is a carrier of an infectious disease shall forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Director.

(4) Any person who is required to notify the Director under this section shall give any other particulars required by the Director so far as they can be reasonably ascertained by him or are within his knowledge.

(5) Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of this section or furnishes as true information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) When any person who is charged with failing to comply with the requirements of subsection (1), (2) or (3) in relation to the notification of an infectious disease, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had no such knowledge and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

7.—(1) The Director may from time to time undertake epidemiological surveys of people, animals or vectors in order to determine the existence, prevalence or incidence of any infectious disease. Epidemiological surveys and investigations.

(2) In investigating an infectious disease the Director may require —

- (a) any person to furnish him as soon as practicable with such information as he may require for the purpose of the investigation; and
- (b) any person to submit to such medical examination as he thinks fit.

(3) Any person who fails without reasonable excuse to furnish any information or to submit to any medical examination required under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Medical examination and treatment.

**8.—**(1) The Director may require any person who is a contact of or who is likely to spread an infectious disease to be medically examined at such intervals and place as he considers necessary.

(2) The Director may require any person who is suffering from an infectious disease or is a carrier of that disease to undergo appropriate treatment in a hospital or any place specified by the Director.

(3) The Director may order the removal of any person who fails to comply with the requirements of the Director under this section to a hospital or place where such person may be detained until he is free from infection.

Post-mortem examination.

**9.** The Director may order a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person suspected to have died from an infectious disease for the purpose of determining the cause and circumstances of the death.

Measures and procedures for investigation into diseases and treatment of infected persons.

**10.—**(1) The Director may by order prescribe any general or specific measures or procedures for investigating into any infectious disease and for the treatment of any infected person, and all medical practitioners shall comply with such order.

(2) A medical practitioner who fails to comply with the provisions of any order made under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Treatment of premises or vessel.

**11.—**(1) The Director may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any premises or vessel to cleanse or disinfect it or destroy any insects, rats or other vermin found

therein in the manner and within the time specified in the notice.

(2) Any owner or occupier who fails to comply with the requirements of the notice served under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Without prejudice to any proceedings under subsection (2), where a notice issued by the Director under subsection (1) has not been complied with, a public health auxiliary or a person authorised in that behalf by the Director may enter the premises or vessel to which the notice relates and take or cause to be taken such measures as have been specified in the notice; and the cost and expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person in default and may be recovered as a debt due to the Government.

**12.** The Director may order the destruction of any animal and the disposal of any food or water wherever found if he considers such animal, food or water to be a source for the transmission of an infectious disease.

Destruction and disposal of infected animals, food and water.

**13.—(1)** The Director may impose such conditions as he thinks fit for the collection, removal and disposal of the body of any deceased person who has died from an infectious disease.

Disposal of corpses.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the Director under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

**14.—(1)** The Director may order the removal of any person who is a case or carrier or contact, or is suspected to be a case or carrier or contact of an infectious disease, for detention and isolation in a hospital or in any other suitable place for such period as the Director considers necessary.

Isolation.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Director, any person suffering from an infectious disease can be properly attended to in his own dwelling place, the Director may permit that person to remain and be treated there for such period of time and subject to such conditions as he may determine.

**15.—(1)** The Director may, in his discretion, order any person who is or is suspected to be a case or carrier or

Surveillance.

contact of an infectious disease to undergo surveillance for such period as the Director thinks fit.

(2) Any person subjected to surveillance by the Director who fails to comply with any condition or requirement relating to his surveillance imposed by the Director shall be guilty of an offence.

Powers of arrest.

**16.—**(1) Any person who, being under isolation or subjected to surveillance under the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, escapes or fails to present himself for examination or treatment as required by the Director may be arrested without warrant by any officer authorised by the Director and detained in any hospital or place for such period as may be determined by the Director.

(2) Any person who, being under isolation on the order of the Director under any of the provisions of this Act escapes or attempts to escape from the hospital or place in which he is detained shall be guilty of an offence.

Abatement of overcrowding.

