



CHESLEY BROWN  
INTERNATIONAL

*E-Briefs*  
A Biweekly Security Communiqué

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Special Alert - Update on Swine Influenza

NEWS YOU CAN USE

### "This year, we are in uncharted territory" - Thomas Frieden, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention director

About the only thing experts can agree upon is that this year will be unlike any other. There will be multiple flu viruses going around and most people will have no immunity against one of them. According to CDC director Thomas Frieden, "What will happen in the coming weeks and months will only become clear in the weeks and months ahead."

According to the World Health Organization, evidence from multiple outbreak sites demonstrates that the H1N1 pandemic virus has rapidly established itself and is now the dominant influenza strain in most parts of the world. The pandemic will persist in the coming months as the virus continues to move through susceptible populations.

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. The WHO makes the following recommendations:

- avoid touching your mouth and nose;
- clean hands thoroughly with soap and water, or cleanse them with an alcohol-based hand rub on a regular basis (especially if touching the mouth and nose, or surfaces that are potentially contaminated);
- avoid close contact with people who might be ill;
- reduce the time spent in crowded settings if possible;
- improve airflow in your living space by opening windows;
- practice good health habits including adequate sleep, eating nutritious food, and keeping physically active.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you sneeze or cough. If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your elbow. Throw out dirty tissues immediately.

A vaccine for H1N1 flu is due in October. The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization recommends certain groups move to the front of the line for vaccination. Such groups include pregnant women, people who live with or care for children younger than 6 months old, health care workers, young people ages 6 months to 24 years and people 25 to 64 with chronic medical conditions or weakened immunity. Vaccine for seasonal flu is available now and public health officials recommend children and adults to get both vaccines.

It is recommended to get a week's worth of food, fluids, tissues, antibacterial hand sanitizers, over the counter medicines that reduce fever and treat symptoms and other household items in case you or a loved one becomes ill and you need to stay home. This will reduce the need to go out in public while you are infectious and feeling miserable.

### Businesses and Employers Planning

Companies should have a flexible plan to respond to different levels of severity as the 2009–2010 influenza season cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Companies and IT executives should examine their pandemic plans and prepare for the possibility of widespread employee absenteeism. Executives should stay calm and continue to be productive while practicing better hygiene as a model for their employees. All executives should be involved in planning for a pandemic, which involves the entire business. Emergency contacts and calling systems should be updated and tested, and companies should make sure they will have access to their data centers. Experts recommend that businesses perform a trial run of their telework plans and system to ensure a large number of staff can use it at the same time. Key employees should have broadband access, such as through mobile data cards, and Web-based applications should be up-to-date. Companies may want to cross-train their employees so they have enough people with the necessary skills and certifications to keep critical applications up and running, an important detail in regulated industries such as banking. A degradation plan, including lines of succession, will help companies prepare for the possibility of operating with far fewer employees. Executives also need to remember to ensure the safety of employees first before thinking about how the business will function in an emergency. During an influenza pandemic, all sick people should be encouraged to stay home and away from the workplace, hand washing and covering coughs and sneezes should be encouraged, and routine cleaning of commonly touched surfaces should be performed regularly.

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.

Typical symptoms to watch for are similar to seasonal viruses and include fever, cough, headache, body aches, sore throat and runny or stuffy nose, chills and fatigue. Many people have also reported diarrhea and vomiting.

If you feel unwell, have a high fever, cough, sore throat or other flu like symptoms:

- stay at home and keep away from work, school or crowds;
- rest and take plenty of fluids;
- cover your nose and mouth when coughing and sneezing and, if using tissues, make sure you dispose of them carefully. Clean your hands immediately after with soap and water or cleanse them with an alcohol-based hand rub;
- if you do not have a tissue close by when you cough or sneeze, cover your mouth as much as possible with the crook of your elbow;
- use a mask to help you contain the spread of droplets when you are around others, but be sure to do so correctly;
- inform family and friends about your illness and try to avoid contact with other people;
- If possible, contact a health professional before traveling to a health facility to discuss whether a medical examination is necessary.

If you are otherwise healthy, do not have a high fever and are not suffering from any respiratory symptoms, public health experts recommend staying home, taking fever-reducing medicine, getting lots of rest and drinking plenty of fluids. If you fall into a treatment group, the CDC recommends checking with your doctor in advance as some doctors may become overwhelmed with patients and may establish a routine for prescribing antiviral medication over the phone.

## ALERTS



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## Security Condition SecCon 3



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