

SWINE FLU OUTBREAK

Our **Altima 64M** and **Altima 256M** disinfectants are effective against Influenza A, and Avian Influenza A. Although the particular strains may not be exactly the same, the use of either of these disinfectants should be an effective aid in preventing the spread of the H1N1 organism.



Altima 64 #607: Disinfectant • Cleaner • Mildewstatic • Fungicidal • Virucidal • Deodorizer for Hospitals

This product is a one-step neutral disinfectant that is effective against a broad spectrum of bacteria, is virucidal* (including HIV-1, HBV and HCV), fungicidal and inhibits the growth of mold and mildew and their odors when used as directed. ALTIMA 64 is diluted at 2 ounce per gallon of water.

Altima 256 #606: Disinfectant • Pseudomonacidal • Staphylocidal • Salmonellacidal • Bactericidal • Fungicidal • Mildewstatic • Virucidal

A higher concentration of active ingredients, ALTIMA 256 is effective at a dilution rate of 1/2 ounce per gallon of water. It has the same broad spectrum kill.



What You Can Do to Stay Healthy

There are everyday actions people can take to stay healthy.

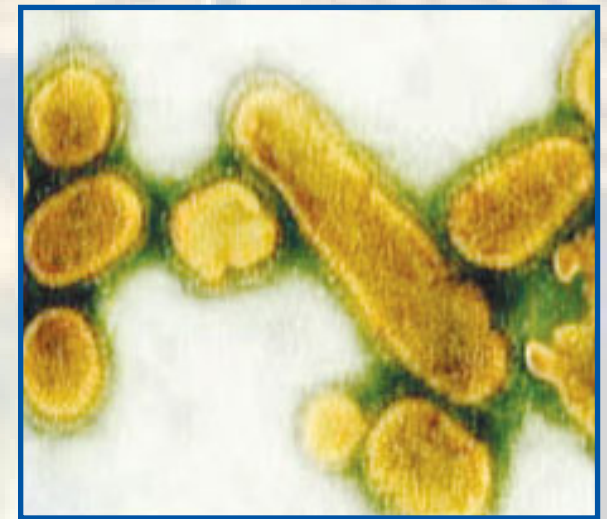
- 1. Avoid close contact.**
Avoid close contact with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too.
- 2. Stay home when you are sick.**
If possible, stay home from work, school, and errands when you are sick. You will help prevent others from catching your illness.
- 3. Cover your mouth and nose.**
Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. It may prevent those around you from getting sick.
- 4. Clean your hand.**
Washing your hands often will help protect you from germs.
- 5. Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth.**
Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.
- 6. Practice other good health habits.**
Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.

For more detailed info on the Swine Flu, please visit the CDC website, http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/key_facts.htm

*For more information contact a Daley Representative for assistance.
Tel: 800-621-3886 • www.daleyinternational.com*

DALEY International

Working With You To Help Prevent



The Spread Of H1N1 (Swine Flu)...

SWINE FLU OUTBREAK

As with most contagious disease, the number one way to stop the transmission is to **WASH YOUR HANDS**. Recommended Daley International products for washing and sanitizing your hands are:



Med-I-San Code #332: is authorized for use in federally inspected meat and poultry plants and is recommended for use in food processing plants and restaurants by personnel before handling food.

Envir-O-Safe Hand Soap Code #1433: is a mild hand soap which combines a smooth feel, high lather, and a pleasant lemon fragrance for a totally effective and enjoyable cleaning operation.

Pearl of the Tropics #337: is a synthetic surfactant system, that is an extraordinarily effective grease and oil hand cleaner. It is gentle to hands and mild enough to be used as a waterless cleaner

Foaming Hand Soap #413951: is ideally suited to general purpose applications, foodservice, healthcare and spa use. Just ONE application produces a soft lather that cleans very well, spreads over the hands easily and rinses off rapidly.



Swine Flu (H1N1)

What is Swine Influenza?

Swine Influenza (swine flu) is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza virus that regularly causes outbreaks of influenza in pigs. Swine flu viruses cause high levels of illness and low death rates in pigs. Swine influenza 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 swine flu virus (an influenza type A H1N1 virus) was first isolated from a pig in 1930.

How does swine flu spread to humans?

Influenza viruses can be directly transmitted from pigs to people and from people to pigs. Human infection with flu viruses from pigs are most likely to occur when people are in close proximity to infected pigs, such as in pig barns and livestock exhibits housing pigs at fairs. Human-to-human transmission of swine flu can also occur. This is thought to occur in the same way as seasonal flu occurs in people, which is mainly person-to-person transmission through coughing or sneezing of people infected with the influenza virus. People may become infected by touching something with flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose.

Is the H1N1 swine flu virus the same as human H1N1 viruses?

No. The H1N1 swine flu viruses are antigenically very different from human H1N1 viruses and, therefore, vaccines for human seasonal flu would not provide protection from H1N1 swine flu viruses.

What are the symptoms of swine flu in humans?

The symptoms of swine flu in people are expected to be similar to the symptoms of regular human seasonal influenza and include fever, lethargy, lack of appetite and coughing. Some people with swine flu also have reported runny nose, sore throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

How can human infections with swine influenza be diagnosed?

To diagnose swine influenza A infection, a respiratory specimen would generally need to be collected within the first 4 to 5 days of illness (when an infected person is most likely to be shedding virus). However, some people, especially children, may shed virus for 10 days or longer. Identification as a swine flu influenza A virus requires sending the specimen to CDC for laboratory testing.

What are the CDC (Center for Disease Control) recommended cleaning procedures?

The CDC recommends to use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered household disinfectant labeled for activity against bacteria and viruses, an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant, or EPA-registered chlorine bleach/hypochlorite solution. Always follow label instructions when using any EPA-registered disinfectant. Keep disinfectants out of the reach of children.

Can people catch swine flu from eating pork?

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



SafeHands Code #347: is the only alternative to alcohol hand sanitizers. Clinically tested superior to alcohol with a more persistent germ kill than alcohol.