

9-12



Housekeeping NC II

Quarter 2 – Module 2: Clean Public Areas, Facilities and Equipment



GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Housekeeping NC II – Grade 9-12
Self-directed Learning Materials
Quarter 2 – Module 2: Clean Public Areas, Facilities And Equipment
First Edition, 2020

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Published by the Department of Education
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Writer: Eleodenis T. Abata

Editor/s: Feralyn V. Estrellado

Reviewers: Cosette C. Navales

Illustrator:

Layout Artist:

Management Team: Reynaldo M. Guillena

Jinky B. Firman

Marilyn V. Deduyo

Alma C. Cifra

Aris B. Juanillo

Marcelo O. Roco

Printed in the Philippines by _____

Department of Education – Region XI, Davao City Division

Office Address : DepEd Davao City Division, E. Quirino Ave.,
Davao City, Davao del Sur, Philippines

Telefax : (082) 224 0100

E-mail Address : info@deped-davaocity.ph

9-12

Housekeeping NC II

**Quarter 2 – Module 2:
Clean Public Areas, Facilities
and Equipment**

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the TLE/TVL Housekeeping NC II for Grade 9-12 Self-Directed Learning Material (SDLM) on “CLEAN PUBLIC AREAS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT”.

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the TLE/TVL Housekeeping NC II for Grade 9-12 Self-directed Learning Material (SDLM) on “CLEAN PUBLIC AREAS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT”.

In this module, you learn how important housekeeping is. The scope and the nature of housekeeping provide us an idea on how to clean premises. Though it is a bulky task but worth sharing our service with empathy to build a relationship and gain the trust in the guest who serves as the lifeblood in any hospitality industry business. Housekeeping is the heart of the hotel without its operation will not be completed. Hence, it is important to note that you learner will take part in acquainting relevant competencies and hone your skills and have a better understanding of it.

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled into process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real-life situations or concerns.



Assessment

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends the retention of learned concepts.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

- Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
- Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
- Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
- Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
- Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
- Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the concept of Housekeeping. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

This module was anchored on the Curriculum Guide in TLE/TVL- Housekeeping NC II under the Home Economics component.

Understand concepts related to the lesson on Clean Premises.

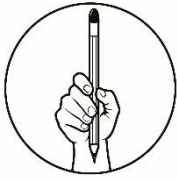
LESSON 3: CLEAN PUBLIC AREAS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (CA)

LO 1. Select and Set up equipment and materials **TLE_HEHK9-12CA-IIa-b-1**

- 1.3 identify and use dry and wet cleaning agents/chemicals for a particular task;
- 1.4 select and use personal protective equipment based on the task requirement.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- Identify various methods of cleaning using dry and wet cleaning agents
- List and use the different dry and wet cleaning agents used for cleaning
- Select appropriate personal protective equipment according to the task requirement.



What I Know

Direction: Read the questions carefully. Choose the letter that corresponds to the best answer. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

1. This cleaning chemical is used to eliminate and prevent the growth of disease and odor-causing bacteria.
a. detergent b. deodorant c. disinfectant d. degreaser
2. Which of the following can be applied on door hinges to prevent squeaking sounds?
a. oilers b. paste wax c. solvent wax d. emulsion wax
3. Which of the following chemical is used to remove cement or plastic remains on concrete surfaces?
a. chlorine b. muriatic acid c. degreaser d. paint thinner
4. This chemical is used to break up or loosens strips off tough old wax?
a. emulsion wax b. polymer sealer c. wax stripper d. solvent wax
5. The following are example of cleaning agents *except* for
a. detergents b. squeegee c. deodorant d. disinfectant
6. This cleaning agents are made from pure soap or organic chemicals.
a. polishes b. abrasives c. deodorant d. detergents
7. What is a hydrovac?
a. dry vacuum c. vacuum cleaner
b. wet vacuum d. an all-purpose vacuum to sip both dirt and water
8. What is PPE?
a. personal plan equipment c. personal protective equipment
b. personal policy equipment d. policy personal equipment
9. In safekeeping of cleaning tools and equipment the following must be observed *except* for
a. proper lighting should be provided.
b. there should be space for each machine.
c. rinse and clean spray equipment after each use.
d. provision should be made available for correct storage of all equipment.
10. Which of the following statements best describe cleaning agents?
a. cleaning agents are used to make the cleaning job easy.
b. cleaning agents are used to easily impressed the guest.
c. cleaning agents are used to feel and provide well comfort.
d. cleaning agents are used to easily kill germs and bacteria.

