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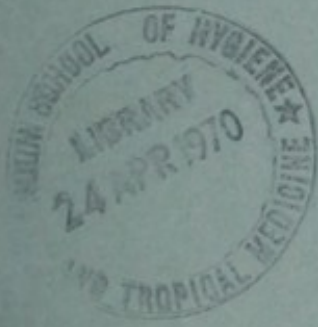
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UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

SWANSEA PORT

HEALTH AUTHORITY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1969

THE SWANSEA PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Members of the Authority

Councils through of which

SWANSEA PORT

HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1969

Port Health Offices - 10 Somerset Place,
Swansea

Telephone Number - Swansea: 53523

Telegraphic Address - "Portelth" Swansea



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THE SWANSEA PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Members of the Authority

County Borough of Swansea

Alderman T. J. Evans

The Mayor Councillor D. F. Bevan, C.B.E. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. R. S. Evans

Councillor E. G. Hopkin

Councillor Rev. J. L. John

Councillor G. Murphy

Councillor S. N. Perry

Councillor W. W. Sivertsen

Councillor C. L. Thomas

Councillor G. Webber

Cowbridge Rural District Council

Councillor H. S. Morgan

Neath Rural District Council

Councillor M. Morris

Borough of Neath

Councillor J. E. Emanuel (Vice Chairman)

Councillor A. D. M. Powell

Penybont Rural District Council

Councillor M. Jones

Porthcawl Urban District Council

Councillor R. Saunders

Borough of Port Talbot

Alderman J. H. Warren

Councillor W. R. J. Collins

Clerk to the Authority

Iorwerth J. Watkins

Treasurer to the Authority

W. B. Emmett

Assistant Clerk

T. A. Jones, D.P.A.

II

Jurisdiction of the Port

By an order of the Local Government Board, which came into force on the 1st day of July, 1898, permanently constituting "The Swansea Port Sanitary Authority," the limits of jurisdiction are set forth in Section II. Article 10.

SECTION II - The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Swansea which lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the South-eastern extremity of the said Port at Nash Point, together with the waters of the said Port of Swansea within such limits, and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within the aforesaid limits, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port under any Regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither.

Contributing Authorities

The Contributing Riparian Authorities are the County Borough of Swansea, the Boroughs of Port Talbot and Neath, the Urban District of Porthcawl and the Rural Districts of Cwobridge, Neath and Penybont.

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Swansea Port Health Authority.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as the Port Medical Officer of Health to the Swansea Port Health Authority for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

This is the 96th Annual Report and has been made in accordance with Regulation 12 (4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959 and has been prepared on the lines indicated on Form Port 20 of the Ministry of Health.

During the year 1969, 6,030 vessels with a total net tonnage of 5,137,409 entered the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority. Although this represents a decrease of 688 vessels, it shows an increase of 489,033 in the net tonnage when compared with the figures for the year 1968.

Forty six cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases occurred among the crews of ships entering these ports and particulars of them are given later in this Report.

Forty-six seamen were examined by the Static Mass Radiography Unit during the year and since the inception of the scheme the number of seamen who have been examined at this Unit is as follows:-

1954	124	1959	63	1964	145
1955	149	1960	122	1965	57
1956	135	1961	99	1966	46
1957	110	1962	151	1967	47
1958	242	1963	69	1968	53
		1969	46		

Throughout the year 139 samples of water were drawn from various shore points and were sent for bacteriological examination. Four of these proved unsatisfactory, all from the same area and more details about them will be found in the section of the Report dealing with water supply.

Water samples drawn from ships totalled 204, 37 of which proved unsatisfactory. One hundred of these samples were drawn from British ships, 20 of which were unsatisfactory representing 20% and 104 samples were from foreign ships with 17 of them giving an unsatisfactory result representing 16.3%.

Your Food Inspectors dealt with nearly 3,000 tons of Imported Foodstuffs of a great variety and had reason to condemn just over 10 cwts. At the beginning of May, saw the inauguration of the new Roll-on Roll-off Ferry of the British and Irish Steam Packet Co. Ltd., from the new Swansea Ferry-Port to Cork. The vessel arrived on 181 occasions during the rest of the year and 4,605 tons of foodstuffs arrived in 416 containers and trailers etc. Most of this was in refrigerated containers which left the dock immediately, hence necessitating immediate notification to the Inland destination in accordance with the provisions of the 1968 Imported Food Regulations.

Samples of foodstuffs submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory and the Public Analyst totalled 18 but in no case was it necessary to take any action as a result of their Reports.

There were only three cases of ships emitting excessive smoke contrary to the Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958 and on representation the nuisances were abated, thus avoiding the necessity of legal proceedings.

One application was made by the Master of a Foreign ship under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1964 for a certificate authorising him to purchase Dangerous Drugs.

The Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the
British Isles

The 70th Annual Meeting of this Association took place in Swansea from 18th - 20th June, 1969 inclusive. Over 50 Sea and Air Port Authorities were represented and delegates & their wives numbered nearly 170.

VII

It does appear from the comments of and letters received from delegates since the Conference that the standard and variety of the Subjects chosen for discussion were well up to the standard of previous Conferences.

The social side was first class and I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, to the Officers and Corporation of Swansea, to the Chief Docks Manager, British Transport Docks Board and his Staff as well as to the Officers of the Port Health Authority for their excellent co-operation and assistance to me in making this second visit of the Association to Swansea such a memorable one.

Swansea Port Health Authority was included in the itinerary arranged by the British Council and the Welsh Office for the visits to various Port Health Authorities by the World Health Organization Fellow Mr. M. B. Balarabe who is a Port Health Inspector under the Lagos Port Health Authority, Nigeria. The Inspector spent two days in November accompanying your Inspectors on visits to ships and discussing Port Health work generally. He appeared to be well pleased with the visit and during his stay was fortunate enough to meet your Chairman the Mayor of Swansea.

Four Student Inspectors from Gower Rural District Council, Llanelli Rural District Council, Llchwyr Urban District Council and the County Borough of Swansea received theoretical and practical training during the year on all aspects of the work carried out by your Port Health Inspectors.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman, the Port Health Committee, the Officials, the Staff, the Officers of H.M. Customs and H.M. Immigration, the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the South Wales Sea Fisheries District Committee, the Officials of the Union of Seamen, the Local Shipping Federation Doctors and Officials, the Pilots and Local Shipping Agents, Superintendents of the Various shipping firms and Surveyors of the Ministry of Transport, for their great assistance and willing help at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. B. MEYRICK,
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Port Health Offices,
10 Somerset Place,
SWANSEA.

March, 1970.

It does appear from the comments of and letters received from delegates since the Conference that the standards and variety of the subjects chosen for discussion were well up to the standard of previous Conferences.

