

Standards Alignment - Environment

Space and Furnishings – Indoor early learning program space		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4225</p> <p>(1) The indoor licensed space must have thirty-five square feet per child for the maximum number of children stated on the license, measured to include only the space intended for use by children in care.</p> <p>(2) The space under furniture used by the children is counted in square footage.</p> <p>(3) Indoor space that is not counted in the minimum square footage requirement includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unlicensed space that is made inaccessible to children in care; (b) Space under furniture not used by the children; (c) Hallway space that leads to an exit; (d) Bathrooms; and (e) Closets. <p>(4) An office or kitchen that is made inaccessible to the children and is not intended for their use may be included as licensed space but is not counted as part of the minimum square footage.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-0080</p> <p>(1) Maximum allowable capacity of your center is determined based on useable square footage and available toilets and sinks. The licensed capacity (the number of children you are allowed to have in your center at any one time) may be less than the maximum capacity, but not exceed it. The licensed capacity is based on our evaluation of the program, the ages and characteristics of the children, the experience of the staff, and usable floor space. You must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Fifty square feet of useable floor space per infant (includes crib, playpen, infant bed and bassinets); (b) Thirty-five square feet of useable floor space for each toddler or older child that is dedicated to the children during child care hours; and (c) Fifteen additional square feet must be provided for each toddler using a crib or playpen when cribs are located in the sleeping and play area. <p>(2) The areas included in your square footage must be available at all times for the children. The following areas will not be included in determining</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0130</p> <p>Indoor early learning program space.</p> <p>(1) Indoor early learning program space must be accessible during program operating hours.</p> <p>(2) Early learning program space, ramps, and handrails must comply with, be accessible to, and accommodate children and adults with disabilities as required by the Washington law against discrimination (chapter 49.60 RCW) and the ADA, as now and hereafter amended.</p> <p>(3) Early learning program space must allow children to move between areas without disrupting another child's work or play.</p> <p>(4) A family home licensee must provide a signed and dated declaration form annually stating that the early learning program meets the following requirements, as applicable, in unlicensed space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Furnace area safety, or smoke or carbon monoxide detector requirements pursuant to WAC 110-300-0170(3); (b) Guns, weapons, or ammunition storage pursuant to WAC 110-300-0165 (2)(e); (c) Medication storage pursuant to WAC 110-300-0215; (d) Refrigerator or freezer pursuant to WAC 110-300-0165 (3)(d);

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the useable square footage for each child:

(a) Food preparation areas of the kitchen;

(b) Laundry areas;

(c) All bath, toilet rooms and hand washing areas;

(d) Hallways, diaper changing areas (includes the changing table, sink and twenty-four inches of floor space around the changing table and sink), stairways, closets, offices, staff rooms, lockers and custodial areas;

(e) Furnace rooms, hot water heater rooms, storage rooms, or mop sink rooms; and

(f) Cabinets, storage, and fixed shelving spaces unless accessible to and used by children (for example, cubbies, shelves for storing toys and puzzles, bookshelves, etc.). If the children do not have access to their cubbies or toy storage areas, it is not included in the square footage.

(3) You can use a multipurpose room and gymnasium for multiple purposes such as playing, dining, napping, and learning activities, and before and after school programs when the room:

(a) Meets the square footage requirements for the purpose and number of children to be served; and

(e) Storage areas that contain chemicals, utility sinks, or wet mops pursuant to WAC [110-300-0260](#); or

(f) Swimming pools under WAC [110-300-0175](#).

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	<p>(b) Is being used for one purpose and does not interfere with usage of the room for another purpose.</p> <p>(4) You may use and consider the napping area as child care space if staff remove mats and cots when they are not in use and the children then have free access to the area.</p> <p>(5) We will not issue you a license to care for more children than the rules in this chapter permit.</p> <p>(6) We may issue you a license to care for fewer children than the center's maximum capacity.</p>	
Space and Furnishings – Routine care, play, learning, relaxation and comfort		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-5000</p> <p>Play equipment.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must have play equipment that is developmentally appropriate and maintained in a safe working condition. The licensee must inspect play equipment at least weekly for injury hazards, broken parts, or damage. Unsafe equipment must be repaired immediately or must be made inaccessible to children until repairs are made.</p> <p>(2) Play equipment must be arranged so that it does not interfere with other play equipment when in use.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-2010</p> <p>What types of play materials, equipment and activities must I provide for the children?</p> <p>You must:</p> <p>(1) Provide a variety of easily accessible learning and play materials of sufficient quantity to implement the centers program and meet the developmental needs of children in care.</p> <p>(2) Have a current daily schedule of activities and lesson plans that are designed to meet the children's developmental, cultural, and individual needs. The toys, equipment and schedule must be:</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0135</p> <p>Routine care, play, learning, relaxation, and comfort.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must have accessible and child-size furniture and equipment (or altered and adapted in a family home early learning program) in sufficient quantity for the number of children in care. Tables must not be bucket style.</p> <p>(2) Furniture and equipment must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Maintained in a safe working condition; (b) Developmentally and age appropriate; (c) Visually inspected at least weekly for hazards, broken parts, or damage. All equipment with hazardous, broken parts, or damage must be repaired as soon as possible and must be inaccessible to

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<p>(3) The licensee must install or assemble new play equipment acquired after March 31, 2012, according to manufacturer specifications, and keep specifications on file for review by the licensor.</p> <p>(4) For used or "hand-made" play equipment, or for play equipment acquired and installed prior to March 31, 2012, the licensee must assemble the equipment in a manner that provides a safe play experience for the children.</p>	<p>(a) Specific for each age group of children; and</p> <p>(b) Include at least one activity daily for each of the following (you can combine several of the following for one activity):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Child initiated activity (free play); (ii) Staff initiated activity (organized play); (iii) Individual choices for play; (iv) Creative expression; (v) Group activity; (vi) Quiet activity; (vii) Active activity; (viii) Large and small muscle activities; and (ix) Indoor and outdoor play. <p>(3) You must ensure the lesson plan, daily schedule of events, available toys and equipment contains a range of learning experiences to allow each child the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Gain self-esteem, self-awareness, self-control, and decision-making abilities; (b) Develop socially, emotionally, intellectually, and physically; (c) Learn about nutrition, health, and personal safety; and (d) Experiment, create, and explore. 	<p>children until repairs are made according to the manufacturer's instructions, if available;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Arranged in a way that does not interfere with other play equipment; (e) Installed and assembled according to manufacturer's specifications; (f) Stored in a manner to prevent injury; and (g) Accessible to the child's height so that he or she can find, use, and return materials independently. <p>(3) An early learning provider must supply soft furnishings in licensed space accessible to children. Soft furnishings may include, but are not limited to, carpeted areas and area rugs, upholstered furniture, cushions or large floor pillows, and stuffed animals.</p>
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	<p>(4) Post the daily schedule and lesson plan in each room for easy reference by parents and by caregivers;</p> <p>(5) Keep the daily schedule of events and lesson plans for the past six months on site for inspection;</p> <p>(6) Maintain staff-to-child ratios and group size during transitions from one activity to another during the day;</p> <p>(7) Plan for smooth transitions by:</p> <p>(a) Establishing familiar routines; and</p> <p>(b) Using transitions as a learning experience.</p> <p>(8) Ensure the center's program affords the child daily opportunities for small and large muscle activities, outdoor play, and exposure to language development and books; and</p> <p>(9) Afford staff classroom planning time.</p>	
Space and Furnishings – Room arrangement, child-related displays, private space and belongings		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4750</p> <p>Storage for each child's belongings. The licensee must provide separate storage for each child's belongings. Belongings of children from the same family may be stored together.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5140</p> <p>Are there any requirements for storage space provided for children?</p> <p>You must provide accessible individual storage space for each child's belongings that prevents the</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0140</p> <p>Room arrangement, child-related displays, private space, and belongings.</p> <p>(1) Early learning materials and equipment must be visible, accessible to children in care, and must be</p>

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<p>No current Family Home WAC regarding specific privacy</p>	<p>spread of diseases or parasites such as scabies or lice.</p> <p>WAC 170-295-4140</p> <p>(1) You are required to have extra clothing available for the children who wet or soil their clothes.</p> <p>(2) You may require the parent to provide the clothing, but you must have clothing available for use in case the parent forgets the change of clothing</p> <p>No current Center WAC regarding specific privacy</p>	<p>arranged to promote and encourage independent access by children.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must display age and developmentally appropriate early learning materials. Materials must be located at enrolled children's eye level and related to current activities or curriculum.</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must offer, or allow a child to create, a place for privacy. This space must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Allow the provider to supervise children; and (b) Include an area accessible to children who seek or need time alone or in small groups. <p>(4) An early learning provider must have extra clothing available for children who wet, soil, or have a need to change clothes.</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider must supply individual storage space for each child's belongings while in attendance. At a minimum, the space must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Accessible to the child; and (b) Large enough and spaced sufficiently apart from other storage space to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Store the child's personal articles and clothing; and (ii) Promote or encourage children to organize their possessions. <p>(6) Child usable and accessible areas must be arranged to provide sufficient space for routine care, child play, and learning activities. These areas must be designed to:</p>
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		<p>(a) Allow the provider to supervise or actively supervise the children, depending on the nature of the activities;</p> <p>(b) Allow children to move freely; and</p> <p>(c) Allow for different types of activities at the same time (for example: Blocks, puppets, language and literary materials, art materials, clay or play dough, music and movement, or dramatic play).</p>
Space and Furnishings – Outdoor early learning program space		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4925 Space for gross motor play</p> <p>(1) The licensee must provide a safe outdoor play area on the premises.</p> <p>(a) The outdoor play space must contain seventy-five square feet of usable space per child for the number of children stated on the license.</p> <p>(b) If the premises does not have seventy-five square feet of available outdoor space per child, the licensee may provide an alternative plan, approved by the department, to meet the requirement for all children in care to have daily opportunities for active outdoor play.</p> <p>(2) The licensed outdoor play space must be securely enclosed with a fence of a minimum height of four feet. When a fence has slats,</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-2130; 5090</p> <p>(1) You must provide an outdoor program that promotes the child's coordination, active play, and physical, mental, emotional, and social development based on their age. The play area must:</p> <p>(a) Adjoin the indoor premises directly or be reachable by a safe route or method;</p> <p>(b) Have adequate drainage and be free from health and safety hazards;</p> <p>(c) Contain a minimum of seventy-five usable square feet per child using the play area at any one time. If the center uses a rotational schedule of outdoor play periods so only a portion of the child population uses the play area at one time, you may reduce correspondingly the child's play area size.</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0145</p> <p>Outdoor early learning program space.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must visually inspect outdoor program space and equipment daily to ensure outdoor areas and equipment are free of hazards.</p> <p>(2) Outdoor play space must contain a minimum of seventy-five square feet of licensed usable space per child accessing the play space at any given time. An early learning provider may develop an alternate plan if an early learning program does not have enough outdoor play space to accommodate all enrolled children at once (for example, rotating groups of children to play outdoors or using an off-site play area). The department must approve alternate plans to use off-site play spaces.</p> <p>(3) An early learning program must have shaded areas in outdoor play space provided by trees, buildings, or shade structures.</p>

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openings between the slats must be no wider than three and one-half inches.

(3) When the licensed outdoor play space is not adjacent to the home the licensee must:

(a) Identify and use a safe route to and from the licensed outdoor space that is approved by the department; and

(b) Supervise the children at all times when passing between the licensed outdoor space and the home.

(4) The licensee must provide a written plan, approved by the department, to make roadways and other dangers adjacent to the licensed outdoor play space inaccessible to children.

WAC 170-296A-5025

Outdoor physical activities.

The licensee must have an outdoor play area that promotes a variety of age and developmentally appropriate active play for the children in care.

(2) If you provide full-time care, the activity schedule must provide the child daily morning and afternoon outdoor play;

170-295-5090

What are the fence requirements?

(1) You must fence the outdoor play area to:

(a) Prevent unauthorized people from entering; and

(b) Prevent children from escaping and having access to hazardous areas.

(2) At a minimum fences and gates must:

(a) Be safe, and maintained in good repair; and

(b) Be designed to discourage climbing and prevent entrapment.

(4) Outdoor play space must promote a variety of age and developmentally appropriate active play areas for children in care. Activities must encourage and promote both moderate and vigorous physical activity such as running, jumping, skipping, throwing, pedaling, pushing, pulling, kicking, and climbing.

(5) When the licensed outdoor play space is not immediately adjacent to the early learning program site, an early learning provider must use a safe route when moving to and from the licensed outdoor play space.

(6) Licensed outdoor play areas must be enclosed with a fence or barrier that is intended to prevent children from exiting and discourages climbing. If the outdoor play area is enclosed by a barrier that is not a fence, the barrier may be a wall constructed with brick, stone, or a similar material.

(7) Licensed outdoor play areas must be enclosed to deter people without permission from entering the area.

(8) Fences, barriers, and gates must be in good condition, have no gap through which a sphere with a diameter of three and one-half inches can pass, and have a minimum height of forty-eight inches or conform in height to applicable local codes.

(9) The opening between a fence post and gate or fence post and building must have no gap through which a sphere with a diameter of three and one-half inches can pass.

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		<p>(10) An early learning provider must not install any wooden fence, playground structure, or furniture if it contains chromated copper arsenate (CCA), creosote or pentachlorophenol. If wooden fences, structures, and furniture are suspected of having CCA, they must be tested. If CCA is present, fences, structures, and furniture must be removed or sealed with an oil-based outdoor sealant annually or as needed within six months of the date this section becomes effective.</p> <p>(11) Within six months of the date this section becomes effective or prior to licensing, exiting mechanisms on gates from a licensed outdoor play area to unlicensed space must be equipped with a self-closing and self-latching mechanism (shuts automatically when released from an individual's control). A gate that is not an emergency exit must be locked or self-closing and self-latching.</p> <p>(12) Outdoor play areas must have two exits that must not be partially or entirely blocked, with at least one exit located away from the building.</p>
Space and Furnishings - Equipment and surfaces in outdoor early learning space		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-5000 Play equipment</p> <p>(1) The licensee must have play equipment that is developmentally appropriate and maintained in a safe working condition. The licensee</p>		<p>WAC 110-300-0146</p> <p>Equipment and surfaces in outdoor early learning space.</p> <p>(1) Playground equipment and surfacing used by an early learning provider must comply with applicable CPSC guidelines, as now and hereafter amended</p>

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<p>must inspect play equipment at least weekly for injury hazards, broken parts, or damage. Unsafe equipment must be repaired immediately or must be made inaccessible to children until repairs are made.</p> <p>(2) Play equipment must be arranged so that it does not interfere with other play equipment when in use.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must install or assemble new play equipment acquired after March 31, 2012, according to manufacturer specifications, and keep specifications on file for review by the licenser.</p> <p>(4) For used or "hand-made" play equipment, or for play equipment acquired and installed prior to March 31, 2012, the licensee must assemble the equipment in a manner that provides a safe play experience for the children.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-5050 Bouncing equipment prohibited</p> <p>The licensee must not use or allow the use of bouncing equipment including, but not limited to, trampolines, rebounders and</p>		<p>including, but not limited to, installing, arranging, designing, constructing, and maintaining outdoor play equipment and surfacing.</p> <p>(a) Climbing play equipment must not be placed on or above concrete, asphalt, packed soil, lumber, or similar hard surfaces;</p> <p>(b) The ground under swings and play equipment must be covered by a shock absorbing material (grass alone is not acceptable) such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Pea gravel at least nine inches deep; (ii) Playground wood chips at least nine inches deep; (iii) Shredded recycled rubber at least six inches deep; or (iv) Any material that has a certificate of compliance, label, or documentation stating it meets ASTM standards F1292-13 and F2223-10, as now and hereafter amended. <p>(2) Permanently anchored outdoor play equipment must not be placed over septic tank areas or drain fields, and must be installed according to the manufacturer's directions.</p> <p>(3) Handmade playground equipment must be maintained for safety or removed when no longer safe. Prior to construction of new handmade playground equipment, the provider must notify the department and have plans and a materials list available upon request.</p> <p>(4) Bouncing equipment including, but not limited to, trampolines, rebounders and inflatable equipment must be inaccessible and locked. This requirement</p>
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<p>inflatable equipment. This requirement does not apply to bounce balls with or without handles for use by individual children.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-5075 Playground equipment—Ground cover—Fall zones</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not place climbing play equipment on concrete, asphalt, packed soil, lumber, or similar hard surfaces when being used by children.</p> <p>(2) The ground under swings and play equipment intended to be climbed must be covered by a shock absorbing material. Grass alone is not an acceptable ground cover material under swings or play equipment intended to be climbed. Acceptable ground cover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pea gravel - At least nine inches deep; (b) Playground wood chips - At least nine inches deep; (c) Shredded recycled rubber - At least six inches deep; or (d) Other department approved material. <p>(3) A six-foot fall zone must surround all equipment that has a platform over forty-eight inches tall that is intended to be climbed.</p>		<p>does not apply to bounce balls designed to be used by individual children.</p>
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<p>(4) The fall zone area must extend at least six feet beyond the perimeter of the play equipment. For swings, the fall zone must be the distance to the front and rear of the swing set equal to or greater than twice the height of the top bar from which the swing is suspended.</p> <p>(5) Swing sets must be positioned further away from structures to the front and rear of the swing set. The distance to the front and rear of the swing set from any playground equipment or other structure must be the distance equal to or greater than twice the height of the top bar from which the swing is suspended.</p>		
Space and Furnishings - Weather conditions and outdoor hazards		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-5125</p> <p>Daily outdoor activity.</p> <p>The licensee or staff must provide outdoor activities at least thirty minutes each day unless conditions pose a health and safety risk to the children. Conditions that may pose a health and safety risk include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Heat in excess of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit; (2) Cold less than twenty degrees Fahrenheit; 	<p>WAC 170-295-5150</p> <p>(2)(b) Not take children outdoors during extremes temperatures that put children at risk for physical harm.</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0147</p> <p>Weather conditions and outdoor hazards.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must observe weather conditions and other possible hazards to take appropriate action for child health and safety. Conditions that pose a health or safety risk may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Heat in excess of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or pursuant to advice of the local authority; (b) Cold less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit, or pursuant to advice of the local authority; (c) Lightning storm, tornado, hurricane, or flooding if there is immediate or likely danger;

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<p>(3) Lightning storm, tornado, hurricane, or flooding, if there is immediate or likely danger to the children;</p> <p>(4) Earthquake;</p> <p>(5) Air quality emergency ordered by a local or state air quality authority or public health authority;</p> <p>(6) Lockdown order by a public safety authority; or</p> <p>(7) Other similar incidents</p>		<p>(d) Earthquake;</p> <p>(e) Air quality emergency ordered by a local or state authority on air quality or public health;</p> <p>(f) Lockdown notification ordered by a public safety authority; and</p> <p>(g) Other similar incidents.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must dress children for weather conditions during outdoor play time.</p>
Space and Furnishings - Gardens in outdoor early learning program space		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
No current WAC	No current WAC	<p>Adopted Permanent Rule</p> <p>110-300-0148</p> <p>Gardens in outdoor early learning program space.</p> <p>(1) A garden in early learning program space must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Have safeguards in place to minimize risk of cross-contamination by animals; (b) Use soil free from agricultural or industrial contaminants such as lead or arsenic if gardening directly in the ground; (c) If gardening in raised beds use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) New soil that is labeled "organic" or "safe for children"; and was obtained from a gardening supply store or other retail store; or (ii) Composted soil made from material that is safe according to the Washington State University's extension master gardener composting guidelines; and