Lesson

1

Dry and Wet Agent/Chemicals Commonly Used in Cleaning

In this lesson, you will be oriented with the different agents or chemicals commonly used in cleaning.



What's In

Let's Review!

Direction: Identify the proper uses of different cleaning tools and equipment. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. It is used for removing dust and for wiping various surfaces.
- _____ 2. Used to collect dust and dirt with a help of a broom.
- _____ 3. Used for wiping dirt and dust from the floor.
- _____ 4. Used in sweeping dirt and dust from the floor and other areas that need cleaning.
- _____ 5. Used for holding water or detergent while cleaning.
- _____ 6. Used in scrubbing, stripping and polishing hard floor surfaces, vinyl, wood parquet, etc.
- _____ 7. Used and designed to remove soil from the surface with the help of water and steam subjected to high pressure.
- _____ 8. Used and designed to remove soil from the surface with the help of water and steam.
- _____ 9. Used for deep cleaning and stain removal.
- _____ 10. Used in removing dust and small pieces of debris from the floors, upholstery, furnishing, walls, and ceilings.



What's New

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Find at least 8 words associated with dry and wet cleaning agents. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.





What is It

CLEANING AGENTS AND CHEMICALS

Cleaning agents used in housekeeping includes dry cleaning agents and wet cleaning agents.

DRY CLEANING AGENTS

Dry cleaning agents are used in removing trace amounts of water from an organic solution. It is the method of cleaning textile or clothes with the help of sophisticated cleaning solvents.

Below are some of the commonly used cleaning agents in the process of dry cleaning.

- **Soap** is a biodegradable cleaning agent (fatty acid salts) made by combining fats (animal or vegetable) with Lye (Sodium Hydroxide). It is used to clean their clothes for a long time.
- **Bleach** has two types the **chlorine bleach** and **oxygen bleach**. Chlorine bleach is strong and can whiten clothes very effectively but it can weaken fabric fibers. Do not use chlorine bleach on protein fabrics like silk, wool, or on lycra, spandex, elastic. Oxygen bleach is color-safe in fabric.
- **Deodorants** are agents used for hiding the bad smell. This can also be used in the guest room, bathroom, and in public areas. They counteract stale odors and sometimes introduce fragrance in the area.
- **Glycol Ethers** Glycol ethers have many uses; these include use as solvents and as an ingredient in cleaning compounds, liquid soaps, and cosmetics.
- **Detergents** are used in removing dirt/soil from manufactured and blended fabrics. It is also made from pure soap or organic chemicals.

2 Types of Detergents

- a. **soapy detergent** - comes in flakes for washing delicate fabrics and powder for washing soft fabric.
- b. **synthetic detergents** - comes in varied forms it may be in powder, liquid, or crystals. They are made from organic chemicals derived from petroleum. These are used extensively in housekeeping. It is used for cleaning tasks and for washing up the floors.

- **Polishes** are cleaning agents that are applied to a surface to form a hard protective layer and thus guard against finger marks, stains, and scratches. They also create a pleasant shine on a hard surface.
- **Laundry aids** are used as cleaning materials contain stiffening agents and fabric conditioner.

Alkaline cleaners these alkaline-based cleaning agents are used in laundry and good for removing grease.

Alkaline-based cleaning agents.

