Foreword

This document is a guide on business continuity planning for enterprises, especially for the small and medium sized enterprises in Singapore, to help them deal with the Wuhan Coronavirus outbreak in China. It is guided by the Singapore Standard for Business Continuity Management System – Requirements (SS ISO 22301), and relevant advisories issued by MOH and other government agencies.

Please note that this guide is non-exhaustive and does not cover all situations and businesses. This guide should be read in conjunction with the latest relevant advisories issued by MOH and other government agencies. Where applicable, users of this guide are advised to seek business continuity planning professionals’ help on specific information relevant to their particular circumstances.

Due to the evolving situation of the Wuhan Coronavirus, Enterprise Singapore reserves the right to make changes to this guide without notice to reflect new developments. Users are encouraged to access the latest version of this guide at www.enterpriseg.gov.sg/2019-ncov.
Introduction

1. The objective of this guide is to help enterprises in their business continuity planning in response to the Wuhan Coronavirus. It covers the following key business operational risks.

   a. Human resource management
   b. Processes and business functions
   c. Supplier and customer management
   d. Communications, both internal and external

This guide helps companies with the following:

   a. Minimise health risk to employees
   b. Minimise the risk of premises becoming a node of transmission
   c. Ensure plans are in place should employees be quarantined or infected
   d. Ensure alternative arrangements with suppliers and customers so that business operations can continue

What is the Wuhan Coronavirus?

2. The Wuhan Coronavirus belongs to a family of viruses known as the Coronavirus, which can cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases, such as the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).¹ The Wuhan Coronavirus infections started in China but confirmed infections have also been reported in Singapore and other parts of the world.

3. The symptoms of the Wuhan Coronavirus are similar to that of regular pneumonia. Typical symptoms include fever, runny nose, sore throat, cough and shortness of breath.

Business Continuity Plans (BCP)

4. Enterprises are encouraged to plan and implement business continuity plans to minimise disruption to your operations and ensure that business remains viable during the virus outbreak. Enterprises can take the following steps to ensure adequate preparation for business continuity.

¹ Source: World Health Organisation
Human resource management

a. A Flu Manager should be appointed to ensure that employees are familiar with the business continuity plans and comply with them during this period. The roles and responsibilities of the Flu Manager are given in Annex 1

b. Develop a plan for the continuity of leadership in the event of absence of key decision makers and executives

c. Consider flexible work arrangements for the high-risk employees, as well as employees who need to stay at home due to other reasons relating to the Wuhan Coronavirus, e.g. to take care of family members who have travelled to known affected countries or regions

d. Review employee management policies such as absenteeism, sick leave, overseas travel, workplace closure and recall of non-critical employees and their families from affected countries

e. Defer all travel to Hubei Province and all non-essential business travel to Mainland China. Employers should check the MOH website (www.moh.gov.sg/2019-ncov-wuhan) for the latest updates on the Wuhan Coronavirus situation so that an informed decision can be made on whether to proceed with business travel plans
   - If business travel to known affected areas is unavoidable and alternative options such as teleconferencing and video-conferencing are not possible, employers should arrange for their employees to consult a doctor for travel health advice prior to travel
   - For employees whose work is performed in known affected countries or regions, employers should ensure that employees are adequately protected or monitored in accordance to MOH guidelines

f. Obtain a health and travel declaration from employees who have travelled to China recently, or who have any upcoming plans to travel to China^2

g. Check and monitor closely the health condition of employees who had been in China in the past 14 days
   - Employees who have been issued with a Leave of Absence should monitor their health closely for 14 days upon entering Singapore. Temperature checks should be made twice a day for 14 days. They should seek medical attention promptly if they feel unwell and inform their doctor of their travel history. If they have a fever or respiratory symptoms (e.g. cough, runny nose, sore, breathlessness), they should wear a mask and call the clinic ahead of the visit ^3
   - During the 14-day monitoring period upon their return, flexible work arrangements, such as telecommuting and teleconferencing, can be considered for employees to work from home. Please see special arrangements for