The social side was first class and I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, to the Officers and Corporation of Swansea, to the Chief Bookkeeper, British Transport Locomotive Board and his Staff as well as to the Officers of the Port Health Authority for their excellent co-operation and assistance in making this successful visit of the Association for Swansea so enjoyable one.

These conferences are held in Swansea every three years and it was a pleasure for me to visit Swansea and to see the various places of interest which were included in the itinerary arranged by the British Council and the Welsh Office for the visit to various parts of the Health Authority by the Health Officers Organisation (H.O.O.) of Swansea and other Health Officers under the name of the Health Officers Organisation (H.O.O.) of Swansea. The itinerary was very well arranged and I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, for the visit to Swansea and to the various places of interest which were included in the itinerary arranged by your Health Authority.

The visit to Swansea was most enjoyable and I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, for the visit to Swansea and to the various places of interest which were included in the itinerary arranged by your Health Authority.

In connection with the visit to Swansea and to the various places of interest which were included in the itinerary arranged by your Health Authority, I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, for the visit to Swansea and to the various places of interest which were included in the itinerary arranged by your Health Authority.

I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, for the visit to Swansea and to the various places of interest which were included in the itinerary arranged by your Health Authority.

Your obedient servant,
 A. J. WELLS

Port Health Officer,
 10 Somerset Place,
 SWANSEA.

March, 1970.

ANNUAL REPORT 1969

Name	Title	Year	Other Information
H. L.	1968	...
J.	1969	...
H.	1969	...
C.	1969	...
D.	1969	...
E.	1969	...
F.	1969	...

SECTION 1 - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
E. B. Meyrick	Port Medical Officer of Health	1949	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	M.O.H. & Principal School M.O. Swansea, C.B. Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants, Medical Referee for Cremations C.B. of Swansea
D. E. Donald	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	1958	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy M.O.H. & Deputy Principal School M.O., Swansea, C.B. Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants Medical Referee for Cremations C.B. of Swansea
H. N. Rees	Asst. Port M.O.H. (Port Talbot & Neath River)	1965	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Private Practitioner
T. J. Richards	Chief Inspector	1941	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
H. P. Edwards	Asst. Inspector (Port Talbot & Neath River)	1948	C.S.I.B.	-

TABLE A - (Continued)

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
J. H. Prosser	Asst. Inspector	1953	C.S.I.B. Cert Meat & Foods	-
C. W. Owens	Asst. Inspector	1955	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
D. J. Williams	Asst. Inspector	1968	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
A.J.E. Owen	Rat-Searcher	1966	-	-
J. C. Bevan	Clerk	1966	-	-
Yvonne Hopkins	Typist	1957	-	-

Address and telephone number - (Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Swansea, Tel. No. Swansea 50821 Ext. 79.)
of the Medical Officer of Health - (Port Health Offices, 10 Somerset Place, Swansea, Tel. No. 53523)
Telegraphic Address - "PORTELTH", Swansea.

TABLE 1

Analysis of Seamen examined by the
 Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during the period
 1st January - 31st December 1969

AGE GROUPS	Total Examined			Volunteers			General Practitioner Referrals			Contacts			
	M.N.	Others	Total	%	M.N.	Others	Total	M.N.	Others	Total	M.N.	Others	Total
15-24	14	7	21	26.92	11	7	18	3	-	3	-	-	-
25-34	12	5	17	21.79	4	3	7	5	2	7	3	-	3
35-44	8	6	14	17.95	6	4	10	2	2	4	-	-	-
45-59	9	13	22	28.21	3	8	11	3	5	8	3	-	3
60 and over	3	1	4	5.13	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2
	46	32	78	100.00	24	22	46	14	10	24	8	-	8

M.N. - Merchant Navy
 Others - Tugboat etc.

TABLE A - (Continued)

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
J. H. Prosser	Asst. Inspector	1953	C.S.I.B. Cert Meat & Foods	-
C. W. Owens	Asst. Inspector	1955	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
D. J. Williams	Asst. Inspector	1968	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
A.J.E. Owen	Rat-Searcher	1966	-	-
J. C. Bevan	Clerk	1966	-	-
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of the Medical Officer of Health - (Port Health Offices, 10 Somerset Place, Swansea, Tel. No. 53523)
Telegraphic Address - "PORTELTH", Swansea.

SECTION 11 - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	1,717	2,475,547	3	1,524	7
Coastwise	4,313	2,661,862	-	3,816	10
TOTALS	6,030	5,137,409	3	5,340	17

7

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS INSPECTED

NATIONALITY	Swansea			Neath			Port Talbot			Porthcawl		
	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total
	American	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinian	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brazilian	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British	99	2,788	2,887	-	65	65	13	332	345	-	-	-
Cyriot	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Danish	-	112	112	-	24	24	-	21	21	-	-	-
Dutch	2	437	439	-	116	116	-	93	93	-	-	-
EGYPTIAN	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finnish	2	25	27	-	3	3	1	9	10	-	-	-
French	6	70	76	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-
German	-	146	146	-	56	56	-	73	73	-	-	-
Greek	5	19	24	-	2	2	-	7	7	-	-	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Indian	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish	-	196	196	-	19	19	-	16	16	-	-	-
Israeli	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Italian	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanese	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liberian	15	33	48	-	3	3	1	9	10	-	-	-
Maltese	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigerian	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	-	110	110	-	13	13	-	57	57	-	-	-
Panamanian	7	11	18	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	2	2	-	3	3	3	7	10	-	-	-
Polish	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rumanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Russian	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	12	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Swedish	-	121	121	-	3	3	-	12	12	-	-	-
Turkish	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uruguayan	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugo-Slavian	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-
Zambian	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	157	4,158	4,315	-	315	315	18	692	710	-	-	-

Amount of shipping that entered the individual ports
within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority

District	Foreign	Tonnage	Coastwise	Tonnage	Total Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
SWANSEA	1,046	1,633,176	3,741	2,518,918	4,787	4,152,094
NEATH	187	47,275	198	48,794	385	96,069
PORT TALBOT	484	795,096	374	94,150	858	889,246
PORTHCAWL	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,717	2,475,547	4,313	2,661,862	6,030	5,137,409

SECTION 111 - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic

(Number of Passengers INWARDS 366
(Number of Passengers OUTWARDS 286

These figures include passengers dealt with at Port Talbot and Neath River

In addition to the above, the number of passengers who embarked at the New Ferryport, Swansea for Cork was 75,218 and the number who landed from Cork was 68,377.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTSSWANSEAPrincipal Imports

Food including cereals, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, fish etc.

Basic materials including timber, non-ferrous ores, scrap metal etc.

Fuel including petroleum etc.

Manufactured Goods including Iron and Steel, Metal Manufactures, chemicals and fertilizers etc.