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		<p>(d) Use water that comes from a private well approved by the local health jurisdiction or from a public water system. An early learning provider must make water for gardens inaccessible to children if the provider uses irrigation water.</p> <p>(2) Garden beds must be made of materials that will not leach chemicals into the soil including, but not limited to, wood treated with chromated copper arsenate, creosote or pentachlorophenol, reclaimed railroad ties, or tires.</p> <p>(3) Any herbicide or pesticide must be applied pursuant to the product manufacturer's directions. The product must not be applied while children are present. Children must not apply the product or have access to the garden during the manufacturer's prescribed waiting period following application.</p> <p>(4) Commonplace toxic plants or plants with poisonous leaves (for example: tomato, potato, or rhubarb) may be grown in the garden. An early learning provider must actively supervise children who are able to access a garden where commonplace toxic plants or plants with poisonous leaves are growing.</p>
Activities – Program and activities		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
WAC 170-296A-4200 Toys, equipment, and recalled items.	WAC 170-295-2010	WAC 110-300-0150

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<p>The licensee must maintain equipment, toys or other items in the child care in good and safe working condition. The licensee must remove a recalled item as soon as the licensee becomes aware that the item used in the licensee's child care operation has been recalled.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-6575 Activities to promote child growth and development</p> <p>The licensee must provide activities that support each child's developmental stage including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Social, emotional and self-development (2) Positive self-concepts; (3) Language and literacy; (4) Physical development, including daily opportunities to develop the child's small and large muscles; (5) Spatial concepts (including but not limited to, size or position); and (6) Numeracy (counting and numbers). <p>WAC 170-296A-6600 Toys and Play Materials</p> <p>The licensee must provide toys, objects, and other play materials</p>	<p>What types of play materials, equipment and activities must I provide for children? You must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide a variety of easily accessible learning and play materials of sufficient quantity to implement the centers program and meet the developmental needs of children in care. (2) Have a current daily schedule of activities and lesson plans that are designed to meet the children's developmental, cultural, and individual needs. The toys, equipment and schedule must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Specific for each age group of children; and (b) Include at least one activity daily for each of the following (you can combine several of the following for one activity): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Child initiated activity (free play); (ii) Staff initiated activity (organized play); (iii) Individual choices for play; (iv) Creative expression; (v) Group activity; (vi) Quiet activity; (vii) Active activity; 	<p>Program and activities.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must supply children in care with early learning materials that are age and developmentally appropriate. For each age group of children in care, a provider must supply a variety of materials that satisfy individual, developmental, and cultural needs. Early learning materials must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Clean; (b) Washable or disposable; (c) Accommodating to a range of abilities of children in care; (d) Available to children in care appropriate to a child's age and developmental level; (e) Nonpoisonous and free of toxins. If an early learning provider is using prepackaged art materials, the materials must be labeled "non-toxic" and meet ASTM standard D-4236 as described in 16 C.F.R. 1500.14 (b)(8)(i), as now and hereafter amended; (f) In good and safe working condition; (g) Accommodating to special needs of children in care; and (h) Removed from the early learning program space once an item has been recalled by CPSC. <p>(2) An early learning provider must ensure a sufficient quantity and variety of materials to engage children in the early learning program (for example: Arts and crafts supplies, various textured materials, construction materials, manipulative materials, music and sound devices, books, and social living equipment). Materials must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Encourage both active physical play and quiet play activities;
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<p>that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Washable and clean; (2) Nonpoisonous or free of toxins; and (3) For infants, toddlers, or children at those developmental levels, large enough to avoid swallowing or choking <p>WAC 170-296A-6625 Art materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All prepackaged art materials used in the family home child care must be labeled "nontoxic" and as conforming to or meeting "ASTM D-4236." This does not apply to food items used as art materials, bulk paper, or items from the natural environment. (2) Infants, toddlers, and preschool age children must be closely supervised when using art materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) Large and small muscle activities; and (ix) Indoor and outdoor play. <p>(3) You must ensure the lesson plan, daily schedule of events, available toys and equipment contains a range of learning experiences to allow each child the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Gain self-esteem, self-awareness, self-control, and decision-making abilities; (b) Develop socially, emotionally, intellectually, and physically; (c) Learn about nutrition, health, and personal safety; and (d) Experiment create and explore. <p>(8) Ensure the center's program affords the child daily opportunities for small and large muscle activities, outdoor play, and exposure to language development and books;</p> <p>WAC 170-295-2030 How should staff interact with children?</p> <p>To facilitate interactions between the staff and children that are nurturing, respectful, supportive and responsive, you must:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Promote imagination and creativity; (c) Promote language development and literacy skills; (d) Promote numeracy (counting and numbers) and spatial ability; (e) Encourage discovery and exploration; and (f) Promote learning skills.
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	<p>(3) Provide age –appropriate opportunities for the child to grow and develop intellectually. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reading readiness skills; (b) Language skills development; (c) Encouraging the child to ask questions; (d) Counting; (e) Matching objects; (f) Differentiating between large and small; and (g) Sorting. <p>(4) Help each child solve problems with intervention as necessary;</p> <p>(5) Encourage children to be creative in their projects;</p> <p>(6) Allow independence in selecting routine activities and projects;</p> <p>(7) Show tolerance for mistakes;</p> <p>(8) Encourage children to try new activities; and</p> <p>(9) Honor all children’s race, religion, culture, gender, physical ability and family structure.</p>	
Activities – Use of television, video, and computers		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-6650 If the licensee or staff provide screen time for children in care, the screen time must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be educational, and developmentally and age appropriate; 	<p>There is no current center WAC.</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0155</p> <p>Use of television, video, and computers.</p> <p>If an early learning provider offers screen time to children in care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The screen time available for each child:

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<p>(2) Have child-appropriate content; and</p> <p>(3) Not have violent or adult content.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-6675 Screen time – Limitations</p> <p>The licensee or staff must:</p> <p>(1) Limit screen time for any child to less than two hours per day during operating hours</p> <p>(2) Not require children to participate in screen time;</p> <p>(3) Provide alternative activities to screen time; and</p> <p>(4) Place children at least 3 feet away from a television screen.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-6700</p> <p>The licensee must minimize exposure to screen time for any child under the age of two by:</p> <p>(1) Providing alternative activities for the child;</p> <p>(2) Moving the child away from direct view of the screen; and</p> <p>(3) Positioning the child so the child is not able to view the screen</p>		<p>(a) Must be educational, developmentally and age appropriate, nonviolent, and culturally sensitive; and</p> <p>(b) Should be interactive with staff.</p> <p>(2) Children must not be required to participate in screen time activities. Alternative activities must be provided to children in care when screen time is offered.</p> <p>(3) Screen time must not occur during scheduled meals or snacks.</p> <p>(4) Total screen time must not exceed two and one-half hours per week for each child over twenty-four months of age through preschool in full-day care (one and one-quarter hours per child in half-day care).</p> <p>(5) For school-age children, screen time must be limited to two and one-half hours per week for each child unless computer use is required for homework or a part of curriculum.</p> <p>(6) There must not be intentional screen time for children under twenty-four months of age. An infant or toddler must be redirected from an area where screen time is displayed.</p>
Activities – Promoting acceptance of diversity		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300

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<p>WAC 170-296A-6775</p> <p>The licensee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide an environment that reflects each child's daily life, family culture and language, and the diversity in society. (2) Describe or demonstrate to the licensor, or have a written plan for how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The licensee will discuss with parents how the child care reflects that child's daily life and family's culture or language; and (b) The child care environment reflects the diversity in society. 	<p>No current WAC</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0160</p> <p>Promoting acceptance of diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An early learning provider must provide culturally and racially diverse learning opportunities. Diverse learning opportunities must be demonstrated by the provider's curriculum, activities, and materials that represent all children, families, and staff. A provider must use equipment and materials that include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Diverse dolls, books, pictures, games, or materials that do not reinforce stereotypes; (b) Diverse music from many cultures in children's primary languages; and (c) A balance of different ethnic and cultural groups, ages, abilities, family styles, and genders. (2) An early learning provider must intervene appropriately to stop biased behavior displayed by children or adults including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Redirecting an inappropriate conversation or behavior; (b) Being aware of situations that may involve bias and responding appropriately; and (c) Refusing to ignore bias.
Safety – Safety requirements		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4100</p> <p>Poisons, chemicals and other substances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The licensee must: 	<p>WAC 170-295-5020</p> <p>How do I maintain a safe environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You must maintain the building, equipment and 	<p>WAC 110-300-0165</p> <p>Safety requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An early learning provider must keep indoor and outdoor early learning program space, materials, and

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<p>(a) Store poisons inaccessible to children and where poisons will not contaminate food.</p> <p>(b) If poisons are not in the original container, clearly label the container with the name of the product and the words "poison" or "toxic."</p> <p>(2) The following describes chemicals and other substances that must be stored inaccessible to children:</p> <p>(a) Nail polish remover;</p> <p>(b) Sanitizers and disinfectants;</p> <p>(c) Household cleaners and detergents;</p> <p>(d) Toxic plants;</p> <p>(e) Plant fertilizer;</p> <p>(f) Ice melt products;</p> <p>(g) Pool chemicals;</p> <p>(h) Pesticides or insecticides;</p> <p>(i) Fuels, oil, lighter fluid, or solvents;</p> <p>(j) Matches or lighters;</p> <p>(k) Air freshener or aerosols;</p> <p>(l) Personal grooming products including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) Lotions, creams, toothpaste, or diaper creams when not in use;</p> <p>(ii) Liquid, powder, or cream personal hygiene products;</p> <p>(iii) Shampoo, conditioners, hair gels or hair sprays;</p>	<p>premises in a safe manner that protects the children from injury hazards including but not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Burns (for example: Chemicals or other potentially flammable substances);</p> <p>(b) Drowning;</p> <p>(c) Choking (for example: Ropes, wires, blind cords, fences not meeting requirements);</p> <p>(d) Cuts (for example: Broken glass, sharp objects, abrasive surfaces);</p> <p>(e) Entrapments (for example: The following items must not have openings between three and one-half inches and nine inches wide: Deck and fence rails, stair rails or other equipment);</p> <p>(f) Falls from excessive heights;</p> <p>(g) Gunshots by ensuring no firearm or another weapon is on the premises;</p> <p>(h) Hearing loss by keeping noise at a level where a normal conversation can be heard;</p> <p>(i) Objects falling on the children (for example: Heavy items on open shelving that could fall in an earthquake or similar emergency);</p>	<p>equipment free from hazards and in safe working condition. Equipment and toys purchased and used must be compliant with CPSC guidelines or ASTM standards, as now and hereafter amended. Playground equipment and surfaces must meet the requirements of WAC 110-300-0146.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must take steps to prevent hazards to children including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Making inaccessible to infants and toddlers any equipment, material, or objects that may pose a risk of choking, aspiration, or ingestion. For the purposes of this section, equipment, material, or objects that have a diameter or overall dimension of one and three-quarter inches or less shall be considered items that may pose a risk of choking, aspiration, or ingestion. Small parts from larger equipment, material, or objects that have a diameter or overall dimension of one and three-quarter inches or less, that may become detached from the larger equipment, materials, or object shall also be considered items that may pose a risk of choking, aspiration, or ingestion;</p> <p>(b) Eliminating and not using in the licensed space, pursuant to RCW 43.216.380, any window blinds or other window coverings with pull cords or inner cords capable of forming a loop and posing risk of strangulation to children.</p> <p>(i) Window blinds and other window coverings that have been manufactured or properly retrofitted in a manner that eliminates the formation of loops posing a risk of strangulation are allowed; and</p>
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<p>(iv) Bubble bath or bath additives;</p> <p>(v) Makeup or cosmetics.</p> <p>(m) Dish soap, dishwasher soap or additives;</p> <p>(n) Tobacco products, including cigarette/cigar butts and contents of ashtrays; or</p> <p>(o) Alcohol, open or unopened.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4250</p> <p>Indoor temperature</p> <p>The indoor temperature must be no less than:</p> <p>(1) Sixty degrees Fahrenheit when children are sleeping or napping; and</p> <p>(2) Sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit when the majority of the children are awake.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4275</p> <p>Fans, air conditioning or cross ventilation</p> <p>The licensee must use a fan, air conditioner or cross ventilation in licensed space when the inside temperature exceeds eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Fans and air conditioners must be kept inaccessible to the children.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4300</p> <p>Window coverings</p> <p>(1) Window coverings with pull cords or inner cords capable of</p>	<p>(j) Pinches from equipment (for example: Broken or cracked areas);</p> <p>(k) Poison (such as cleaning supplies or lead-based paint);</p> <p>(l) Puncture (for example: Equipment, building edges or playground equipment with sharp points or jagged edges);</p> <p>(m) Shear or crush (for example: Lawn and garden equipment used for yard maintenance);</p> <p>(n) Shock by electricity;</p> <p>(o) Trap (for example: Compost bins, old freezers, dryers or refrigerators); and</p> <p>(p) Trip (for example: Cable wires, ropes, jagged or cracked walkways).</p> <p>(2) To further prevent injuries, you must</p> <p>(a) Provide child height handrails on at least one side of the steps, stairways, and ramps;</p> <p>(b) Provide guardrails for elevated play areas and stairs;</p> <p>(c) Use listed tamper resistant receptacles or use tamper resistant, nonmoveable, nonremovable cover plates in areas accessible to children preschool age and younger;</p> <p>(d) Shield light bulbs and tubes by using a protective barrier to prevent shattering into child-</p>	<p>(ii) A window covering must not be secured to the frame of a window or door used as an emergency exit in a way that would prevent the window or door from opening easily.</p> <p>(c) Making inaccessible to children straps, strings, cords, wires, or similar items capable of forming a loop around a child's neck that are not used during supervised early learning program activities;</p> <p>(d) Making inaccessible to children plastic bags and other suffocation hazards;</p> <p>(e) Ensuring firearms, guns, weapons, and ammunition are not on the premises of a center early learning program. Firearms, guns, weapons, and ammunition on the premises of a family home early learning program must be stored in a locked gun safe or locked room inaccessible to children. If stored in a locked room, each gun must be stored unloaded and with a trigger lock or other disabling device. The locked room must be inaccessible to children at all times;</p> <p>(f) Preventing children from walking into or through a glass door, window, or other glass barrier, by placing stickers or art work at the children's eye level on the glass; and</p> <p>(g) Cribs, play pens, bassinets, infant beds, and indoor climbing structures must not be placed next to windows, to prevent harm from shattered glass, unless the window is made of safety glass.</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must take measures intended to prevent other hazards to children in care in early learning program space including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Cuts, abrasions, and punctures.</p> <p>Equipment, materials, and other objects on the</p>
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forming a loop are prohibited as provided by RCW [43.215.360](#).

(2) Window coverings may be allowed that have been manufactured or altered to eliminate the formation of a loop.

(3) A window covering may not be secured to the frame of a window or door used as an emergency exit in any way that would prevent the window or door from opening easily. WAC 170-296A-4325

Stairs

(1) If there are stairs in the licensed space, the licensee must:

(a) Keep the stairway well lit;
(b) Keep the stairway free of clutter; and

(c) Have a handrail not higher than thirty-eight inches high or sturdy slats on one side of the stairs.

(2) The licensee must provide a pressure gate, safety gate, or a door to keep the stairs inaccessible to infants and toddlers when not in use.

(3) Openings between slats or on pressure gates or safety gates must not be larger than three and one-half inches wide.

WAC 170-296A-4350

Electrical outlets, cords and power strips

(1) The licensee must provide tamper-resistant outlet covers or

accessible areas, food, and storage areas;

(e) Provide screens for windows or limit the opening capability of any windows within reach of children to less than three and one-half inches.

Windows with limited opening capabilities cannot be the designated fire escape window. Windows protected with guards must not block outdoor light or air in areas used by children;

(f) Provide a barrier for glass areas such as windows or sliding glass doors that extend down to the child's eye level by placing a barrier between the child and glass or something placed on the glass at the child's eye level such as stickers or art work so that the child does not try to go through the solid glass;

(g) Not place cribs, play pens, bassinets, infant beds, indoor climbing structures next to windows unless of safety glass; and

(4) You must implement a method to monitor entrance and exit doors to prevent children from exiting the buildings unsupervised.

You may use:

(a) A door alarm;

(b) A bell that can be heard throughout the building;

premises that have splintered edges, sharp edges, points, protruding nails, bolts, or other dangers must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children;

(b) **Burns.** Equipment, materials, or products that may be hot enough to injure a child must be made inaccessible to children;

(c) **Sheering, crushing, or pinching.** Broken or cracked equipment, materials, and objects must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children;

(d) **Entrapment.** Freezers, refrigerators, washers, dryers, compost bins, and other entrapment dangers must be inaccessible to children unless being actively supervised;

(e) **Tripping.** Tripping hazards must be eliminated. Uneven walkways, damaged flooring or carpeting, or other tripping hazards must be removed or repaired;

(f) **Falling objects.** Large objects that pose a risk of falling or tipping must be securely anchored. Large objects include, but are not limited to, televisions, dressers, bookshelves, wall cabinets, sideboards or hutches, and wall units; and

(g) **Equipment in poor condition.** Equipment in poor condition (loose parts, rusty parts, flaking paint, or other dangers) must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children.

(4) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the following requirements:

(a) **Indoor temperatures for the premises.**

The temperature of indoor early learning licensed space must be between 68 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit.

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receptacles in areas accessible to children. As used in this section "tamper-resistant receptacle" also means tamper-resistant outlets or child safety outlets that have automatic shutters which allow insertion of electrical plugs but block insertion of other objects.

(2) Interior outlets near sinks, tubs or toilets must be:

- (a) Tamper-resistant ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) type; or
- (b) Made inaccessible to the children.

(3) Electrical cords must be:

- (a) Secured to prevent a tripping hazard;

(b) In good working order, not torn or frayed and without any exposed wire; and

(c) Plugged directly into an outlet or a surge protector.

(4) Power strips with a surge protector may be used and must be made inaccessible to the children.

(5) Extension cords may be used only for a brief or temporary purpose and must be plugged directly into an outlet or into a surge protected power strip.

WAC 170-296A-4360

Area lighting

(1) In the licensed space, lighting must be bright in the children's

(c) Adult supervision at the exits; or

(d) Other method to alert the staff (you may not lock the door to prevent an exit. It is against the fire code).

WAC 170-295-5150

Are there temperature requirements for my facility?

(1) You must maintain all rooms used by children at temperature of:

(a) Sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit to 75 degrees Fahrenheit during winter months; and

(b) Sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit to 82 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer months.

(2) In addition, you must:

(a) Equip the room or building with a mechanical air cooling system or equivalent when the inside temperature of child-occupied areas exceeds 82 degrees Fahrenheit. This includes but is not limited to, swamp coolers, fans, air conditioners, or drip systems;

If indoor licensed space is colder than 68 or hotter than 82 degrees Fahrenheit, an early learning provider must use climate control devices that are inaccessible to children to bring the temperature within the required range;

(b) **Window openings.** Windows within the reach of children must only open up to three and one-half inches or have some barrier or preventative measure to discourage children from exiting through the window. The three and one-half inch opening does not apply to exit windows in family home early learning programs;

(c) **Licensed space lighting.** Early learning program space must have natural or artificial light that provides appropriate illumination for early learning program activities and supervision. A provider must comply with all light fixture manufacturers' installation and use requirements. A provider must also ensure compliance with the following requirements:

(i) Light fixtures must have shatter-resistant covers or light bulbs;

(ii) Lights or light fixtures used indoors must be designed for indoor use only;

(iii) Free standing lamps must be attached or secured to prevent tipping; and

(iv) Halogen lamps and bulbs are prohibited.

(d) **Safe noise levels.** Noise levels must be maintained at a level in which a normal conversation may occur;

(e) **Safe water temperature.** All water accessible to enrolled children must not be hotter than 120 degrees Fahrenheit;

(f) **Stairway safety.**

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activity areas, eating areas and the bathroom.

(2) All other areas in the licensed space must have lighting so children are safe.

170-296A-4375

Lighting safety

(1) When ceiling-mounted light fixtures are in the licensed space accessible to children, the licensee must provide one or more of the following:

- (a) Shatter-resistant covers;
- (b) Shatter-resistant light bulbs;

or

(c) Otherwise make the light fixtures safe.

(2) The licensee must not:

(a) Allow bare light bulbs in any play space;

(b) Use lights or light fixtures indoors that are intended or recommended for outdoor use; or

(c) Use halogen lamps in any area accessible to children during operating hours.