^2 MOM Advisory (www.mom.gov.sg/wuhanvirus)
^3 MOM Advisory (www.mom.gov.sg/wuhanvirus)
employees in education, healthcare and eldercare sectors in the relevant advisories by MOH and government agencies⁴
- If telecommuting or remote working is not possible, employers may refer to MOM’s advisory at www.mom.gov.sg/wuhanvirus to better support employees’ needs⁵

h. Exercise readiness to implement public health response measures, e.g. contact tracing and social distancing, as advised by the MOH

i. Review health insurance policies for workers

Process and business functions

a. Identify critical business functions (prioritised activities) and essential employees. Enterprises should consider the following:
   - Set up alternate teams of employees (e.g. Team A & Team B) who can be deployed at different work schedules (e.g. Team A working in the office at alternate weeks, while Team B telecommutes). Team A and Team B should be physically segregated to avoid the risk of infection between teams
   - Cross-train workers and establish covering arrangements to minimise disruptions

b. Educate employees on infection control and good personal hygiene (see Annex 2)

c. Develop plans related to visitor and employee screening and follow-up actions (see Annex 3 on recommended procedures for health screening of visitors & employees)

d. Monitor closely the Wuhan Coronavirus-related developments and follow travel and health advisories on the MOH and other government agencies’ websites
   - Employers and employees are encouraged to take precautionary steps based on advisories issued by government agencies
   - Employees should check the list of affected areas on the government agencies’ websites before making any non-work-related travel plans
   - When travelling overseas, employees should adopt the following precautions at all times⁶:
     i. Avoid contact with live animals including poultry and birds, and consumption of raw and undercooked meats
     ii. Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are unwell or showing symptoms of illness
     iii. Observe good personal hygiene
     iv. Practise frequent hand washing with soap (e.g. before handling food or eating, after going to the toilet, or when hands are dirtied by respiratory secretions after coughing or sneezing)

⁵ MOM Advisory (www.mom.gov.sg/wuhanvirus)
⁶ STB Advisory (www.stb.gov.sg/content/stb/en/home-pages/advisory-on-wuhancoronavirus.html)
v. Wear a mask if you have respiratory symptoms such as a cough or runny nose
vi. Cover your mouth with a tissue paper when coughing or sneezing, and dispose the soiled tissue paper in the rubbish bin immediately; and
vii. Seek medical attention promptly if you are feeling unwell

e. Develop a robust employee sickness surveillance process to identify and manage unwell employees

f. Ensure adequate supply of appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and medical equipment (e.g. thermometers, disposable gloves, surgical masks, N-95 masks and disinfectants) and undertake training to familiarise employees on their usage

g. Clean and disinfect companies' premises exposed to suspected or confirmed case(s) of the Wuhan Coronavirus. Owners or operators can refer to the interim guidelines for environmental cleaning and disinfection released by NEA

Supplier and customer management

a. Identify essential suppliers and service providers, and discuss continuity issues with them such as understanding and implementation of their BCP

b. Identify essential customers and ensure that plans are in place to meet customer needs

c. Develop a plan on how and when to activate:
   • Alternative suppliers
   • Alternative delivery means to customers

Communications

a. Begin by identifying a communications coordinator who will disseminate your communications plan in line with your business needs and business continuity plans

b. Ensure that employees have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities before the virus outbreak occurs. For example, employees should be informed of the BCP measures that will impact them and be kept updated on the policies and progress on the measures to be implemented by the company in the event of a virus outbreak. Consider setting up a communication channel for employees to report their status and to make enquiries

c. Identify the relevant stakeholders such as suppliers, service providers and customers, and key messages for each stakeholder group; and begin a dialogue with them on potential contingency measures during a virus outbreak

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DORSCON

5. The MOH’s Disease Outbreak Response System Condition (DORSCON) alert levels provide information on the expected public health impact of a novel or re-emerging infectious disease outbreak. The DORSCON alert levels should be used as a guide as to when an enterprise will activate their business continuity measures and adopt infection control measures at the workplace. The current DORSCON level is found at www.moh.gov.sg/2019-ncov-wuhan.