**17.—**(1) If, in the opinion of the Director, a building is so overcrowded as to expose the occupants thereof to the risk of infection by an infectious disease, he may, by notice in writing, direct the owner or occupier of the building to abate the overcrowding or to close the building or part thereof within the time specified in the notice.

(2) When a building or any part thereof has been directed to be closed under subsection (1), any person who enters the building or the part thereof without the permission of the Director shall be guilty of an offence.

Closure of food establishment.

**18.—**(1) If the Director suspects that any food establishment is the source of or is responsible for the transmission of an infectious disease, he may, by notice in writing, order the closure of the food establishment and prohibit the sale or distribution of the food or water found therein for such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any order of the Director under subsection (1) may appeal within 7 days from the date of the order to the Minister whose decision shall be final.

Prohibition of meetings and entertainments.

**19.—**(1) Where it appears to the Director that the holding of any meeting, gathering or any public entertainment is likely to increase the spread of any infectious

disease, the Director may prohibit the meeting, gathering or entertainment in any place.

(2) Any person who holds, is present at or has taken part in any meeting, gathering or entertainment in contravention of a prohibition by the Director shall be guilty of an offence.

20.—(1) The Director may, by order in writing, prohibit any person who is a case or carrier of an infectious disease for any period specified therein from carrying on any occupation, trade or business in which that person is likely to cause the spread of the disease.

Control of  
occupation.  
16/80.

(2) The Director may, by order in writing, prohibit any person for any period specified therein from carrying on any occupation, trade or business if his occupation, trade or business is conducted in such manner as is likely to cause the spread of any infectious disease.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any order of the Director under subsection (2) may, within 7 days from the date of the order, appeal to the Minister whose decision shall be final.

(4) Any person who contravenes any order made under subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

#### PART IV

##### PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES INTO SINGAPORE

21. Whenever the Minister has reason to believe that a dangerous infectious disease may be introduced into Singapore from or through any area in Singapore or elsewhere he may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare that area to be an infected area.

Infected  
area.

22.—(1) For the purposes of this Part all vessels, persons and articles coming from an infected area shall be deemed to be infected unless otherwise declared by the Commissioner.

Vessels,  
persons and  
articles from  
infected area.

(2) A vessel and any person and article on board shall also be deemed to be infected if an infectious disease is found on board or if such infection was present amongst the crew, passengers, rodents or vectors on board the vessel.

Information  
required on  
arrival of  
vessels.

**23.—**(1) The master and the surgeon, if there is one on board, or the agent of any vessel arriving in Singapore shall provide such particulars as may be required by the Commissioner or Port Health Officer in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) Any master, surgeon or agent who fails to comply with subsection (1) or who provides any information which is false or misleading shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

Measures  
required of a  
vessel or  
vehicle on  
arrival.

**24.—**(1) The Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may —

- (a) inspect any vessel or vehicle or any person or goods on board the vessel or in the vehicle when in Singapore;
- (b) subject persons on board a vessel or in a vehicle, upon arrival, to medical examination and, if necessary, to isolation, surveillance or treatment;
- (c) direct health and sanitary measures to be taken in respect of a vessel or vehicle;
- (d) obtain from the master, or any other person on board the vessel, all necessary information that he requires to ascertain the health of persons on board, the sanitary condition of the vessel and cargo and of the port last visited by that vessel and any other information that he may require;
- (e) inspect the journal or log-book of the vessel or of the vessel's papers; and
- (f) direct the master, owner or agent of any vessel to forward a copy of the vessel's passenger and crew list and cargo manifest immediately after the vessel's arrival in Singapore.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any direction or requirement of the Commissioner or the Port Health Officer under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Undertaking  
to report to  
Port Health  
Officer.

**25.—**(1) Any person who has given an undertaking in another country to report to a Port Health Officer in Singapore shall immediately on his arrival report

accordingly and shall comply with all the directions of a Port Health Officer.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with the directions of a Port Health Officer shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000; and any deposit or guarantee made by such person may be forfeited.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2), any such person who fails to report to a Port Health Officer or fails to comply with his directions shall be liable to be arrested without a warrant, to be isolated, disinfected or otherwise treated.

