# Overview:

Monkeypox is an emerging viral disease, but the risk of infection in the workplace is very low. Some precautions, however, are considered for non-healthcare and non-isolation housing custodial work, since monkeypox can be spread via contact with contaminated linen and other surfaces that make contact with the skin. Monkeypox is more of a contact-transmission exposure risk, not so much an aerosol exposure risk (like COVID-19). Review general monkeypox information in the provided links below.

# Instructions:

Review, “*Task Description”*, *“Type of Hazard”* questions, follow “*Type of Control”* recommendations.

# Additional Information:

[UHS Monkeypox Information](https://uhs.berkeley.edu/monkeypox-information)

[CDC Monkeypox Information](https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html)

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HCS-MIP-01

For more information about this JSA, contact EHS@berkeley.edu.

| 1. **Restroom Cleaning** | **Contact with contaminated surfaces**  Toilet seats, appliance handles, door handles | 1. PPE including: Disposable gloves, uniform with long-sleeved shirt or optional Tyvek suit 2. Surface disinfection with approved disinfectant (can be same one used for COVID-19 or other from [EPA List Q](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/disinfectants-emerging-viral-pathogens-evps-list-q) |
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| 1. **Waste Handling** | **Dispersion of shedded lesions**  Waste containers may contain items that have been in contact with an infected person’s skin. | 1. Do not shake waste containers 2. Seal trash bags before handling them 3. PPE including: face covering or voluntary N95 use; disposable gloves, long-sleeved shirt, or optional Tyvek suit |
| **3. General Facility Cleaning** | **Dry Sweeping, Dusting, Vacuuming**  Airborne dispersion of infected particles during dry methods of cleaning. Not a significant hazard in the workplace outside of isolation housing and healthcare facilities. Community prevalence of monkeypox is very low. | 1. Use wet-cleaning methods that avoid creating airborne particles, e.g. mopping, spray wipe, damp cloth, etc. 2. Use vacuums equipped with HEPA filters 3. PPE including: face covering or voluntary N95 use; disposable gloves, long-sleeved shirt, or optional Tyvek suit |
| **4. Linen Handling** | **Dispersion of shedded lesions and contact with contaminated linens**  Mainly a hazard in isolation housing and healthcare facilities for linens such as bedding, towels, cloth napkins.  Table linens are a low risk, but all linens should be handled in the same way. | 1. Do not shake soiled linens 2. Transport soiled linens in closed bags 3. Routine washing/drying is appropriate 4. PPE including: face covering or voluntary N95, safety glasses, disposable gloves, long-sleeved shirt, or optional Tyvek suit. 5. Wash hands after task |
| **5. Laundry Room Service** | **Dispersion of shedded lesions in soiled linens/clothing**  Exposure risks may come from handling linen/clothing left behind from unknown sources, and from cleaning laundry rooms with dry methods such as sweeping, dusting, and vacuuming. | 1. Do not disturb unknown linens left behind by others if possible. 2. When handling linens/clothing, do not shake them 3. If linens/clothing will be thrown away, put them in a plastic trash bag, seal it, and put it in a landfill container. 4. Wear PPE including: face covering or voluntary N95, disposable gloves, safety glasses, long-sleeved shirt, or optional Tyvek suit. 5. Use wet-cleaning methods such as mopping, surface sprays, damp cloths, etc. 6. Use vacuums with HEPA filters 7. Disinfect potentially contaminated surfaces with approved disinfectant from [EPA List Q](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/disinfectants-emerging-viral-pathogens-evps-list-q). |