WAC 170-296A-4725

Guns and other weapons

(1) The licensee must store guns, ammunition and other weapons inaccessible to children in a:

- (a) Locked gun safe; or
- (b) Locked room.

(i) There must not be clutter or obstructions in the stairway;

(ii) All stairways (indoor and outdoor), not including play structures, must meet local building codes pursuant to RCW [43.216.340](#).

(A) Open stairways with no walls on either side must have handrails with slats (balusters) that prevent a child from falling off either side of the stairway.

(B) Stairways with a wall on only one side must have a handrail with slats (balusters) on the side without the wall that prevents a child from falling off the stairway.

(C) Stairways with a wall on both sides must have a handrail no higher than thirty-eight inches on at least one side of the stairway.

(iii) Stairways must have a pressure gate, safety gate or door to keep stairs inaccessible to infants and toddlers when not in use. Openings between slats on pressure or safety gates must not be large enough to allow a sphere that is three and one-half inches wide to pass through.

(g) **Platforms and decks.** All platforms and decks used for child care activities must meet local building codes pursuant to RCW [43.216.340](#). This does not include play equipment. All platforms and decks with a drop zone of more than eighteen inches must have guardrails in sections without steps.

(5) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the following electrical requirements:

(a) In areas accessible to children, electrical outlets must have automatic shutters that only allow electrical plugs to be inserted (tamper-resistant) or

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<p>(2) If stored in a locked room, each gun must be stored unloaded and with a trigger lock or other disabling feature. WAC 170-296A-4950</p> <p>Rails on platforms, decks, and stairs</p> <p>(1) Platforms or decks (not including play equipment) used at any time for child care activities with a drop zone of more than eighteen inches must have guardrails in any area where there are no steps.</p> <p>(2) Outdoor stairs with four or more steps must have slats (balusters) or a hand rail not higher than thirty-eight inches high on at least one side. Openings between the slats must be no wider than three and one-half inches. This requirement does not apply to outdoor play equipment with stairs.</p>		<p>that are covered by blank plates or other tamper-resistant covers appropriate to the electrical outlet;</p> <p>(b) Outlets near sinks, tubs, toilets, or other water sources must be inaccessible to children or be tamper-resistant and equipped with a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlet type;</p> <p>(c) Electrical cords must be in good working condition, not torn or frayed, and not have any exposed wires;</p> <p>(d) Electrical cords must be plugged directly into a wall outlet or a surge protector;</p> <p>(e) Power strips with surge protectors may be used but must not be accessible to children in care;</p> <p>(f) Extension cords may only be used for a brief, temporary purpose and must not replace direct wiring; and</p> <p>(g) Electrical devices accessible to children must not be plugged into an electrical outlet near a water source such as sink, tub, water table, or swimming pool.</p>
Safety – Emergency preparation and exiting		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-2700</p> <p>Emergency flashlight</p> <p>The licensee must have a working flashlight available for use as an emergency light source and extra batteries if the flashlight is powered by batteries.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-2775</p> <p>Telephone</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5020</p> <p>How do I maintain a safe environment?</p> <p>(5) You must maintain one or more telephones on the premises in working order that is accessible to staff at all times.</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0166</p> <p>Emergency preparation and exiting.</p> <p>(1) To be properly prepared for an emergency, an early learning program must have an emergency preparedness plan pursuant to WAC 110-300-0470.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must have the following in case of an emergency:</p>

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<p>(1) The licensee must have a working telephone in the licensed space.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must have a telephone readily available with sufficient backup power to function for at least five hours in the event of an electrical power outage.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4400 Exit doors</p> <p>(1) "Exit door" means any door in the licensed space that opens to the exterior of the home. Emergency exit doors are covered in WAC 170-296A-4500.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must have a method on exit doors to alert the licensee or staff when an exit door is opened. The licensee may use a chime, bell, alarm, or other device as an alert method.</p> <p>(3) An exit door that is not designated as an emergency exit door may be locked during operating hours. The door knob or handle must be of the type that can be opened from the inside without use of a key, tools, or special knowledge, and must automatically unlock when the door knob or handle is turned.</p> <p>(4) At least one exit door must be of the pivoted or side-hinged</p>	<p>(6) You must maintain a flashlight or other emergency lighting device in working condition.</p>	<p>(a) A working flashlight or other emergency lighting device must be available for use as an emergency light source. Battery powered flashlights must have an extra set of batteries easily available; and</p> <p>(b) A working telephone must be available for use with sufficient backup power to function for at least five hours.</p> <p>(3) To ensure a safe exit from the premises during an emergency, the early learning provider must comply with the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Emergency exit doors must remain unlocked from the inside, but may be locked from the outside while the early learning program is open. The door handle must be of the type that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key, tools, or special knowledge, and must automatically unlock when the knob or handle is turned;</p> <p>(b) Exit doors that are not designated as an emergency exit door may be locked during operating hours. Locking interior doors in early learning program space must be designed to be unlocked from either side. An unlocking device must be readily available;</p> <p>(c) Exit doors must not be partially or entirely blocked; and</p> <p>(d) Family home early learning programs must have at least one pivoting or side-hinged swinging exit door. Other exit doors may be sliding glass doors.</p>
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<p>swinging type. Other exit doors may be sliding glass doors. WAC 170-296A-4450 Interior door and locks An interior door is any door that does not exit to the exterior of the home. Any interior door in the licensed space that locks must be able to be unlocked from either side. An unlocking device must be readily available for staff to unlock any interior door when a child is locked in.</p>		
Safety – Fire safety		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-2575 Combustible and flammable materials (1) The licensee must not allow combustible materials (including, but not limited to, lint, or rags soaked in grease, oils, or solvent) to accumulate; those items must be removed from the building or stored in a closed metal container. (2) The licensee must store items labeled "flammable," in areas that are inaccessible to children and away from exits.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-2600 Furnaces and other heating devices (1) The licensee must keep paper, rubbish, or combustible materials at</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5020 How do I maintain a safe environment? (1) You must maintain the building, equipment and premises in a safe manner that protects the children from injury hazards including but not limited to: (a) Burns (for example: Chemicals or other potentially flammable substances); (h) When using heaters capable of reaching 110 degrees Fahrenheit on the surface, you must protect children from burn hazards by making them inaccessible to children</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0170 Fire safety. (1) An early learning provider must comply with the state building code, as now and hereafter amended, pursuant to RCW 19.27.031. (2) An early learning provider must arrange for a fire safety inspection annually. A provider must arrange a fire safety inspection with a local government agency. If a local government agency is not available to conduct a fire safety inspection, a provider must inspect for fire safety using the state fire marshal form.</p>

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least three feet away from any furnace, fireplace, or other heating device.

(2) A furnace must be inaccessible to the children, isolated, enclosed or protected.

(3) Any appliance or heating device that has a hot surface capable of burning a child must be made inaccessible to the children in care during operating hours when the appliance or device is in use or is still hot after use.

WAC 170-296A-2625

Electrical motors

The licensee must keep electrical motors on appliances free of accumulated dust or lint.

WAC 170-296A-2650

Inspection of fireplaces, wood stoves, or similar wood-burning heating devices

Any chimney, fireplace, wood stove or similar wood-burning device in use in the licensed home must be inspected yearly unless the licensee provides a written statement that the chimney, fireplace, wood stove or similar wood-burning device will not be used at any time.

or locating them where children cannot reach them.

(3) You may not use portable heaters.

(5) You must maintain one or more telephones on the premises in working order that is accessible to staff at all times.

(6) You must maintain a flashlight or other emergency lighting device in working condition.

(3) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the following fire safety requirements:

(a) **Combustible materials.**

(i) Combustible materials must be properly discarded pursuant to local jurisdictions, removed from the premises, or properly stored in closed metal containers specifically designed to hold such combustible materials;

(ii) Combustible materials stored in a closed metal container must not be stored in the premises licensed space or any place that may be accessible to children in care;

(iii) Combustible materials include, but are not limited to, lint, gasoline, natural gas, diesel, fuel, propane, rags soaked in combustible materials, oils, chemicals, or solvents.

(b) **Furnaces and other heating devices.**

(i) Paper, rubbish, or other combustible materials must be at least three feet from furnaces, fireplaces, or other heating devices;

(ii) Furnaces and other heating devices must be inaccessible to children in care; and

(iii) An appliance or heating device that has a surface capable of burning a child or reaching 110 degrees Fahrenheit must be inaccessible to children in care unless a program activity involves such an appliance or device and children are being actively supervised.

(c) **Electrical motors.** Electrical motor fans and appliances must be regularly cleaned to prevent accumulation of dust or lint.

(d) **Open flame devices, candles, matches and lighters.**

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<p>WAC 170-296A-2675 Open flame devices, candles, matches and lighters</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in WAC 170-296A-2650 or kitchen ranges using natural gas or propane, the licensee must not use or allow the use of open flame devices in the licensed space or any space accessible to the children during operating hours.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must not use or allow the use of candles during operating hours.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must keep matches and lighters inaccessible to children.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-2725 Portable heaters and generators</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not use or allow the use of portable heaters or fuel powered generators in any area inside of the family home child care or building during operating hours.</p> <p>(2) When a portable fuel-powered generator is in use:</p> <p>(a) The generator must be placed at least fifteen feet from buildings, windows, doors, ventilation intakes, or other places where exhaust fumes may be vented into the home; and</p>		<p>(i) Except for the use of a gas kitchen range, open flame devices must not be used in early learning program space or any other space accessible to children in care during operating hours;</p> <p>(ii) Candles must not be used during operating hours;</p> <p>(iii) Matches and lighters must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(e) Portable heaters and generators. Portable heaters or fuel powered generators must not be used inside early learning program space during operating hours.</p> <p>(i) In case of an emergency, a generator may be used but must be placed at least twenty feet from buildings, windows, doors, ventilation intakes, or other places where exhaust fumes may be vented into the premises or early learning space; and</p> <p>(ii) Appliances must be plugged directly into a generator or into a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is plugged into a generator.</p> <p>(f) Fireplaces, woodstoves, or similar wood burning heating devices. Chimneys, fireplaces, gas burning fireplaces, wood stoves or similar wood-burning devices must be inspected annually by a state or locally certified inspector, unless the provider submits to the department a written statement that the chimney, fireplace, wood stove or similar wood-burning device will not be used at any time.</p> <p>(g) Fire alarms and smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.</p> <p>(i) An early learning provider must have and maintain at least one smoke detector per licensed sleeping area and one per floor. Pursuant to the state building code, center early learning providers must</p>
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<p>(b) Appliances must be plugged directly into the generator or to a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is plugged into the generator.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-2950 Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors</p> <p>(1)(a) The licensee must have and maintain working smoke detectors in the home.</p> <p>(b) At least one smoke detector must be located:</p> <p>(i) In each licensed sleeping area; and</p> <p>(ii) On each level of the home.</p> <p>(c) Smoke detectors must be placed on the ceiling or wall, but not on the wall above any door.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must have and maintain working carbon monoxide detectors in the home as provided in RCW 19.27.530 and WAC 51-51-0315.</p> <p>(3) One extra battery for each smoke detector and each carbon monoxide detector must be kept on the premises.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-2975 Additional method to sound an alarm</p>		<p>comply with WAC 51-50-0907, as now and hereafter amended, and family early learning providers must comply with WAC 51-51-0314, as now and hereafter amended; and</p> <p>(ii) An early learning provider must have and maintain carbon monoxide detectors. Pursuant to the state building code, center early learning providers must comply with WAC 51-50-0915, as now and hereafter amended, and family early learning providers must comply with WAC 51-51-0315, as now and hereafter amended.</p> <p>(h) Backup method to sound an alarm. In addition to working smoke detectors, an early learning provider must have another method to alert all staff and enrolled children of a fire, emergency situation, or drill.</p> <p>(i) Extinguishers. An early learning provider must have and maintain working fire extinguishers that are marked with a minimum rating of 2A:10 BC.</p> <p>(i) Fire extinguishers must be located pursuant to the state building code chapter 51-54A WAC, as now and hereafter amended, and must be readily available for use in case of an emergency;</p> <p>(ii) Fire extinguishers must be located on each level of the early learning program space used by children and mounted within seventy-five feet of an exit next to the path of the exit; and</p> <p>(iii) If a fire extinguisher is mounted in a closet, there must be a sign indicating the location of the extinguisher and obstructions must not block access to the closet.</p> <p>(j) Monthly inspections. An early learning provider must involve staff responsible for different groups of children or individual classrooms during</p>
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<p>In addition to working smoke detectors, the licensee must have an additional method to sound an alarm that is used only in a fire, emergency situation or drill.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-3000</p> <p>Fire extinguishers</p> <p>(1) The licensee must have working fire extinguishers, minimum 2 A: 10 BC, readily available. A fire extinguisher must be:</p> <p>(a) Located on each level of the home used for child care; and</p> <p>(b) Mounted:</p> <p>(i) Within seventy-five feet of an exit; and</p> <p>(ii) Along the path of an exit.</p> <p>(2) A fire extinguisher may be mounted in a closed unlocked closet. There must be:</p> <p>(a) A sign on the closet door to indicate that a fire extinguisher is mounted inside; and</p> <p>(b) No obstructions blocking access to the closet.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must have documentation on file of annual:</p> <p>(a) Fire extinguisher maintenance; or</p> <p>(b) Proof of purchasing new extinguishers.</p>		<p>monthly inspections. At least once per month, a provider must inspect the premises to identify possible fire hazards and eliminate any hazards found including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fire extinguishers; (ii) Smoke detectors; (iii) Alternate alarms; and (iv) Emergency lighting.
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<p>WAC 170-296A-3025 Fire extinguisher, smoke/carbon monoxide detector use and testing The licensee and staff must demonstrate to the licensor how to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Use fire extinguishers; (2) Test and operate the smoke detectors; (3) Test and operate carbon monoxide detectors if required under WAC 170-296A-2950; and (4) Test alternate alarm device(s). <p>WAC 170-296A-3050 Monthly fire inspection The licensee must inspect the home once each calendar month to identify possible fire hazards and take action to eliminate any hazards found. If the licensee employs a primary staff person, the primary staff person must participate in monthly fire hazard inspections. The licensee must keep records of monthly inspections.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4475 Emergency exit pathways The licensee must keep pathways to all emergency exits free from clutter and obstructions. Emergency exits and pathways to emergency exits are licensed space.</p>		
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WAC 170-296A-4500

Emergency exits—General

(1) Each level of the home (floor) used for licensed child care space must have at least two emergency exits that open directly to the exterior of the home.

(a) The emergency exits on each floor must be remotely located from each other, at opposite ends of the building or as widely spaced as possible.

(b) One exit must be an emergency exit door as defined in WAC [170-296A-4525](#) and the other exit may be a door or an emergency window as defined in WAC [170-296A-4550](#).

(2) Every room used for child care, except bathrooms, must have two separate ways to exit that must be:

(a) An emergency exit door and emergency exit window leading directly to the exterior of the building;

(b) An emergency exit door or emergency exit window and an interior door or doorway leading to an emergency exit pathway; or

(c) Two separate doors or doorways leading to two separate emergency exit pathways.

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See WAC [170-296A-4575](#) for additional requirements for rooms used for sleeping or napping.

(3) If child care is provided in a basement or level of the home accessed by an interior stairway, the stairway must have a self closing door at the top or bottom. As used in this section "basement" means the portion of the home that is partly or completely below grade.

(4) Any basement approved for licensed child care must have two means of emergency exit, which may be one of the following:

(a) Two emergency exit doors that exit directly to the exterior of the home without entering the first floor; or

(b) One of the two emergency exits is an emergency exit window or emergency exit door, and the other exit is an interior stairway that leads to an emergency exit.

WAC 170-296A-4525
Emergency exit doors

(1) An emergency exit door must open to the exterior of the home.

(2) Any door used as an emergency exit door must:

(a) Remain unlocked from the inside during operating hours; and

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(b) Be easy to open to the full open position.

(3) If the emergency exit door opens to a landing that is four feet (forty-eight inches) or more above grade, the landing must lead to a stairway or ramp to get to ground level.

WAC 170-296A-4550

Emergency exit windows

(1) Any window used as an emergency exit window must:

(a) Remain unlocked during operating hours, except a manufacturer-installed latch may be latched;

(b) Be designed to open from the inside of the room without the use of keys, tools or special knowledge; and

(c) Be easy to open to the full open position.

(2) An emergency exit window must be at least five point seven square feet of opened area, except emergency exit windows on the ground floor may be five square feet of opened area. When open, the window opening must be at least:

(a) Twenty inches wide; and

(b) Twenty-four inches tall.

(3) An emergency exit window must have an interior sill height of forty-four inches or less above the

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interior floor. If the interior sill height is more than forty-four inches above the interior floor, a sturdy platform (which may be a table or other device) may be used to make the distance forty-four inches or less to the interior window sill. The platform must be in place below the window sill at all times during operating hours.

(4) An emergency exit window must have a place to land outside that is forty-eight inches or less below the window which may be either:

(a) The ground; or

(b) A deck, landing or platform constructed to meet current building codes.

WAC 170-296A-4575

Emergency exits from areas used only for sleeping/napping areas

Each room used for sleeping or napping must have two ways to exit:

(1) One exit must be an emergency exit door or emergency exit window leading directly to the exterior of the building;

(2) The other exit may be an interior door leading to an emergency exit pathway.

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<p>WAC 170-296A-4600 Commercial use areas—Fire wall</p> <p>(1) The licensed space must have a fire resistant wall separating the child care space from any space used as a commercial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Kitchen; (b) Boiler; (c) Maintenance shop; (d) Laundry; (e) Woodworking shop; (f) Storage where flammable or combustible materials are stored; (g) Painting operation; (h) Automobile or boat building or repair; (i) Parking garage; or (j) Other similar commercial operation. <p>(2) Emergency exits pathways must not exit to or go through the commercial space.</p>		
Safety – Water hazards and swimming pools		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-5175 Wading pools – Defined – supervision</p> <p>(1) A wading pool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is an enclosed pool with water depth of two feet or less measured without children in the pool; and (b) Can be emptied and moved. 	<p>WAC 170-295-5050 How can I make sure water activities are as safe and sanitary as possible?</p> <p>(1) To ensure that the children are safe with a swimming pool on the premises, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure that pools are inaccessible to children when not in use; 	<p>WAC 110-300-0175 Water hazards and swimming pools.</p> <p>To prevent injury or drowning and ensure the health and safety of children, an early learning provider must comply with the requirements described in this section.</p>

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(2) When a wading pool on the premises is intended for use by the children, the licensee must:

(b) Obtain written permission from each parent or guardian to allow the child to use a wading pool;

(e) use a door alarm or bell to warn staff that children are entering the outdoor area when pool water could be accessed, or keep the wading pool empty when not in use;

(f) empty the pool daily; and

(g) Clean and disinfect the pool as provide in WAC 170-296A-0010 daily or immediately if the pool is soiled with urine, feces, vomit, or blood.

WAC 170-296A-5200

Swimming pools defined – Barriers and supervision

(1) A swimming pool is a pool that has a water depth greater than two feet.

(2) When there is a swimming pool on the premises the licensee must provide:

(a) A door alarm or bell on each door opening to the pool area to warn staff when the door is opened;

(b) A five-foot high fence that blocks access to the swimming pool. When the fence has slats the openings between slats must not be

(c) Follow any guidelines established by our local health jurisdiction or the state department of health;

(2) You must prohibit children from using or having access to a hot tub spa, small portable wading pools, whirlpool, or other similar equipment.

(3) If you have a water table you must empty and sanitize water tables or similar water play containers after each use and more often if necessary.

(1) The following bodies of water must be inaccessible to children in care by using a physical barrier with a locking mechanism in compliance with WAC [246-260-031](#)(4):

(a) Swimming pools when not being used as part of the early learning program, hot tubs, spas and jet tubs;

(b) Ponds, lakes, storm retention ponds, ditches, fountains, fish ponds, landscape pools or similar bodies of water; and

(c) Uncovered wells, septic tanks, wastewater, wastewater tanks, below grade storage tanks, farm manure ponds or other similar hazards.