**26.**—(1) Every person on an international voyage whether leaving or arriving in Singapore shall have been vaccinated against all or any of the diseases in accordance with the requirements set out in the Third Schedule and shall produce valid international certificates of vaccination to a Port Health Officer. Vaccination.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a Port Health Officer may require such person to be vaccinated and may subject him to isolation or surveillance for such period as the Port Health Officer thinks fit.

(3) The Port Health Officer may in his discretion return any person, not being a citizen of Singapore, who refuses or fails to comply with subsection (2), to his place of origin or embarkation at the expense of the owner or agent of the vessel by which he arrived in Singapore.

(4) The owner, master or agent of any vessel shall ensure compliance with subsection (1) in respect of any person on board his vessel.

**27.**—(1) The Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection and treatment of the clothes and personal effects of any infected person arriving in Singapore. Disinfection and treatment of vessel and vehicle.

(2) Any vessel or vehicle which has conveyed an infected person shall be cleansed, disinfected or treated in such manner as may be directed by the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer.

Prohibition  
of entry.

**28.** The Minister may, in his discretion, issue an order prohibiting the entry into Singapore of any person or class of persons from an infected area declared under section 21 except under such conditions as may be prescribed by him.

Arrival of  
infected  
ships.

**29.—(1)** An infected ship shall anchor at a quarantine anchorage unless otherwise directed by a Port Health Officer and shall remain there until it has been granted pratique by a Port Health Officer.

(2) An infected ship lying within the waters of Singapore shall show the appropriate quarantine signal prescribed by regulations unless otherwise directed by a Port Health Officer.

(3) No person shall board or disembark from the ship while it lies at a quarantine anchorage, without obtaining the prior written permission of a Port Health Officer.

(4) No baggage, cargo or article may be discharged from a ship while it lies at a quarantine anchorage without the prior written permission of a Port Health Officer.

(5) Any master or any other person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Unauthorised  
boarding or  
disembarking  
from infected  
vessel.

**30.—(1)** The master of any infected vessel shall while it is subject to quarantine —

(a) prevent and, if necessary, detain any person disembarking from the vessel without being authorised by a Port Health Officer;

(b) detain any person from Singapore who without the permission of a Port Health Officer boards the vessel;

(c) deliver any person detained to a Port Health Officer;

(d) prevent any baggage or cargo from being discharged from the vessel; and

(e) prevent any rodents from leaving or entering the vessel.

(2) A master who fails to comply with any of the provisions of subsection (1) and any person aiding or abetting a master shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on

conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(3) For the purposes of section 29 and this section “infected” means infected with a dangerous infectious disease.

**31.—**(1) A ship not granted pratique shall remain in the quarantine anchorage while in the waters of Singapore or may continue its voyage to other ports. Pratique.

(2) The master or agent of any ship which has not been granted pratique who suffers or permits the ship to be anchored or berthed in contravention of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

**32.** The discharge of human dejecta, solid or liquid waste or any matter, which the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer considers to be contaminated, from any vessel shall be subject to such measures as the Commissioner or the Port Health Officer may impose. Discharge of waste.

**33.—**(1) The master, owner or agent of any vessel whilst in Singapore shall — Vessels within the waters of Singapore.

(a) take such precautions as may be directed by a Port Health Officer to prevent rodents from leaving or entering the vessel, and take such measures for the destruction of rodents on board the vessel;

(b) take all measures directed by a Port Health Officer to abate any nuisance that may be present on board the vessel within such time as may be specified by the Port Health Officer; and

(c) take such measures to clean, disinfect, whitewash or any other measures which a Port Health Officer may direct to improve the condition of the water tanks, living spaces or any other part of the vessel.

(2) Any master, owner or agent who fails to comply with any directions of the Port Health Officer under subsection (1) within the specified time shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and to a further fine not exceeding \$500

for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Person supplying food and water.

**34.—(1)** The master, owner or agent of every vessel and any person supplying food to the vessel shall ensure that the food and water supplied to the vessel is fit for human consumption.

