



H1N1 Influenza A Precautionary Measures
updated 24 June 2009

World now at the start of 2009 influenza pandemic

**11 June 2009 - WHO raised the pandemic alert level
from phase 5 to phase 6.**

All STATS ChipPAC employees, vendors, resident engineers and visitors in all STATS ChipPAC sites are to comply with all precautionary measures

What Pandemic Alert Phase 6 Means

Under the World Health Organization's alert system on a developing flu pandemic, phase 6 is the highest level. At the moment, the world has risen to phase 5 from phase 3 since the outbreak of H1N1 Influenza A in Mexico last week. Here's what the phases mean:

- **Phase 3** an animal or human-animal flu virus causes some infections of people, but with little or no subsequent human-to-human transmission.
- **Phase 4** verified human-to-human transmission able to cause sustained disease outbreaks in a community. Any country that suspects or has verified such an event should urgently consult with WHO to decide whether rapid moves are needed to avert a pandemic.
- **Phase 5** human-to-human spread of the virus in at least two countries in the same region. This is a strong signal that a pandemic is imminent, with little time left to finish preparations.

Current

Phase 6 global pandemic has begun. This includes community level outbreaks in at least one other region. This may trigger countries to activate their own pandemic response plans, though some countries may already have done this in phases 4 or 5. WHO continues to monitor the virus' spread, check for resistance to antivirals and consider whether vaccine producers should be asked to switch from making seasonal flu vaccine to pandemic vaccine. Based on how the virus spreads, WHO may also advise countries to take measures such as closing schools, workplaces and mass gatherings. The agency will also make specific recommendations for health workers and doctors as to how to treat the disease and reduce its spread in hospitals. And it will oversee distribution of its emergency stockpile of 5 million antiviral treatments to countries in need.

Facts on H1N1 Influenza A (1/2)

What is H1N1 influenza A?

It is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza virus that regularly causes outbreaks of influenza in pigs. H1N1 Influenza A viruses cause high levels of illness and low death rates in pigs. H1N1 Influenza A viruses may circulate among swine throughout the year, but most outbreaks occur during the late fall and winter months similar to outbreaks in humans. The classical H1N1 Influenza A virus (an influenza type A H1N1 virus) was first isolated from a pig in 1930.

Does H1N1 influenza A affect humans?

H1N1 Influenza A viruses that cause disease in pigs very rarely affect humans. However, sporadic human infections with H1N1 Influenza A have occurred. Most commonly, these cases occur in persons with direct exposure to pigs but there have also been documented cases of human-to-human spread of H1N1 Influenza A.

How does H1N1 influenza A spread to humans?

H1N1 Influenza A spreads to humans mainly through contact with infected pigs, which shed the virus in their saliva, nasal secretions and feces. Limited human-to-human transmission can also occur in the same way as seasonal flu occurs in people.

Can people catch H1N1 influenza A from eating pork?

There is currently no evidence to suggest that H1N1 Influenza A can be transmitted to humans from eating pork or pork products that have been thoroughly cooked.

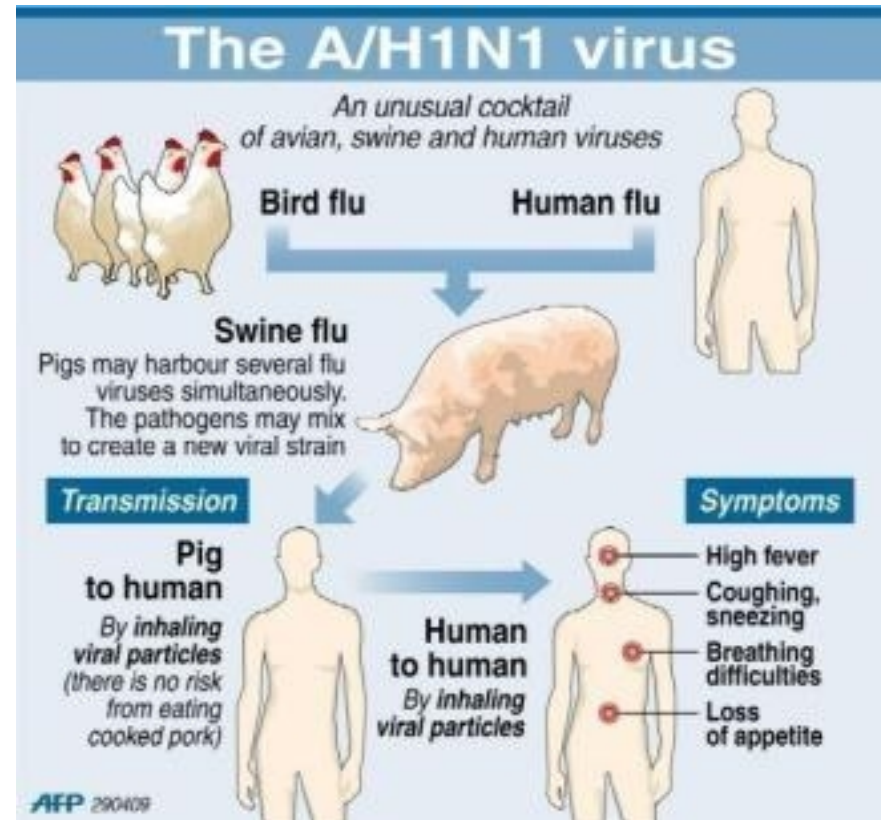
Facts on H1N1 Influenza A "H1N1 Influenza A" (2/2)

