



RE: CIRCULAR 02/14 - EBOLA - SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Dear Sirs,

Due to the outbreak of Ebola and all the implications that this could have in our area of influence, the members of SAPIC have discussed this matter deciding to issue this general circular to our principals outlining the present situation in our countries which you will find detailed hereunder:

a) ARGENTINA:

As per circular issued by the Centro de Navegacion (Chamber grouping local agents in Argentina), the local Pilots Association through the River Plate Area Committee has decided that bearing in mind there are no clear instructions from the Sanitary Authorities as to the measures and actions to be met with by the pilots in relation to the vessels coming from infected areas with Ebola, the pilots companies rendering pilotage services in the River Plate who are part of the Committee, decided that their pilots will not board any vessel coming from the infected areas (Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) until such time as they have completed 30 (thirty) days from the departure of the last port of the infected areas until the time the pilot should board the vessel.

On the other hand the Centro de Navegacion has addressed a letter to the Sanitary Authorities requesting to issue a procedure in respect of the vessels arriving from the infected areas.

In view of the aforementioned, we would suggest that if any vessel is coming from or any of those countries then her Master/Owners should get advice from their local agents in advance and before arriving/entering the River Plate area.

However, this office will continue watching the situation and will issue further circulars on the subject when and if further news to report.

b) In accordance with latest information from pilots they have decided to reduce the waiting time from 30 to 21 days.

Source of information: Pandi Liquidadores SRL, Buenos Aires



b) **BRAZIL:**

- 1) **Port of Santos:** Up to this moment, Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária-Anvisa (National Health Surveillance Agency), the Brazilian port health authority, did not put any specific measures in place for vessels arriving from Africa and will continue adopting the protocols set forth in the International Health Regulation, particularly in respect of the issuance of the Maritime Declaration of Health, though we expect that vessels coming from Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria might be subject of a more stringent scrutiny by part of Anvisa.

Due to its transmissible nature, Ebola is regarded as a disease of compulsory notification and failure to report suspected or diagnoses cases is not only a violation of the relevant health regulations but also a criminal offence, so it is essential that all such cases are reported by the vessels' masters in a timely fashion.

Source of information: Representacoes Proinde Ltda., Santos

- 2) **Port of Paranaguá:** A general public meeting scheduled by local ANVISA branch occurred on 18.08.2014 at 1400/LT, and the following was informed:

For now no quarantine is being imposed on vessels arriving from Africa and usual procedures must be carried out by the Masters in order to obtain the free pratique (formally communicate of the health condition on board 48 hours prior to arrival at first Brazilian port – Maritime Declaration of Health). Nevertheless, vessels arriving from West Africa/endemic areas do not obtain the free pratique by radio as usual, instead, such vessels must be compulsorily physically inspected by Health Authority Inspectors, who will release the vessel after ascertaining there is no infection on board.



ANVISA Headquarters has issued an official brochure especially for seafarers, as follows:

Ebola

To Captains e crew members

The Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency - ANVISA informs that an Ebola outbreak is occurring in some African countries.

Be aware for the following symptoms, especially if any crew member had circulated in the last 21 days in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia or Guinea: fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache and sore throat, which are usually followed by vomiting, diarrhea, pruritus, and in some cases hemorrhage.

In such cases, report to health authorities in Brazil so they can evaluate and help you with guidelines and measures.

Transmission

The transmission only occurs through direct contact with body fluids (blood, feces, sweat, semen, saliva, urine, etc.) of a sick person (live or dead), an infected dead animal, or by contact with contaminated objects (needles, sheets or dirty clothes, etc.)

The virus is not spread by air, water, food, or vectors, and is easily killed by soap, bleach, sunlight or drying, surviving only a short period of time on surfaces that are exposed to sun or dry.

Recommendation to Captain

In case of anyone aboard - who has circulated in the last 21 days in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia or Guinea - presents any symptoms listed above the Captain must report this situation immediately to the Brazilian health authorities. The Captain should also isolate the patient in his/her cabin, offering all support of water and food needed, and designate only one person (physician or other crew member) to serve him/her until disembarkation as instructed by local health authorities. Follow the recommendations of the local health authority about cleaning, waste removal, laundry, etc.

