



Information from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

What is a novel coronavirus?

A novel coronavirus is a new coronavirus that has not been previously identified. The virus causing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), is not the same as the coronaviruses that commonly circulate among humans and cause mild illness, like the common cold.

A diagnosis with coronavirus 229E, NL63, OC43, or HKU1 is not the same as a COVID-19 diagnosis. Patients with COVID-19 will be evaluated and cared for differently than patients with common coronavirus diagnosis.

What is the source of the virus?

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. Some cause illness in people, and others, such as canine and feline coronaviruses, only infect animals. Rarely, animal coronaviruses that infect animals have emerged to infect people and can spread between people. This is suspected to have occurred for the virus that causes COVID-19. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) are two other examples of coronaviruses that originated from animals and then spread to people.

How does the virus spread?

This virus was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. The first infections were linked to a live animal market, but the virus is now spreading from person-to-person. It's important to note that person-to-person spread can happen on a continuum. Some viruses are highly contagious (like measles), while other viruses are less so.

The virus that causes COVID-19 seems to be spreading easily and sustainably in the community ("community spread") in some affected geographic areas. Community spread means people have been infected with the virus in an area, including some who are not sure how or where they became infected.

Can the virus that causes COVID-19 be spread through food, including refrigerated or frozen food?

Coronaviruses are generally thought to be spread from person-to-person through respiratory droplets. Currently there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with food. Before preparing or eating food it is important to always wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds for general food safety. Throughout the day wash your hands after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing, or going to the bathroom.

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

In general, because of poor survivability of these coronaviruses on surfaces, there is likely very low risk of spread from food products or packaging that are shipped over a period of days or weeks at ambient, refrigerated, or frozen temperatures.

How can I protect myself?

There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus. However, as a reminder, CDC always recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases, including:

1. Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
2. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
3. Stay home when you are sick.
4. Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
5. Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.
6. Follow CDC's recommendations for using a facemask.
 - CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory diseases, including COVID-19.
 - Facemasks should be used by people who show symptoms of COVID-19 to help prevent the spread of the disease to others. The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).
7. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
 - If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.

For information about handwashing, see CDC's Handwashing website. These are everyday habits that can help prevent the spread of several viruses.

Am I at risk for COVID-19 from a package or products shipping from China?

There is still a lot that is unknown about the newly emerged COVID-19 and how it spreads. Two other coronaviruses have emerged previously to cause severe illness in people (MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV). The virus that causes COVID-19 is more genetically related to SARS-CoV than MERS-CoV, but both are betacoronaviruses with their origins in bats. While we don't know for sure that this virus will behave the same way as SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, we can use the information gained from both of these earlier coronaviruses to guide us. In general, because of poor survivability of these coronaviruses on surfaces, there is likely very low risk of spread from products or packaging that are shipped over a period of days or weeks at ambient temperatures. Coronaviruses are generally thought to be spread most often by respiratory droplets. Currently there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with imported goods and there have not been any cases of COVID-19 in the United States associated with imported goods.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Reported illnesses have ranged from mild symptoms to severe illness and death for confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases.

The following symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.*

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

*This is based on what has been seen previously as the incubation period of MERS-CoV viruses.

Call your doctor if you...

- Develop symptoms, and have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19

-OR-

- Have recently traveled from an area with widespread or ongoing community spread of COVID-19.

[End of Information from U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention]

Information from ABX Air

What steps is ABX Air taking to address the risk of coronavirus in the workplace?

The health and safety of Our People is our first priority. The U.S. Federal Government has designated the Transportation Industry and the Postal and Shipping Industry as two of 18 Critical Industries/Key Resources vital to the public safety and prosperity of the United States. Every reasonable effort should be made to prevent the interruption of transportation, postal, and shipping services.

Our customers rely upon us for transportation of their products and goods. These products and goods may include critical supplies needed for the response to a pandemic. Every reasonable effort should be made to prevent the interruption of our services.

ABX Air has taken these initial steps to address the risk of coronavirus infecting employees.

For Aircraft

We have increased the supply of Sani-Com towelettes on the aircraft for crew use. The manufacturer certifies the product as effective at killing 99.999% of harmful pathogens in 15 seconds. In addition, commonly touched surface areas in the CVG and ILN Flight Operations areas are being cleaned with disinfectant products more frequently.

For Maintenance Stations

Maintenance stations have also increased the supply of Sani-Com towelettes for use by maintenance crews.

For ILN Building 2 Operation Center

We have provided employees in the ILN Building 2 Operations Center with disinfectant wipes and hand sanitizer for personal use. We also have restricted the operation center access to employees working in Building 2 and are limiting face-to-face meetings in other buildings. Finally, we are deploying laptop computers to key personnel to allow employees to work remotely should the need arise.

For Other Office Areas

We provide employees in other office areas with hand sanitizer and will be providing disinfectant wipes when supplies become available. We encourage the use of virtual meetings when possible.

What should I do if I become sick?

You should stay home and seek medical care if needed. In particular, employees who have symptoms of acute respiratory illness are recommended to stay home and not come to work until they are free of fever (100.4° F [37.8° C] or greater using an oral thermometer), signs of a fever, and any other symptoms for at least 24 hours, without the use of fever-reducing or other symptom-altering medicines (e.g. cough suppressants). Employees should notify their supervisor and stay home if they are sick.

Can I just work at home?

Not all employees have positions that allow working at home, for example, crew members and line maintenance employees. For office employees, widespread working at home is currently not an option. It may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. We are preparing for widespread work at home should the need occur if the medical situation changes significantly.

What can I do to help stop the spread of the virus?

The most important things you can do are:

1. **Wash your hands frequently** for at least 20 seconds especially after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing, going to the bathroom, or before preparing food.
2. **Cover your cough or sneeze** with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
3. **Clean and disinfect frequently** touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.
4. **Stay home if sick** and seek medical care if needed.

What about employees working for our customers or contractors?

Our customers and our contractors have taken steps to address the risk of the coronavirus in their workforce.

The COVID-19 is a very fluid situation with new guidance coming out almost every day. The Company is monitoring guidelines and will make adjustments as needed and provide additional information as needed. If you have any questions, please let your supervisor or Human Resources know.