Total Inwards Cargo 1,049,536 Tons

Principal Exports

Food including cereals etc.

Fuel including coal and coke, petroleum etc.

Manufactured Goods including chemicals and fertilizers, iron and steel, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles etc.

Basic Materials including scrap metal, building materials etc.

Total Outwards Cargo 6,305,679 Tons

Total Tonnage of Traffic other than Cargo 323,514 Tons

Total Traffic 7,678,729 Tons

PORT TALBOTPrincipal Imports

Basic Materials including timber, iron ore, building materials, woodpulp etc.

Manufactured Goods including iron and steel, metal manufactured goods, manufactured goods, etc.

Total Inwards Cargo 2,180,966 Tons

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTSPORT TALBOT - (Continued)Principal Exports

Manufactured Goods including chemicals, fertilizers, iron and steel, metal manufactured goods, etc.

Basic Materials including scrap metal, building materials and other Basic materials etc.

Total outwards Cargo 269,405 Tons

Total Traffic 2,450,371 Tons

NEATH AND BRITON FERRYPrincipal Imports

Tinplate, Pig Iron, Petrochemicals, Woodpulp, Ferro Manganese, Timber, Scrap, Sand, Magnesite, Fertilizers, etc.

Total Inwards Cargo 105,964 Tons

Principal Exports

Coal, Scrap, Basic road Slag, Iron and Steel, etc.

Total Outwards Cargo 131,893 Tons

Total Traffic 237,857 Tons

Principal Ports from which ships arrive

<u>Country</u>	<u>Ports</u>
Aden Protectorate	Aden, Little Aden
Algeria	Algiers
Angola	Mocamedes
Australia	Albany, Port Pirie, etc.
Belgium	Antwerp, Ghent
Brazil	Vitoria
Canada	Baie Comeau, St. John's, Montreal etc.
Cyprus	Famagusta, Limassol
Denmark	Aalborg, Esbjerg, Fredericia etc.
Egypt	Alexandria
Eire	Cork, Dublin, Drogheda, Galway etc.
Finland	Hamina, Helsinki, Raahе etc.
France	Bordeaux, La Pallice, Rouen etc.
Germany	Brake, Bremen, Hamburg etc.
Greece	Thessalonika
Iceland	Reykjavik
India	Bombay
Italy (including Sicily)	Genoa, Naples, Salerno etc.
Japan	Fukayama, Muroran
Liberia	Monrovia
Malaya	Singapore
Mauritania	Port Etienne
Morocco	Casablanca, Ceuta, Melilla
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ymuiden etc.
Nigeria	Lagos
Norway	Mosjoen, Narvik, Sauda, Tyssedal etc.
Peru	Chimbote
Poland	Gdansk, Stettin, Szczecin
Portugal	Leixoes, Lisbon
Puerto Rico	Guayanilla
Sierra Leone	Freetown
Spain	Huelva, Pasajes, Santander etc.
South Africa	Capetown, Durban
Sweden	Domsjo, Gefle, Gothenburg, Lulea etc.
U.S.S.R.	Klaipeda Leningrad, Murmansk
U.S.A.	Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia etc.
Venezuela	Curacao, Port Arthur, Puerto Miranda
Yugo-Slavia	Sibenik

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at any of the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply:-

(a) the district

All the docks under the jurisdiction of the Authority receive their water supplies from the West Glamorgan Water Board.

Port Talbot docks have an additional supply from the Cwmbrombil Reservoir which is owned by the Margam Estate and under the control of the British Transport Docks Board as soon as it enters the dock.

All water from these sources is chlorinated.

(b) Shipping

Water mains are laid throughout the docks and shipping is supplied by hydrants which are situated on the quayside at all berths.

The only exceptions are certain berths in the Neath River. Ships bound for these berths are advised before arrival to take on sufficient water supplies before docking. If, in spite of this warning, they need water, they can only get some by seeking the help of the Glamorgan County Fire Service who will then deliver water in a Fire Tender to the ship, the supply coming from the West Glamorgan Water Board. The number of ships receiving water in this way during the year was 9.

2. Reports of tests for contamination

(a) Shore Sampling

In all 139 samples of water were taken during 1969 from varying points throughout all the docks in your area and were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea. In the event of any of them being proved unsatisfactory, a copy of the report is sent to the Engineer to the West Glamorgan Water Board and in the case of the Port Talbot Docks the Dock Manager, British Transport Docks Board. The local Medical Officer of Health is also notified.

The following table gives the details of these samples:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Swansea Docks	13	-	13
Neath and Briton Ferry	13	1	14
Port Talbot Docks	85	3	88
Port Talbot Cwmbrombil	24	-	24
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 139

Reason for being unsatisfactory

Presence of Escherichia Coli (Type 1) 2

High bacterial count 2

4

WATER SUPPLY - PORT TALBOT DOCKS

TALBOT WHARF

A sample of drinking water taken from the Docks Canteen on November, 10th was reported by the Bacteriologist as being unsatisfactory due to a high count of Coliform bacilli as well as due to the presence of Escherichia Coli (Type 1). Immediately the Engineer to the West Glamorgan Water Board and the Medical Officer of the Port Talbot Borough were informed and a letter was also sent to the Docks Manager, Port Talbot Docks advising him to notify all consumers, including shipping in the area to boil all the drinking water used before consumption. Notices to this effect were circulated to Consumers in the area by the Docks Manager on 14th November.

Three repeat samples were taken on 13th November, two of which proved satisfactory, but once again that taken from the Dockers Canteen was reported as unsatisfactory due to a high count of Coliform bacilli and to the presence of Escherichia Coli (Type 1)

Two samples taken on 17th November and three samples taken on 20th November were all satisfactory, but one of two further samples taken on 24th November - the one taken from the Dockers Canteen was again unsatisfactory, on this occasion due only to a high coliform bacilli count.

Between 26th November and 4th December - seven repeat samples were taken on three different dates, all of which reported as satisfactory and in view of this the Dock Manager, Port Talbot Docks was informed that, in my opinion, the precautions being taken were no longer necessary. Consequently his notice to Consumers of 14th November was cancelled by a further notice dated 12th December.

The samples referred to were taken by your resident Port Health Inspector at Port Talbot, but it is interesting to report that samples taken by the West Glamorgan Water Board's Staff on 18th November were also unsatisfactory for similar reasons. In his letter of 25th November the Engineer stated "This indicated that the old problem is with us again and in the same places. Once more, I can only conclude that the trouble lies in the old mains serving the docks. -----I have arranged for the chlorination at source to be stepped up for a period, though I fear this may start taste complaints." A further letter from the Engineer dated 5th December stated "----- These indicate that the measures taken by the Board have been adequate and I trust that they will remain so."