Further information: 0800 6429782



ANVISA
Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária

Ministério da
Saúde

Governo
Federal



**Source of information: Van Herp & Frumento (P&I Services) Ltda.,
Paranagua.**

c) **CHILE:**

TO BE INFORMED IN DUE COURSE

d) **MEXICO:**

Regarding the Ebola situation in the African countries of Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria, the Mexican Health Ministry informs:

The Ebola virus causes an acute serious sickness characterized by fever, intense weakness, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, vomit, diarrhea, eruptions in the skin, kidney and liver failure. In some cases, it causes internal and external bleeding that can be fatal.

The outbreak took place in the African Continent, specifically in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. The only cases reported outside the African Continent are two in the United States and two in Spain. The patients were moved from Africa to their countries of origin for their treatment and they are isolated, so they do not represent any type of risk for the population.

The World Health Organization (WHO) issued a press release as a result of the Meeting of the Emergency Committee of the International Health Regulations in which it was established that the Ebola outbreak in Western Africa represents an “extraordinary event” and a risk for the public health of other states. The WHO also issued updated recommendations to face the current situation of the outbreak.

The Mexican Ministry of Health ratifies the preventive measures published on August 1st in the official website of the Ministry (www.salud.gob.mx), as well as the Travel Preliminary Notice where people are advised to avoid trips to the affected countries.

In case that it is necessary to travel to those countries, it is advisable to:

Have strict hygiene:



- Avoid contact with blood and body fluids from infected people.
- Do not touch any tool or instrument that has been in contact with blood or body fluids from infected people.
- Avoid any contact with animals that could be infected (monkeys, antelopes, wild bats and chimps).
- Avoid any contact with human corpses or dead animals that could be infected.
- If within the next 21 days after your trip, you experience fever, muscle pain, sore throat, diarrhea, stomachache or redness of eyes:

+ Look for medical attention immediately.

+ If you are sick by the time to get to Mexico, please, tell your flight attendant or the Migration Officer about it.

+ The latter does not imply any restriction to entering the country. You will only be provided medical assistance.

There are no suspicious nor confirmed Ebola cases in Mexico.

NO EBOLA VIRUS IN MEXICO - False Alarm on Coahuila

THE MEXICAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH INFORMS:

August 7th , 2014, the Ministry of Health of the Mexican State of Coahuila sent a press release through the Mexican News Agency Notimex highlighting that there are no Ebola cases in Mexico

<http://www.notimex.com.mx/acciones/verNota.php?clv=158795>.

This is the press release that was sent by the Ministry of Health in Coahuila:

Saltillo, Coahuila, Thursday, AUGUST 7th , 2014

The Ministry of Health in Coahuila informs:

On August 6th , 2014, through the website www.novatimes.net, the news of an allegedly Ebola case, specifically, a student from Mexico City, was spread.

This information was replicated in the social networks by the newspaper “Zocalo de Saltillo” in the Mexican state of Coahuila. Immediately, the authorities carried out an investigation and the news turned out to be false.



The spokesperson in Mexico about the Ebola situation is Doctor Cuitlahuac Ruiz Matus, Director General of Epidemiology in the Mexican Ministry of Health. He said that there are no cases of Ebola in Mexico.

The Ministry of Health in Coahuila, which belongs to the National Health System, works together with the Federal Government to keep an epidemiological surveillance.

All the Mexican Ministry of Health's news releases, fact sheets and other press materials are available at www.salud.gob.mx

Source of information: P&I SERVICES MEXICO S.A. DE C.V/ , México.

e) VENEZUELA:

So far, the only restriction taken by the Venezuelan government is to forbid all flights to/from Africa and mainly to West Africa which would difficult matters related to stopways from those areas. No restrictions have been placed for maritime traffic up to date. According to the press note below, the only measure related to our business taken by our government is the reinforcement of the doors and windows of the sanitary offices inside the ports:

<http://www.eluniversal.com/vida/140811/venezuela-se-prepara-ante-brote-de-ebola-en-africa>

Source of information: Venepandi, C.A. / Caracas, Venezuela

f) URUGUAY:

The Uruguayan Pilots have decided to not board any vessel coming from the ports of the countries affected by EVD, until 21 days from the departure of such ports has been completed.-

Sanitary Authorities have also issued a protocol with instructions and measures to follow in the case of potential/declared cases of EVD.-

We are translating it and will revert once completed.-



In the meantime we suggest the vessels calling Uruguayan ports do continue notifying Authorities through Agents, the existence of any symptoms in the crew - like fever, vomits, headache, etc. - which could mean a suspect of a transmittable disease.

Source of information: Chadwick Weir Navegacion SA, Montevideo

As soon as we have further news from the remaining countries or any update you will be informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Alberto Trigub
On behalf of SAPIC