(2) An early learning provider must comply with the following requirements when using a swimming pool as part of the early learning program:

(a) Comply with the supervision requirements of WAC [110-300-0350](#);

(b) Audible alarms must be on all doors, screens, and gates in licensed areas that lead to a swimming pool. The alarm must be sufficient to warn staff when children enter the outdoor area and could access the swimming pool;

(c) Swimming pools must be maintained according to manufacturer specifications;

(d) Swimming pools must be cleaned and sanitized according to manufacturer instructions, chapter [246-260](#) WAC, and department of health or local health jurisdiction guidelines;

(e) A swimming pool must not be used if the main drain cover is missing; and

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<p>wider than three and one-half inches wide;</p> <p>(c) Gates with a self-latching device at entrance and exit points to the swimming pool and lock each gate; and</p> <p>(d) An unlocking device that is inaccessible to children but readily available to the licensee or staff.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must maintain the swimming pool according to manufacturer's specifications, including cleaning and sanitizing.</p> <p>(4) When the swimming pool on the premises is used by the children:</p> <p>(a) The licensee must obtain written permission from the parent or guardian of each child using the swimming pool;</p> <p>(e) Children in diapers or toilet training must wear swim pants to lower the risk of contaminating the water.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-5225 Bodies of water or water hazard on the licensed premises.</p> <p>(1) (a) As used in WAC 170-296A-5150 through 170-296A-5250 a "body of water" is a natural area or man-made area or device that contains or holds more than two inches of water;</p>		<p>(f) Children in diapers or toilet training must wear swim pants to lower the risk of contaminating the water.</p> <p>(3) Filtered wading pools must be inaccessible to children when not in use. Wading pools that do not have a filtering system are not permitted in the early learning program space.</p> <p>(4) For bodies of water not located in early learning program space, but that are in close proximity, a physical barrier on the property must make such bodies of water inaccessible to children in care.</p> <p>(5) Five gallon buckets or other similar containers must not be used for infant or toddler water play.</p> <p>(6) If an early learning provider uses water tables or similar containers, the tables or containers must be emptied and sanitized daily, or more often if necessary.</p>
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(b) "Body of water" does not include a wading pool as defined in WAC 170-296A-5175, a water activity table, small bird baths or rain puddles with a water depth of two inches or less.

(2) When children are in care the licensee must:

(a) Make any body of water in the licensed space inaccessible with a physical barrier (not to include a hedge or vegetation barrier) or fence that is at least five feet tall, except as provided in subsection (c) of this section. When a fence has slats or open grids, openings must not be wider than three and one-half inches.

(c) Make hot tubs spas, or jet tubs inaccessible with a tub cover that is locked; and

(d) Not use five gallon buckets or similar containers for infant or toddler water play.

WAC 170-296A-5250

Bodies of water outside and near licensed space.

(1) The licensee must make the following bodies of water inaccessible to children in care, and have a written safety plan approved by the department for:

(a) Ponds, lakes, storm retention ponds, ditches, fountains,

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fish ponds, landscape pools or similar bodies of water located outside and near (in close proximity to) the licensed space, regardless of whether the body of water is on or off the premises; or (b) Any uncovered well, septic tank, below grad storage tank; farm manure pond or similar hazards that are on the premises. (2) Unless attending a swimming or water play activity, when outside the licensed premises the licensee or staff must keep children from having access to bodies of water that pose a drowning hazard;						
Food and Nutrition – Meal and snack schedule						
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300				
WAC 170-296A-7625 Meal and snack schedule. (1) The licensee must offer meals and snacks to the children in care at intervals of at least two hours apart and no more than three hours unless the child is asleep. (2) The licensee must offer a snack to children arriving from school.	WAC 170-295-3150 How many meals and snacks must I serve? (1) The number of meals or snacks you must serve is based on the number of hours you are open. <table><tr><td>If you are open:</td><td>You must serve at least:</td></tr><tr><td>a) Nine hours or less</td><td>(i) Two snacks and one meal; or (ii) One snack and two meals.</td></tr></table>	If you are open:	You must serve at least:	a) Nine hours or less	(i) Two snacks and one meal; or (ii) One snack and two meals.	WAC 110-300-0180 Meal and snack schedule. (1) An early learning provider must serve meals and snacks to children in care as follows: (a) Meals and snacks must be served not less than two hours and not more than three hours apart unless the child is asleep; (b) Children in care for five to nine hours: (i) At least one meal and two snacks; or (ii) Two meals and one snack. (c) Children in care for more than nine hours: (i) Two meals and two snacks; or (ii) Three snacks and one meal.
If you are open:	You must serve at least:					
a) Nine hours or less	(i) Two snacks and one meal; or (ii) One snack and two meals.					

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	(b) Over nine hours	(i) Two snacks and two meals; or (ii) Three snacks and one meal.	(d) After school snack, dinner, evening snack, and breakfast: (i) A snack or meal must be provided to a child that arrives to the early learning program after school; (ii) Dinner must be provided to children in nighttime care if a child is at an early learning program after his or her dinnertime, or has not had dinner; (iii) An evening snack must be provided to children in nighttime care; (iv) Breakfast must be provided to children in nighttime care if a child remains in care after the child's usual breakfast time; and (v) A breakfast or morning snack must be available to children in care.
	(2) You must also offer: (a) Food at intervals not less than two hours and not more than three and one-half hours apart; (b) Breakfast or snack to children in morning care whether or not the child ate before arriving at the center; (c) Breakfast to the child in nighttime care if the child remains at the center after the child's usual breakfast time; (d) A snack or meal for children arriving after school; (e) Dinner to children in nighttime care if the children are at the center after their usual dinnertime or have not had dinner; and (f) An evening snack to children in nighttime care.		(2) At least once per day, an early learning provider must offer children an opportunity for developmentally appropriate tooth brushing activities. (a) Tooth brushing activities must be safe, sanitary, and educational. (b) Toothbrushes used in an early learning program must be stored in a manner that prevents cross contamination. (c) The parent or guardian of a child may opt out of the daily tooth brushing activities by signing a written form.
Food and Nutrition – Menus, milk, and food			

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Family Home WAC	Center WAC		WAC 110-300						
<p>WAC 170-296A-7500 Food must meet USDA guidelines.</p> <p>The licensee must provide meals and snack foods to children in care according to the current edition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Child and adult care food program (CACFP) charts for the ages of children in the licensee's care.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-7600 Serving milk.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must serve milk according to the ages of the children in care. The licensee is responsible to serve:</p> <p>(a) Breast milk or formula to children from birth to twelve months old. The parent or guardian may request breast milk or formula be served to their child after the child turns twelve months of age.</p> <p>(b) Whole pasteurized milk to children from twelve months through twenty-four months old if the child is ready to be served whole milk.</p> <p>(c) Pasteurized milk or pasteurized milk product to children over twenty-four months old.</p> <p>(2) Variations of subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section require a</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3140 What kind of milk can I serve?</p> <p>(1) Only pasteurized milk or pasteurized milk products can be served to children in your care.</p> <p>(2) Nondairy milk substitutes may be served only with written permission of the child's parent for children over the age of twelve months.</p> <p>(3) The amount of required milk fat in the milk product is determined by the child's age:</p> <table><tr><td>If the age of the child is:</td><td>Then the fat content of the milk must be:</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Under 12 months</td><td>Full strength formula or full strength breast milk unless there is specific written instructions from a licensed health care provider.</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Between 12 months and 24 months</td><td>Full strength whole milk or breast milk unless there is specific written instruction from a</td></tr></table>		If the age of the child is:	Then the fat content of the milk must be:	(a) Under 12 months	Full strength formula or full strength breast milk unless there is specific written instructions from a licensed health care provider.	(b) Between 12 months and 24 months	Full strength whole milk or breast milk unless there is specific written instruction from a	<p>WAC 110-300-0185</p> <p>Menus, milk, and food.</p> <p>To ensure proper nutrition of children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the child nutrition requirements described in this section.</p> <p>(1) Meals, snack foods, and beverages provided to children in care must comply with the requirements contained in the most current edition of the <i>USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)</i> standards, or the <i>USDA National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program</i> standards.</p> <p>(a) An early learning provider must supply dated menus.</p> <p>(b) Food and beverage substitutions to a scheduled menu must be of equal nutritional value.</p> <p>(c) An early learning provider must only serve water, unflavored milk or one hundred percent fruit or vegetable juice.</p> <p>(d) An early learning provider must limit the consumption of one hundred percent fruit juice to no more than four to six ounces per day for children between one and six years old, and eight to twelve ounces per day for children seven through twelve years old.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must serve a fruit or vegetable as one of the two required components during at least one snack per day.</p>
If the age of the child is:	Then the fat content of the milk must be:								
(a) Under 12 months	Full strength formula or full strength breast milk unless there is specific written instructions from a licensed health care provider.								
(b) Between 12 months and 24 months	Full strength whole milk or breast milk unless there is specific written instruction from a								

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written statement from the child's health provider.		licensed health care provider.	
	(c) Over 24 months	With or without fat content of providers or parents choice.	
<p>WAC 170-295-3160 What kind of food and menus must I have?</p> <p>(a) Prepare, date, and conspicuously post menus one week or more in advance, containing the meals and snacks to be served;</p> <p>(b) Provide two weeks or more of meal and snack menu variety before repeating the menu;</p> <p>(c) Keep six months of past menus on-site for inspection by the department;</p> <p>(d) Make substitutions of comparable nutrient value and record changes on the menu, when needed;</p> <p>(e) Provide daily a minimum of one serving of Vitamin C fruit, vegetable, or juice;</p> <p>(f) Provide three or more times weekly foods high in Vitamin A; and</p> <p>(g) Maintain at least a three day supply of food and water for</p>			

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emergency purposes based on the number of children in child care.

(2) Meals eaten at the center must contain the following:

(a) Each breakfast meal the child eats at the center must contain:

(i) A fruit or vegetable or one hundred percent fruit or vegetable juice.

(ii) A dairy product (such as milk, cheese, yogurt, or cottage cheese).

(iii) A grain product (such as bread, cereal, rice cake or bagel).

(b) Each lunch and dinner meal the child eats at the center must contain:

(i) A dairy product (such as milk, cottage cheese, yogurt, cheese);

(ii) Meat or meat alternative (such as beef, fish, poultry, legumes, tofu, or beans;

(iii) A grain product (such as bread, cereal, bagel, or rice cake);

(iv) Fruits or vegetables (two fruits or two vegetables or one fruit and one vegetable to equal the total portion size required). When juice is served in place of a fruit or vegetable it must be one hundred percent fruit or vegetable juice.

(3) When meals are not provided by the center you must:

(a) Notify parents in writing that meals they provide for their children

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must meet the daily nutritional requirements;

(b) Provide adequate refrigeration for keeping potentially hazardous foods (such as meats of any type, cooked potato, cooked legumes, cooked rice, sprouts, cut melons or cantaloupes, milk, cheese);

(c) Refrigerate foods requiring refrigeration at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less and keep frozen foods at 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less until they are cooked or consumed.

(4) Each snack the child eats at the center must include at least two of the following four components:

(a) A milk product (such as milk, cottage cheese, yogurt, cheese);

(b) A meat or meat alternative (such as meat, legumes, beans, egg);

(c) A grain product (such as cereal, bagel, rice cake or bread); and

(d) Fruit or vegetable.

(5) Each snack or meal must include a liquid to drink. The drink could be water or one of the required components such as milk, fruit or vegetable juice.

(6) You may allow parents to bring in snacks for all the children

Standards Alignment - Environment

that may not meet the nutritional requirements on special occasions such as birthdays. The snacks provided by parents must be limited to store purchased:

(a) Uncut fruits and vegetables; and

(b) Foods prepackaged in original manufacturer's containers.

(7) If a child has a food allergy or special menu requirements due to a health condition, you must:

(a) Receive written directions from the child's health care provider and parent to provide nutritional supplements (such as iron), a medically modified diet (such as a diabetic or an allergy diet). For allergy diets, the parent and child's health care provider must identify the foods the child is allergic to;

(b) Post each child's food allergies in locations where food is prepared and served;

(c) Include the allergies on the individual health care plan;

(d) Specify an alternative food with comparable nutritive value; and

(a) Notify staff of the allergies and reactions.
NOTE: You can require parents to supply food for supplements and special diets.

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Food and Nutrition – Food allergies and special dietary needs		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
		<p>WAC 110-300-0186</p> <p>Food allergies and special dietary needs.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must obtain written instructions (the individual care plan) from the child's health care provider and parent or guardian when caring for a child with a known food allergy or special dietary requirement due to a health condition. The individual care plan pursuant to WAC 110-300-0300 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify foods that must not be consumed by the child and steps to take in the case of an unintended allergic reaction; (b) Identify foods that can substitute for allergenic foods; and (c) Provide a specific treatment plan for the early learning provider to follow in response to an allergic reaction. The specific treatment plan must include the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Names of all medication to be administered; (ii) Directions for how to administer the medication; (iii) Directions related to medication dosage amounts; and (iv) Description of allergic reactions and symptoms associated with the child's particular allergies. <p>(2) An early learning provider must arrange with the parents or guardians of a child in care to ensure the early learning program has the necessary medication,</p>

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		<p>training, and equipment to properly manage a child's food allergies.</p> <p>(3) If a child suffers from an allergic reaction, the early learning provider must immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Administer medication pursuant to the instructions in that child's individual care plan; (b) Contact 911 whenever epinephrine or other lifesaving medication has been administered; and (c) Notify the parents or guardians of a child if it is suspected or appears that any of the following occurred, or is occurring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The child is having an allergic reaction; or (ii) The child consumed or came in contact with a food identified by the parents or guardians that must not be consumed by the child, even if the child is not having or did not have an allergic reaction. <p>(4) Early learning providers must review each child's individual care plan information for food allergies prior to serving food to children.</p>
Food and Nutrition – Parent or guardian provided food and Written Food Plans		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7525</p> <p>Parent or guardian-provided food</p> <p>(1) A parent or guardian may provide alternative food for their child if a written food plan is completed and signed by the parent or guardian and the licensee.</p> <p>(2) A written food plan is not required for infant formula, breast milk or baby</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3160 (3)(a)-(c)</p> <p>(3) When meals are not provided by the center you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Notify parents in writing that meals they provide for their children must meet the daily nutritional requirements; (b) Provide adequate refrigeration for keeping potentially hazardous 	<p>WAC 110-300-0190</p> <p>Parent or guardian provided food and written food plans.</p> <p>(1) A written food plan must be developed by the provider and a child's parent or guardian, signed by all parties, and followed when accommodating a child's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Special feeding needs;

Standards Alignment - Environment

<p>food supplied by the child's parent or guardian.</p> <p>(3) A written food plan may include accommodations for:</p> <p>(a) The child's medical needs;</p> <p>(b) Special diets;</p> <p>(c) Religious or cultural preference; or</p> <p>(d) Family preference.</p> <p>(4) The licensee must supplement the food provided by the parent or guardian with foods listed in the USDA CACFP requirements if the food provided by the parent or guardian does not meet the nutritional needs of the child.</p>	<p>foods (such as meats of any type, cooked potato, cooked legumes, cooked rice, sprouts, cut melons or cantaloupes, milk, cheese);</p> <p>(c) Refrigerate foods requiring refrigeration at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less and keep frozen foods at 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less until they are cooked or consumed.</p> <p>(6) You may allow parents to bring in snacks for all the children that may not meet the nutritional requirements on special occasions such as birthdays. The snacks provided by parents must be limited to store purchased:</p> <p>(a) Uncut fruits and vegetables;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) Foods prepackaged in original manufacturer's containers.</p> <p>170-295-3180</p> <p>What are approved food sources?</p> <p>(2) Prepare all food on site unless it is provided by a:</p> <p>(b) Parent for individual children.</p>	<p>(b) Special diets;</p> <p>(c) Religious or cultural preferences;</p> <p>(d) Family preference; or</p> <p>(e) Other needs.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider may allow or require parents or guardians to bring food for their child.</p> <p>(3) If a parent or guardian provides meals for their child, an early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Notify the parent or guardian in writing of the USDA CACFP requirements for each meal; and</p> <p>(b) Supplement a child's meal that does not satisfy USDA CACFP requirements if necessary.</p> <p>(4) On special occasions, such as birthdays, an early learning provider may allow parents or guardians to bring in snacks that may not satisfy the nutritional requirements for all children. The snacks provided must be limited to:</p> <p>(a) Store purchased fruits and vegetables (uncut);</p> <p>(b) Foods prepackaged in the original manufacturer containers; or</p> <p>(c) Snacks prepared, cooked, or baked at home by parents or guardians of a child in care. Prior to serving, an early learning provider must receive written permission from each child's parent or guardian stating their child may consume food prepared, cooked, or baked by another child's parent or guardian.</p>
Food and Nutrition – Food service, equipment, and practices		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300

Standards Alignment - Environment

WAC 170-296A-7650

- (1) The licensee or staff may:
- (a) Serve each child individually; or
 - (b) Serve family style in serving containers that allow each child the opportunity to serve themselves.
 - (f) Be respectful of each child's cultural food practices; and
 - (g) Sit with children during meals when possible.

WAC 170-296A-7675

Food handler permits

- (1) New license applicants must obtain a current state food handler permit prior to being licensed.
- (2) By March 31, 2013, every licensee must obtain and maintain a current state food handler permit.
- (3) When the licensee is not present, one staff person with a current state food handler permit must be present whenever food is prepared or served to children in care.
- (4) The licensee or staff person with a current state food handler permit must prepare or supervise preparation of all food served to children in care.

WAC 170-295-3170

What are the food service standards I am required to meet?

You must maintain on site at least one person with a Washington state department of health food handler's permit to:

- (1) Monitor and oversee food handling and service at the center; and
- (2) Provide orientation and ongoing training as needed for all staff involved in food handling. Anyone cooking full meals must have a food handlers permit.

WAC 110-300-0195

Food service, equipment, and practices.