A letter was also received from the Docks Manager on 8th December, in which he stated "-----You will be glad to know that all likely points of contamination are being investigated in an endeavour to improve the present position". It has since been reported that the flushing out of the mains has been carried out on a few occasions and that dead ends on the mains have been disconnected.

All the measures taken appear to have met with satisfaction, since routine samples taken from 4th December have all been reported by the Public Health Laboratory as being satisfactory.

Sixteen months had elapsed since unsatisfactory samples had been reported in this area so it was very disappointing and disturbing when this incident proved that there is still need to keep a careful watch.

(b) Ship Sampling

During the year 204 samples of water were taken from Ships and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Whenever an unsatisfactory report is received a copy of the report is sent to the Owners or Agent with the advice to have the water tank concerned, properly treated by chlorination, emptied and then refilled with wholesome water.

The samples taken from ships were made up as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Swansea Docks	89	21	110
Neath and Briton Ferry	15	2	17
Port Talbot	63	14	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167	37	204
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reason for being unsatisfactory

Presence of Escherichia Coli (Type 1)	18
High bacterial count	17
High plate count	<u>2</u>
	<hr/>
	37
	<hr/>

SHIPS' DRINKING WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS - YEAR 1969

State of Water	Foreign														British	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	TOTAL		
	Cyriot	Danish	Dutch	Egyptian	Finnish	French	German	Irish	Israeli	Lebanese	Liberian	Norwegian	Panamanian	Polish					Swedish	Uruguayan
	1	6	24	1	1	2	21	3	1	1	6	6	1	2	6	2	3	80	20	100
	0	2	4	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	20	0	20
	1	8	28	1	1	2	28	4	1	1	6	6	2	2	7	2	3	100	0	100

Survey of Ships' Drinking Water for 3 years (1967-1969)

Nationality	No. of ships sampled	Bacteriological Findings					
		Unsatisfactory				Satisfactory	
		No. with high Bacterial Count	%	No. with Faecal Pollution	%	No.	%
American	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Argentinian	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
British	251	22	8.8	23	9.2	206	82.0
Belgian	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Cypriot	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Danish	27	5	18.5	3	11.1	19	70.4
Dutch	96	11	11.5	4	4.2	81	84.3
Egyptian	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Finnish	5	-	-	-	-	5	100.0
French	13	2	15.4	1	7.7	10	76.9
German	100	11	11.0	12	12.0	77	77.0
Greek	6	-	-	-	-	6	100.0
Indian	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Irish	18	5	27.8	3	16.7	10	55.5
Israeli	3	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
Lebanese	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Liberian	13	-	-	1	7.7	12	92.3
Nigerian	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Norwegian	32	1	3.1	-	-	31	96.9
Panamanian	4	2	50.0	-	-	2	50.0
Polish	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
South African	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Spanish	6	4	66.6	-	-	2	33.3
Swedish	14	1	7.1	-	-	13	92.9
Uruguayan	3	1	33.3	-	-	2	66.6
Yugo-Slavian	8	-	-	-	-	8	100.0
TOTALS	611	66	10.8	47	7.7	498	81.5

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

Hydrants are of the recessed type and are covered when not in use. The hosepipes and fittings are conveyed to the hydrants by means of electrically propelled trucks, (in most instances) which are kept locked up and are therefore protected from the weather and contamination.

The hosepipes used for the delivery of water to ships are thoroughly flushed by a continuous flow before being connected to the ships tank.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority

No water boats are used in any ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966 and 1968

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6)

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons

No change

2. RADIO MESSAGES

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13)

No change

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2).)

No change

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) (b).)

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon

No change

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 - 30)

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations. (a) within the docks: (b) outside the docks

Swansea

(a) Inner Mooring Stations

No change

(b) Outer Mooring Stations

No change

Port Talbot

No change

Briton Ferry and Neath

No change

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR -(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than Smallpox)

No change

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts

No change

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles

No change

SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district

Cases of smallpox would be admitted to the Penrhys Smallpox Hospital in the Rhondda.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews

Ambulance transport for the conveyance of smallpox patients to hospital would be made available by the Swansea County Borough Council in the case of Swansea, and Glamorgan County Council for the ports of Neath River, Briton Ferry and Port Talbot.

All ambulance crews of the Swansea Corporation are vaccinated yearly and in the event of an outbreak of smallpox all would be re-vaccinated.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available

Dr. E. Waddington, "Pembroke House" St. Winifred's Hospital, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 23534/5

Home address - "Madingly" 12 Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 35123

Dr. G. F. J. Thomas, St. Davids Hospital, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 20441

Home address - "The Talbots" Llancarfan, Nr. Barry, Glam.
Tel. No. Bonvilston 263

Dr. F. J. Doherty, Aberaman-Uchaf, Aberdare, Glam.
Tel. No. Aberdare 2705

Dr. M. S. N. Pathy, St. Davids Hospital, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 20441

Home address - "Mathern Lodge" Cefn Coed Crescent, Cyncoed, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 755476

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox

Specimens for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox would be sent to the following:-

Public Health Laboratory,
Institute of Preventive Medicine,
The Parade,
Cardiff.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

Information as to the location, days and hours of available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen

No change

Excepting for the times of the Clinics which are now as follows:-

MOUNT PLEASANT HOSPITAL, SWANSEA - Tel. No. 55882 - Ext. 14

The Medical Officer attends at the following times:-

Monday	-	9.00 a.m	-	12.00 noon	}	Males
Tuesday	-	2.00 p.m	-	4.00 p.m		
Wednesday	-	5.00 p.m	-	7.00 p.m		
Tuesday	-	9.00 a.m	-	12.00 noon	}	Females
Thursday	-	3.00 p.m	-	5.00 p.m		

PORT TALBOT CLINIC, "Hutchinson House" Oakwood Lane, Port Talbot
(opposite General Station, Port Talbot)

The Medical Officer attends at the following times:-

Monday	-	5.00 p.m	-	7.00 p.m	}	Males
Thursday	-	10.00 a.m	-	12.30 p.m		
Monday	-	2.30 p.m	-	4.00 p.m	}	Females
Wednesday	-	10.00 a.m	-	12.30 p.m		

Number of Seamen cases admitted for treatment
at the Venereal Disease Clinics

	<u>SWANSEA CLINIC</u>			<u>PORT TALBOT CLINIC</u>			
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	
Syphilis	6	9	3	Syphilis	-	-	2
Soft Chancre	-	-	1	Soft Chancre	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	17	16	33	Gonorrhoea	1	2	3
Others	86	65	81	Others	20	14	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	109	90	118		21	16	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND
OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	Chickenpox	-	1	1
	Infective Hepatitis	-	1	1
	Influenza	-	7	2
	Pneumonia	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Influenza	-	18	1
	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	-	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	Influenza	-	16	9
	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	-	1	1

Further particulars regarding some of the cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases landed from ships are as follows:-

CHICKENPOX

The Uruguayan Motor Vessel "Albur II" arrived at Swansea on 24th April from Antwerp, no sickness being reported. On 25th April the Federation Doctor examined the 43 year old 1st Cook diagnosing Chickenpox, and arranged for his admittance to Hill House Isolation Hospital.