6. As there may be a gradation of responses with each DORSCON phase and response measures may change during an actual outbreak, enterprises should build in buffer capacity and flexibility, where possible, in their existing BCP, so that measures can be ramped up or down, in line with the advisories issued by MOH and other government agencies.

Health advisories

7. Enterprises should refer to the latest health advisories issued by MOH, MOM and other government agencies as the situation evolves.\(^\text{8}\)

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\(^8\) Enterprises may call MOH, MOM, and other government agencies if they require clarifications on the advisories (e.g. MOH’s general hotline is 6325 9220)
Annex 1

Roles and responsibilities of the Flu Manager

1. Actively monitor development of the virus outbreak and work with management to disseminate messages to employees with clear instructions when measures need to be activated

2. Educate employees on the latest available information on the virus. Brief them on the need for infection control measures and the preventive procedures that have been set in place. Educate employees on the different types of thermometers, such as oral and ear thermometer, and the proper way of using them

3. Collate updated contact information of all employees, i.e. home address/home telephone number/mobile phone number. Make sure all employees have contact numbers of Flu Manager/Assistant Flu Manager*. Employees are to contact the Flu Manager if they are admitted to hospital with suspected infections for contact tracing purposes

4. Ensure that the company has appointed at least one designated Point of Contact (POC) (may be the Flu Manager), who will be responsible for liaising with MOH during activation of contact tracing processes at the workplace

5. Check the following websites (www.moh.gov.sg/2019-ncov-wuhan) daily for updated advisories (e.g. travel advisories) and update employees accordingly

6. Ensure that employees who have travelled to affected areas are quarantined for a sufficient number of days, as advised by the MOH. Check on employees’ health by phone or email during his/her absence from work

7. Appoint employee to keep quarantined employees informed of events in office

8. Ensure that the workplace has adequate supplies of tissue paper/hand towels, disinfectants and masks

9. Brief employees on personal hygiene measures:
   a. Do not spit on the floor
   b. Wash hands
      i. Regularly and thoroughly with soap and water
      ii. Before and after preparing food
      iii. After going to the toilet
      iv. Before and after eating
      v. After coughing and sneezing
      vi. After removing personal protective equipment like mask and disposable gloves
   c. Sneezing and coughing should be done onto tissue paper which should be carefully disposed
d. Avoid sharing of cups, cutlery, etc

e. Avoid physical contact such as shaking hands

10. Put up notices in washrooms on proper hand washing techniques

11. Ensure common areas e.g. pantries, washrooms, meeting rooms are disinfected daily.

Liaise with cleaning employees/contractors on this

12. Designate a room/area in the office with nearby toilet facilities as the isolation room/area for the employee(s) with fever to use. Identify the isolation route (a route that is not commonly used by employees/visitors) that leads to an area where the employees with fever can be brought to the flu clinic/hospital

13. Identify hospital/clinics that employees with fever can be brought to

14. Where advised by MOH, carry out symptom or temperature monitoring of employees. If temperature monitoring is instituted, ensure employees measure their temperature twice daily (see Annex 3G: Temperature Monitoring Log). Once an employee is identified to have fever (38°C and above), follow instructions in Annex 3B: Procedures upon Detection of Unwell Employee.