(2) The master, owner or any person in charge of any vessel or vehicle employed for carrying food or water intended for human consumption shall ensure that his vessel or vehicle and the food and water receptacles therein are in a clean and sanitary condition.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Powers of Commissioner or Port Health Officer regarding food and water.

**35.—(1)** The Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may —

- (a) take samples of any food and water intended for human consumption or for sale to a vessel;
- (b) order the owner or any person in charge of a vessel supplying food to carry out an analysis of the food and to supply the results of that analysis to the Commissioner or the Port Health Officer;
- (c) if he has reason to believe that any food intended for human consumption is liable to be contaminated or is unfit for human consumption, order the food to be destroyed; and
- (d) order the owner, master or agent of any vessel to forthwith cleanse the water tanks of the vessel to his satisfaction.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with an order of the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer under subsection (1) within the time specified therein shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Importation of agents and vectors of diseases.

**36.—(1)** No person shall import or bring or cause to be imported or brought into Singapore any disease-causing organism or any vectors capable of transmitting a disease

without first obtaining the written permission of the Commissioner.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

37.—(1) The Commissioner, a Port Health Officer or any public health auxiliary authorised in that behalf by the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may inspect and examine any articles, merchandise, baggage or cargo, on board any vessel, which are in his opinion infected or likely to be infected.

Power to inspect merchandise, etc., on board vessel.

(2) The Commissioner or the Port Health Officer may order any infected articles, merchandise, baggage or cargo found on board the vessel to be —

- (a) seized and treated or disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit; and
- (b) prohibited from being unloaded or stored in Singapore.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with an order of the Commissioner or the Port Health Officer under subsection (2) or hinders or obstructs the execution of that order shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and any articles, merchandise, baggage or cargo to which the order relates may be confiscated, treated or disposed of at the discretion of the Commissioner or the Port Health Officer.

38.—(1) No corpse or human remains or bones other than cremated ashes, shall be brought into or transhipped or exported from Singapore, unless accompanied by a medical certificate or other evidence showing the name of the deceased, the date and cause of death and the measures adopted to preserve the body, and such corpse or human remains or bones shall not be landed or transhipped or exported without the written permission of a Port Health Officer.

Corpses.

(2) The owner, master or agent of any vessel shall ensure compliance with subsection (1).

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Master, etc.,  
of vessel to  
assist Com-  
missioner and  
Port Health  
Officer.

**39.—**(1) The master, owner or agent of a vessel shall provide such facilities and assistance as the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may require in exercising his powers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) The master, owner or agent of a vessel shall take all reasonable measures and exercise due and proper care to ensure the safety of the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer and their staff in the course of their work on board the vessel.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Liability of  
owner or  
agent for  
expenses.

**40.—**(1) The master, owner and agent of any vessel which has been ordered into quarantine or of any vessel from which any person is removed for quarantine shall be responsible for the removal, care and maintenance, conveyance and medical surveillance of all persons on board the vessel and the provision of such services as the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer considers necessary to ensure the satisfactory performance of the quarantine of the vessel and the persons on board.

(2) The master, owner or agent of any vessel which has been ordered into quarantine or to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or otherwise treated, shall pay the costs and expenses of removal of any cargo and goods from the vessel incurred in the cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment of the vessel.

(3) The master, owner or agent of the vessel may make arrangement with the Commissioner or a Port Health Officer for the carrying out of any of the responsibilities under this section and for the payment of the costs and expenses thereof.

(4) The Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may take any action he considers necessary to ensure that the vessel or any person or articles on board performs the quarantine

satisfactorily and any expenses incurred thereby shall be recoverable from the owner or agent of the vessel as a debt due to the Government.

(5) The Commissioner or a Port Health Officer may require the master, owner or agent of the vessel to give such security as he thinks necessary to ensure that the master, owner or agent of the vessel will carry out his responsibilities under this section satisfactorily.

## PART V

### VACCINATION

**41.—**(1) The parent or guardian of every child in Singapore shall ensure that the child is vaccinated against the diseases set out in the Fourth Schedule. Responsibility of parent or guardian.