- a. sodium carbonate (washing soda) is used to soften water and remove light grease marks.
 - b. sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) is used for removing grease from grills and blocked drains.
 - c. sodium hypochlorite (bleach) is used for whitening and removing stains from hard and soft surfaces.
- **Solvent cleaners** these cleaning agents are used extensively for dry cleaning and stain removal. They have strong fumes and should be used in a well-ventilated room. Solvents are useful for cleaning grease or polishing surfaces.
 - **Floor seal** can be either solvent or water-based. It is applied to a floor's surface to form a semi-permanent protective barrier to prevent dirt, liquids, grease stains and bacteria from penetrating. It may last up to five years.
 - **Disinfectant** is used to kill harmful germs. Most disinfectant has a strong smell and therefore should be used in the recommended amount in areas where germ control is required.
 - **Abrasives** are substances or chemicals that depend on their rubbing scratching action to clean dirt from hard surfaces. They are used to remove very stubborn stains on various surfaces.

Examples of abrasives

- fine abrasives- jeweler's rouge (a pink oxide of iron used for shining silver)
- hard abrasives- sandpaper, fine ash, pumice, stone, and steel wool are commonly used abrasives.

WET CLEANING AGENTS

Wet Agents - are substances that reduce the surface tension of water to allow it to spread drops onto a surface, increasing the spreading abilities of a liquid.

Different Cleaning Chemicals: Use and Proper Dilution

- **All-purpose cleaner** - this is used to clean all types of washable surfaces. The ratio of solute (all-purpose cleaner) to solvent (water depends on the type of material being cleaned).
 - a. for glass panels and mirrors
1,100 one part of cleaner to 100 part of a water
To use: spray or wipe. Then rinse and dry with a clean cloth
 - b. for steel, rubber, fiberglass, and Formica
1:75 –one part of cleaner to 75 parts of water
To use: spray or wipe. Then rinse and dry with a clean cloth
 - c. for painted walls, surfaces, floors, and ceiling
1:50 – one part of cleaner to 50 parts of water
To use; spray or wipe, mop, rinse and dry with a clean cloth or mop.
- **Wax stripper or remover** – this is used to loosen, break up, and strip off old waxes, finish, and sealers.
 - a. for stripping of polymer sealer of finish or heavy wax build-up
1:4-one part of wax stripper to four parts of water
 - b. for unusual stripping of wash build up on floors, corners, and edges
1:0 pure concentrated wax stripper.
- **Water** - It is a universal cleaning agent. It is the simplest of all cleaning agents. Water alone is not an effective cleanser, to be effective in cleaning it must be accompanied by other cleaning agents such as detergent, soap, etc.
- **Disinfectants** – chemical agents designed to destroy microorganisms on inert surfaces.
- **Acid cleaners** –water-based detergent that removes all the cement residues of grout, glue, paint, mortal, filler, plaster and building-site dirt.

Tips for Using Different Types of Cleaning Agents

The daily routine of dusting and cleaning requires special treatment for those who do the cleaning jobs. To unblock a drain in the bathroom clogged with hair, soap, and toothpaste, for example, requires one type of treatment. While a kitchen drain may have become clogged up with fat and grease. This requires a different kind of cleaning agent and perhaps it needs to get the grime off a collection of glassware that has not been touched for ages.

Safe Use of Cleaning Chemicals

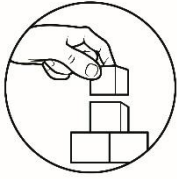
1. do not mix chemicals
2. label all chemicals correctly
3. do not sniff the contents of containers
4. read container labels and follow directions
5. make sure all chemicals containers are not leaking or damaged

Proper use of acid cleaners.

1. used citric and acetic acid for cleaning metals.
2. use diluted hydrochloric acid in removing limescale from sanitary ware.
3. use oxalic acid for removing stubborn water stains from hard floors and sanitary ware.

Tips in choosing Cleaning Agents

1. always use mild cleaning agents, as they are more pleasant to use and less likely to cause damage or injury.
2. strong-smelling agents should be avoided due to their offensive smell which might cause harm to an individual and the environment.
3. buy polishes in a manageable amount to avoid wastage because it can evaporate and dry in a short time.