*Note: Depending on the employee strength of your company and the size of your company’s premises, an Assistant Flu Manager should be appointed as a backup to cover the duties of the Flu Manager. If applicable, a Flu Response Team should be set up to support the execution of incident response measures.
Annex 2A

Personal hygiene awareness

1. Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing

2. Maintain good indoor ventilation

3. Avoid sharing food, crockery, utensils and other personal hygiene items

4. Avoid physical contact such as shaking hands and avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes

5. Maintain good personal hygiene, including hand washing with soap and water, or the use of alcohol-based hand rubs

6. Proper hand washing requires soap and water. The constant rubbing action helps soap break down the grease and dirt that carry most germs. Washing your hands for at least 15 to 30 seconds with soap and water does not just make your hands smell fresh but also reduces germ count by up to 99%

7. Follow these 8 simple steps to keep your hands clean:
   a. Palm to palm
   b. Between fingers
   c. Back of hands
   d. Base of thumbs
   e. Back of fingers
   f. Fingernails
   g. Wrists
   h. Rinse and wipe dry

Source: Health Promotion Board
Annex 2B

How to wear a surgical mask

How to wear a mask?

1. It should COVER YOUR MOUTH, NOSE AND CHIN, with the coloured side facing outwards.
2. Pinch the metal edge of the mask so that it presses gently on your nose bridge.
3. Remove a used mask by HOLDING ONLY THE EAR LOOPS.

Do not wear a mask if you are well

There are sufficient masks in the warehouses and government stockpiles, if they are used responsibly.

Wear a mask only if:

- You have a FEVER, COUGH OR RUNNY NOSE
- You are RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS

Note:
- To be effective, change your mask regularly or if soiled or wet.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after disposing the soiled mask properly into a bin.

Source: Ministry of Health
Annex 3A

Procedures upon detection of visitors and employees who are unwell

SOP #1: Example of a workflow for visitor screening at the workplace

Enterprises should establish a procedure to manage the flow of visitors in their premises

Visitor arrives at workplace and completes health-screening form (e.g. Annex 3E)

Does visitor have travel history to Mainland China in the last 14 days and/or contact history with infected persons?

• Deny entry for visitor to workplace
• If applicable, arrange other means of communication (e.g. teleconferencing, video conferencing)

Is screening of symptoms (including temperature check) required by management or advised by MOH and other government agencies?

Are symptoms present?

• Unwell visitor to don surgical mask and visit a doctor on his own.

No

Additional Note:
• Additional measures may be required if advised by MOH and other government agencies.
• Masks to be made available at the counter for employees and visitors and additional PPE (e.g. gloves) may be made available to employees
Annex 3B

SOP #2: Example of a workflow for managing an unwell employee at workplace

Employee is unwell at workplace and reports to supervisor/HR

Does employee have travel history to Mainland China in the last 14 days and/or contact history with infected persons?

Yes

- Flu Manager to isolate the employee by accompanying him to isolation bay via the isolation route
- Flu Manager to arrange transport to designated flu clinic or hospital for medical assessment
- Flu Manager to notify management
- Flu Manager to take down the names and contact details (NRIC no., address, mobile number) of all people working in the same place as the unwell person, or who have come into close contact with the unwell person

No

Employee to visit a doctor on his own. Inform the supervisor/HR on the outcome

Additional Note:
- Additional measures may be required if advised by MOH and other government agencies
- The unwell person and employee attending to him should wear PPE
SOP #3: Example of a workflow for managing employee unwell outside workplace

Employee is unwell outside workplace

Employee to seek medical attention immediately

At the earliest opportunity, employee/family members inform Flu Manager if employee is diagnosed with or suspected of being infected

Flu Manager to notify management

Diagnosed to have infection

Yes

Follow further instructions from MOH, if any

No

Employee to take medical/hospitalisation leave as prescribed and return to office only upon doctor’s certification
SOP #4: Example of a workflow for contact tracing

**Suspected** case is admitted to designated flu clinic / hospital and Flu Manager is alerted

- Flu Manager to get in touch with all the people working on the same floor as the affected staff. Also try to find out from affected staff who he/she has come into close contact\(^2\) with in the last 14 days. Inform all the people who have come into close contact with the affected staff\(^3\) to monitor their health for a period of 14 days, as per the guidelines issued by MOH.