Further investigation revealed that the Cook had reported sick to his Chief Officer on 22nd April with a rash and some spots.

As the answers to the health questions on the Declaration of Health, handed in on arrival to the Port Health Inspector, were all in the negative, the Master was written to and informed that the Cook's symptoms were sufficient for him to have disclosed on the Declaration of Health that he had a suspicious case of infection on board. The Master was informed that he had committed an offence and that a repetition of such conduct, might lead to more serious action. A letter of regret and apology was received from the Master the same day.

The Cook was eventually discharged from hospital on 5th May.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

The Motor Vessel "British Gull" arrived at Swansea on 16th June from Bombay via Durban and was boarded by the Deputy Port Medical Officer. The only sickness reported was a coloured seaman with Gonorrhoea.

On 25th June information was received from Hill House Isolation Hospital that a coloured fitter of the crew had been admitted as a suspect Infective Hepatitis. Investigation revealed that on 24th June the seaman complained of pains in the stomach and sore eyes and on the following day had been examined by the Federation Doctor who arranged for his admittance to the Hospital. The case was confirmed the following day. The patient's bed linen was disinfected and all his utensils boiled. No further cases of sickness have been reported.

On 3rd July information was received from Hill House Hospital that Shiegella Flexner (Bacillary Dysentery) had been isolated from the patient's stools.

s.s. "CITY"

This coastal tanker arrived from Cardiff on 9th January reporting all well on board. Information had been received from the local Agents that a member of the crew had been landed at Cardiff as a suspect Tuberculosis case. Arrangements were made for eight contacts in the crew to be mass X-Rayed at Singleton Hospital and as a result seven were reported clear but the eighth member's X-Rays showed a cardiac condition which warranted further investigation by the Clinic.

s.s. "CITY" - (Continued)

This information was passed on to the crew member concerned who agreed to go as soon as possible. The ship did not return to Swansea for a couple of weeks and when it did, the Master reported that the man concerned had been paid off and had proceeded to his home town in Aberdeen. Details of the case were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, Aberdeen.

m.v. "BIRLING"

This vessel arrived at Swansea from Liverpool on 28th August. A letter was received from the Port Medical Officer, Liverpool, stating that when the ship docked there, several cases of diarrhoea had been reported during the voyage and consequently two samples of beef, two samples of drinking water and faeces samples from eleven members of the crew had been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. A further letter reported that the beef and faeces samples had proved negative, but that one of the water samples had a rather high coliform bacilli count and that they had advised chlorination of the fresh water tanks. No sickness was reported in Swansea but faeces samples from two other members of the crew were submitted to the local Public Health Laboratory. The Director later reported "No organisms of the typhoid, salmonella or dysentery groups grown." The Ship's fresh water tanks were satisfactorily chlorinated in Swansea on 29th/30th August.

SMALLPOX SURVEILLANCE

Whenever ships arrive from Smallpox endemic areas enquires are made regarding the validity of the smallpox vaccination certificates of all on board. On two ships during the year it was found that some members of the crew had expired certificates and arrangements were made through the Agents for them to be re-vaccinated here.

Occasionally information is received from Airports, usually London, of coloured crews arriving by Air for the purpose of joining ships in the Port. They had left Smallpox endemic areas and had joined their ship well within the incubation period. In such cases the crew members are kept under surveillance while in port and should the ship leave still within the incubation period, the Port Medical Officer of the next port of call is informed.

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria
in ships

No cases of Malaria were reported during the year.

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with
or suspected for plague

No plague infected or suspected ships arrived.

Return of cases of sickness, Injury, etc., found on vessels
entering the Port or occurring during stay in Port

Ankle Injury	1	Hand Injury	1
Appendicitis	2	Head Injury	1
Arm Injuries	4	Heart complaints	3
Back complaints	2	Hernia	1
Blood pressure	1	Infective Hepatitis	1
Boils	1	Influenza	41
Bronchitis etc.	2	Kidney complaint	1
Chest complaints	2	Leg Injury	1
Chickenpox	1	Lumbago	1
Colds	8	Mouth Ulcers	1
Deaths	2	Muscle, pulled	1
Dental complaints	2	Pneumonia	1
Depression	1	Pyrexia of Unknown origin	2
Diabetis	1	Rash	2
Diarrhoea	2	Rheumatism	1
Ear complaint	1	Sinusitis	1
Eczema	1	Skin complaints	2
Eye Injury	1	Stomach complaints	10
Face Injury	1	Throat Infection	2
Feet, swollen	1	Tracheitis	1
Finger Injuries	4	Urinary complaint	1
Groin Injury	1	Venereal Disease	16
		Vomiting	1

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SECTION XIII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats

The Ratsearcher, working under the direction of an Inspector, searches as a routine ships from foreign ports as soon as possible after arrival for any evidence of rat infestation. Enquiries are always made as to mortality amongst the rats on board and particular attention during the search is paid to any excreta, runs, smears etc. as well as to any harbourage present. It is as a result of such an inspection whether any rat repressive measures are deemed necessary.

The same procedure is adopted prior to the issue of a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate, which foreign-going ships must possess in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

During the year the Ratsearcher inspected 880 ships and evidence of rodent infestation was found on two of them. Even though the evidence was not recent, trapping and the laying of poison baits was carried out as a precaution, but no rats were destroyed. Recent evidence of mice was discovered on two other ships and as a result of trapping and poisoning baits, six mice were known to be destroyed. Two of the mice were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the Director later reporting "No *Pasturella pestis* organisms isolated".

One ship was fumigated during the year. A telephone message from the Bristol Port Health Authority stated that slight recent evidence of rats had been found on a ship which had applied for a Deratting Exemption Certificate and which was bound for Swansea. In order that there would be no delay to the ship arising from trapping and/or laying of poison baits, the Owners had agreed to fumigate in Swansea. This was done by Liquid Hydrogen Cyanide, but no dead rats were discovered. A Deratting Certificate was issued here.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of Rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of Rodents sent for examination during the year

Rats caught on ships are examined by your Inspectors before being destroyed. Samples of rats are sent in plastic bags to the Director, Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea for Bacteriological examination.

During the year two mice were submitted to the Laboratory, the result being that "No *Pasturella pestis* organisms isolated".