- (1) An early learning provider preparing or serving food must comply with the current department of health *Washington State Food and Beverage Workers' Manual* and supervise services that prepare or deliver food to the early learning program.
- (2) Snacks and meals must be prepared and served by an early learning provider who possesses a valid and current food worker card pursuant to WAC [110-300-0106](#)(13).
- (3) An early learning provider must:
 - (a) Supply durable and developmentally appropriate individual eating and drinking equipment, or developmentally appropriate single use disposable items;
 - (b) Clean and sanitize eating and drinking equipment after each use. Water cups or bottles must be cleaned and sanitized daily if designated for a single child;
 - (c) Ensure plastic eating and drinking equipment does not contain BPA (a chemical used in hard plastic bottles and as a protective lining in food and beverage cans) or have cracks or chips;
 - (d) Use gloves, utensils, or tongs to serve food;
 - (e) Serve meals or snacks on plates, dishware, containers, trays, or napkins or paper towels, if appropriate. Food should not be served directly on the eating surface; and

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<p>(5) The licensee must keep a copy of each individual's food handler permit on file.</p>		<p>(f) Be respectful of each child's cultural food practices.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Serve each child individually or serve family style dining, allowing each child the opportunity to practice skills such as passing shared serving bowls and serving themselves; and</p> <p>(b) Sit with children during meals.</p>
Food and Nutrition – Food sources		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7550</p> <p>Home canned foods.</p> <p>The licensee must not serve home canned foods due to the risk of botulism poisoning.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3180</p> <p>What are approved food sources?</p> <p>You must:</p> <p>(1) Prepare or serve food that is not tampered with or spoiled and is obtained from an approved source including, but not limited to, a licensed caterer, a food service company or a grocery store. Food sources that are not approved include:</p> <p>(a) Left over food that was previously served from outside your center;</p> <p>(b) Home canned, frozen or prepared food unless it is for the person's own children;</p> <p>(c) Donated food from restaurants or caterers that was previously served;</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0196</p> <p>Food sources.</p> <p>(1) Food prepared and served from an early learning program must not be tampered with or spoiled.</p> <p>(2) Food prepared and served from an early learning program must be obtained from an approved source licensed and inspected by the local health jurisdiction, the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA), or the USDA. Food items not approved to be served to children in care include:</p> <p>(a) Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, or milk that has not been inspected by the USDA or WSDA;</p> <p>(b) Home canned food;</p> <p>(c) Game meat or other meat that has not been inspected by the WSDA or USDA;</p> <p>(d) Leftover food that was previously served from outside of the early learning program; or</p> <p>(e) Food from roadside stands selling without a permit.</p>

Standards Alignment - Environment

	<p>(d) Game meat that has not been inspected by the USDA; and</p> <p>(e) Donated meat, fish, poultry or milk that is not from a source inspected for sale.</p> <p>(2) Prepare all food on site unless it is provided by a:</p> <p>(a) Licensed satellite kitchen, catering kitchen or other source licensed by the local health jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(b) Parent for individual children.</p> <p>(3) Have a signed contract or agreement with any satellite kitchen or the catering service that you use. Your contract must include written proof that the caterer and the method of transporting the food are approved by the local health jurisdiction as meeting the requirements of the department of health, chapter 246-215 WAC.</p> <p>(4) Have a written policy if you use a satellite kitchen that describes:</p> <p>(a) A description of how food will be handled once it is on-site; and</p> <p>(b) What back up system you will use if the food does not arrive, not enough food arrives, or the food cannot be served.</p>	<p>(3) Food not prepared on-site by an early learning provider, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0195(2), must be provided by:</p> <p>(a) A licensed food establishment, kitchen, or catering business that meets food service requirements (chapter 246-215 WAC) and is regularly inspected by a local health jurisdiction;</p> <p>(b) A parent or guardian for his or her own children; or</p> <p>(c) A manufacturer of prepackaged food.</p> <p>(4) Fruits and vegetables (produce) grown on-site in a garden as part of an early learning program may be served to children as part of a meal or snack. Prior to preparing and serving:</p> <p>(a) The produce must be thoroughly washed and scrubbed in running cold water to remove soil and other contaminants;</p> <p>(b) Damaged or bruised areas on the produce must be removed; and</p> <p>(c) Produce that shows signs of rotting must be discarded.</p>
Food and Nutrition – Safe food practices		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300

Standards Alignment - Environment

WAC 170-296A-7680

Safe food handling

(1) The licensee and staff must follow the safe food storage, preparation, cooking, holding proper temperature, and serving guidelines in the current edition of the food workers manual prepared by the state department of health.

(2) The licensee and staff must:

(a) Wash their hands as required under WAC [170-296A-3675](#); and

(b) Not prepare food when ill with vomiting or diarrhea.

WAC 170-295-3190

How can I be sure that the food I serve is safe?

(1) Program staff must follow the safe preparation, cooking, and serving guidelines in the current edition of the food workers manual prepared by the state department of health.

(2) You must develop a system to record the temperature of each perishable food once it arrives from a satellite kitchen or a catering service. The system must include keeping records on site for six months with the following information:

(a) The name and the temperature of the food;

(b) The date and time the temperature was checked; and

(c) The name and signature or recognized initials of the person who is checking and recording the food temperatures.

(3) You may serve previously prepared food that has not been previously served if it was stored at the proper temperature for less than forty-eight hours after preparation. Leftover foods or open foods in the refrigerator must be labeled with the date that they were opened or cooked.

WAC 110-300-0197

Safe food practices.

(1) Early learning providers must wash their hands, pursuant to WAC [110-300-0200](#).

(2) Early learning providers must store, prepare, cook, hold food, and wash dishes, pursuant to WAC [110-300-0195](#).

(3) For all foods offered by the provider or given to an enrolled child by a parent or guardian, the provider must:

(a) Provide appropriate refrigeration to preserve foods from spoiling. Foods that may be subject to spoiling include, but are not limited to, meats, cooked potatoes, cooked legumes, cooked rice, sprouts, cut melons, cut cantaloupes, milk, and cheese; and

(b) Refrigerate foods requiring refrigeration at 41 degrees Fahrenheit or less and freeze foods required to be frozen at 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

(4) Food must be stored as follows:

(a) In original containers or in clean, labeled, dated, and airtight food grade containers, if appropriate;

(b) Food not required to be refrigerated or frozen must not be stored directly on the floor;

(c) In a manner that prevents contamination;

(d) Food and food service items (such as utensils, napkins, and dishes) must not be stored in

Standards Alignment - Environment

WAC 170-295-3200

How do I safely store food?

You must store food:

(1) In the original containers or in clean, labeled containers that are airtight and off the floor;

(2) In a manner that prevents contamination from other sources;

(3) In an area separate from toxic materials such as cleaning supplies, paint, or pesticides;

(4) That is not past the manufacturer's expiration or freshness date;

(5) In a refrigerator or freezer if cooling is required;

(6) Raw meat, poultry or fish in the refrigerator, below cooked or ready to eat foods;

(7) Foods not requiring refrigeration at least six inches above the floor in a clean, dry, ventilated storeroom or other areas; and

(8) Dry bulk foods not in their original containers, in containers with tight fitting covers. Containers must be labeled and dated.

WAC 170-295-3210

How do I safely thaw foods?

You must thaw food by one of the following methods:

(1) In a refrigerator;

an area with toxic materials (such as cleaning supplies, paint, or pesticides);

(e) Food that is past the manufacturer's expiration or "best served by" date must not be served to enrolled children; and

(f) Raw meat must be stored in the refrigerator or freezer below cooked or ready to eat foods.

(5) For food requiring temperature control, a center early learning program must maintain a food temperature log by using a calibrated and working metal stem-type or digital food thermometer.

(6) Prior to storing leftover food in a refrigerator or freezer, an early learning provider must label the food with the date the leftover food was opened or cooked.

(7) An early learning provider may serve leftover food that originated from the early learning program if the leftover food was not previously served and:

(a) Refrigerated leftover food must be stored and then served again within forty-eight hours of originally being prepared; or

(b) Frozen leftover food must be promptly served after thawing and being cooked.

(8) Frozen food must be thawed by one of the following methods:

(a) In a refrigerator;

(b) Under cool running water inside a pan placed in a sink with the drain plug removed; or

(c) In a microwave if the food is to be cooked as part of the continuous cooking process.

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	<p>(2) Under cool running water, in a pan placed in a sink with the stopper removed;</p> <p>(3) In a microwave, if the food is to be cooked immediately; or</p> <p>(4) As part of the continuous cooking process.</p>	
Food and Nutrition – Food preparation areas		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7700 Washing dishes</p> <p>The licensee or staff must wash dishes thoroughly after each use by one of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) Automatic dishwasher, using the sanitizing cycle if available; or</p> <p>(2) Handwashing method, by immersion in hot soapy water, rinse, sanitize as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010 and air dry.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-7725 Food containers and utensils</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not use or allow cookware containers to be used to cook or reheat food in a microwave oven, unless the container is labeled by the manufacturer as "for microwave use," "microwave safe," or similar labeling.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3220 What type of kitchen material and equipment is required?</p> <p>You need the following equipment to cook and serve meals without restrictions on the type of menus or foods that you can cook, serve or store:</p> <p>(1) Kitchen walls, counter tops, floors, cabinets and shelves that are:</p> <p>(a) Maintained in good repair to include being properly sealed without chips or cracks;</p> <p>(b) Moisture resistant; and</p> <p>(c) Maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.</p> <p>(2) A range with a properly vented hood or exhaust fan, except when serving only snacks;</p> <p>(3) A refrigerator, freezer or a combination refrigerator with sufficient space for proper storage and cooling of food;</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0198 Food preparation areas.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider or staff must clean and sanitize food preparation areas and eating surfaces before and after each use, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0241 (1)(a).</p> <p>(2) In an early learning program's food preparation area, kitchens must:</p> <p>(a) Have walls, counter tops, floors, cabinets, and shelves that are:</p> <p>(i) Maintained in good repair including, but not limited to, being properly sealed without chips, cracks, or tears; and</p> <p>(ii) Moisture resistant.</p> <p>(b) Have a properly maintained and vented range hood, exhaust fan, or operable window; and</p> <p>(c) Have a properly maintained and working refrigerator, freezer, or a combination refrigerator and freezer with sufficient space for proper storage and cooling of food.</p>

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(2) The licensee may use disposable serving containers, dishes and utensils that are sturdy, used only once and thrown away after use.

(3) The licensee must keep sharp utensils and other utensils that may cause serious injury or a choking hazard inaccessible to children when the utensils are not in use.

WAC 170-296A-7750

Food preparation area

(1) The licensee or staff must clean and sanitize food preparation and eating surfaces as provided in WAC [170-296A-0010](#) before and after use. The licensee's food preparation area must:

(a) Have surfaces that are free of cracks and crevices; and

(b) Have a floor area made of a material that is resistant to moisture.

(2) The licensee must not allow pets in the food preparation area while food is being prepared or served.

(3) The licensee may use the kitchen for other child care activities provided there is continual supervision of the children.

(4) Handwashing facilities located in or adjacent to the food preparation area with handwashing procedures posted at each sink used for handwashing and followed by all persons who participate in food preparation.

(5) A method to clean and sanitize equipment using:

(a) A two compartment sink and an automatic dishwasher capable of reaching a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit; or

(b) The means to appropriately clean and sanitize dishes and utensils through the use of a three compartment sink method where sink one is used to wash, sink two is used to rinse, and sink three contains a sanitizing ingredient;

(6) You may use a microwave oven to reheat foods if the food is:

(a) Rotated or stirred during heating;

(b) Covered to retain moisture; and

(c) Held for two minutes prior to serving to allow the temperature to spread evenly throughout the food.

WAC 170-295-3230

What type of eating and drinking equipment must I provide?

(3) An early learning provider must:

(a) Have at least eight feet between the food preparation area and any diaper changing tables or counters and sinks used for diaper changing;

(b) Clean and sanitize a sink immediately before using it to prepare food to be served to children in care;

(c) Use a colander or other method to prevent food and kitchen utensils from touching the sink basin; and

(d) Clean dishes, pans, baby bottles, and kitchen utensils as follows:

(i) Cleaning and sanitizing with an automatic dishwasher that uses heat or chemicals to sanitize; or

(ii) Handwashing, rinsing, sanitizing, and allowing to air dry.

(4) Center early learning programs licensed after the date this chapter becomes effective must have:

(a) A handwashing sink separate from dishwashing facilities;

(b) A food preparation sink located in the food preparation area; and

(c) A method to clean and sanitize dishes, pans, kitchen utensils, and equipment in the food preparation area using:

(i) A two-compartment sink and an automatic dishwasher that sanitizes with heat or chemicals; or

(ii) A three-compartment sink method (sink one is used to wash, sink two is used to rinse, sink three contains a sanitizer, and the dishes are allowed to air dry).

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	<p>(1) You must provide eating and drinking equipment that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cleaned and sanitized between use by different children; (b) Free from cracks or chips; (c) Individual; and (d) Developmentally appropriate. <p>(2) You must not directly serve food on the table without a plate or paper napkin;</p> <p>(3) You must use gloves, tongs, or spoons to serve food;</p>	<p>(5) An early learning provider may use the kitchen for actively supervised cooking or food preparation activities with children in care.</p>
Health Practices – Handwashing and hand sanitizer		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3625</p> <p>Handwashing.</p> <p>(1) The licensee and staff must follow and teach children proper handwashing procedures. Proper handwashing procedures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Wetting hands with warm water; (b) Apply soap to the hands; (c) Washing hands; (d) Rinsing hands; (e) Drying hands with a paper towel, single-use cloth towel or air hand dryer; and (f) Turning off the water with paper towel or single use cloth towel. <p>(2) Paper towels must be disposed of after a single use.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3040</p> <p>How often must children wash their hands?</p> <p>Children must wash their hands with soap and warm water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On arrival at the center; (2) After using the toilet; (3) After the child is diapered; (4) After outdoor play; (5) After playing with animals; (6) After touching body fluids (such as blood or after nose blowing or sneezing); and (7) Before and after the child eats or participates in food activities. <p>WAC 170-295-3020</p> <p>How often must staff wash their hands?</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0200</p> <p>Handwashing and hand sanitizer.</p> <p>(1) Early learning providers must comply with the following handwashing procedures or those defined by the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and children should strongly be encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Wet hands with warm water; (b) Apply soap to the hands; (c) Rub hands together to wash for at least twenty seconds; (d) Thoroughly rinse hands with water; (e) Dry hands with a paper towel, single-use cloth towel, or air hand dryer; (f) Turn water faucet off using a paper towel or single-use cloth towel unless it turns off automatically; and

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<p>(3) If cloth towels are used, the licensee must wash and sanitize each cloth towel after a single use.</p> <p>(4) If an air hand dryer is used, it must have a heat guard to prevent burning and must turn off automatically.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-3675</p> <p>When handwashing is required.</p> <p>(1) The licensee and staff must wash their hands and follow proper handwashing techniques:</p> <p>(a) Before and after preparing foods, eating, or feeding a child;</p> <p>(b) After handling raw or undercooked meat, poultry or fish;</p> <p>(c) After using the toilet or helping a child with toileting;</p> <p>(d) Before and after diapering a child. If needed during diapering, a disposable hand wipe cloth may be used;</p> <p>(e) After touching bodily fluids as described in the licensee's bloodborne pathogens plan;</p> <p>(f) After being outdoors with the children;</p> <p>(g) After handling animals or cleaning up animal waste;</p> <p>(h) After handling garbage and garbage receptacles;</p> <p>(i) Before and after giving medication or applying topical ointment; or</p>	<p>Staff and volunteers must wash their hands with soap and warm water:</p> <p>(1) When arriving at work;</p> <p>(2) After toileting a child;</p> <p>(3) Before, during (may use wet wipe) and after diapering a child;</p> <p>(4) After personal toileting;</p> <p>(5) After attending to an ill child;</p> <p>(6) Before and after preparing, serving, or eating food;</p> <p>(7) Before and after giving medication;</p> <p>(8) After handling, feeding or cleaning up after animals;</p> <p>(9) After handling bodily fluids;</p> <p>(10) After smoking;</p> <p>(11) After being outdoors or involved in outdoor play; and</p> <p>(12) As needed.</p>	<p>(g) Properly discard paper single-use cloth towels after each use.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must wash and sanitize cloth towels after a single use. Soiled and used towels must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(3) To prevent children from being burned, air hand dryers must have a heat guard (barrier that prevents user from touching heating element) and turn off automatically.</p> <p>(4) Early learning providers must wash their hands following the handwashing procedures listed above:</p> <p>(a) When arriving at work;</p> <p>(b) After toileting a child;</p> <p>(c) Before and after diapering a child (use a wet wipe in place of handwashing during the middle of diapering if needed);</p> <p>(d) After personal toileting;</p> <p>(e) After attending to an ill child;</p> <p>(f) Before and after preparing, serving, or eating food;</p> <p>(g) Before preparing bottles;</p> <p>(h) After handling raw or undercooked meat, poultry, or fish;</p> <p>(i) Before and after giving medication or applying topical ointment;</p> <p>(j) After handling or feeding animals, handling an animal's toys or equipment, or cleaning up after animals;</p> <p>(k) After handling bodily fluids;</p> <p>(l) After using tobacco or vapor products;</p> <p>(m) After being outdoors;</p>
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<p>(j) As needed.</p> <p>(2) The licensee and staff must direct children to wash their hands or assist children with handwashing:</p> <p>(a) Before and after the eating or participating in food activities;</p> <p>(b) After toileting or diapering (the licensee may use a diaper wipe to clean hands of a child age zero to six months);</p> <p>(c) After touching bodily fluids, including after sneezing, coughing;</p> <p>(d) After outdoor play;</p> <p>(e) After playing with animals or handling animal toys; or</p> <p>(f) As needed.</p>		<p>(n) After gardening activities;</p> <p>(o) After handling garbage and garbage receptacles; and</p> <p>(p) As needed or required by the circumstances.</p> <p>(5) Early learning providers must direct, assist, teach, and coach, children to wash their hands, using the steps listed above:</p> <p>(a) When arriving at the early learning premises;</p> <p>(b) After using the toilet;</p> <p>(c) After diapering;</p> <p>(d) After outdoor play;</p> <p>(e) After gardening activities;</p> <p>(f) After playing with animals;</p> <p>(g) After touching body fluids such as blood or after nose blowing or sneezing;</p> <p>(h) Before and after eating or participating in food activities including table setting; and</p> <p>(i) As needed or required by the circumstances.</p> <p>(6) Hand sanitizers or hand wipes with alcohol may be used for adults and children over twenty-four months of age under the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) When proper handwashing facilities are not available; and</p> <p>(b) Hands are not visibly soiled or dirty.</p> <p>(7) Children must be actively supervised when using hand sanitizers to avoid ingestion or contact with eyes, nose, or mouths.</p>
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		<p>(a) Hand sanitizer must not be used in place of proper handwashing.</p> <p>(b) An alcohol-based hand sanitizer must contain sixty to ninety percent alcohol to be effective.</p>
Health Practices – Child, staff, and household member illness		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3210</p> <p>Contagious disease procedure</p> <p>(1) When the licensee becomes aware that he or she, a household member, staff person or child in care has been diagnosed with any of the contagious diseases described in WAC 246-110-010, the licensee must, within twenty-four hours notify:</p> <p>(a) The local health jurisdiction or DOH, except notice is not required for a diagnosis of chickenpox or conjunctivitis;</p> <p>(b) The department; and</p> <p>(c) Parents or guardians of each of the children in care.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must follow the health plan before providing care or before readmitting the household member, staff person or child into the child care.</p> <p>(3) The licensee's health plan must include provisions for excluding or separating a child, staff person, or household member with contagious disease as described in WAC 246-110-010 or any of the following:</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3030</p> <p>When is a child or staff member too ill to be at child care?</p> <p>(1) Your staff must check all children for signs of illness when they arrive at the center and throughout the day.</p> <p>(2) You must exclude children and staff with the following symptoms from care:</p> <p>(a) Diarrhea (three or more watery stools or one bloody stool within twenty-four hours);</p> <p>(b) Vomiting (two or more times within twenty-four hours);</p> <p>(c) Open or oozing sores, unless properly covered with cloths or with bandages;</p> <p>(d) For suspected contagious skin infection such as impetigo and scabies: The child may return twenty-four hours after starting antibiotic treatment; and</p> <p>(e) Fever of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or higher and who also have one or more of the following:</p> <p>(i) Earache;</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0205</p> <p>Child, staff, and household member illness.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must observe all children for signs of illness when they arrive at the early learning program and throughout the day. Parents or guardians of a child should be notified, as soon as possible, if the child develops signs or symptoms of illness.</p> <p>(2) If an early learning provider becomes ill, a licensee, center director, assistant director, or program supervisor must determine whether that person should be required to leave the licensed early learning space.</p> <p>(3) When a child becomes ill, an early learning provider (or school nurse, if applicable) must determine whether the child should be sent home or separated from others. A provider must supervise the child to reasonably prevent contact between the ill child and healthy children.</p> <p>(4) An ill child must be sent home or reasonably separated from other children if:</p>

Standards Alignment - Environment

<p>(a) Fever of one hundred one degrees Fahrenheit or higher measured orally, or one hundred degrees Fahrenheit or higher measured under the armpit (axially), if the individual also has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Earache; (ii) Headache; (iii) Sore throat; (iv) Rash; or (v) Fatigue that prevents the individual from participating in regular activities. <p>(b) Vomiting that occurs two or more times in a twenty-four hour period;</p> <p>(c) Diarrhea with three or more watery stools, or one bloody stool, in a twenty-four hour period;</p> <p>(d) Rash not associated with heat, diapering, or an allergic reaction; or</p> <p>(e) Drainage of thick mucus or pus from the eye.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Headache; (iii) Sore throat; (iv) Rash; or (v) Fatigue that prevents participation in regular activities. <p>(3) Children and staff who have a reportable disease may not be in attendance at the child care center unless approved by the local health authority.</p> <p>(4) You must not take ear or rectal temperatures. Oral temperatures can be taken for preschool through school age if single use disposable covers are used over the thermometer.</p> <p>(5) When a child becomes ill or injured while in your care, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Keep a confidential, individualized, written record in the child's file that includes the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Date of an illness or injury; (ii) Treatment provided while in care; and (iii) Names of the staff providing the treatment. (b) Provide a copy of the illness or injury report to the parent; and (c) Keep a current, written incident log listing date of illness or injury, the child's name, names of staff involved, and a brief description of the incident for tracking and analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The illness or condition prevents the child from participating in normal activities; (b) The illness or condition requires more care and attention than the early learning provider can give; (c) The required amount of care for the ill child compromises or places at risk the health and safety of other children in care; or (d) There is a risk that the child's illness or condition will spread to other children or individuals. <p>(5) Unless covered by an individual care plan or protected by the ADA, an ill child, staff member, or other individual must be sent home or isolated from children in care if he or she has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A fever 101 degrees Fahrenheit for children over two months (or 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit for an infant younger than two months) by any method, and behavior change or other signs and symptoms of illness (including sore throat, earache, headache, rash, vomiting, diarrhea); (b) Vomiting two or more times in the previous twenty-four hours; (c) Diarrhea where stool frequency exceeds two stools above normal per twenty-four hours for that child or whose stool contains more than a drop of blood or mucus; (d) A rash not associated with heat, diapering, or an allergic reaction; (e) Open sores or wounds discharging bodily fluids that cannot be adequately covered with a waterproof dressing or mouth sores with drooling; (f) Lice, ringworm, or scabies. Individuals with head lice, ringworm, or scabies must be excluded
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Standards Alignment - Environment

(6) You must notify parents in writing when their children have been exposed to infectious diseases or parasites. The notification may consist of either a letter to parents or posting a notification for parents in a visible location.