What's More

Let us have an independent practice to check your understanding of the lesson!

Direction: Read and analyze each question carefully. Write the word **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is incorrect. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The use of different cleaning chemicals requires proper dilution.
2. All-purpose cleaner including wax stripper is alkaline-based cleaning agent.
3. It is citric and acetic acid used in cleaning metals.
4. Detergents are used to remove very stubborn stains on various surfaces.
5. Strong smelling agents should be avoided due to their offensive smell which might cause harm to an individual and the environment.
6. Chemicals should not be mixed with other chemicals.
7. chemicals must be labelled correctly.
8. strong smelling agents should be avoided due to foul smell.
9. disinfecting is the simplest and universal cleaning agent.
10. used mild cleaning agents which are pleasant to use and less likely to injury.

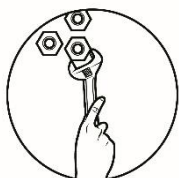


What I Have Learned

In summary, this module gave you the learning opportunities that help you understand the work of a housekeeper especially, on how to clean the premises in the hotel.

- ❖ Cleaning agents used in housekeeping includes dry and wet cleaning agents.
- ❖ Dry cleaning agents are used to remove trace amounts of water from an organic solution.
- ❖ Wet cleaning agents are substances that reduce the tension of water to allow it to spread drops onto a surface.

- ❖ Dry cleaning agents – (a) soap (b) bleach (c) deodorants (d) Glycol Ethers (e) detergents (f) polishes (g) solvent cleaners (h) floor sear (i) disinfectant (j) abrasives
- ❖ Wet clenaign agents – (a) all-purpose cleaner (b) wax stripper or remover (c) water (d) disinfectants (e) acid cleaners



What I Can Do

Let's Do This!

Fill in the blank. Complete the statement below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Disinfectant are used to kill harmful _____.
2. Solvent cleaners are agents extensively used for _____ cleaning.
3. _____ can be either solvent or water based.
4. Do not use _____ on protein fabrics like silk and wool.
5. _____ is a biodegradable cleaning agent.
6. Use diluted _____ acid in removing lime scale from sanitary ware.
7. Do not sniff the _____ of containers.
8. Use _____ for removing stubborn water stains from hard floors.
9. _____ are substances that reduce the surface tension of water to allow it to spread drops onto a surface.
10. Make sure all _____ containers are not leaking or damaged.

Lesson

2

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Uses and Functions

In this lesson, you will be oriented with the different personal protective equipment to be worn during cleaning tasks.



What's In

Direction: Identify cleaning agents used in cleaning. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. Used to clean all types of washable surfaces.
- _____ 2. Remove stubborn water stains from hard floors and sanitary ware.
- _____ 3. Used for cleaning metals.
- _____ 4. The universal cleaning agent.
- _____ 5. Chemical agents are designed to destroy microorganisms on inert surfaces.



What's New

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Find at least 5 words associated with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

Personal Protective Equipment

A	P	R	O	N	G	L	O	V	E	S	X	T	A	W
D	M	A	S	K	S	G	L	A	S	S	E	S	E	Y
H	A	I	R	T	I	E	S	P	O	L	I	S	H	D
P	O	L	I	S	H	E	S	M	A	C	H	I	N	E
G	E	N	T	S	D	E	T	E	R	G	E	N	T	S
R	A	N	T	D	E	O	D	O	R	A	N	T	S	E
A	B	R	A	S	I	V	E	C	L	E	R	E	S	R
A	L	K	A	A	C	I	D	C	L	E	A	N	E	R



What is It

Let's learn this!

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE is equipment worn by a worker to minimize exposure to specific occupational hazards. Examples of PPE are respirators, gloves, aprons, fall protection, and full-body suits, as well as head, eye and foot protection. PPE is used to reduce or minimize the exposure or contact to injurious physical, chemical or biological agents. A hazard cannot be eliminated by PPE, but the risk of injury can be eliminated or greatly reduced.





