

Dear Procter and Gamble Professional customer,

Here are some basics on novel H1N1 – also known as Swine Flu – and its transmission. This information was taken from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (www.cdc.gov), the Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov), and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (www.dhhs.gov). We have also included some background on our line-up of disinfecting and cleaning products.

We hope that you will find this information helpful with your businesses' cleaning needs during this time of concern.

Thank you,

The P&G Professional Team

NOVEL H1N1 (SWINE FLU) FAQs

The following information on Swine Flu is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)). More information on the current Swine Flu investigation can be found from the CDC and other public health organizations at the links provided in the text below.

What is novel H1N1 (Swine Flu)?

Novel H1N1 (referred to as "Swine Flu" early on) is a new influenza virus causing illness in people. This new virus was first detected in people in the United States in April 2009. Other countries, including Mexico and Canada, have reported people sick with this new virus. This virus is spreading from person-to-person, probably in much the same way that regular seasonal influenza viruses spread.

Why is novel H1N1 virus sometimes called "Swine Flu"?

This virus was originally referred to as "Swine Flu" because laboratory testing showed that many of the genes in this new virus were very similar to influenza viruses that normally occur in pigs in North America. But further study has shown that this new virus is very different from what normally circulates in North American pigs. It has two genes from flu viruses that normally circulate in pigs in Europe and Asia and avian genes and human genes. Scientists call this a "quadruple reassortant" virus.

Are there human infections with novel H1N1 virus in the U.S.?

Yes. Cases of human infection with novel H1N1 influenza virus were first confirmed in the U.S. in Southern California and near Guadalupe County, Texas. The outbreak intensified rapidly from that time and more and more states have been reporting cases of illness from this virus. An updated case count of confirmed novel H1N1 flu infections in the United States is kept at <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/update.htm>. CDC and local and state health agencies are working together to investigate this situation.

Is novel H1N1 virus contagious?

The CDC has determined that this Swine Influenza A (H1N1) virus is contagious and is spreading from human to human. However, at this time, it not known how easily the virus spreads between people.

What are the signs and symptoms of this virus in people?

The symptoms of novel H1N1 virus in people are similar to the symptoms of seasonal flu and include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. A significant number of people who have been infected with this virus also have reported diarrhea and vomiting. Also, like seasonal flu, severe illnesses and death has occurred as a result of illness associated with this virus.

How does novel H1N1 spread?

Spread of novel H1N1 virus is thought to be happening in the same way that seasonal flu spreads. Flu viruses are spread mainly from person to person through coughing or sneezing by people with influenza. Sometimes people may become infected by touching something with flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose.

How long can an infected person spread this virus to others?

At the current time, CDC believes that this virus has the same properties in terms of spread as seasonal flu viruses. With seasonal flu, studies have shown that people may be contagious from one day before they develop symptoms to up to 7 days after they get sick. Children, especially younger children, might potentially be contagious for longer periods. CDC is studying the virus and its capabilities to try to learn more and will provide more information as it becomes available.

Can I get Swine Influenza from preparing or eating pork?

No. Swine Influenza viruses are not spread by food. You cannot get swine influenza from eating pork or pork products. Eating properly handled and cooked pork products is safe.

What can I do to help protect myself from getting sick?

There are everyday actions that can help prevent the spread of germs that cause respiratory illnesses like influenza. Take these everyday steps to protect your health:

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- **Wash your hands often with soap and water**, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hand cleaners or disposable wipes are also effective.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- Stay home if you are sick for 7 days after your symptoms begin or until you have been symptom-free for 24 hours, whichever is longer. This is to keep from infecting others and spreading the virus further.

What is the best technique for washing my hands to avoid getting the flu?

