



WORK by the Department of Prevention

The first months are those more at risk.

Don not wait. Educate yourself and inform your employer at once of the pregnancy.

Work can be harmful **IF...**

- you are forced to stand for a long time
- you are tasked with lifting or transporting weights
- you perform strenuous physical activity
- you work at night
- you operate in excessively hot, cold or noisy environments
- you work with systems or equipment that produce vibrations or radiations
- you work on vehicles

During pregnancy, all these activities are prohibited

Infections

You can contract infections if your work involves contact with infected patients or materials (hospitals, old age homes, nursing homes, outpatient clinics, or dental practices), children (kindergartens, nursery schools), and animals (such as cats). Infections during pregnancy are particularly harmful.

Chemical products

Many chemicals (dusts, liquids, smokes, gases or vapours) that are usually present in your work are prohibited as they could be dangerous. Here are some practical examples:

- mastics and glues (shoe factories, leather shops)
- varnishes, enamels, paints, dyes (ceramic, metal working, paint industry, carpentries, electroplating, dyeing plants)
- solvents, thinners (dry cleaners, print houses, ironing shops, petrol stations, fiberglass industry)
- dyes and miscellaneous products for cosmetics (hairdressing and beauty salons)
- pesticides, fertilisers and other agricultural products
- detergents and similar products for cleaning environment
- active ingredients and products of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry

During pregnancy, exposure to chemicals can cause damages to your health and that of your baby up to 7 months of life.

The list of harmful products is much longer!

Ask the competent doctor and occupational physicians from the Prevention Department of your Local Health Authority

Protection

Italian law (Legislative Decree No. 151/2001) guarantees a *safe* work to workers during pregnancy and puerperium, even if they are not Italian citizens.

HOW?

The employer assesses the presence of risk in the duties performed, and changes the activity to eliminate possible harmful factors, alternatively, if that is not possible, removes at once the worker from the workplace. In this case, the job is kept and 80% of remuneration is paid by social security institutions.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO IT?

The right is extended to all employees, including those on fixed-time or part-time contracts, or project-based collaborators. To replace pregnant workers, an employer can make use of economic incentives.

WHAT MUST YOU DO?

Inform your employer as soon as you have certain news of your pregnancy. A pregnant worker can approach the Workplace Hygiene and Safety Prevention Office (U.F.C. PISLL) of Azienda UsI xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (contact details below) to obtain further information on possible labour risks and on the legislation

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CHECK VENUES AND TIMES