Cleaners PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)

1. The Basics. Cleaners' PPE stands for Personal Protective Equipment and refers to any kinds of special clothing or items you have to wear or use to carry out a certain task. It is a generic phrase used in non-cleaning scenarios as well such as property maintenance.



2. Aprons. Spillages or marks, aprons and pinafores can help store cleaning items like cloths and sprays in those that have handy pockets. They can range from basic ones below waist, to more commercial ones covering the whole person and 'hanging' around the neck. They can also be a variety of colors and designs, with any relevant logos and contact details for the cleaning firm using them.



<p>3. Gloves. These not only help protect hands from substances and harm, but can likewise help prevent germs and bacteria from people's hands being directly transferred onto items being cleaned and used. Therefore cleaning without gloves should be very infrequent.</p>	
<p>4. Hair Ties. These are often temporary ones stretching directly over the mouth and tied-up at the back of the head, the idea being to stop any fumes or virus affecting the cleaner. If there is a risk of this coming from the cleaner, then you first need to ensure that it is safe for them to be there anyway carrying out the cleaning job.</p>	
<p>5. Masks. These are often temporary ones stretching directly over the mouth and tied-up at the back of the head, the idea being to stop any fumes or virus affecting the cleaner. If there is a risk of this coming from the cleaner, then you first need to ensure that it is safe for them to be there anyway carrying out the cleaning job.</p>	
<p>6. Goggles. Goggles can be used to protect potential eye contact with substances, generally for more major cleaning activities rather than general light duties. In addition to obvious scenarios like sprays contacting eyes, they can help prevent any accidental spillages and splashes from when you move substances somewhere else.</p>	

7. Shoe Covers. These typically go over the existing shoes and boots to protect them from spillages and cleaning, particularly involving potentially messy floor cleaning.



Source: <https://www.easycleanersbirmingham.co.uk/blog/easy-cleaning-guide/ppe>



What's More

TRUE OR FALSE

Direction: Read and analyze each question carefully. Write the word **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is incorrect. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

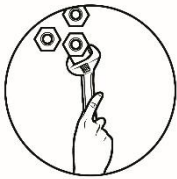
1. Googles are often temporary ones stretching directly over the mouth and tied-up at the back of the head.
2. PPE is equipment worn by a worker to minimize exposure to specific occupational hazards.
3. PPE stands for Personal Property Equipment.
4. Aprons has a variety of colors and designs, with any relevant logos and contact details for the cleaning firm using them.
5. PPE is used to reduce or minimize the exposure or contact with injurious physical, chemical, or biological agents.



What I Have Learned

In summary, this module gave you the learning opportunities that help you understand the work of a housekeeper especially, on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

- ❖ PPE is personal protective equipment that will protect you at work.
- ❖ PPE includes items such as aprons, gloves, mask, goggles and shoe covers.
- ❖ Wearing personal protective equipment is very important to avoid unnecessary injury in the workplace.
- ❖ A hazard cannot be eliminated by PPE, but the risk of injury can be eliminated or greatly reduced if always wearing PPE.



What I Can Do

Let's Do This!

Now, it appears that you are already familiar with the use of Personal Protective Equipment. Let us answer this.

Direction: Read the statement below and supply the missing word. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

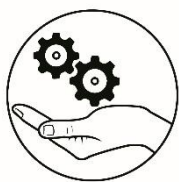
1. _____ can be used to protect potential eye contact with substances.
2. Masks are used directly over the _____ and tied-up at the back of the Head.
3. Cleaning without _____ should be very infrequent.
4. _____ is equipment worn by a worker to minimize exposure to specific occupational hazards
5. PPE are used to carry out a certain cleaning _____.