(2) The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall immediately after the registration of the birth of a child issue to the parent or guardian of the child a notice in the prescribed form requiring the child to be vaccinated against the diseases to which this section applies.

**42.** In an outbreak of any infectious disease in any area in Singapore, the Minister may by order direct any person or class of persons not protected or vaccinated against the disease to be forthwith vaccinated. Vaccination of groups of people.

**43.—**(1) No vaccination or intradermal test shall be carried out except by a medical practitioner, or by a nurse employed by the Government or working under the supervision of a medical practitioner. Vaccination and intradermal tests.

(2) Every medical practitioner shall —

- (a) keep in the prescribed manner a record of all vaccination and intradermal tests carried out by him or under his supervision; and
- (b) within 7 days of a vaccination inform the Director in the prescribed form and deliver the duplicate thereof to the person or to the parent or guardian of the child.

**44.** The Director may grant the postponement of or exemption from any vaccination required under this Part as he thinks fit. Exemption from vaccination.

Certificate of  
unfitness.

**45.—**(1) If any medical practitioner is of the opinion that any person is not fit to be vaccinated, he shall forthwith deliver to that person or in the case of a child to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate in the prescribed form.

(2) Such certificate shall remain in force for such period as may be prescribed.

(3) Before the expiry of the prescribed period the person shall go, or the parent or guardian of the child shall take or cause the child to be taken, to a medical practitioner who shall then examine and vaccinate the person or child or give a further exemption certificate in respect of that person or child in such form as may be prescribed.

(4) Any medical practitioner who issues a certificate under this section shall immediately send a copy thereof to the Director.

Offence.

**46.** Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Part shall be guilty of an offence.

Suspension.

**47.—**(1) The Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, suspend all or any of the provisions of this Part during an epidemic of any infectious disease.

(2) The Minister shall, on the termination of such epidemic, by notification in the *Gazette* restore such provisions of this Part that he has suspended and order all persons affected by the suspension to perform within such time as he may specify all acts as remained to be performed by reason of the suspension.

Issue of  
international  
certificates.

**48.—**(1) International certificates of vaccination shall be issued only by such medical practitioners as may be permitted by the Director.

(2) The grant of such permission shall be in the discretion of the Director and may be granted, renewed or refused without any reason for the grant, renewal or refusal being assigned and may be granted or renewed subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Director may think fit and shall be subjected to suspension at any time and without notice upon breach of any restriction or condition subject to which it was issued, or upon contravention of any provision of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

49. The Minister may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette*, prescribe the fees that may be charged by medical practitioners who carry out any vaccinations and intradermal tests under the provisions of this Act.

Minister may prescribe fees for vaccinations and intradermal tests.

## PART VI

### MISCELLANEOUS

50.—(1) Any person duly authorised by the Commissioner or the Director may at any time and, if need be, by force enter into any premises or vessel in which a person who is or is reasonably suspected to be a case or carrier or contact of any infectious disease is or has recently been present for the purpose of preventing the spread of the infectious disease.

Rights of entry and requisition.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out any provision of this Act or the regulations made thereunder, the Commissioner may requisition for such period as he thinks necessary any vehicle or vessel and the owner of the vehicle or vessel shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for the use and detention of the vehicle or vessel.

(3) Any place, which in the opinion of the Director, is suitable for the isolation and treatment of persons who are or are reasonably suspected to be cases or carriers or contacts of an infectious disease may be requisitioned by the Director and used for such purpose if unoccupied, without notice, and if occupied, after a written notice has been served on the owner or occupier or posted in a conspicuous position at the place; and the owner or occupier shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for the occupation of the place during the period of requisition.

51.—(1) Any police officer, any public health auxiliary or any public officer authorised in writing in that behalf by the Commissioner or the Director may arrest any person committing or who he has reason to believe has committed any offence punishable under this Act or any regulations made thereunder —

Powers of arrest.

- (a) if the name and address of the person are unknown to him;
  - (b) if the person declines to give his name and address;
- or

(c) if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.

(2) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a court unless the order of a court for his detention is obtained.

