



CHESLEY BROWN
INTERNATIONAL

E-Briefs

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SPECIAL ALERT - Update on Swine Influenza

Today, the World Health Organization elevated its pandemic level to Phase 5. Phase 5 is characterized by human-to-human spread of the virus into at least two countries in one WHO region. While most countries will not be affected at this stage, the declaration of Phase 5 is a strong signal that a pandemic is imminent and that the time to finalize the organization, communication, and implementation of the planned mitigation measures is short.

During a flu pandemic, you can use simple actions to help protect yourself and others from becoming sick with the flu. No single action protects completely. If used together, the steps below can help reduce the chances of becoming infected.

- Wash your hands often with soap and water. Use an alcohol-based hand cleaner if soap and water are not available.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your arm when you cough and sneeze.
- Stay away from other people if you are ill.
- Avoid crowded places and large gatherings as much as possible.

WHO advises no restriction of regular travel or closure of borders. It is considered prudent for people who are ill to delay international travel and for people developing symptoms following international travel to seek medical attention, in line with guidance from national authorities.

There is also no risk of infection from this virus from consumption of well-cooked pork and pork products. Individuals are advised to wash hands thoroughly with soap and water on a regular basis and should seek medical attention if they develop any symptoms of influenza-like illness.

The symptoms of swine flu in people are similar to the symptoms of regular human flu and include fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. Some people have reported diarrhea and vomiting associated with swine flu. In the past, severe illness (pneumonia and respiratory failure) and deaths have been reported with swine flu infection in people. Like seasonal flu, swine flu may cause a worsening of underlying chronic medical conditions.

Chesley Brown International has action plans in place to deal with many various emergency situations should they develop. Similar to our Security Condition levels, these plans feature progressive steps and measures to be implemented to secure our facilities should an outbreak occur at the state, city, or local levels around facilities, or even within the facilities themselves. We are also monitoring updates from the World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from two National Command Centers.

Chesley Brown security levels are SecCon 1, SecCon 2, SecCon 3, and SecCon 4, with SecCon 1 being the highest level of threat and SecCon 4 being no external threat present. SecCon 2 and SecCon 3 are gradient increases in security from SecCon 4, but not as restrictive as SecCon 1. Each level has specific security measures to be implemented or discontinued according to the level indicated. Prior to 9/11, Chesley Brown implemented four levels of security operational conditions to meet external threats or potential threats to a Chesley Brown property or facility. We were the only security company with a structure in place where each of our properties were notified by the Chesley Brown National Command Center to maintain a pre-determined and planned heightened level of security immediately after the second plane crashed on 9/11.

NEWS YOU CAN USE

CDC Releases Interim Guidance for the use of Facemasks and Respirators

Very little is known about the benefits of wearing facemasks and respirators to help control the spread of pandemic flu. In the absence of clear science, the steps below offer a "best estimate" to help guide decisions. They will be revised as new information becomes available.

Facemasks are loose-fitting, disposable masks that cover the nose and mouth. These include products labeled as surgical, dental, medical procedure, isolation, and laser masks.

Facemasks help stop droplets from being spread by the person wearing them. They also keep splashes or sprays from reaching the mouth and nose of the person wearing the facemask. They are not designed to protect you against breathing in very small particles. Facemasks should be used once and then thrown away in the trash.

A respirator (for example, an N95 or higher filtering face piece respirator) is designed to protect you from breathing in very small particles, which might contain viruses. These types of respirators fit tightly to the face so that most air is inhaled through the filter material. To work the best way, N95 respirators must be specially fitted for each person who wears one. Like surgical masks, N95 respirators should be worn only once and then thrown away in the trash.

Neither a facemask nor a respirator will give complete protection from the flu. That is why it is important to wash your hands often, cover your coughs and sneezes with a handkerchief or your arm, and avoid crowds and gatherings during a pandemic. To learn more about these and other issues relating to pandemic influenza, visit <http://www.pandemicflu.gov>.

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Security Condition SecCon 3



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