Assessment

Direction: Please read the questions carefully and choose the letter that corresponds to the best answer. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

1. This cleaning agent is made from pure soap or organic chemicals.
a. polishes b. abrasives c. deodorant d. detergents
2. What is the correct symbol of the power of hydrogen that is used to measure how acidic a substance is??
a. Ph b. hP c. Hp d. pH
3. A personal protective equipment that is used to protect hands from harmful substances.
a. apron b. mask c. gloves d. hair tie
4. Mary Jane is a full-time housewife. She always performs household cleaning to eliminate bacteria and prevent the growth of diseases. What cleaning agents will she use?
a. detergent b. deodorant c. disinfectant d. degreaser
5. Which of the following can be applied in the hinges of doors to prevent squeaking sounds?
a. oilers b. paste wax c. solvent wax d. emulsion wax
6. Flor performs her task to clean the room. But she found out that there are cement and plastic remain on the floor. What cleaning chemical is appropriate to use?
a. chloromax b. muriatic acid c. degreaser d. paint thinner
7. Lyn noticed that there is an old wax on the floor. To remove it easily and break up or loosen the strip off, she needs to use chemicals. Which of the following is the best use to remove the tough old wax?
a. emulsion wax b. polymer sealer c. wax stripper d. solvent wax
8. The following are an example of cleaning agents *except* for
a. detergents b. bucket c. deodorant d. disinfectant
9. In safekeeping of cleaning tools and equipment the following must be observed *except* for
a. proper lighting should be provided.
b. there should be space for each machine.
c. rinse and clean spray equipment after each use.
d. provision should be made available for correct storage of all equipment.
10. Which of the following statements that best define cleaning agents?
a. is used to make the cleaning job easy.
b. is used to easily impressed the guest.
c. is used to feel and provide well comfort.
d. is used to easily kill germs and bacteria.



Additional Activities

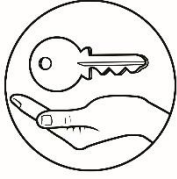
Congratulations! You have completed this module!

After learning the importance of dry and wet cleaning agents as well as the proper use of PPE, it is time to perform the task by demonstrating it at home. This activity will enhance your skills in cleaning. This is called “SPECIALTY CLEANER!” Choose only two (2) areas at home and record your performance through video with a time limit of 3 minutes. Submit your presentation via email or any other platform of your choice.

Here are your choices to make

HOUSEHOLD TASKS			
Tasks	Tools/equipment used	Supplies /materials used	Safety precautions to be observed
1. Floor care			
2. Dusting Products			
3. Carpet and rug cleaners			
4. Furniture 5. cleaners and polishes			
6. Oven cleaners			
7. kitchen			
8. tub, tile, sink cleaner			
9. toilet			
10. Shower cleaner			

RUBRIC FOR PERFORMANCE						
Criteria	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Moderately Skilled	Unskilled	No Attempt	Score
Used of tools equipment and materials (30%)	(29-30)	(27-28)	(25-26)	(23-24)	(21-22)	
	Appropriate selection, preparation and use of materials and tool/equipment all the time	Appropriate selection, preparation and use of materials and tool/equipment most of the time	Appropriate selection, preparation and use of materials and tool/equipment some of the time	Never selects, prepares and use appropriate materials and tools/equipment	No attempt to use tools/equipemnt	
Application of procedure (30%)	(29-30)	(27-28)	(25-26)	(23-24)	(21-22)	
	Systematic application of procedure all the time without supervision	Systematic application of procedure most of the time with minimum supervision	Systematic application of procedure some of the time with constant supervision	Never follows the systematic application of procedure and highly development on supervision	No attempt to apply the procedure to project	
Safety Work Habits (25%)	(24-25)	(22-23)	(20-21)	(18-19)	(16-17)	
	Highly self-motivated and observes all safety precautions at all times	self-motivated and observes most safety precautions most of the time	Self-motivated and observes sometimes some safety precautions	Needs to be motivated and does not observe safety precaution	No motivation and totally disregards precautions	
Speed/Time (15%)	(14-15)	(12-13)	(10-11)	(8-9)	(6-7)	
	Work finished ahead of time	Work finished on time	Work finished close to the given time	Work finished beyond the given time	No concept of time	
Total Score						