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor

1. Routine trapping
2. Poison Baits
3. Sulphur Dioxide gas
4. Hydrogen Cyanide gas
5. Sodium Fluoracetate (1080)
6. Methyl Bromide

In the event of the rat population being more than negligible and therefore fumigation being necessary, the Master is advised, through his Agents, to engage the services of a commercial contractor to carry out the work.

Name of Contractors

Rentokil Laboratories, Ltd., Cardiff.

Contra Pest Service, Ltd.

An Inspector is present to supervise all fumigations.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

Inspections of modern ships during the year have revealed that Ship-owners and Shipbuilders continue to pay careful attention to the rat-proofing of their ships during construction, the result being most satisfactory.

In the older type of ship whenever harbourage is discovered that can be eliminated your Inspectors gladly advise on the most suitable method of correcting same.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil

Six mice were destroyed during the year, two of which were sent for Bacteriological examination.

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued		Number of Exemption Certificates issued		Total Certificates issued
		After fumigation with Other fumigant (State method)	After Poisoning	
H.C.N.				
1	-	-	1	136

Number of Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued from individual ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority

Net Tonnage	Swansea		Neath	Port Talbot	Total
	After Trapping	After Poisoning			
Ships up to 300 tons	19	6	10	35	
" from 301 to 1,000 tons	23	4	8	35	
" from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	11	-	22	33	
" from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	30	-	3	33	
TOTAL	83	10	43	136	

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER, 1951

PESTS ACT, 1954

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) (AMENDMENT NO. 2) ORDER, 1956

No Certificates were issued under the above order

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

Whenever nuisances or defects are found and they are likely to be remedied in port, verbal notice is given. If there seems no likelihood of co-operation, an Informal Notice is served on the Master and Owners and if thought necessary the assistance of the Ministry of Transport Surveyors is sought. If the Notice is not complied with or only partly complied with in this Port, and the ship is proceeding coastwise, then a follow up notice is sent to the next Port Health Authority.

Generally, ships from which drinking water samples are taken, have sailed before the result from the Bacteriologist is available. Should the report be unsatisfactory, a notice is immediately sent to the Owners via the local Agents, advising them to instruct the Master to have all drinking water boiled before consumption and to make arrangements as quickly as possible to have the fresh water tanks chlorinated and satisfactorily cleansed.

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Swansea 4,315	-	49	27 of these notices were fully complied with before the ships sailed and 7 partly complied with. Of the 39 notices served re. dirty fresh water tanks, it is known that 17 ships carried out the necessary chlorination
Neath 315	-	5	
Port Talbot 710	-	26	
TOTALS 5,340	-	80	

The number of revisits made by your Inspectors in connection with the above was 42.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH

Nature of Nuisance or Defect	Swansea	Neath	Port Talbot	Porth-cawl	Total
<u>Crews Quarters</u>					
Defective Heating	1	-	-	-	1
Dirty	1	-	-	-	1
Verminous	3	-	1	-	4
<u>Fresh Water Tanks</u>					
Dirty	23	2	14	-	39
<u>Galley</u>					
Choked scupper	-	1	1	-	2
Choked sink	-	-	1	-	1
Dirty	3	1	1	-	5
Offensive Refuse	1	-	-	-	1
Verminous	3	-	-	-	3
<u>Holds</u>					
Flies and maggots	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Messrooms</u>					
Choked scuppers	1	-	-	-	1
Dirty	-	-	1	-	1
Verminous	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Pantry</u>					
Dirty	1	-	-	-	1
Verminous	5	-	1	-	6
<u>Provision Storerroom</u>					
Verminous	2	-	-	-	2
Weevils	1	-	-	-	1
	47	4	20	-	71

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH - (Continued)

Nature of Nuisance or Defect	Swansea	Neath	Port Talbot	Porth-cawl	Total
Carried Forward	47	4	20	-	71
<u>Quayside</u>					
Fouled by Ships Refuse	2	-	-	-	2
Fouled by Ships W.C.'s	5	-	3	-	8
<u>Washplaces</u>					
Choked scupper	1	-	2	-	3
Choked washbasins	-	1	1	-	2
Defective Shower	2	-	-	-	2
Dirty	3	-	-	-	3
<u>W.C.'s</u>					
Choked Pans	4	-	-	-	4
Defective Flushpipe	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	66	5	26	-	97

NUMERICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Classification of Defects in Vessels

	<u>Swansea</u>	<u>Neath</u>	<u>Port Talbot</u>	<u>Porthcawl</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Original Construction	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Wear and Tear	10	1	3	-	14
(C) Dirt and Vermin	56	4	23	-	83
(D) Alterations	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	66	5	26	-	97

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations,1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included

No change

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens (Applicable only to ports approved for the landing of Aliens)1. List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment

No change

2. List of other staff engaged on this work

No change

3. Organisation of work

No change

4. Nature and amount of Aliens Traffic

Aliens traffic is small and consists chiefly of visitors and business people.

ALIENS ORDER, 1953

Details for the Year 1969 are as follows:-

	<u>SWANSEA</u>	<u>PORT TALBOT INCLUDING NEATH RIVER</u>
1. Number of arriving ships carrying aliens	51	27
2. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)	124	53
3. Total number of aliens medically examined	-	-
4. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined	-	-

5. Accommodation for medical inspection and examination

No change

Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962Medical Examination of Commonwealth ImmigrantsMedical examination during the year 1969

	<u>SWANSEA</u>	<u>PORT TALBOT INCLUDING NEATH RIVER</u>
1. Total number of arriving Commonwealth Citizens subject to control under the Act	124	3
2. Total number of Commonwealth Citizens Medically examined	-	-
3. Reports and Certificates for Commonwealth Citizens medically examined	-	-

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUSArrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from Infectious Disease

No change

FOOD INSPECTIONFood and Drugs Act, 1955The Imported Food Regulations, 1968The Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962

Two hundred and sixty three ships were visited during the year by your Food Inspectors for the routine inspection of foodstuffs, which were landed into the various transit sheds in the docks under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

The total weight of food landed was over 2,986 Tons and the countries from which it arrived included Australia, Belgium, Canada, Eire, France, Germany, Holland, Malta, Norway, Northern Ireland, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America.

Included in these figures are the 205 landings of wet fish made by the ten Trawlers owned mainly by the members of the Swansea Trawler Owners and Fish Merchants Association Ltd. who are the tenants of the Fish Market at the South Dock, Swansea. The 7,776Cwts of fish, valued at £50,956, is the highest weight and value of landings since deep water fishing ceased from Swansea in the early 50's. This is due to the fact that three of the trawlers are now between 70 Ft. and 90 Ft. in length and are capable of working right throughout the year, in all seven of the trawlers exceed 60 Ft. in length. The fish landed by these trawlers were caught mainly in the fishing grounds of the Bristol Channel and was subjected to routine inspection by your Inspectors.