Washing your hands often will help protect you from germs. Wash with soap and water or clean with alcohol-based hand cleaner. CDC recommends that when you wash your hands -- with soap and warm water -- that you wash for 15 to 20 seconds. When soap and water are not available, alcohol-based disposable hand wipes or gel sanitizers may be used. You can find them in most supermarkets and drugstores. If using gel, rub your hands until the gel is dry. The gel doesn't need water to work; the alcohol in it kills the germs on your hands.

What should I do if I get sick?

If you live in areas where people have been identified with novel H1N1 flu and become ill with influenza-like symptoms, including fever, body aches, runny or stuffy nose, sore throat, nausea, or vomiting or diarrhea, you should stay home and avoid contact with other people. Staying at home means that you should not leave your home except to seek medical care. This means avoiding normal activities, including work, school, travel, shopping, social events, and public gatherings

If you have severe illness or you are at high risk for flu complications, contact your health care provider or seek medical care. Your health care provider will determine whether flu testing or treatment is needed.

If you become ill and experience any of the following warning signs, seek emergency medical care.

❖ In children, emergency warning signs that need urgent medical attention include:

- Fast breathing or trouble breathing
- Bluish or gray skin color
- Not drinking enough fluids
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Not waking up or not interacting
- Being so irritable that the child does not want to be held
- Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough

❖ In adults, emergency warning signs that need urgent medical attention include:

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen
- Sudden dizziness
- Confusion
- Severe or persistent vomiting

- Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough

Are there medicines to treat novel H1N1 infection?

Yes. CDC recommends the use of oseltamivir or zanamivir for the treatment and/or prevention of infection with novel H1N1 flu virus. Antiviral drugs are prescription medicines (pills, liquid or an inhaled powder) that fight against the flu by keeping flu viruses from reproducing in your body. If you get sick, antiviral drugs can make your illness milder and make you feel better faster. They may also prevent serious flu complications. During the current outbreak, the priority use for influenza antiviral drugs during is to treat severe influenza illness.

What are the plans for developing novel H1N1 vaccine?

Vaccines are the most powerful public health tool for control of influenza, and the U.S. government is working closely with manufacturers to take steps in the process to manufacture a novel H1N1 vaccine. Working together with scientists in the public and private sector, CDC has isolated the new H1N1 virus and modified the virus so that it can be used to make hundreds of millions of doses of vaccine. Vaccine manufacturers are now using these materials to begin vaccine production. Making vaccine is a multi-step process which takes several months to complete. Candidate vaccines will be tested in clinical trials over the few months.

When is it expected that the novel H1N1 vaccine will be available?

The novel H1N1 vaccine is expected to be available in the fall. More specific dates cannot be provided at this time as vaccine availability depends on several factors including manufacturing time and time needed to conduct clinical trials

Will the seasonal flu vaccine also protect against the novel H1N1 flu?

The seasonal flu vaccine is not expected to protect against the novel H1N1 flu.

Where will the vaccine be available?

Every state is developing a vaccine delivery plan. Vaccine will be available in a combination of settings such as vaccination clinics organized by local health departments, healthcare provider offices, schools, and other private settings, such as pharmacies and workplaces.

Where can I get more information on novel H1N1?

For more information, please refer to included information and guideline documents generated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other public health organizations:

- CDC's novel H1N1 information: <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/>
- US Department of Health and Human Services-Pandemic Influenza Plan: <http://www.hhs.gov/pandemicflu/plan/>
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration: Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Guidance: <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/avian-flu.html>
- The official U.S. government web site for information on pandemic, seasonal, and 2009-H1N1 influenza: www.pandemicflu.gov.

P&G PROFESSIONAL’S SANITATION PROGRAM

P&G’s comprehensive sanitation program (including products and procedures) for the foodservice and janitorial businesses are designed to help prevent the general transmission of viruses and other pathogens that cause illness.

We recommend cleaning and disinfecting surfaces with P&G Professional, EPA-registered hospital detergent / disinfectants, paying particular attention to those that are frequently touched (especially in customer or high use areas). Examples include:

Shopping cart handles	Door knobs/handle	Sink faucets	Food trays
Counter tops	Phones	Chairs Tables	Handrails
Elevator buttons	Light switches	Workout equipment	Cash
Registers			
Toilet handles	Office equipment		

Does P&G have disinfecting products that kill Swine Flu?