What are the symptoms of H1N1 influenza A in humans?

The symptoms of H1N1 Influenza A in people are expected to be similar to the symptoms of regular human seasonal influenza. An early symptom is high fever, and this is followed by cough, sore throat, runny nose, and sometimes breathlessness a few days later.

Does influenza vaccination help in preventing H1N1 influenza A?

Vaccines are available to be given to pigs to prevent H1N1 influenza A. There is no vaccine to protect humans from H1N1 Influenza A. The seasonal influenza vaccine is unlikely to protect against H1N1 Influenza A viruses.



H1N1 Influenza A Prevention Policy (1/3)

1. Per Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention's (CDC) advisory, local sites will comply with their local travel restrictions to countries with high risk of H1N1 Influenza A.
2. Avoid or delay international travel if you are developing symptoms or feeling unwell before travel.
3. If you are developing symptoms following your international travel, you are to seek immediate medical attention and report to your local HR immediately.
4. Please watch out for symptoms like temperature above 37.5C, cough, difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath, runny nose, sore throat, fatigue, aching muscles, pain in the eyes and headache. If you have any of these symptoms, please consult a doctor immediately.
5. Use teleconference or video conference to avoid contact with supplier or customer who have just returned from high risk countries as per local CDC's advisory.
6. All visitors into any STATS ChipPAC sites are required to make declaration for traceability purposes. Visitors are required to declare details of their travel for the past 10 days. And for those traveled (last 10 days) from the high risk countries* (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Indonesia and Hong Kong SAR), we will do a compulsory temperature check in view of the current situation.

*Please note that high risk countries may change from time to time on updates from local Health Authorities.

H1N1 Influenza A Prevention Policy (2/3)

6. To implement infection control measures at the workplace such as frequent disinfection of common areas and advising employees to maintain high standard of personal hygiene:

- Avoid crowded areas
- Avoid coming into contact with sick persons
- Maintain high standards of personal hygiene at all times (e.g. washing hands frequently with soap and water, especially after contact with respiratory secretions (e.g. after sneezing and coughing))
- Those who are sick with respiratory illnesses should avoid crowded areas and wear masks if possible
- Seek medical attention if develop any symptoms of influenza-like illness



H1N1 Influenza A Prevention Policy (3/3)

7. If you intend to travel to high risk country/area* as per CDC's advisory, you should take note of the following measures to minimize your risk of being infected by H1N1 Influenza A:
 - Avoid contact with persons with symptoms of influenza
 - Avoid crowded areas and maintain good ventilation
 - Observe good personal and environmental hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water frequently and when they are contaminated by respiratory secretions, e.g., after sneezing
 - Maintain good body resistance through a balanced diet, regular exercise, having adequate rest, reducing stress and not smoking
8. Upon returning from your travel, if you have symptoms of H1N1 Influenza A and had recently travelled to areas with cases of H1N1 Influenza A, please consult and inform your doctor immediately. If you are required to be quarantined, remember to keep your local HR/Clinic informed.

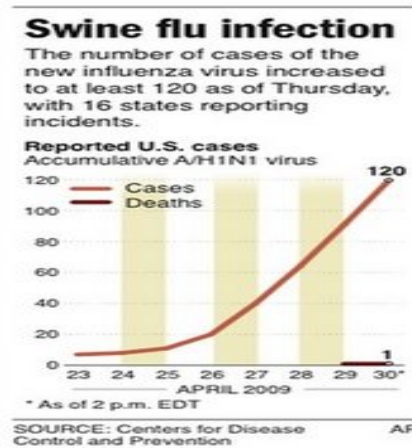
Note: A high risk country is defined as one that is "considered by WHO to have sustained community transmission or to be in transition towards community transmission, as well as countries that have been reported to have exported cases"



Preventive Action - Awareness



To promote H1N1 Influenza A awareness with emphasis on precaution.



Be alert and in compliance with local Ministry of Health guidelines. All sites HR departments are to report to Corporate HR immediately if any new developments occur in their respective countries.



Seek medical help whenever you feel unwell and stay away from crowded places.