Police officer or public officer may demand names and addresses in certain cases.

**52.—**(1) Any person who is required by any police officer or by any public officer authorised in that behalf by the Commissioner or the Director shall on demand give his name and address and other proof of identity to the police officer or public officer, as the case may be.

(2) The occupier of any premises shall, if required by any police officer or by a public officer authorised in that behalf by the Commissioner or the Director, give his name and address and other proof of identity and the name and address of the owner of the premises, if known.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement properly made to him by a police officer or public officer under subsection (1) or (2), or wilfully misstates his name and address or the name and address of the owner of any premises, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500.

Extra-ordinary powers in relation to emergency measures.

**53.—**(1) The Director may, with the approval of the Minister, formulate and implement emergency measures for the control of an infectious disease in any area; such measures shall be published in the *Gazette* before implementation.

(2) Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out or obstructs the execution of any measures formulated and implemented under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both.

Police assistance.

**54.** The Commissioner of Police shall provide such police assistance as may be necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made thereunder.

**55.**—(1) Any notice, order or other document required or authorised by this Act or any regulations made thereunder to be served on any person may be served —

Service of notices.

- (a) by delivering it to him;
- (b) by sending it by post to him at his usual or last known residence or place of business in Singapore;
- (c) in the case of a body corporate, by delivering it to the secretary of the body corporate at its registered or principal office or sending it by post to the secretary of that body corporate at that office;
- (d) if the document is to be served on the master of a vessel or on a person on board a vessel, by delivering it to any person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the vessel; or
- (e) if the document is to be served on the master of a vessel and there is no master, by serving it on the owner of the vessel or on the agent of the owner or, where no such agent is known or can be found, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the vessel.

(2) Any notice, order or other document required by this Act or any regulations made thereunder to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises or vessel or on the master of any vessel shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the “owner” or “occupier” or “master” of such premises or vessel, as the case may be, without specifying any further name or description.

(3) A notice, order or other document required by this Act or any regulations made thereunder to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be served by delivering it to some adult person on the premises or, if there is no such person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

**56.** Where any notice served in accordance with section 55 requires any act to be done or work to be executed by the owner or the occupier or the person in charge of any premises or vessel and there is default in complying with the requirement of the notice, the person in

Default in compliance with notice.

default shall, where no fine is specially provided for the default, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

Inaccuracies in documents.

**57.** No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person, thing or place named or described in any document prepared, issued or served by virtue of or for the purposes of this Act or any regulations made thereunder shall in any way affect the operation of this Act or any such regulations as respects that person, thing or place if that person, thing or place is so designated in the document as to be identifiable, and no proceedings taken under this Act or any such regulations shall be invalid for want of form.

Evidence.

**58.—(1)** All records, registers and other documents kept by the Commissioner or the Director or by any public officer for the purposes of this Act or any regulations made thereunder shall be deemed to be public documents, and copies thereof or extracts therefrom certified by the officer responsible for the custody thereof to be true copies or extracts, as the case may be, subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title shall be admissible in evidence as proof of the contents of the documents or extracts therefrom.

(2) In any proceedings for the recovery of costs and expenses incurred by the Commissioner or the Director, a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Commissioner or the Director and specifying the costs and expenses claimed as due and payable and the person named in the certificate as liable for the payment thereof shall be prima facie evidence of the facts certified therein and of the signature of the Commissioner or the Director thereto, as the case may be.

Obstruction of officers.

**59.** Any person who wilfully obstructs or assists in obstructing any officer in the execution of any powers conferred by or pursuant to this Act or any regulations made thereunder shall be guilty of an offence.

General penalty for offences.

**60.** Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Act for which no penalty is otherwise prescribed shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and in the case of a second or subsequent like offence shall be liable to a

fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

**61.** Every offence under this Act may be tried by a Magistrate's Court, and that Court may, notwithstanding anything in the Criminal Procedure Code, award the full punishment with which the offence is punishable.

Offences triable by Magistrate's Court unless otherwise provided. Cap. 68.

