

SAFE WORK PRACTICE SWP-90

Revised: March 2023 HANTAVIRUS

PURPOSE/APPLICATION

To provide guidance on safely working in areas where there is a potential to be exposed to hantavirus due to encountering deer mice, their droppings or nesting material.

PPE

- Strike minimum requirements
- Disposable N95 respirator (light droppings)
- Half-face, reusable air purifying respirators with P-100 filters
- Full face respirator or supplied air (Heavy Droppings)
- Rubber bootsDisposable presented
- Disposable protective clothing (Tyvek) and gloves (neoprene, nitrile or latexfree)
- Mono-goggles

HAZARD SOURCES & CONCERNS

TRAINING

- On the job instruction
- Personal health concerns







GENERAL DO'S AND DON'TS

DO's

- **DO** Recognize the hazards. If you come across mice and droppings, review your HIAC and determine a plan to eliminate, control and protect
- **DO** Treat all mice and droppings as potentially infected
- **DO** Limit the amount of airborne dust when mice and droppings are present
- DO Place/keep/store tools in a safe & secure place
- **DO** Wear disposable coveralls, gloves, mono-goggles, respiratory protection, and rubber boots when cleaning up rodent contaminated areas
- **DO** Wet contaminated areas including dead mice, droppings, and nests with a 1:10 solution of bleach and water; bleach kills hantavirus
- **DO** Disinfect all reusable items such as rubber boots and mono-goggles by wet wiping with the bleach solution
- DO Dispose of all contaminated disposable protective clothing by placing and sealing it in a plastic bag
- **DO** Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water after removing gloves
- **DO** Seek medical attention if you display symptoms of hantavirus after contacting rodents, droppings, or urine

DON'Ts

DON'T Disturb dust in potentially infected areas without wearing proper PPE

DON'T Come into contact with live deer mice; hantavirus can be spread if bitten by an infected mouse

DON'T Touch mucous membranes such as eyes, nose and mouth with contaminated hands or gloves that have contacted rodent urine, saliva, or droppings

DON'T Eat food that has been in a contaminated area

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<u>IDENTIFICATION PICTOGRAM OF DEER MICE VS. HOUSE MOUSE</u>

DEER MICE HOUSE MICE A.k.a. "field mice" or "white-footed mice" Scientific name: Mus musculus • Solid brown or gray in • Reddish brown or gray color with white underbelly • Nearly hairless tails and feet · Not a known carrier of Hairy tail that is darker hantavirus, but still a on top and lighter on the health threat in other bottom Common carriers of Omnivorous, but often Hantavirus Pulmonary eats cereals and grains Syndrome Can cause significant Often found in attics and structural damage by basements gnawing through walls · Hoards food near its nest and electrical wiring

HANTAVIRUS PULMONARY SYNDROME SYMPTOMS

Symptoms appear 1 to 6 weeks after being exposed to hantavirus. Symptoms include:

- Tiredness
- Dizziness
- Fever and chills
- Muscle aches and headaches
- Nausea and vomiting

- Stomach pain
- Coughing
- Shortness of breath
- Severe difficulty breathing

PREVENTION

The best way to reduce the risk of exposure to hantavirus is to limit the presence of mice and their droppings. This can be achieved by:

- Limit the presence of food at worksites and offices
- Store garbage in heavy plastic or metal containers with tight fitting lids
- Seal any holes in structures where mice may enter
- Set rodent traps

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