

DOMESTIC WORK: POTENTIAL RISKS FOR CHILDREN

TYPES OF RISK FACTOR	DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD/REQUIREMENT/OR ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON HEALTH	PREVENTIVE OR CORRECTIVE MEASURES
PHYSICAL HAZARDS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vibrations - Noise - Non-ionizing radiation (microwave) - Heat / Humidity - Lighting - Fire - Electricity 	While performing the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laundry - Food preparation - Gardening work - General household cleaning - Outward and inward trips for shopping - Night work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hearing loss - Burns - Contact dermatitis - Dehydration - Tiredness - Skin lesions - Loss of sight - Cataracts - Death - Physical fatigue - Heat stress - Heat exhaustion - Electrical shocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children must be excluded from such work. - Programmes and action plans must be in place and measures must be adopted to prevent and eliminate child labour. - Capacitate and train adolescent girls and boys about the risks of the job. - Provide information about the risks of child domestic labour to parents and employers. - Encourage skin protection in adolescent girls and boys.
CHEMICAL HAZARDS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disinfectants - Detergents - Soaps - Dyes for clothing and hair - Bleaches (chlorine) - Kerosene - LPG (liquid petroleum gas) - Diesel, oils - Wax for floors and vehicles - Solvents - Paints - Bitumen - Agricultural chemicals (organochlorine, organophosphate) - Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides - Inappropriate collection and disposal of pesticide containers - Bleaching of hair and clothing - Nail varnish - Medicines - Alcohols - Cement - House paints - Lime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to chemicals during cleaning and laundry - Inhalation of toxic fumes when preparing cleaning mixtures - Exposure when cleaning pets - Inhalation of toxic fumes during the process of preparing mixtures and fumigating the house, garden or green areas - Skin absorption of agrochemicals in tasks involving the preparation of mixtures and fumigation of the house, garden or green areas - Ingestion of chemicals through food and/or beverages - Inappropriate working techniques and methods for handling, use, application, storage and disposal of chemical product residues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute and chronic poisoning - Death due to acute poisoning - Contact dermatitis - Reproductive/genetic disorders - Agrochemicals affecting the central and peripheral nervous system and the liver and kidneys - Asthma, alveolitis - Pulmonary fibrosis - Neurotoxicity - Irritation of respiratory tract and eyes - Optic nerve atrophy, cataracts - Cancers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and adolescent girls and boys must not prepare or apply chemicals. - Training should be given to adolescent girls and boys about the effect of chemicals on their health, to make them aware of the importance of not performing this task. - Replace the chemical used with one that is less toxic and more environmentally friendly, or alternative methods such as biological or organic control. - Store chemicals out of the reach of children and adolescents of both sexes. - Identify areas of chemical storage using signs.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Viruses - Fungi - Bacteria - Parasites - Microorganisms in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to and handling of refuse and pet waste - Exposure to sick people - Exposure to sick animals - Exposure to and handling of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracting diseases preventable with vaccines (chicken pox, measles, polio, rubella, hepatitis A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children must be withdrawn from such work. - Do not expose adolescent girls and boys to bodily fluids, or to

<p>food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to and handling of live animals - Exposure to and handling of dead animal products and waste (skin, blood, guts, faeces) - Insects, worms, wasps, snakes, plants with allergenic effects or thorns 	<p>waste and human secretions (faeces, urine, blood and saliva)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to bacteria due to cleaning of washrooms and pet enclosures - Exposure to reptiles (venomous snakes), wasps, ant and mosquito bites, among others. - Exposure to plants with allergenic effects - Exposure to bites or contact with material contaminated with rodent urine - Exposure to viruses and bacteria due to poor hygienic and sanitary conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracting common diseases (respiratory or gastrointestinal tract) - Contact dermatitis - Zoonoses (brucellosis, parasites) - Diseases communicable by insect bites - Amebiasis, bite injuries and wounds - Death by snakebite - Malaria - Inflammation and/or allergies due to insect or wasp stings, or to contact with plants - Skin infections due to stings - Tetanus - Leptospirosis - Parasitism 	<p>human or animal waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use vaccines against tetanus, hepatitis and leptospirosis - Make sure antivenoms are available. - Train adolescent workers of both sexes in biological risk prevention measures. - Use mosquito repellent creams. - Train adolescent girls and boys in good personal hygiene habits. - Children and adolescent girls and boys must not prepare or apply chemicals. - Training should be given to adolescent girls and boys about the effect of chemicals on their health, to make them aware of the importance of not performing this task. - Replace the chemical used with one that is less toxic and more environmentally friendly, or alternative methods such as biological or organic control. - Store chemicals out of the reach of children and adolescents of both sexes. - Identify areas of chemical storage using signs.
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MECHANICAL AND BASIC SANITATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tools and equipment: pressure cookers, frying pans, needles, knives, scissors, rolling pins, mops, brooms, coffee makers, blenders, steamers, blenders, openers, juicers, hotplates, irons, sewing and knitting machines, pruning shears, shovels, picks, rakes, scythes, axes and firearms - Inadequate basic sanitation - Nonexistent sanitary installations - In premises: no water for human consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strenuous physical activity for the use of cooking tools and utensils - Excessive physical effort demanded by the task and by the use of working tools and equipment - Absence, in some cases, of basic services (such as drinking water and toilets) - Storage of equipment, tools and chemicals in homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being struck by tools - Flying particles - Wounds, cuts, fractures and lacerations caused by tools or rough edges - Excessive physical effort due to handling tools and carrying equipment and water containers - Physical fatigue - Gastrointestinal diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children should not use sharp tools or work equipment, whether in the kitchen or the garden and must therefore be withdrawn from these tasks. - Adolescent girls and boys must receive training in the risks of using cutting tools, utensils and equipment needed in general housework. - Provision of basic facilities: toilets, drinking water supply - Train adolescent girls and boys in safe work practices and procedures.
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ASSOCIATED WITH THE ORGANIZATION AND DIVISION OF LABOUR / PSYCHOSOCIAL