The EPA has posted information on their website listing over 500 disinfectant products registered for use on hard, non-porous surfaces against influenza A viruses. EPA believes, based on available scientific information, that the currently registered influenza A virus products will be effective against the 2009 novel H1N1 flu strain and other influenza A virus strains on hard, non-porous surfaces.

The following P&G products are listed among the products the EPA has cited as being effective against the 2009 novel H1N1 flu strain:

- **Spic and Span Disinfecting All-Purpose Spray and Glass Cleaner** (ready to use form)
EPA Registration Number 6836-245-3573
- **Spic and Span Disinfecting All-Purpose Spray and Glass Cleaner** (concentrate form)
EPA Registration Number 6836-244-3573
- **Comet Disinfecting Bathroom Cleaner** (ready to use form)
EPA Registration Number 3573-54
- **P&G Pro Line Disinfecting Floor Cleaner** (with optional usage as a spray product)
EPA Registration Number 8155-23-3573
- **Clean Quick Broad Range Quaternary Sanitizer** (following disinfection procedures)
EPA Registration Number 6836-278-3573

For safe and effective use of these products, always follow label instructions for these products, paying special attention to the product’s dilution rate (if applicable) and contact time.

Products that may help you meet your cleaning needs

Personal Hygiene:



- **Safeguard® Hand Soap** – Soap and water should be used to frequently wash hands. Washing your hands for at least 20 seconds is known to reduce the spread of germs.



- *DCT Hand Sanitizer* - Can be considered for use in customer and/or worker areas. Recommended when soap and water are not available. This product conforms to the CDC recommendations as an alcohol based topical hand sanitizer.

Surface Cleaning and Disinfection:



- *Spic & Span® Disinfecting All-Purpose Spray and Glass Cleaner* – Should be used to clean and disinfect dry surfaces, focusing on those that are frequently touched by multiple people. EPA registration number 6836-244-3573.



- *Comet® Disinfecting Bathroom Cleaner* – Should be used to clean and disinfect surfaces exposed to water (showers, sinks, etc.) EPA registration number 3573-54.

General Surface Cleaning:



- *Comet® Cleaner with Bleach* – Can be used to clean multiple surfaces, focusing on those that are frequently touched by multiple people. This product is not a registered disinfectant; however, it does contain sufficient levels of sodium hypochlorite bleach that conform to CDC disinfectant recommendations.

Surface Sanitization:



Clean Quick® Sanitizers (quaternary ammonium and chlorine based) – Can be used to sanitize surfaces. Epa registration numbers 1275-27-3573 (chlorine sanitizer and cleaner), 10634-19-3573 (packets), 6836-278-3573 (broad range quat sanitizer red).

Floor Disinfection



- *P&G Pro Line Disinfectant Floor Cleaner* - Combines activity of dialkyl quat with powerful cleaning agents, buffered to a neutral pH for no-rinse cleaning and disinfecting. One-step cleaner, disinfectant, and deodorizer. Can also be diluted for spray usage. EPA registration number 8155-23-3573.

Toilet Cleaning



- *Mr. Clean Toilet Bowl Disinfectant / P&G Pro Line Thickened Acid Toilet Bowl Cleaner* - Ultra-thick detergents and highly effective acid formulae removes and helps keep toilet bowls and urinals free of hard water build-up. Both products clean, disinfect, deodorize and remove mineral deposit and rust. EPA registration numbers 3573-53 and 8155-6-3573.

How to get more information on P&G Professional's products

For more information on proper use of these products and other P&G products, refer to your Procter & Gamble Professional sanitation procedure manual or call the toll free numbers **1-800-332-RSVP** or **1-888-4PG-PROLINE**