- If any staff is unwell, inform Flu Manager, seek medical treatment and do not report to work
- Flu Manager to notify management of any cases of people with symptoms (e.g. temperature above 38°C and flu-like symptoms)

**Suspected\(^1\) case in workplace that fits case definition (as advised by MOH)**

- Flu Manager to alert all the people who have come into close contact\(^2\) with the affected employee and ask them to proceed to an empty room (not isolation room) with their personal belongings and thermometer
- Flu Manager to bring along surgical mask for unwell person and N95 masks for persons who are well

**Flu Manager to notify management**

- Conduct symptom screening (e.g. flu-like symptoms and fever of 38°C or above). Are symptoms present?

  - Yes
    - Flu Manager to notify management of any cases of people with symptoms
    - Flu Manager to notify management

  - No
    - To segregate those with fever and move to isolation bay
    - Flu Manager to arrange to transport the affected employee to designated flu clinic/hospital for medical assessment (as advised by MOH)

**Inform all the people who have come into close contact with the affected employee\(^3\) to monitor their health for a period of 14 days, as per the guidelines issued by MOH.**

1 A suspect case is an individual with a temperature above 38°C and flu-like symptoms and has travelled to affected areas or has close contact with a confirmed case in the last 14 days

2 Close contact refers to having sustained unprotected exposure within 2 metres of a confirmed case over a period of 30 minutes or more

3 As a precaution, staff may be advised to work from home or remotely
Annex 3E

**Example of Health Screening Form for Visitors**

Dear Sir / Madam

To prevent the spread of Wuhan Coronavirus in our community and reduce the risk of exposure to our staff and visitors, we are conducting a simple screening questionnaire. Your participation is important to help us take precautionary measures to protect you and everyone in this building. Thank you for your time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitor's name:</th>
<th>Personal contact number (Mobile number/Home):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NRIC / Passport no.:</td>
<td>Nationality (for foreigner only):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting venue / level / department to visit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature reading of visitor:</td>
<td>Recorded by staff (name):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Self-declaration by visitor

1. If you have the following symptom(s), please tick the relevant box(es)
   - [ ] Fever
   - [ ] Dry cough
   - [ ] Body aches
   - [ ] Headaches
   - [ ] Sore throat
   - [ ] Runny nose
   - [ ] Tiredness
   - [ ] Shortness of breath
   - [ ] Others _____________________

2. Have you been in contact with a confirmed Wuhan Coronavirus patient in the past 14 days?
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No

3. Have you been to mainland China or affected countries in the past 14 days?
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No

If yes, please indicate the affected country(s)

Signature (visitor): ___________________________ Date:___________________
### Example of Notification Form for Employees

#### Suspected infection case at work

**Details of affected employee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Department/worksite:</th>
<th>Location of isolation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job title:</td>
<td>Nationality: (For foreigner only)</td>
<td>NRIC / Passport no:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact number:**  
______________________(W)  ______________________(H)  ______________________(M)

**Symptoms:**

- Fever
- Sore throat
- Dry cough
- Runny nose
- Body aches
- Tiredness
- Headache
- Others

Details: _____________________________

**Date & time of fever onset:**

**Date & time of isolation:**

**Travel history over the last 14 days**

**Countries visited:**

**Flights taken:**

**Details of recording employee**

| Name: | |
|-------| |
| Job title: | |
| Address: | |

**Contact no:**  
______________________(W)  ______________________(H)  ______________________(M)

**Date & time of recording:**
Annex 3G

**Temperature Monitoring Log**

Name:  
Department:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Morning reading</th>
<th>Initial by employee</th>
<th>Afternoon reading</th>
<th>Initial by employee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please keep a record of your temperature reading twice daily
- 37.5°C and above, but below 38°C, please seek immediate medical attention
- 38°C and above, please alert Flu Manager immediately
- Please keep temperature log for the Flu Manager’s audit
Annex 4