Answer Key

What I Know	
1. C	1. d
2. A	2. d
3. B	3. c
4. C	4. c
5. B	5. a
Assessment	
6. D	6. b
7. D	7. c
8. C	8. b
9. C	9. c
10. A	10. a

What's More	
Lesson 1	
1. True	1. True
2. False	2. False
3. True	3. True
4. False	4. False
5. True	5. True
6. True	6. True
7. True	7. True
8. True	8. True
9. False	9. False
10. True	10. True

What Can I Do	
Lesson 1	
1. germs	1. goggles
2. dry	2. mouth
3. Floor seal	3. gloves
4. Chlorine bleach	4. PPE
5. Soap	5. tasks
6. Hydrochloric	
7. content	
8. oxalic acid	
9. Wet agents	
10. Chemicals	
Lesson 2	

What's In	
Lesson 1	
Cleaning Tools	
1. dusters	1. dusters
2. dustpans	2. dustpans
3. Mops	3. Mops
4. Brooms	4. Brooms
5. Buckets or Pails	5. Buckets or Pails
6. Floor scrubber and polisher	6. Floor scrubber and polisher
7. Upholstery steam cleaner	7. Upholstery steam cleaner
8. High pressure washer	8. High pressure washer
9. Carpet shampoo	9. Carpet shampoo
10. Vacuum cleaner	10. Vacuum cleaner

What's In	
Lesson 2	
1. all-purpose cleaner	1. all-purpose cleaner
2. oxalic acid	2. oxalic acid
3. citric /acetic acid	3. citric /acetic acid
4. water	4. water
5. disinfectant	5. disinfectant

What's More	
Lesson 2	
1. False	1. False
2. True	2. True
3. False	3. False
4. True	4. True
5. True	5. True

What's New

Lesson 2

1. apron

2. gloves

3. glasses

4. Hair ties

5. Shoe covers

A P R O N G L O V E S X T A W

D M A S K S G L A S S E S E Y

H A I R T I E S P O L I S H D

P O L I S H E S M A C H I N E

G E N T S D E T E R G E N T S

R A N T D E O D O R A N T S E

A B R A S I V E C L E R E S R

A L K S H O E C O V E R S E A

What's New

Lesson 1

D D A P C E C I T W R A I T C E A R C I D A B R A S I V E O X A L I C

E S H R L H E A E N N A S T I N E R

Additional Activities

Student answer may vary.
Please refer to the rubric.

References

- Andrews, Ssudhir. "*Hotel Housekeeping Training Manual*." New, Delhi: Tala McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.Ltd.
- "Division of Oral Health – Infection Control Glossary". U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 19 April 2016.
- Martin, Robert J. "Professional Management of Housekeeping Operations. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Tutorialspoint.https://www.tutorialspoint.com/hotel_housekeeping/hotel_house-Keeping_staff_duties.htm
- Urbiztondo, Laarni (2016) "Housekeeping." Philippine Copyright 2016 by Rex Bookstore, Inc. Sampaloc, Manila
- Google Search. n.d. Google Image. Accessed from [https://www.easycleanersbirmingham.co.uk/blog/easy-cleaning guide/pp](https://www.easycleanersbirmingham.co.uk/blog/easy-cleaning-guide/pp)
- Google Search. n.d. Accessed from [https://sewguide.com/detergents-and-cleaning products/](https://sewguide.com/detergents-and-cleaning-products/)
- Google Search. n.d. Accessed from <https://poloandtweed.com/blog/types-cleaning-agents-used-housekeeping>

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education – Region XI Davao City Division

Office Address: DepEd Davao City Division, E. Quirino Ave.,
Davao City, Davao del Sur, Philippines

Telefax: (082) 224 0100

E-mail Address: info@deped-davaocity.ph