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Dear Freeport-McMoRan Employee / Contractor:

As Freeport-McMoRan's medical director, I would like to remind all employees / contractors of your responsibility to ensure you are medically fit when traveling to Indonesia for business.

Though Jakarta is a large modern city, you should know the level of medical care available in the city and region is very different from what is available in Western countries. Medical emergencies can be far more serious if they occur while in the city. Not only does the difficult climate cause its own issues, but any emergency medical response may be hindered by severely congested traffic and an extremely overburdened ambulance service.

The Grasberg Mining district in the Highlands of Papua, Indonesia, has its own risks and unique environmental traits, including extreme altitude that could exacerbate medical problems or untreated medical symptoms. In the Lowlands where Kuala Kencana is located, the environment also has hazards, including heat illness and infectious diseases.

Please keep in mind, the risks in Papua are aggravated by its remote location and limited medical care. Meaning, any severe medical problem or illness may require a lengthy and difficult evacuation to another country for a higher level of care.

If you are traveling to Indonesia on business, you are responsible for alerting your physician to any recent medical concerns or symptoms as well as telling your physician you are traveling for work to a country with very limited medical care, remote locations, and multiple environmental and public health issues.

If you or your doctor have any questions or concerns, please contact the International SOS doctors on site at [MedicalAdvisors-Freeport@internationalsos.com](mailto:MedicalAdvisors-Freeport@internationalsos.com). If you have additional questions, you can contact me at [rvinroot@fmi.com](mailto:rvinroot@fmi.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RV', followed by a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that extends to the left.

Richard A. Vinroot MD MPH  
Vice President-Medical Director  
Freeport-McMoRan Inc.

# MEDICAL ADVICE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT AND VISITORS TO PT FREEPORT INDONESIA

Before travel to Indonesia we recommend you are seen at a travel clinic in home country.

## VACCINATIONS

Travellers should be up to date with routine vaccination courses and boosters as recommended in their home country. These vaccinations include for example measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine and diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis- polio vaccine.

### Additional vaccinations for Indonesia (Mandatory for Deployments, Recommended for Visitors and Temporary Workers):

**Hepatitis A** is a viral infection transmitted through contaminated food and water or by direct contact with an infectious person. Symptoms are often mild or absent in young children, but the disease can be more serious with advancing age. Recovery can vary from weeks to months. Following hepatitis A infection immunity is lifelong.

**Hepatitis B** is a viral infection; it is transmitted by exposure to infected blood or body fluids. This mostly occurs during sexual contact or as a result of blood-to-blood contact (for example from contaminated equipment during medical and dental procedures, tattooing or body piercing procedures, and sharing of intravenous needles). Mothers with the virus can also transmit the infection to their baby during childbirth. 2% or more of the population of Indonesia are known or thought to be persistently infected with the hepatitis B virus (intermediate/high prevalence).

*A combination vaccination of Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B is available known as Twinrix. It is a series of 3 vaccines spread out over approximately 6 month period.*

**Tetanus** is caused by a toxin released from Clostridium tetani bacteria and occurs worldwide. Tetanus bacteria are present in soil and manure and may be introduced through open wounds such as a puncture wound, burn or scratch. A booster dose of a tetanus-containing vaccine is recommended if the last dose was more than ten years ago even if five doses of vaccine have been given previously.

**Typhoid** is a bacterial infection transmitted through contaminated food and water. Previous typhoid illness may only partially protect against re-infection. Typhoid Vaccination is available in oral and injectable forms.

### To consider and discuss with your Primary Care Physician or Travel Clinic Doctor

**Influenza:** Annual Vaccination as per WHO

**Covid 19:** voluntary

**Meningococcal:** can help prevent meningococcal disease

**Rabies:** Long stay travelers. When travelling in some parts of Indonesia there is a risk from infected animals

**Japanese Encephalitis:** Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a viral infection transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected mosquito. Short trips (usually less than a month) especially if only travelling to urban areas, are considered lower risk. Consider if travelling outside of the PTFI jobsites in Indonesia.





## PAPUA LOWLANDS

### MALARIA

**Malaria** is a serious and sometimes fatal disease spread by the bites of infected mosquitoes. It is preventable and treatable. International SOS have an extensive malaria control program within the boundaries of the Papua jobsite. The risk of malaria in Timika is high and we recommend precaution is taken if travelling or staying outside of the jobsite.



#### AWARENESS

Be **Aware** of the risk and the symptoms.



#### BITE PREVENTION

Avoid being **Bitten** by mosquitoes, especially between dusk and dawn.



#### CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS

If prescribed for you, use **Chemoprophylaxis** (antimalarial medication) to prevent infection.



#### DIAGNOSIS

Immediately seek **Diagnosis** and **treatment** being in a malarial area (up to one year after departure).



#### EMERGENCY

Act fast if you suspect you have malaria seek medical attention

## PAPUA, SURABAYA, SMELTER, JAKARTA

### DENGUE FEVER

**Dengue Fever** is a mosquito borne disease which has a high burden in Indonesia. Severe Dengue can cause bleeding and can be fatal. Many dengue cases and deaths are preventable if you practice mosquito bite prevention. Prompt diagnosis is important. If you have symptoms of fever, rash, headache, pain behind eyes, joint and muscle pain seek urgent medical attention.



**Avoid** mosquito bites



Use effective **insect repellent**



**Wear** long sleeves/long pants, socks and shoes (consider treated clothing)



Stop mosquitoes breeding around your home: Don't allow water to stagnate – **keep containers dry**



## PAPUA, LOWLANDS, SMELTER

### HEAT STRESS

**HEAT** can affect different people in different ways. Both the lowlands of the Papua jobsite and those working at the Smelter are at risk of heat stress, especially given the humidity in both areas.

The symptoms include:

- An inability to concentrate
- Muscle cramps
- Heat rash
- Severe thirst – a late symptom of heat stress
- Fainting
- Heat exhaustion – fatigue, dizziness, nausea, headache, moist skin
- Heat stroke – hot dry skin, confusion, convulsions and eventual loss of consciousness.

This can result in death if not detected at an early stage



Be aware of the symptoms and seek medical attention if you think you are experiencing them.

To reduce your risk:

- Prevent Dehydration, always bring plenty of water with you to work
- Acclimatize to the environment
- Clothing and PPE- discuss with your sponsor or PIC
- Monitor how you feel and stop if you feel you are experiencing heat stress
- If possible control the temperature with the use of fans or air conditioning
- Discuss safe working practices
- Seek medical attention if you experience symptoms of heat stress



## PAPUA, HIGHLANDS

### ALTITUDE

Some people may experience the effects of High Altitude when arriving in the Highlands of the Papua project PTFI.

Altitude sickness can happen within a day of travelling to altitude.

The symptoms include:

- Headache
- Feeling tired
- Feeling lightheaded
- Having no appetite
- Trouble sleeping
- Nausea, sometimes with vomiting
- Getting short of breath with exercise
- Confusion and irritability



If you have had high altitude illness in the past please inform the site medical team before travelling to site. If you experience symptoms on site please seek medical attention at one of the International SOS Healthcare facilities.

In your first few days in the highlands, remember to take some time to acclimatize and do not push yourself if you feel unwell. Always keep well hydrated at altitude.