**Tips on Temperature Taking**

When to take your temperature:
1. Wait for 30 minutes before temperature taking if you have just exercised, eaten, drank, showered or been outdoors

How to take your temperature:
2. There are different ways of temperature taking for the different types of thermometers available

**Glass thermometer**
3. Wash the thermometer bulb with soap and water before use
4. Shake the thermometer a few times to bring the level of the mercury below 35°C
5. Temperatures can be taken from the armpit or mouth

   **Armpit reading**
   6. Place the thermometer bulb under your armpit. Fold your arm across your chest to hold the thermometer in place. Remove the thermometer and read the temperature after 5 minutes

   **Oral reading**
   7. Place the thermometer bulb under your tongue. Close your mouth and do not talk or bite the thermometer. Remove the thermometer and read the temperature after 3 minutes

   8. Wash the bulb of the thermometer with soap and water after use

**Digital thermometer**
9. Wash the area of the thermometer bulb with soap and water before use
10. Switch on the thermometer and wait until it is ready to register a reading
11. Temperatures can be taken from the armpit or mouth

   **Armpit reading**
   12. Place the thermometer bulb under your armpit. Fold your arm across your chest to hold the thermometer in place. The thermometer will beep to signal that the temperature display is ready for reading. Remove the thermometer and read the temperature

   **Oral reading**
   13. Place the thermometer bulb under your tongue. Close your mouth and do not talk or bite the thermometer. The thermometer will beep to signal that the temperature display is ready for reading. Remove the thermometer and read the temperature
14. Wash the thermometer bulb with soap and water after use

**Ear (tympanic) thermometer**

15. Place a new disposable cap over the probe  
16. Switch on the thermometer  
17. Pull the ear backwards and upwards to straighten the ear canal when the thermometer is ready to register a reading  
18. Insert the thermometer’s probe into the ear canal  
19. Press the activation button and hold until a reading appears (some models may beep when it is ready for a reading)  
20. Remove the thermometer and read the temperature  
21. Discard cap after use (use a new cap for every temperature taking)

**Remember:**  
- It is important to read the manufacturer’s instructions on the proper use of the thermometer  
- When washing glass or digital thermometers, wash only the area in contact with the mouth/skin as the thermometer may not be waterproof  
- Do not talk when taking an oral temperature or move about when taking an armpit temperature

**Did you know...**  
- Temperatures taken at different parts of the body present different readings – those taken from the armpit are lower than readings from the mouth and ear  
- For adults: if the armpit temperature is over 37.0°C, the oral temperature is over 37.3°C, or the ear temperature is over 37.7°C, you have a fever  
- Children (below 12 years) have a fever if the armpit temperature is over 37.2°C, the oral temperature is over 37.5°C or the ear temperature is over 37.9°C  
- The normal temperature for healthy adults and children ranges from 36.2°C to 37.2°C and the average normal temperature is taken as 37.0°C  
- Children tend to have higher body temperatures due to higher metabolic rates  
- Women who are ovulating may have temperatures that are 0.5°C higher due to hormonal changes in their bodies  
- Adults over 65 years of age may have temperatures that are 0.3°C lower because of lower metabolic rates  
- The times of the month and day also affect your temperature. The body is at its lowest temperature at 3am when it is at rest, and at its highest at 6pm after a busy day. To ensure accurate readings, it is advisable to take your temperature at the same time every day
### Annex 5

**Information on Health Advisories**

#### Information on public advisories (local)

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Ministry of Manpower</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Environment Agency</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Building and Construction Authority</td>
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<td>Singapore Tourism Board</td>
<td><a href="http://www.stb.gov.sg">www.stb.gov.sg</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Childhood Development Agency</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ecda.gov.sg">www.ecda.gov.sg</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information on public advisories (international)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>World Health Organisation</td>
<td><a href="http://www.who.int">www.who.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a></td>
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</table>
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