**62.** No person shall be personally liable in respect of any act done by him in the execution or purported execution of this Act and within the scope of his employment if he did it in the honest belief that his duty under this Act required or entitled him to do it.

Protection for officers.

**63.** The Commissioner or the Director may compound any offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder by accepting from the person reasonably suspected of having committed that offence a sum not exceeding \$2,000.

Composition of offences.

**64.—(1)** The appropriate Minister may make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act for which he is responsible and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for or in respect of all or any of the following matters:

Regulations.

- (a) the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for persons and animals, and for regulating the management thereof;
- (b) the cleansing, disinfecting, fumigating and treatment of vessels and premises;
- (c) the prohibition on importation, exportation or transhipment of infected merchandise, articles or clothing;
- (d) the prescribing of measures to be taken for the prevention of the spread or transmission of infection by means of any vessel or vehicle departing from any infected area of Singapore;
- (e) the prohibition and regulation of the removal of fodder, litter, dung, human dejecta, waste water and other things;
- (f) the prescribing of notification and supply of information by medical practitioners of cases of infectious diseases treated by them;

- (g) the prescribing of immunisation and vaccination measures and procedures for infectious diseases; and
- (h) the prescribing of fees and charges and of any matter which by this Act is required to be prescribed.

(2) The appropriate Minister may, in making any regulations, provide that any contravention of or failure to comply with any regulations shall be an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Amendment  
of Schedules.

**65.** The appropriate Minister may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette*, amend any of the Schedules.

Exemption.

**66.** The appropriate Minister may, subject to such conditions and for such period or periods as he thinks fit, exempt any person, premises, vessel, vehicle or article or any class of persons, premises, vessels, vehicles or articles from any of the provisions of this Act.

Transitional  
Cap. 1.  
1970 Ed.  
Cap. 153.  
1970 Ed.  
Cap. 159.  
1970 Ed.  
Cap. 166.

**67.** Without limiting the provisions of the Interpretation Act the repeal by this Act of the Diphtheria Immunisation Act\*, the Leprosy Act\* and the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Act\* shall not affect any document made or any thing done under any of those Acts or under any subsidiary legislation in force at the commencement of this Act; and every such document or thing shall continue and have effect as if it had been made or done under the corresponding provision of this Act and such subsidiary legislation shall continue in force until subsequently revoked.

Other written  
law not  
affected.

**68.** Except so far as may be expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to limit or affect in any way the provisions of any other written law.

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\*Repealed by former section 67 (1), which is omitted from this Edition.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Sections 2  
and 65.  
16/80  
S 98/85  
S 195/85.

- (a) Chickenpox.
- (b) Cholera.
- (c) Dengue.
- (d) Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever.
- (e) Diphtheria.
- (f) Encephalitis.
- (g) Viral Hepatitis.
- (h) Leprosy.
- (i) Malaria.
- (j) Plague.
- (k) Poliomyelitis.
- (l) Smallpox.
- (m) Typhoid.
- (n) Paratyphoid.
- (o) Tuberculosis.
- (p) Venereal disease — Chancroid;  
Gonorrhoea;  
Non specific urethritis;  
Syphilis.
- (q) Yellow Fever.
- (r) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
- (s) Measles.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Sections 2  
and 65.

- (a) Smallpox.
- (b) Cholera.
- (c) Plague.
- (d) Yellow Fever.

## THIRD SCHEDULE

## VACCINATION OF PERSONS ARRIVING IN OR LEAVING SINGAPORE

Sections 26,  
and 65.  
S 24/78.

- (a) Smallpox — Vaccination against smallpox is required from any person who arrives from a smallpox infected country or who has within the preceding 14 days passed through any country which is wholly or partly infected with smallpox.
- (b) Yellow Fever — Vaccination against yellow fever is required from any person who is going to or coming from or has passed through any country which is wholly or partly endemic for yellow fever.

Sections 41  
and 65.  
S 61/81  
S 196/85.

## FOURTH SCHEDULE

DISEASES AGAINST WHICH A CHILD IS TO BE VACCINATED

Diphtheria.

Measles.