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long working day, high pace of work and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment terms (temporary or part-time) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissatisfaction - Physical and mental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children must be excluded from such
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<p>payment based on time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income security - Responsibility for the task and alertness - Abuse, violence - Job insecurity 	<p>payment system based on task or working time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical and mental abuse - Abuse, mistreatment and verbal aggression by employers or their family in general - Inappropriate personal relationships - Discrimination and social and cultural stigmatization - Separation from the home and family of origin - Domestic violence - Isolation of the household where the work is carried out - Manual and monotonous task with high pace of work and simple cycles involving repetitive movements - High level of attention and concentration on the task - Inappropriate distribution of working hours - Irregular and unstable employment - Low wages and insecure income 	<p>exhaustion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depression, anxiety - Stress - Material damage - Psychological trauma due to demands imposed - Low self-esteem - Psychosomatic disorders - Delayed biopsychosocial development - Lack of participation in childhood activities - Ideas of disability - Sexual abuse and physical mistreatment - Fear - Loneliness 	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage and facilitate access to education by children and adolescent girls and boys and help them remain in the educational system. - Adolescent workers of both sexes must not work eight hours a day. - Raise awareness among parents and employers in general about the need not to use child labour. - Reduce the pace of work for adolescent girls and boys. - Provide rest breaks for adolescent girls and boys. - Pay a fair and just wage to adolescent girls and boys. - Involve civil society in the fight to eradicate child domestic labour. - Regulate and set standards for child domestic labour
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ERGONOMIC HAZARDS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working when leaning over - Working when kneeling and squatting - Strenuous physical load due to movement throughout the working day and static postural loading - Transportation of loads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of forced working positions - Repetitive movements of shoulders, arms, hands and/or fingers when washing, ironing, cleaning and cooking, among other tasks - Static postures and positions of fingers, hands, arms, forearms, shoulders and back - Strenuous work with physical exertion - Working on knees to clean floors and/or bathrooms - Working standing or sitting, moving and shifting throughout the whole working day - Handling heavy loads for lifting and carrying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Back problems - Musculoskeletal injuries, such as tendinitis, tenosynovitis - Pain in shoulders, hands, arms, legs and knees - Fatigue due to postures, movement and physical effort - Lower back pain - Back injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children must be excluded from these tasks. - Train adolescent girls and boys about techniques to maintain work posture and protect the back. - Provide adolescent girls and boys with regular breaks. - Children and adolescent girls and boys should not lift, carry or handle loads (in general, or heavy loads)
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ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrical wiring exposed and unprotected, connections in poor condition or makeshift - Electrical installations of kitchen and cleaning equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and adolescent girls and boys work exposed to existing electrical installations - Risk of direct and indirect electrical contact with low voltage system, due to the state and condition of the installations in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burns - Electrocution - Laryngospasm - Coronary spasm - General shock - Ventricular fibrillation - Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children must be excluded from these tasks. - Introduce programmes, action plans and measures to prevent and eliminate child labour. - Capacitate and train adolescent girls and boys about electrical hazards. - Run electrical installations through pipes. - Inspect and maintain electrical installations in good condition.
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WORKPLACE AND WORKING HAZARDS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular topography of terrain - Floors, pavements and walking areas irregular and/or narrow, with ditches, holes and obstacles and slippery and/or wet floors - Ground wet, muddy and slippery (e.g. gardens and green areas) - Water wells without guardrails. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and adolescents working in areas with danger of falling at the same and different levels - Tripping over obstacles and/or slipping - Falls in confined spaces - Setting up temporary, makeshift flower stalls on high-traffic roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Falls on the same level with possible injuries (such as fractures, dislocations and other injuries) to various parts of the body - Death due to immersion on falling into water wells - Death due to contact with electrical installations - Serious injury and death due to being struck by a vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and adolescent girls and boys must be withdrawn from these tasks. - Protect pits or wells and affix signs on areas of danger. - Improve electrical installations, especially for cooking and cleaning equipment and utensils - Provide training to adolescent girls and boys about the dangers and health effects of working in hazardous areas.