(7) You are a mandated disease reporter to the health department per WAC 246-101-415. You can obtain a list of reportable diseases, time frames for reporting and reporting phone numbers from your local health department.

from the child care premises beginning from the end of the day the head lice or scabies was discovered. The provider may allow an individual with head lice or scabies to return to the premises after receiving the first treatment; or

(g) A child who appears severely ill, which may include lethargy, persistent crying, difficulty breathing, or a significant change in behavior or activity level indicative of illness.

(6) At the first opportunity, but in no case longer than twenty-four hours of learning that an enrolled child, staff member, volunteer or household member has been diagnosed by a health care professional with a contagious disease listed in WAC [246-110-010](#)(3), as now and hereafter amended, an early learning provider must provide written notice to the department, the local health jurisdiction, and the parents or guardians of the enrolled children.

(7) An early learning provider must not take ear or rectal temperatures to determine a child's body temperature.

(a) Providers must use developmentally appropriate methods when taking infant or toddler temperatures (for example, digital forehead scan thermometers or underarm methods);

(b) Oral temperatures may be taken for preschool through school-age children if single-use covers are used to prevent cross contamination; and

(c) Glass thermometers containing mercury must not be used.

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		(8) An early learning provider may readmit a child, staff member, volunteer or household member into the early learning program area with written permission of a health care provider or health jurisdiction stating the individual may safely return after being diagnosed with a contagious disease listed in WAC 246-110-010 (3), as now and hereafter amended.
Health Practices – Immunizations and exempt children		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3250 Immunization tracking The licensee is required to track each child's immunization status. The licensee must:</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in WAC 170-296A-3275 or 170-296A-3300, have a complete current certificate of immunization status (CIS) form or similar form supplied by a health care professional for each child, submitted on or before the child's first day of child care;</p> <p>(2) Develop a system to update and keep individual immunization records current to include when immunizations are received; and</p> <p>(3) Have the CIS or similar forms for each currently enrolled child available in the licensed space for review by the licensor.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-3275</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-7020 Am I required to track immunizations?</p> <p>(1) You are required to track each child's immunization status. To be sure that the children have the required immunizations for their age, you or your staff must:</p> <p>(a) See that each child has a completed certificate of immunization status form submitted or on file before the first day of child care;</p> <p>(b) Develop a system to audit and update as scheduled the information on the certificate of immunization status forms;</p> <p>(c) Meet any requirement of state board of health WAC 246-100-166; and</p> <p>(d) Have available on the premises the certificate of immunization status forms for review by the</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0210 Immunizations and exempt children.</p> <p>(1) Before attending an early learning program, a child must be vaccinated against or show proof of acquired immunity for the vaccine-preventable disease, pursuant to chapter 246-105 WAC. An early learning provider may accept children without proof of vaccinations or immunity as otherwise indicated in this section.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to WAC 246-105-050, an early learning provider must receive for each enrolled child:</p> <p>(a) A current and complete department of health approved certificate of immunization status (CIS) form;</p> <p>(b) A department approved certificate of exemption (COE) form, if applicable; or</p> <p>(c) A current immunization record from the Washington state immunization information system (WA IIS).</p>

Standards Alignment - Environment

<p>Accepting a child who does not have current immunizations</p> <p>(1) The licensee may accept a child who is not current with immunizations on a conditional basis if immunizations are:</p> <p>(a) Initiated before or on enrollment; and</p> <p>(b) Completed as soon as medically possible.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must have on file a document signed and dated by the parent or guardian stating when the child's immunizations will be brought up to date.</p>	<p>health specialist, licenser, the department of health, and nurse consultant.</p> <p>(2) You may accept a child whose immunizations are started but not up to date on a "conditional" basis if:</p> <p>(a) For children whose records are difficult to obtain (such as foster children), there is written proof that the case worker or health care provider is in the process of obtaining the child's immunization status prior to the child starting child care; or</p> <p>(b) The required immunizations are started prior to children starting child care; and</p> <p>(c) The immunizations are completed as rapidly as medically possible. You must work with the parent, health care provider, or local health department to obtain an immunization plan.</p> <p>(5) The certificate of immunization status forms for children who are currently enrolled must be accessible and maintained on the premises in a confidential manner.</p>	<p>(3) To accept a child who is not current with their immunizations, an early learning provider must give written notice to that child's parent or guardian stating the child may be accepted if the immunizations are completed consistent with chapter 246-105 WAC and:</p> <p>(a) Prior to enrollment the parent or guardian provides written proof the child is scheduled to be immunized; or</p> <p>(b) The parent or guardian provides a signed and dated statement detailing when the child's immunizations will be brought up to date.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must maintain and update each child's records relating to immunizations or exemptions, or plans to bring immunizations current. These records must be available in the licensed space or easily accessible for review by department licensers, health specialists, and health consultants.</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider may accept homeless or foster children into care without the records listed in this section if the child's family, caseworker, or health care provider offers written proof that he or she is in the process of obtaining the child's immunization records.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider must exclude a child from care according to the criteria listed in WAC 246-105-080.</p> <p>(7) If an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease occurs within an early learning program, an early</p>
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Standards Alignment - Environment

		<p>learning provider must notify the parents or guardians of children exempt from immunization for that disease and children without vaccination documents. A provider may exclude the child from the child care premises for the duration of the outbreak of that vaccine-preventable disease.</p> <p>(8) An early learning provider may have a written policy stating children exempted from immunization by their parent or guardian will not be accepted into care unless that exemption is due to an illness protected by the ADA or WLAD or by a completed and signed COE.</p>
Health Practices – Medication		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3315</p> <p>Medication management</p> <p>(1) The licensee's medication management policy must include:</p> <p>(a) Safe medication storage, including the licensee's family medications; and</p> <p>(b) Whether the licensee chooses to give medications to children in care.</p> <p>(2) If the licensee chooses to give medications to children in care, the licensee's policy must include:</p> <p>(a) How giving medications will be documented (medication log), including documenting when a medication is given or not given as prescribed or as indicated on the permission form;</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3060</p> <p>Who can provide consent for me to give medication to the children in my care?</p> <p>(1) Parents must give written consent before you give any child any medication. The parent's written consent must include:</p> <p>(a) Child's first and last name;</p> <p>(b) Name of medication;</p> <p>(c) Reason for giving medication;</p> <p>(d) Amount of medication to give;</p> <p>(e) How to give the medication (route);</p> <p>(f) How often to give the medication;</p> <p>(g) Start and stop dates;</p> <p>(h) Expected side effects; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0215</p> <p>Medication.</p> <p>(1) Managing medication. A medication management policy must include, but is not limited to, safe medication storage, reasonable accommodations for giving medication, mandatory medication documentation, and forms pursuant to WAC 110-300-0500.</p> <p>(2) Medication training. An early learning provider must not give medication to a child if the provider has not successfully completed:</p> <p>(a) An orientation about the early learning program's medication policies and procedures;</p> <p>(b) The department standardized training course in medication administration that includes a</p>

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(b) Permission to give medications to a child signed by the child's parent or guardian, and by a licensed medical professional when appropriate; and
(c) That only the licensee or primary staff person may give medication or observe a child taking his or her own medication as described in WAC 170-296A-3550.

(3) If the licensee chooses not to give any medications to children in care, the licensee must inform parents in the parent/guardian handbook.

(4) If the licensee or primary staff person decides not to give a specific medication to a child after having received written permission by the child's parent or guardian, the licensee or primary staff person must immediately notify the parent or guardian of the decision to not give the medication.

(5) The licensee must make reasonable accommodations and give medication if a child has a condition where the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) would apply.

WAC 170-296A-3325

Medication storage.

The licensee must store all medications, as well as vitamins,

(i) How to store the medication consistent with directions on the medication label.

(2) The parent consent form is good for the number of days stated on the medication bottle for prescriptions. You may not give medication past the days prescribed on the medication bottle even if there is medication left.

(3) You may give the following medications with written parent consent if the medication bottle label tells you how much medication to give based on the child's age and weight:

- (a) Antihistamines;
- (b) Nonaspirin fever reducers/pain relievers;
- (c) Nonnarcotic cough suppressants;
- (d) Decongestants;
- (e) Ointments or lotions intended to reduce or stop itching or dry skin;
- (f) Diaper ointments and nontalc powders, intended only for use in the diaper area;
- (g) Sun screen for children over six months of age; and
- (h) Hand sanitizers for children over twelve months of age.

(4) All other over the counter medications must have written

competency assessment pursuant to WAC [110-300-0106](#)(10) or equivalent training; and

(c) If applicable, a training from a child's parents or guardian (or an appointed designee) for special medical procedures that are part of a child's individual care plan. This training must be documented and signed by the provider and the child's parent or guardian (or designee).

(3) **Medication administration.** An early learning provider must not give medication to any child without written and signed consent from that child's parent or guardian, must administer medication pursuant to directions on the medication label, and using appropriate cleaned and sanitized medication measuring devices.

(a) An early learning provider must administer medication to children in care as follows:

(i) **Prescription medication.** Prescription medication must only be given to the child named on the prescription. Prescription medication must be prescribed by a health care professional with prescriptive authority for a specific child. Prescription medication must be accompanied with medication authorization form that has the medical need and the possible side effects of the medication. Prescription medication must be labeled with:

- (A) A child's first and last name;
- (B) The date the prescription was filled;
- (C) The name and contact information of the prescribing health professional;
- (D) The expiration date, dosage amount, and length of time to give the medication; and
- (E) Instructions for administration and storage.

Standards Alignment - Environment

herbal remedies, dietary supplements and pet medications as described in the following table:

(1) In a locked container or cabinet until used; or

(2) Inaccessible to children. The licensee must keep emergency rescue medications listed in subsection

(3)(a)(i) through (vi) inaccessible but available for emergency use to meet the individual's emergency medical needs:

Medication Storage Table

This list is not inclusive of all possible items in each category. Medications must be maintained as directed on the medication label, including refrigeration if applicable.

(3)	If the medication is a (an):	The medication must be stored in a locked container or cabinet.	The medication must be stored inaccessible to children.
(a)	Individual's		

directions from a health care provider with prescriptive authority before giving the medication.

(5) You may not mix medications in formula

or food unless you have written directions to do so from a health care provider with prescriptive authority.

(6) You may not give the medication differently than the age and weight appropriate directions or the prescription directions on the medication label unless you have written directions from a health care provider with prescriptive authority before you give the medication.

(7) If the medication label does not give the dosage directions for the child's age or weight, you must have written instructions from a health care provider with prescriptive authority in addition to the parent consent prior to giving the medication.

(8) You must have written consent from a health care provider with prescriptive authority prior to providing:

- (a) Vitamins;
- (b) Herbal supplements; and
- (c) Fluoride.

WAC 170-295-3070

(ii) **Nonprescription oral medication.**

Nonprescription (over-the-counter) oral medication brought to the early learning program by a parent or guardian must be in the original packaging.

(A) Nonprescription (over-the-counter) medication needs to be labeled with child's first and last name and accompanied with medication authorization form that has the expiration date, medical need, dosage amount, age, and length of time to give the medication. Early learning providers must follow the instructions on the label or the parent must provide a medical professional's note; and

(B) Nonprescription medication must only be given to the child named on the label provided by the parent or guardian.

(iii) **Other nonprescription medication:** An early learning provider must receive written authorization from a child's parent or guardian and health care provider with prescriptive authority prior to administering if the item does not include age, expiration date, dosage amount, and length of time to give the medication:

- (A) Vitamins;
- (B) Herbal supplements;
- (C) Fluoride supplements;
- (D) Homeopathic or naturopathic medication;

and

(E) Teething gel or tablets (amber bead necklaces are prohibited).

(iv) **Nonmedical items.** A parent or guardian must annually authorize an early learning provider to administer the following nonmedical items:

(A) Diaper ointments (used as needed and according to manufacturer's instructions);

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	emergency rescue medications;			How must I store medications? (1) You must store medications in the original container labeled with: (a) The child's first and last names; (b) If a prescription, the date the prescription was filled; (c) The expiration date; and (d) Easy to read instructions on how to give the medication (i.e., the bottle is in the original package or container with a clean and readable label).	(B) Sunscreen; (C) Lip balm or lotion; (D) Hand sanitizers or hand wipes with alcohol, which may be used only for children over twenty-four months old; and (E) Fluoride toothpaste for children two years old or older.
(i)	Any medication used to treat an allergic reaction;		X	(2) You must store medications: (a) In a container inaccessible to children (including staff medications); (b) Away from sources of moisture; (c) Away from heat or light; (d) Protected from sources of contamination; (e) According to specific manufacturers or pharmacists directions; (f) Separate from food (medications that must be refrigerated must be in a container to keep them separate from food); and (g) In a manner to keep external medications that go on the skin separate from internal medications that go in the mouth or are injected into the body.	(v) An early learning provider may allow children to take his or her own medication with parent or guardian authorization. The early learning staff member must observe and document that the child took the medication.
(ii)	Nebulizer medication;		X		(vi) An early learning provider must not give or permit another to give any medication to a child for the purpose of sedating the child unless the medication has been prescribed for a specific child for that particular purpose by a qualified health care professional.
(ii)	Inhaler;		X		(b) Medication documentation (excluding nonmedical items). An early learning provider must keep a current written medication log that includes: (i) A child's first and last name; (ii) The name of the medication that was given to the child; (iii) The dose amount that was given to the child;
(i)	Bee sting kit;		X		(iv) Notes about any side effects exhibited by the child;
(v)	Seizure medication;		X		(v) The date and time of each medication given or reasons that a particular medication was not given; and
(v)	Other medication needed for emergencies.		X	(3) All controlled substances must be in a locked container.	(vi) The name and signature of the person that gave the medication.
(b)	Nonprescription medication				

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	ons, including herbal or natural:				
(i)	Pain reliever, cough syrup, cold or flu medicati on;	X			
(ii)	Vitamins, all types including natural;	X			
(ii i)	Topical nonpresc ription medicati on;			X	
(i v)	Hand sanitizer, when not in use.			X	
(c)	Prescripti on medicati on:				

WAC 170-295-3080
Can I use bulk medications (use one container for all the children such as with diaper ointments)?
You can keep bulk containers of diaper ointments and nontalc type powders intended for use in the diaper area and sun screen if you:
(1) Obtain written parental consent prior to use;
(2) Use for no longer than six months; and
(3) Notify the parents of the:
(a) Name of the product used;
(b) Active ingredients in the product; and
(c) Sun protective factor (SPF) in sun screen.
(4) Apply the ointments in a manner to prevent contaminating the bulk container.

WAC 170-295-3090
How do I handle left over medication?
You must not keep old medications on site. When a child is finished with a medication, you must either:
(1) Give it back to the parent; or
(2) Dispose of it by flushing medication(s) down the toilet.

(c) Medication must be stored and maintained as directed on the packaging or prescription label, including applicable refrigeration requirements. An early learning provider must comply with the following additional medication storage requirements:
(i) Medication must be inaccessible to children;
(ii) Controlled substances must be locked in a container or cabinet which is inaccessible to children;
(iii) Medication must be kept away from food in a separate, sealed container; and
(iv) External medication (designed to be applied to the outside of the body) must be stored to provide separation from internal medication (designed to be swallowed or injected) to prevent cross contamination.
(d) An early learning provider must return a child's unused medication to that child's parent or guardian. If this is not possible, a provider must follow the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommendations for medication disposal.
(e) An early learning provider must not accept or give to a child homemade medication, such as diaper cream or sunscreen.

Standards Alignment - Environment

(i) Intended use - Topical;	X		<p>WAC 170-295-3100</p> <p>When can children take their own medication?</p> <p>(1) Children can take their own medication if they:</p> <p>(a) Have a written statement from the parent requesting the child take their own medication;</p> <p>(b) Have a written statement from a health care provider with prescriptive authority stating that the child is physically and mentally capable of taking their own medication; and</p> <p>(c) Meet all other criteria in chapter 170-295 WAC including storage of medications.</p> <p>(2) A staff member must observe and document that the child took the medication.</p> <p>WAC 170-295-3110</p> <p>Do I need special equipment to give medication?</p> <p>To give liquid medication you must use a measuring device designed specifically for oral or liquid medications. Parents should provide the measuring devices for individual use.</p> <p>WAC 170-295-3130</p>	
(ii) Intended use - Ingestible, inhaled or by injection.	X			
(d) Pet medications (all types).	X			

WAC 170-296A-3375

Medication permission.

(1) The licensee must have written permission from a child's parent or guardian to give a child any medication. The permission must include:

- (a) Child's name;
- (b) Name of the medication and condition being treated;
- (c) Dose and frequency to be given;
- (d) Instructions for any specialized equipment or procedures for giving the child's medication;

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<p>(e) Start and stop date for administering medication not to exceed thirty calendar days, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section;</p> <p>(f) Parent or guardian signature; and</p> <p>(g) Date of signature.</p> <p>(2) A parent or guardian may give the licensee ninety calendar days permission for use of the following:</p> <p>(a) Diaper ointments and talc free powders used as needed that are intended specifically for use in the diaper area of children;</p> <p>(b) Sun screen;</p> <p>(c) Hand sanitizers; or</p> <p>(d) Hand wipes with alcohol.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must keep a written record of medication administration (medication log) that includes the:</p> <p>(a) Child's name;</p> <p>(b) Name of medication;</p> <p>(c) Dose given;</p> <p>(d) Dates and time of each medication given; and</p> <p>(e) Name and signature of the person giving the medication.</p> <p>(4) The licensee must return any unused medication to the child's parent or guardian.</p> <p>(5) Medication permission forms and medication logs must be kept</p>	<p>Can anyone else give medication to children in my care?</p> <p>(1) Only staff persons who have been oriented to your center's medication policies and procedures can give medications. _____ that the staff person has been oriented.</p> <p>(3) Before a staff may administer medications they must ask parents to provide instruction on specialized medication administration procedures or observations, i.e., how to use the nebulizer, epi-pens or individual child's preference for swallowing pills</p>	
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confidential. The licensee must allow a child's parent or guardian to review their own child's medication administration records.

(6) Medication permission forms and medication logs for the previous twelve months must be kept in the licensed space and be available for review by the licensor.

