



CDC's Considerations for Reducing Monkeypox Transmission in Congregate Living Facilities

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If a monkeypox case is identified in a **non-healthcare** congregate living facility, consider the actions listed below. This guidance is recommended for facilities such as correctional facilities, homeless shelters, group homes, dormitories at universities, seasonal worker housing, residential substance use treatment facilities, and other similar settings.

- **Communicate with staff, volunteers, and residents** about monkeypox prevention, including potential transmission through physical contact.

- **Respond to cases by:**
 - Testing and medically evaluating staff, volunteers, or residents who are suspected to have monkeypox.
 - Isolate those with symptoms consistent with monkeypox who are awaiting test result, and those with positive orthopoxvirus/monkeypox test results.
 - Consult local public health before discontinuing isolation of cases.
 - Ensure that residents with monkeypox wear a well-fitting disposable mask over their nose and mouth and cover skin lesions with long pants and long sleeves, bandages, or a sheet or gown if they need to leave the isolation area or if isolation areas are not available. Note, not all congregate facilities may be able to provide isolation on-site.
 - Only allow essential staff into isolation areas wearing appropriate PPE: Gown, gloves, eye protection, and a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator equipped with N95 filters or higher.
 - Manage waste from isolation areas.
 - Waste from the current monkeypox outbreak is classified as category B on the [DOT website](#).
 - Facilities should comply with [state and local regulations](#) for handling, storage, treatment, and disposal or waste.



- **Identify people who might have been exposed to monkeypox** and monitor their health.
 - Work with local public health when performing contact tracing and determining exposures.
 - Create a list of all close contacts of the case, including date and type of exposure to the case.

Ensure access to handwashing. Soap and water or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol should always be available to staff, volunteers, and residents.

- **Clean and disinfect areas where people with monkeypox spent time.**
 - Perform disinfection using an EPA-registered disinfectant with an [Emerging Viral Pathogens](#) claim, you can find product names by searching on [EPA's List Q](#).
 - Follow the manufacturer's directions on concentration, contact time, and care and handling.
 - For example, when searching for products on the EPA List Q: *Clorox Disinfecting Wipes* require a 4 minute contact time and *Clorox Multi Surface Cleaner + Bleach* spray requires a 1 minute contact time to kill monkeypox viruses. *Lysol All Purpose Cleaner* spray and *Lysol Disinfecting Wipes* each require a 10 minute contact time to kill monkeypox viruses.
 - Linens can be laundered using regular detergent and warm water.
 - Soiled laundry should be contained in laundry bag. Avoid shaking or handling in a manner that may disperse infectious materials.
- **Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to staff, volunteers, and residents.**
 - **Isolation areas:** Gown, gloves, eye protection, and a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator equipped with N95 filters or higher.
 - **Cleaning, disinfection, and laundry:** gown, gloves, eye protection, and a well-fitting mask or respirator.