The flake ice and the water from which the ice is made at the Association's Refrigerating Plant at the Fish Market is regularly bacteriologically examined. During the year 12 samples of ice and 11 of the water from which it is made were analysed at the Public Health Laboratory, all with satisfactory results. Should a sample be reported as unsatisfactory, immediate investigations are carried out and repeat sampling continued until satisfactory results are achieved.

The following table shows the various foodstuffs landed and the quantities of same:-

Commodity	Swansea					Port Talbot				
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Ozs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Ozs
Apples (fresh)	28	8	3	20	0	-	-	-	-	-
Apricot Pulp	16	17	2	12	0	-	-	-	-	-
Apricots (tinned)	60	6	0	23	0	-	-	-	-	-
Bacon	0	1	2	24	0	-	-	-	-	-
Carrots	17	2	3	12	0	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	2	10	0	0	0	0	19	0	11	0
Cheese Powder	2	10	3	15	0	-	-	-	-	-
Chicory Seeds	1	10	0	7	0	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	0	21	0
Fish (tinned)	1	17	0	0	0	0	11	2	14	0
Fish (wet)	388	16	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Flour	202	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit (tinned)	113	3	0	19	13	-	-	-	-	-
Honey	0	0	0	12	0	-	-	-	-	-
Margarine (tinned)	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	3	0
Meat Preserves	19	14	0	9	11	2	18	0	3	0
Milk Powder	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	1	6	0
Milk (tinned)	2	7	3	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	2	11	0
Oil, cooking	7	18	0	24	0	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	225	14	1	26	0	-	-	-	-	-
Pimientos (tinned)	1	4	0	18	0	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	1,675	14	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Rusks, crisp bread etc.	31	3	3	25	0	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes (tinned)	78	1	0	14	0	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables in Brine	14	2	0	15	0	-	-	-	-	-
Vitamin concentrates	2	3	0	26	0	-	-	-	-	-
Wine, Beer, Spirits etc.	13	9	3	11	0	68	10	1	24	0
TOTALS	2,906	17	2	15	1$\frac{1}{2}$	79	6	0	9	0

Grand Total 2,986 Tons 3 Cwts 2 Qrs 24 Lbs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ozs

Generally speaking the food landed was in good condition and condemnation usually resulted from the effects of deterioration, faults in stowage or bad handling during transportation and discharge.

Just over 10 Cwts were condemned as unfit for human consumption and this figure was made up as follows:-

Commodity	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Ozs	How disposed of
Apples (canned)	0	0	0	19	14	Destroyed by the City Cleansing Department
Apricot Pulp	0	5	0	23	0	Destroyed by the British Transport Docks Board
*Bacon	0	1	2	4	0	* See below
Fruit (canned)	0	1	1	3	13	Destroyed by the City Cleansing Department and the British Transport Docks Board
Honey (in Jars)	0	0	0	12	0	Destroyed by the City Cleansing Department
Meat Preserves	0	0	1	5	11	- do -
Milk (canned)	0	1	1	20	9½	Destroyed by the City Cleansing Department and the British Transport Docks Board
Rusks (teabreak)	0	0	0	3	0	Destroyed by the City Cleansing Department
TOTAL	0	10	0	7	15½	

* This Bacon consisted of Ships' Stores ex the m.v. "British Gull" which had been rejected by the Inspector of Ships' Provisions, Ministry of Transport. It was examined by your Inspectors and as a result was condemned as unfit for human consumption. In accordance with new instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Bacon was removed under licence in leak proof containers to Messrs. Beresford, Pencoed, Bridgend for destruction by incineration.

The new British and Irish Steam Packet Company's Roll-on - Roll-off Ferry

The beginning of May saw the inauguration of the "Roll-on - Roll-off" car, freight and passenger ferry the m.v. "Innisfallen" between the new Ferryport at the King's Dock, Swansea and Cork. The vessel arrived on 181 occasions during the year and landed 68,377 passengers. No cases of infectious disease were brought to my notice.

In addition to the large number of cars etc. which "rolled-off" in Swansea, quite a considerable amount of freight arrived in Containers and on Trailers. As a Port Health Authority we are interested only in the foodstuffs and during this period 416 containers or trailers carrying no less than 4,605 tons of foodstuffs arrived.

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968 especially refer to containerisation and these Regulations, provide that when an Authorised Officer considers it expedient that the examination of the contents of a container should be deferred until it reaches a specified place of destination elsewhere, he shall require the Importer etc. to give an undertaking in writing, stating that the container has been sealed and will remain so until it reaches the destination specified on the undertaking. At the same time the Authorised Officer must notify the Receiving Authority that the Container is on its way to that Authority and this must be done as expeditiously as possible, normally by telephone and later confirmed in writing.

As most of the containers arriving here have refrigerated contents the examination of which on the quayside would be inadvisable, the procedure above as set out in the Regulations is adopted thus enabling the Receiving Authorities to carry out the examination of the foodstuffs under the Regulations.

Regarding "Group Containers" i.e. containers which hold several different commodities, these go to "K" Shed, Prince of Wales Dock, where they are sorted out. After Customs clearance, any foods forming part of the group container are examined by your Food Inspectors and then allowed to proceed to their destination without any further examination at that point.

The following table shows the amount and variety of food arriving in the containers during the year from the m.v. "Innisfallen":-

Commodity	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Apple Pulp	108	15	0	0
Bacon	74	19	3	26
Bananas	101	0	0	0
Beef and Offal	856	19	3	4
Butter	914	0	0	18
Cheese	2	3	0	24
Chocolate Crumble	26	5	2	8
Cream	413	0	3	8
Fish	80	13	2	7
Gin	0	7	1	18
Hog Casings	7	8	2	5
Horsemeat	235	11	3	19
Meat Preserves	176	1	3	3
Milk Powder	218	9	1	12
Mussels	265	13	0	0
Peas, frozen	16	11	2	17
Pork	921	7	1	20
Potatoes	184	17	2	0
Total	4,604	6	2	21

It may be of interest to note that the destinations of the Containers etc. included the following places:-

HOME

Ascot	Kings Lynn
Basingstoke	Kingston-upon-Thames
Bristol	Liverpool
Bury St. Edmunds	London
Cardiff	Manchester
Carmarthen	Milford Haven
Cornwall	Portsmouth
Croydon	Slough
Dumton Green	Southampton
Erith	Swansea
Eastleigh	Tewkesbury
Glasgow	Totnes
Hereford	Worcester

ABROAD

Belgium via Dover	Spain via London
France via Dover and Southampton	South Africa via Southampton
Hungary via Dover	West Indies via Barry and
Norway via Immingham	Liverpool

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 18 samples of imported foodstuffs were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and to the Public Analyst and particulars regarding these samples are detailed below:-

(A) To the Public Health Laboratory

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result</u>
Roasted Pimientos	Spain	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Unlacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. The contents appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.
Plum Peeled Tomatoes	Spain	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Unlacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. The contents appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.
Evaporated Milk	Holland	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Unlacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. Appeared wholesome and found to be palatable. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without producing any subsequent ill-effects.
Spam	Eire	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Unlacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. Appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without causing any obvious ill-effects.
Chopped Ham with Pork	Denmark	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Lacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. Appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without any subsequent ill-effects.