WAC 170-296A-3425

Medication requirements.

The licensee or primary staff person must follow the medication directions for managing and administering prescription and nonprescription medication for the individual children in care. The licensee or primary staff person must not give or allow giving of an expired medication.

WAC 170-296A-3450

Sedating a child prohibited.

The licensee or primary staff person must not give or allow giving of any medication for the purpose of sedating a child unless the medication has been prescribed for that purpose by a qualified health care professional and prescribed for the child receiving the medication.

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WAC 170-296A-3475

Prescription medication.

The licensee or primary staff person may give a prescribed medication to a child only if the following conditions are met:

(1) The medication is prescribed only for the child the medication is being given to;

(2) The parent or guardian has provided written permission as described in WAC [170-296A-3375](#);

(3) The prescribed medication is given in the amount and frequency prescribed by the child's health care professional with prescription authority;

(4) The prescribed medication must only be given for the purpose or condition that the medication is prescribed to treat;

(5) The medication must:

(a) Be in the original container;

(b) Be labeled with the child's first and last name;

(c) Have a nonexpired expiration date;

(6) The container must have or the parent or guardian must provide information from the pharmacy about:

(a) Medication storage;

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(b) Potential adverse reactions or side effects; and

(7) The medication has been stored at the proper temperature noted on the container label or pharmacy instructions.

WAC 170-296A-3525

Nonprescription medications.

The licensee or primary staff person may give nonprescription medications, as defined in this chapter, only when the following conditions are met:

(1) The parent or guardian has given signed written permission as provided in WAC [170-296A-3375](#).

(2) The nonprescription medication is:

(a) Given to or used with a child only in the dosage, frequency and as directed on the manufacturer's label;

(b) Given in accordance to the age or weight of the child needing the medication;

(c) Given only for the purpose or condition that the medication is intended to treat;

(d) Is in the original container; and

(e) Has a nonexpired expiration date, if applicable.

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(3) The medication container or packaging includes, or the parent or guardian provides information about:

- (a) Medication storage;
- (b) Potential adverse reactions or side effects.

(4) The medication has been stored at the proper temperature noted on the container label or instructions.

WAC 170-296A-3550

Children taking their own medication.

The licensee may permit a child to take his or her own prescription medication if:

(1) The licensee follows all of the requirements in WAC [170-296A-3475](#)

(1) through (6);

(2) The child is physically and mentally capable of properly taking the medicine;

(3) The licensee has on file the child's parent or guardian written approval for the child to take his or her own medication;

(4) The medication and related medical supplies are locked and inaccessible to other children and unauthorized persons, except emergency rescue medications that

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<p>may be stored inaccessible to other children but not locked; and</p> <p>(5) The licensee or a primary staff person observes and documents in the child's medication administration record that the medication was taken.</p>		
Health Practices – Bathroom space and toilet training		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4625 Bathrooms.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must provide at least one indoor bathroom in the licensed space with:</p> <p>(a) A working flush-type toilet;</p> <p>(b) Privacy for toileting for children of the opposite sex who are four years of age or older and for other children demonstrating a need for privacy;</p> <p>(c) A mounted toilet paper dispenser and toilet paper for each toilet; and</p> <p>(d) A toilet of an appropriate height and size for children, or have a platform for the children to use that is safe, easily cleanable and resistant to moisture.</p> <p>(2) Bathroom and toileting areas must be ventilated by the use of a</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-4080 When should I begin toilet training a child?</p> <p>Toilet training is initiated with consultation with parents:</p> <p>(1) Using positive reinforcement;</p> <p>(2) Cultural sensitivity;</p> <p>(3) Not using foods as a reinforcement; and</p> <p>(4) Following a routine established between the parent and you.</p> <p>WAC 170-295-4090 Can I use potty-chairs for toilet training?</p> <p>You may use potty-chairs that are:</p> <p>(1) Located in the toilet room or similar area that meets the</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0220 Bathroom space and toilet training.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must provide at least one indoor bathroom in the licensed space that has the following:</p> <p>(a) One working flush toilet.</p> <p>(i) Toilets must be an appropriate height and size for enrolled children. A platform may be used to accommodate the height and size of children. Platforms must be easily cleanable and resistant to moisture and slipping.</p> <p>(ii) Center early learning programs licensed after this chapter becomes effective must have one working flush toilet for every fifteen children and staff. A child in diapers does not count for purposes of toilet calculations until the child begins toilet training.</p> <p>(iii) Toilets for staff may be located outside of licensed space on the premises.</p> <p>(b) One working sink and faucet.</p>

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<p>window that can be opened or an exhaust fan.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4650 Bathroom floors</p> <p>(1) Floors in a bathroom or toileting area must have a washable surface and be resistant to moisture. The floor must be cleaned and disinfected as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010 daily or more often if needed.</p> <p>(2) Removable rugs may be used in the bathroom. The rugs must be laundered and sanitized as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010 at least weekly or more often if needed.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4675 Bathroom sinks</p> <p>A sink used for handwashing must be located in or next to bathrooms. The sink must:</p> <p>(1) Have warm running water; and</p> <p>(2) Be of appropriate height and size for children, or have a platform for the children to use that is safe, easily cleanable and resistant to moisture.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-7350 Toilet training</p> <p>The licensee must discuss toilet training with the child's parent or guardian when a child is ready for</p>	<p>requirements of WAC 170-295-5100 designed for toileting;</p> <p>(2) On a floor that is moisture resistant and washable;</p> <p>(3) Immediately emptied into a toilet; and</p> <p>(4) Cleaned in a designated sink or utility sink separate from classrooms and sanitized after each use. The sink must also be cleaned and sanitized after cleaning potty-chairs.</p> <p>170-295-5100 What are the requirements for toilets, handwashing sinks and bathing facilities?</p> <p>(1) You must provide:</p> <p>(a) A toilet room that is vented to the outdoors;</p> <p>(b) A room with flooring that is moisture resistant and washable;</p> <p>(c) One flush-type toilet and one adjacent sink for handwashing within auditory (hearing) range of the child care classrooms for every fifteen children and staff;</p> <p>(d) Toileting privacy for children of opposite genders who are six years of age and older, or when a younger child demonstrates a need for privacy; and</p>	<p>(i) Sinks and faucets must be an appropriate height and size for children. A platform may be used to accommodate the height and size of children. Platforms must be easily cleanable and resistant to moisture and slipping.</p> <p>(ii) A faucet used for handwashing must provide warm running water.</p> <p>(iii) Sinks and faucets must be located inside the bathroom or immediately outside the bathroom.</p> <p>(iv) Sinks and faucets for staff may be outside of licensed space on the early learning premises.</p> <p>(v) Water controls on bathroom sinks must be accessible for the intended user.</p> <p>(vi) Bathroom sinks must not be used as a drinking source or for food preparation.</p> <p>(vii) Center early learning programs must have one working sink and faucet for every fifteen children and staff.</p> <p>(c) A means of providing privacy for children who demonstrate the need for privacy while toileting;</p> <p>(d) A toilet paper dispenser for each toilet that is appropriate for the height and size of children;</p> <p>(e) An operable window or exhaust fan; and</p> <p>(f) An easily cleanable floor.</p> <p>(i) Floors must have a washable surface;</p> <p>(ii) Be resistant to moisture; and</p> <p>(iii) Cleaned and disinfected daily, or more often as needed.</p> <p>(2) If an early learning program space is equipped with a bathtub or shower, the provider must:</p> <p>(a) Only give a bath or shower to a child with consent from that child's parent or guardian;</p> <p>(b) Only use the bath or shower:</p>
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<p>training. The licensee or staff must use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Positive reinforcement;(2) Culturally sensitive methods;(3) Developmentally appropriate methods; and(4) A routine developed in agreement with the parent or guardian. <p>WAC 170-296A-7375</p> <p>Potty chairs or modified toilet seats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) When potty chairs are used, the licensee or staff must immediately after each use:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Empty the potty chair into the toilet; and(b) Clean and disinfect the potty chair as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010.(2) The floor under the potty chairs must be made of a material that is resistant to moisture.(3) When a modified toilet seat is used, it must be cleaned and disinfected as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010 daily or more often when soiled.(4) If a sink or basin is used to clean a potty chair or modified toilet seat, the sink or basin must be cleaned and disinfected afterwards as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(e) A mounted toilet paper dispenser within arms reach of the user with a constant supply of toilet paper for each toilet.(2) Children eighteen months of age or younger are not included when determining the number of required flush-type toilets.(3) If urinals are provided, the number of urinals must not replace more than one-third of the total required toilets.(4) Toilet fixture heights must be as follows: <table><tr><td>of the age group</td><td>The toilet fixture height must be:</td></tr><tr><td>a) Toddler: eighteen months through 29 months</td><td>(i) Ten - 12 inches (child size); or (ii) Fourteen - 16 inches (adult size) with a safe, easily cleanable platform that is moisture impervious and slip resistant.</td></tr><tr><td>b) Preschool or older: thirty months of age through six years of age not enrolled in kindergarten or</td><td>(i) Ten - 12 inches (child size); or (ii) Fourteen - 16 inches (adult size) with a safe, easily cleanable platform that is moisture</td></tr></table>	of the age group	The toilet fixture height must be:	a) Toddler: eighteen months through 29 months	(i) Ten - 12 inches (child size); or (ii) Fourteen - 16 inches (adult size) with a safe, easily cleanable platform that is moisture impervious and slip resistant.	b) Preschool or older: thirty months of age through six years of age not enrolled in kindergarten or	(i) Ten - 12 inches (child size); or (ii) Fourteen - 16 inches (adult size) with a safe, easily cleanable platform that is moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) To clean a child after an accident, such as diarrhea or vomiting; or(ii) During overnight care hours.(c) Ensure the area around a bathtub or shower is resistant to slipping or equipped with a conveniently located grab bar; and(d) Keep the bathtub or shower inaccessible to children when not in use by children (in center early learning programs only). <p>(3) An early learning provider must discuss toilet training procedures with that child's parent or guardian when a child is ready for training. A provider must facilitate the toilet training process by encouraging the child with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Positive reinforcement (which may not include food items);(b) Culturally sensitive methods;(c) Developmentally appropriate methods; and(d) A toilet training routine developed in agreement with the parent or guardian. <p>(4) An early learning provider may use a modified toilet seat if it is cleaned and disinfected using a safe disinfectant at least daily or more often if soiled.</p> <p>(5) Toilet training equipment must be cleaned in a sink not used for food preparation, handwashing, or clean up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) A family home early learning program may use a bathtub or multipurpose sink to clean toilet training equipment unless it is used for food preparation.
of the age group	The toilet fixture height must be:							
a) Toddler: eighteen months through 29 months	(i) Ten - 12 inches (child size); or (ii) Fourteen - 16 inches (adult size) with a safe, easily cleanable platform that is moisture impervious and slip resistant.							
b) Preschool or older: thirty months of age through six years of age not enrolled in kindergarten or	(i) Ten - 12 inches (child size); or (ii) Fourteen - 16 inches (adult size) with a safe, easily cleanable platform that is moisture							

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elementary school	impervious and slip resistant.	
(5) Handwashing sink heights must be as follows:		(b) The sink, basin, or bathtub in a family home early learning program used to clean toilet training equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after each use with a safe disinfectant.
of the age group is:	The sink height must be:	(6) If a child is developmentally ready, and an early learning provider uses a stand-up diapering procedure, it must be done in the bathroom or a diaper changing area.
a) Toddler: twelve months through 29 months	(i) Eighteen - 22 inches; or (ii) Provide a moisture and slip resistant platform for children to safely reach and use the sink.	
b) Preschool or older: thirty months of age through six years of age not enrolled in kindergarten or elementary school	(i) Twenty-two - 26 inches; or (ii) Provide a moisture and slip resistant platform for children to safely reach and use the sink.	
c) School age: Over five years of age or enrolled in kindergarten or elementary school	(i) Twenty-six - 30 inches; or (ii) Provide a moisture and slip resistant platform for children to safely reach and use the sink.	

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(6) Infants are not included when determining the number of sinks required for handwashing.

(7) The sink for handwashing must:

(a) Be located in or immediately outside of each toilet room;

(b) Have water controls that are accessible by the intended user; and

(c) Not be used for food preparation, as a drinking water source or a storage area.

(8) You must have:

(a) Single-use paper towels and dispensers; or

(b) Heated air-drying devices.

(9) You must use soap from some type of dispenser to prevent the spread of bacteria from the soap.

(10) If the center is equipped with a bathing facility, you must:

(a) Have parent permission to bathe children;

(b) Equip the bathing facility with a conveniently located grab bar and a nonskid pad or surface; and

(c) Provide constant supervision for the child five years of age and younger and older children who require supervision.

(11) You must make the bathing facility inaccessible to children when not in use.

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Health Practices – Diaper changing areas and disposal		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7250 Diapering and toileting</p> <p>(1) The licensee must provide a diaper changing area that is separate from any area where food is stored, prepared or served.</p> <p>(2) The diaper changing area must:</p> <p>(a) Have a sink with hot and cold running water close to the diaper changing area. The sink must not be used for food preparation and clean up;</p> <p>(b) Have a sturdy surface or mat that is:</p> <p>(i) Not torn or repaired with tape;</p> <p>(ii) Easily cleanable;</p> <p>(iii) Waterproof; and</p> <p>(iv) Large enough to prevent the area underneath from being contaminated with bodily fluids.</p> <p>(3) The diapering area must be cleaned and disinfected as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010 between each use.</p> <p>(4) A nonabsorbent, disposable covering that is discarded after each use may be used on the diaper changing mat.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-4120 What must I do to be sure that diaper changing is safe and does not spread infections?</p> <p>(1) Your diaper changing table and area must:</p> <p>(a) Have a washable, moisture resistant diaper-changing surface that is cleaned and sanitized between children;</p> <p>(b) Be a table or counter with a protective barrier on all sides that is at least three and one-half inches higher than the surface that the child lays on;</p> <p>(c) Have a garbage can with a lid, plastic liner, and method for disposing of hand drying supplies so that a garbage can lid does not have to be opened with hands;</p> <p>(d) Be on moisture impervious and washable flooring that extends at least two feet surrounding the diaper changing and handwashing area; and</p> <p>(e) Be directly adjacent to a sink used for handwashing supplied with:</p> <p>(i) Warm running water (between 85 degrees Fahrenheit and 120 degrees Fahrenheit);</p> <p>(ii) Soap; and</p> <p>(iii) A sanitary method for drying hands (single-use towels).</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0221 Diaper changing areas and disposal.</p> <p>(1) A center early learning provider must have a designated diaper changing area, including stand-up diapering, for each classroom or for every age grouping of children who require diapering. Only one diaper changing area is required at a family home early learning provider.</p> <p>(a) A diaper changing area must:</p> <p>(i) Be separate from areas where food is stored, prepared, or served;</p> <p>(ii) Have a sink with hot and cold running water, not used for food preparation and clean up;</p> <p>(iii) Have a sturdy surface or mat that:</p> <p>(A) Is not torn or repaired with tape;</p> <p>(B) Is washable;</p> <p>(C) Has a moisture resistant surface that is cleanable; and</p> <p>(D) Is large enough to prevent the area underneath the diaper changing area from being contaminated with bodily fluids.</p> <p>(iv) Be on moisture resistant, washable material that horizontally or vertically surrounds and extends at least two feet from the diaper changing station and handwashing area; and</p> <p>(v) Be uncluttered and not used for storage of any items not used in diapering a child.</p> <p>(b) An early learning provider must not leave a child unattended on the diaper changing surface or mat during the diaper changing process;</p>

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(5) The diaper changing surface must be free of all other items not used in diapering the child.

WAC 170-296A-7275

Diaper disposal

(1) The licensee must provide a container specifically for diaper and diapering supply disposal that is not used for other household trash. The diaper disposal container must:

- (a) Have a tight cover;
- (b) Be lined with a disposable plastic trash bag; and
- (c) Be within arm's reach of the diaper changing area.

(2) If disposable diapers are used, the diaper disposal container must be emptied to the outside garbage can or container daily.

(3) If cloth diapers are used, the diapers must:

- (a) Not be rinsed; and
- (b)(i) Be kept in the diaper disposal container until picked up by the diaper service; or
- (ii) Placed in a securely closed plastic bag and sent home with the child daily.

(4) If soiled diapers are sent home they must be kept in a separate closed container used only for diapers and not placed with the child's other belongings.

(2) You must have the diaper changing procedure posted and must follow the steps included.

(3) You must not leave the child unattended during the diaper change.

(4) You must not use the safety belts on diaper changing tables because they are neither cleanable nor safe.

(5) You must not place anything on the diaper-changing table, counter or sink except the child, changing pad and diaper changing supplies.

(6) Disposable diapers must be:

- (a) Placed into a covered, plastic-lined, hands free covered container;
- (b) Removed from the facility and the liner changed at least daily and more often if odor is present; and
- (c) Disposed of according to local disposal requirements.

(7) Reuseable diapers must be:

- (a) Individually bagged and placed without rinsing into a separate, cleanable, covered container equipped with a waterproof liner before transporting to the laundry, given to the commercial service or returned to parents for laundry; and
- (b) Removed from the facility daily or more often if odor is present.

(c) An early learning provider must not use safety belts on diaper changing tables because they are neither cleanable nor safe; and

(d) An early learning provider must post an easily viewable diaper changing procedure at each station and must follow each step described in the procedure.

(2) If an early learning provider uses a diaper changing station, the station must:

- (a) Have a handwashing sink within arm's reach of, or be readily accessible to, an early learning provider to prevent cross contamination; and
- (b) Be on moisture resistant, washable material that horizontally or vertically surrounds and extends at least two feet from the diaper changing station and handwashing area; and either:
 - (i) A table or counter large enough to accommodate the length of a child, with a protective barrier at least three and one-half inches high on all sides from the surface the child lays on; or
 - (ii) A wall mounted diaper changing station that meets manufacturer guidelines and specifications in addition to the requirements of this section.