(A) To the Public Health Laboratory - (Continued)

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result</u>
Apricot halves in syrup	Spain	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Unlacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without causing any subsequent ill-effects.
Frankfurters	Holland	The can was received unopened. It was undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Unlacquered with no obvious signs of corrosion. Appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth. Tested by human volunteers without causing any subsequent ill-effects.

(B) To the Public Analyst

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result</u>
Apples (Fresh)	Canada	Satisfactory. Lead 0.05 p.p.m. Arsenic Negative. Organochlorine pesticides - Negative.
Roasted Pimientos	Spain	Satisfactory. Tin 170 p.p.m. Lead practically Nil. Total solids 5.5% Acidity (as citric acid) 0.4% The tin content of this sample was somewhat high but was below the recommended limit of 250 p.p.m.
Plum Peeled Tomatoes	Spain	Satisfactory. Tin 28 p.p.m. Lead practically Nil. Copper 1 p.p.m. Total solids 5.9% Mould count Nil.
Onions	Canada	Satisfactory. Organo chlorine pesticides Negative.

(B) To the Public Analyst - (Continued)

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result</u>
Portion of Shoulder Ham	Holland	Satisfactory. Nitrites (as NaNO_2) 35 p.p.m. Nitrates less than 250 p.p.m. Borates Absent.
Evaporated Milk	Holland	Satisfactory. Milk fat 9.7% Total solids 31.2% Equivalent pints 1.8 Tin 50 p.p.m. Lead Nil
Butter	Eire	Genuine. Water 15.7% Fat 82.0% Salt 1.8%
Spam	Eire	Satisfactory. Meat Content 96% Tin 16 p.p.m. Lead Nil.
Chopped Ham with Pork	Denmark	Satisfactory. Meat Content 94% The can was well lacquered and in good condition.
Apricot halves in Syrup	Spain	Satisfactory. Drained weight of apricots 54% Tin 30 p.p.m.
Frankfurters	Holland	Satisfactory. Meat content of drained sausages 76% Tin 35 p.p.m. Lead practically Nil.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

It has not been necessary to take any action under the above Regulations.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 and 1962

Periodical inspections are made of the ships which operate passenger services from Swansea. Samples of drinking water drawn from one of the ships proved unsatisfactory on two occasions due to the presence of Escherichia Coli (Type 1) but on being contacted the Owners fully co-operated in having the fresh water tanks repeatedly chlorinated and cleansed.

Otherwise it was not necessary to take any action as a result of the inspections carried out.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (DOCKS, CARRIERS, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1960

As a result of regular routine visits to the various wharves, warehouses, transit sheds, etc. to which these Regulations are applicable, it has been necessary at times to draw the attention of the Owners and Tenants to their obligations under the Regulations, particularly as regards to cleanliness. Usually any complaints made by your Inspectors are immediately attended to.

It should be mentioned that most of the foodstuffs landed here are packed or otherwise protected in such a manner that risk of contamination of the food is negligible.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1965THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (NO. 2) REGULATIONS, 1964

One application was received during the year under these Regulations from the Master of a foreign ship for a certificate authorising him to purchase Dangerous Drugs.

RADIO ACTIVE MATERIALS

On 17th July, the m.v. "TOPAZ" loaded at Swansea, 1,500 Tons of radio active waste, mainly from the Laboratories of Harwell and Aldermaston, for dumping into the Atlantic.

Technicians from the Atomic Energy Authority were present to supervise the loading operation and to take the usual precautions applicable to such cargoes. The operation was carried out without incident.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

THE DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958

Whenever excessive smoke emissions are observed by your Inspectors, the attention of the Master or Chief Engineer is drawn to the requirements of these Regulations by the serving of an Informal Notice.

During the year three such notices were served and as immediate action was taken by those responsible to abate the nuisance and prevent recurrence, it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

Details are as follows:-

Name of Vessel	Nationality	Class of Case	Period of Observation and date	Density of Smoke as per Ringelmann Chart	Time Notice Served	Result
T.H.V. Alert	British	2	9.55 a.m to 10.20 a.m 26.6.69	Shade 4	10.20 a.m 26.6.69	Abated immediately
s.s. Theodoros Yanakis	Cypriot	2	10.30 a.m to 11.30 a.m 10.7.69	Shade 4	11.30 a.m 10.7.69	Abated
m.v. Clarkavon	British	2	2.20 p.m to 2.45 p.m 30.7.69	Shade 4	2.45 p.m 30.7.69	Abated immediately

Description	Quantity	Unit	Value	Weight	Grade	Remarks
Cement	100	Bags	100.00	100.00	Type I	
Sand	100	cu yd	100.00	100.00	No. 20	
Gravel	100	cu yd	100.00	100.00	No. 40	
Water	100	cu yd	100.00	100.00	No. 20	
Total	400	cu yd	400.00	400.00		

REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE SAMPLES.

ANALYSIS OF CEMENT

Sample No. 100

Weight of sample: 100.00 gms

Weight of residue: 100.00 gms

Weight of loss: 0.00 gms

Weight of water: 0.00 gms

Weight of sand: 0.00 gms

Weight of gravel: 0.00 gms

Weight of total: 100.00 gms

ANALYSIS OF SAND

Sample No. 100

Weight of sample: 100.00 gms

Weight of residue: 100.00 gms

Weight of loss: 0.00 gms

Weight of water: 0.00 gms

Weight of sand: 100.00 gms

Weight of gravel: 0.00 gms

Weight of total: 100.00 gms

ANALYSIS OF GRAVEL

Sample No. 100

Weight of sample: 100.00 gms

Weight of residue: 100.00 gms

Weight of loss: 0.00 gms

Weight of water: 0.00 gms

Weight of sand: 0.00 gms

Weight of gravel: 100.00 gms

Weight of total: 100.00 gms

ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample No. 100

Weight of sample: 100.00 gms

Weight of residue: 100.00 gms

Weight of loss: 0.00 gms

Weight of water: 100.00 gms

Weight of sand: 0.00 gms

Weight of gravel: 0.00 gms

Weight of total: 100.00 gms