(3) If an early learning provider uses reusable or cloth diapers, the diapers must:

- (a) Not be rinsed;
- (b) Be placed in a securely sealed moisture impervious bag;
- (c) Be stored in a separate disposal container; and

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		<p>(d) Be delivered to a commercial laundry service or given to the child's parent or guardian at least daily.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must provide a container designated for disposing of soiled diapers and diapering supplies only. The diaper disposal container must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Hands-free and covered with a lid to prevent cross contamination; (b) Lined with a disposable plastic trash bag; and (c) Within arm's length of the diaper changing area.
Health Practices – Pets and animals		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4800 Pet and animal policy</p> <p>A licensee who has a pet or other animals on the premises must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Inform children's parents and guardians that the licensee has a pet or other animals; and (2) Have a pet/animal policy in the parent handbook that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) How children will have access to pets or other animals; (b) How children will be kept safe around pets or other animals; (c) Pet or animal immunizations; and 	<p>WAC 170-295-5170 Can we have animals at the center?</p> <p>(1) When animals are on the center premises you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Notify the parents in writing that animals are on the premises and the potential health risks associated with the animals to include how to address the needs of children having allergies to animals; (b) Have a signed document from each parent stating they understand the potential health risks; (c) Not hang pet containers or cages in corridors, entryways or over where children eat, sleep, and play; 	<p>WAC 110-300-0225 Pets and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An early learning provider may have pets or other animals on the early learning program premises. (2) If an early learning provider keeps pets or animals on the early learning program premises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The provider must have and follow a pet and animal policy; and (b) Provide written notice to children's parents and guardians. (3) Pets or other animals that have contact with children must:

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<p>(d) Handling of pet or animal waste.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-4850 Pet/animal health and safety Pets or other animals that have contact with children must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Have current immunizations for contagious diseases if applicable; (2) Show no signs of disease, worms or parasites; and (3) Be nonaggressive. <p>WAC 170-296A-4875 Pets or other animals interacting with children. The licensee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Or primary staff person must directly supervise, or instruct staff to directly supervise, children preschool age and younger when the children are interacting with pets or other animals. (2) Must have children and staff wash their hands as required under WAC 170-296A-3625 after interacting with pets or other animals, or after handling an animal's toys, bedding, litter or equipment. (3) Must have a written plan to keep a pet or other animal inaccessible to the children if the pet 	<p>(d) Post handwashing signs in areas where pets are housed;</p> <p>(e) Have containers or cages to prevent debris from spilling out of the container or cage. The container or cage must not be located in corridors, entrance ways, or where children eat, or play;</p> <p>(f) Assign responsible staff to ensure pet containers, cages, and litter boxes are cleaned and disinfected at least weekly and more often if needed;</p> <p>(g) Not allow animals in food preparation areas. If the sink is used for cleaning food or utensils it cannot be used to clean pet supplies;</p> <p>(h) Not allow animals in rooms that typically are used by infants or toddlers;</p> <p>(i) Keep on file proof of current rabies vaccinations for all dogs and cats;</p> <p>(j) Meet local requirements in counties with immunization, vaccination and licensing requirements for animals; and</p> <p>(k) Organize children into small groups for supervised activity for handling of pets.</p>	<p>(a) Have all required vaccinations, pursuant to local and county regulations;</p> <p>(b) Show no signs of illness, disease, worms, or parasites. If these symptoms appear, the pet or animal must be removed from the licensed space until appropriately treated for the condition; and</p> <p>(c) Be nonaggressive. If the pet or animal exhibits aggressive behavior, the pet or animal must be removed from the licensed space.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Make reptiles and amphibians that are not part of the early learning program or activities inaccessible to enrolled children due to the risk of salmonella or other diseases; (b) Require that chickens, ducks, turkeys, doves, pigeons, or other birds are caged, cooped, or penned outside early learning program space when children are in care, at a distance that prevents children from having direct access to the enclosures or waste; (c) Cage indoor birds; (d) Prevent debris from spilling out of a container or cage used for pets and animals, if applicable; (e) Not allow pets and animals in the kitchen during food preparation and ensure pets and animals do not come into contact with food, food preparation, or serving areas while food is served; (f) Not use a sink that is used for cleaning food or utensils to clean pet supplies; (g) Not allow animals in rooms or areas typically used by infants or toddlers (center early learning programs only); and
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or animal is known to be dangerous or aggressive.

(4) Must make reptiles and amphibians inaccessible to the children due to the risk of Salmonella.

WAC 170-296A-4900

Pet wastes.

The licensee must:

(1) Keep litter boxes inaccessible to the children.

(2) For pets that do not have an indoor litter area, have a designated area outside for pets to relieve themselves that is inaccessible to children in care. This area may not be counted in the licensed outdoor square footage under WAC [170-296A-4925](#).

(3) Remove feces right away if an animal relieves itself in the outdoor licensed space.

(4) Clean and disinfect the area immediately when a pet leaves feces, urine, blood, or vomit in the indoor licensed space.

(2) You must develop policies and procedures for management of pets to include:

(a) How the needs of children who have allergies to pets will be accommodated;

(b) How pet containers, cages, litter boxes will be cleaned and sanitized and who will do it;

(c) How pets will receive food and water, and be kept clean and who will do it;

(d) Curricula for teaching children and staff about safety and hygiene when handling pets; and

(e) Pets (excluding aquatic animals) showing signs of illness must be removed from the facility until they have been seen, treated and given approval to return to the center by a veterinarian. Written proof of veterinary visits must be maintained on file.

(3) Reptiles and amphibians must be in an aquarium or other totally self-contained area except during educational activities involving the reptile. Children five years of age or less must not physically handle reptiles and amphibians.

(4) Animals with a history of biting or other aggressive behaviors must not be on the premises of the child care center.

(h) Store pet and animal medication separate from human medication.

(5) An early learning provider must require:

(a) Animals and pets to go to the bathroom outdoors if the animals do not have a designated indoor litter area. The designated outdoor area must be inaccessible to children in care;

(b) Pet containers and cages to be cleaned and disinfected at least weekly, or more often if needed;

(c) Litter boxes to be kept inaccessible to children and cleaned daily;

(d) Animal waste and litter to be disposed of as soon as possible and the area disinfected;

(e) Animal waste to be inaccessible to children;

(f) Animal waste to be disposed of in a manner that prevents children from coming into contact with the waste material;

(g) Animal waste, including fish tank water, must be disposed of in unlicensed space or toilets or custodial sinks. Toilets and custodial sink areas must be washed, rinsed, and disinfected after disposal; and

(h) Indoor and outdoor play space to be cleaned and disinfected where animal or bird waste or vomit is present. This must be done as soon as possible or prior to access by children.

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	(5) You must ensure children wash their hands after handling animals.	
Health Practices – First aid supplies		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4075</p> <p>1) The licensee must have a complete first-aid kit at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In the licensed space; (b) On any off-site trip; and (c) In any vehicle used to transport children in care. <p>(2) A complete first-aid kit must include clean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disposable nonporous protective gloves; (b) Adhesive bandages of various sizes; (c) Small scissors; (d) Tweezers; (e) An elastic wrapping bandage; (f) Sterile gauze pads; (g) Ice packs; (h)(i) Mercury free thermometer that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Used with a disposable sleeve; or (B) Cleaned and sanitized after each use; or (ii) A single-use thermometer that is disposed of after a single use; 	<p>WAC 170-295-5010</p> <p>(1) You must maintain on the premises adequate first-aid supplies conforming to the center's first-aid policies and procedures. The center's first-aid supplies must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A supply for each vehicle used to transport children; and (b) A portable supply, which can be taken on walks and field trips. <p>(2) You must store first aid supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Inaccessible to children; (b) In an area easily accessible to staff; (c) Separate from food; and (d) In a clean and safe manner to prevent contamination such as in a tackle box or other container, away from chemicals and moisture. <p>(3) Your first-aid kit must include at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A current first-aid manual; (b) Sterile gauze pads; (c) Small scissors; (d) Band-Aids of various sizes; (e) Roller bandages; 	<p>WAC 110-300-0230</p> <p>First-aid supplies.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must keep a complete first-aid kit in the licensed space, on any off-site trip, and in a vehicle used to transport children in care. A first-aid kit must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Be stored in a location that is easily accessible to staff; (b) Be inaccessible to children; (c) Be separate from food or chemicals; (d) Be kept clean and sanitary; (e) Be stored in a manner that prevents contamination; and (f) Have sufficient supplies for the number of enrolled children and staff consistent with the early learning program's licensed capacity, or sufficient supplies for each room in the licensed space. <p>(2) A first-aid kit must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disposable nonporous protective nonlatex gloves; (b) Adhesive bandages of various sizes; (c) Small scissors; (d) Tweezers; (e) An elastic wrapping bandage; (f) Sterile gauze pads;

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<p>(i) A sling, or a large triangular bandage; and</p> <p>(j) Adhesive tape.</p> <p>(3) The first-aid kit must include a current first-aid manual.</p>	<p>(f) Large triangular bandage (sling);</p> <p>(g) Nonsterile protective gloves;</p> <p>(h) Adhesive tape;</p> <p>(i) Tweezers;</p> <p>(j) One-way CPR barrier or mask; and</p> <p>(k) At least one unexpired bottle of Syrup of Ipecac that must be given only at the direction of a poison control center.</p>	<p>(g) Ice packs;</p> <p>(h) A disposable or mercury free thermometer that uses disposable sleeves, or is cleaned and sanitized after each use;</p> <p>(i) A sling, or a large triangular bandage;</p> <p>(j) Adhesive tape;</p> <p>(k) A CPR barrier with a one-way valve or both an adult and pediatric CPR mask with a one-way valve;</p> <p>(l) A current first-aid manual; and</p> <p>(m) Hand sanitizer (for adult use only).</p>
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Health Practices – Safe water sources

Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-1400</p> <p>Private well and water system.</p> <p>(1) If the licensed family home child care gets water from a private well on the premises, the licensee must follow the local health jurisdiction's requirements for periodic water testing.</p> <p>(2) If there are no local health jurisdiction requirements for periodic water testing, the licensee must have the water tested for coliform bacteria and nitrates by the local public health authority or private testing laboratory certified to analyze drinking water samples under chapter 173-50 WAC:</p> <p>(a) Within six months prior to submitting an initial license</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5070</p> <p>(1) You must have hot and cold running water.</p> <p>(2) Hot water that is accessible to children must be between 85 degrees Fahrenheit and 120 degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>(3) To be sure your water is safe for drinking, cleaning, cooking and handwashing, you must:</p> <p>(a) Receive drinking water from a public water system approved by and maintained in compliance with either the department of health or a local health jurisdiction under chapter 246-290 WAC (Group A systems) or chapter 246-291 WAC (Group B systems); or</p>	<p>Adopted Permanent Rule 110-300-0235 Safe water sources.</p> <p>(1) Hot and cold running water must be directly plumbed to the early learning program premises.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must use a Washington state certified water laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to test the program water supply for lead and copper.</p> <p>(a) All fixtures used to obtain water for preparing food or infant formula, drinking, or cooking must be tested prior to licensing approval and at least once every six years;</p> <p>(b) Testing must be done pursuant to current environmental protection agency standards; and</p>

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application under WAC [170-296A-1250](#); and

(b) Every three years after the first initial license is issued to the license applicant under this chapter. The test results must indicate no presence of coliform bacteria, and must not exceed ten parts per million (ppm) for nitrate.

(3) If test results indicate the presence of coliform bacteria or nitrate greater than ten ppm the licensee must:

(a) Immediately retest the water;

(b) If the retest indicates the presence of coliform bacteria or nitrate greater than ten ppm, immediately stop using the well water in the child care and inform the local health jurisdiction and the department;

(c) Take steps required by the local health jurisdiction to repair the well or water system; and

(d) Test the water as often as required by the local health jurisdiction until tests indicate no presence of coliform bacteria and nitrate levels not exceeding ten ppm.

(4)(a) If directed by the local health jurisdiction or the department, the licensee must suspend child care operations until repairs are made; or

(b) Have a source of potable water approved for child care center use by the state department of health or the local health jurisdiction; and

(c) Take any other actions required or requested by the state department of health, the local health jurisdiction or the department of social and health services to ensure the safety and reliability of the water supply

(4) If your water connection is interrupted or your water source becomes contaminated:

(a) A correction must be made within twenty-four hours or the facility must close until corrections can be made; or

(b) The facility must obtain an alternative source of potable water approved by the state department of health or local health jurisdiction in an amount adequate to ensure the requirements in this chapter for safe drinking water, handwashing, sanitizing, dishwashing, and cooking are met.

(c) A copy of the water testing results must be kept on the licensed premises or in the program's administrative office.

(3) If the test results are at or above the current EPA lead action level, an early learning provider must do the following within twenty-four hours:

(a) Consult with department of health for technical assistance;

(b) Close the early learning program to prevent children from using or consuming water, or supply bottled or packaged water to meet the requirements of this chapter;

(c) Notify all parents and guardians of enrolled children of the test results;

(d) Notify the department of the water test results and steps taken to protect the enrolled children; and

(e) Notify the department once lead and copper levels are below the current EPA action level.

(4) If an early learning program space receives water from a private well, the well must comply with Chapter 173-160 WAC, Minimum standards for construction and maintenance of wells.

(a) Well water must be tested at least once every twelve months for E. coli bacteria and nitrates by a Washington state certified laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to analyze drinking water. To achieve desirable results the test must indicate:

(i) No presence of E. coli bacteria; and

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<p>(b) If the local health jurisdiction and the department determine that child care operations may continue with an alternate source of safe water, provide the alternate safe water as directed.</p> <p>(5) Water testing and system repair records must be kept on the premises and made available to the department upon request.</p>		<p>(ii) The presence of less than ten parts per million (ppm) for nitrates. If test results for nitrates are greater than five but less than ten ppm, the water must be retested within six months.</p> <p>(b) If well water tests positive for E. coli bacteria, or greater than ten ppm for nitrates, the provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stop using the well water in the child care premises within twenty-four hours; and (ii) Inform the local health jurisdiction, the department of health and the department of the positive test results; and (iii) If directed to do so by the department, discontinue child care operations until repairs are made to the water system and water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (a) of this subsection. <p>(c) If the department determines that child care operations may continue while an unsafe water system is being repaired or while the provider installs treatment, the provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide an alternate source of water, approved by the department; and (ii) Retest until water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (a) of this subsection. <p>(5) An early learning provider must notify the department within four hours of when the water</p>
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		<p>connection to an early learning program space is interrupted for more than one hour, or the water source becomes contaminated.</p> <p>(a) The department may require the early learning provider to temporarily close until the water connection is restored or the water source is no longer contaminated; or</p> <p>(b) The early learning provider must obtain an alternative source of potable water such as bottled or packaged water. The amount of the alternative source of potable water must be sufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter for safe drinking water, handwashing, sanitizing, dishwashing, and cooking.</p>
Health Practices – Safe drinking water		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7575</p> <p>The licensee must supply safe drinking water for the children in care. Drinking water must be served in a safe and sanitary manner and be available throughout the day. See WAC 170-296A-1400 for water testing requirements for a family home child care that receives its drinking water from a private well and water system.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-3230</p> <p>(4) You may have inclined jet-type drinking fountains. Bubble-type drinking fountains and drinking fountains attached to or part of sinks used for any purpose other than the drinking fountain cannot be used; and</p> <p>(5) You must not have drinking fountains in restrooms.</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0236</p> <p>Safe drinking water.</p> <p>(1) An early learning program's drinking water must:</p> <p>(a) Be offered multiple times throughout the day and be readily available to children at all times;</p> <p>(b) Be offered in outdoor play areas, in each classroom for centers, and in the licensed space for family homes;</p> <p>(c) Be served in a manner that prevents contamination;</p> <p>(d) Not be obtained from a handwashing sink used with toileting or diapering; and</p> <p>(e) Be served fresh daily or more often as needed.</p>

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		<p>(2) Drinking fountains at an early learning program must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Not be attached to handwashing sinks or disabled; (b) Not be located in bathrooms; (c) Not be a "bubble type" fountain (the water flow must form an arch); (d) Be cleaned and sanitized daily, or more often as needed; and (e) Be located above water impervious flooring.
Cleaning and Sanitation – Clean and healthy environment		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3700 The licensee must clean installed carpet in the licensed space at least once each calendar year or more often when soiled, using a carpet shampoo machine, steam cleaner, or dry carpet cleaner.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-3875 The licensee must clean and sanitize toys as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Before a child plays with a toy that has come into contact with another child's mouth or bodily fluids; (2) After being contaminated with bodily fluids or visibly soiled; or (3) Not less than weekly when the toys have been used by the children. 	<p>WAC 170-295-5040</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Surfaces must be easily cleanable. A cleanable surface is one that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Designed to be cleaned frequently; (b) Moisture-resistant; and (c) Free from cracks, chips or tears. (2) Examples of cleanable surfaces include linoleum, tile, sealed wood, and plastic. (3) You must maintain the building, equipment and premises in a clean and sanitary manner that protects the children from illness including but not limited to: 	<p>WAC 110-300-0240</p> <p>Clean and healthy environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Early learning program premises and program equipment must be clean and sanitary. (2) Hard surfaces in early learning programs including, but not limited to, floors (excluding carpet), walls, counters, bookshelves, and tables must be smooth and easily cleanable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A cleanable surface must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Designed to be cleaned frequently and made of sealed wood, linoleum, tile, plastic, or other solid surface materials; (ii) Moisture resistant; and (iii) Free of chips, cracks, and tears. (b) An early learning provider must have at least twenty-four inches of moisture resistant and

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WAC 170-296A-3925

(1) The following table describes the minimum frequency for cleaning, sanitizing, or disinfecting items in the licensed space.

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(2) "Disinfect" or "disinfecting" means to eliminate virtually all germs on a surface by the process of cleaning and rinsing, followed by:

(a) A chlorine bleach and water solution of one tablespoon of chlorine bleach to one quart of cool water, allowed to stand wet for at least two minutes; or

(b) Other disinfectant product if used strictly according to the manufacturer's label instructions including, but not limited to, quantity used, time the product must be left in place, adequate time to allow the product to dry or rinsing if applicable, and appropriateness for use on the surface to be disinfected. Any disinfectant used on food contact surfaces or toys must be labeled safe for food contact surfaces.

(3) "Sanitize" means to reduce the number of microorganisms on a surface by the process of:

(a) Cleaning and rinsing, followed by using:

(a) Ensure that floors around sinks, toilets, diaper change areas and potty chairs are moisture resistant and easily cleanable for at least twenty-four inches surrounding the surfaces; and

(b) Take measures to control rodents, fleas, cockroaches, and other pests in and around the center premises such as:

(i) Keep all trash and garbage cans tightly sealed;

(ii) Screen open windows and doors;

(iii) Seal and store food properly; and

(iv) Keep floors and other areas free from crumbs and food debris.

(4) Surfaces can be cleaned:

(a) With any cleaning solution such as soap and water, cleanser or cleaning spray;

(b) With a concentration according to label directions; and

(c) Rinsed as needed per label directions.

(5) You may use a bleach solution to sanitize in the following areas:

(a) Diapering areas;

(b) Surfaces exposed to body fluids;

cleanable material or barrier around sinks, drinking fountains, and toilets.

(c) An early learning provider must clean all surfaces before sanitizing or disinfecting. Surfaces must be cleaned with a soap and water solution or spray cleaner and rinsed. If using a spray cleaner, directions on the label must be followed.

(d) Aerosol sprays and air fresheners must not be used during child care hours.

(e) If a bleach solution is used for sanitizing or disinfecting, an early learning provider must use one that is fragrance-free and follow department of health's current guidelines for mixing bleach solutions for child care and similar environments.

(f) If an early learning provider uses a product other than bleach, including wipes, to sanitize or disinfect, the product must be:

(i) Approved by the department prior to use;

(ii) Used by trained staff only;

(iii) Registered with the EPA and have safety data sheets (SDSs) available;

(iv) Used in accordance with the manufacturer's label, which must include:

(A) Directions for use;

(B) A description of the safety precautions, procedures, and equipment that must be used for mixing the substitute product concentration, if applicable;

(C) A description of the safety precautions and procedures if the substitute product contacts skin or is inhaled, if applicable; and

(D) A description of the procedures and safety precautions for rinsing cleaned areas and cleaning equipment, if applicable.

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<p>(i) A chlorine bleach and water solution of three-quarters teaspoon of chlorine bleach to one quart of cool water, allowed to stand wet for at least two minutes; or</p> <p>(ii) Another sanitizer product if used strictly according to manufacturer's label instructions including, but not limited to, quantity used, time the product must be left in place, and adequate time to allow the product to dry, and appropriateness for use on the surface to be sanitized. If used on food contact surfaces or toys, a sanitizer product must be labeled as safe for food contact surfaces; or</p> <p>(b) For laundry and dishwasher use only, "sanitize" means use of a bleach and water solution or temperature control.</p>	<p>(c) Bathrooms and bathroom equipment;</p> <p>(d) Table tops;</p> <p>(e) High chairs;</p> <p>(f) Toys;</p> <p>(g) Dishes;</p> <p>(h) Floors; and</p> <p>(i) Sleeping mats.</p> <p>(6) You may use any solution that is intended for sanitizing if the solution is approved by the department. When you use a product other than bleach to sanitize, you must:</p> <p>(a) Follow the label directions for use including concentration, contact time and rinsing; and</p> <p>(b) Be sure that if you use the product on food contact surfaces and items that children might put into their mouths, the label states the product is safe for food contact surfaces.</p> <p>dusting, cleaning toys, toy shelves, and equipment.</p>	<p>(v) Labeled as safe to use on food surfaces if the product will be used to sanitize:</p> <p>(A) Food contact surfaces; or</p> <p>(B) Items such as eating utensils or toys used by the child or put into the child's mouth; and</p> <p>(vi) Fragrance-free.</p>
Cleaning and Sanitation – Cleaning schedules		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3875</p> <p>The licensee must clean and sanitize toys as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010:</p> <p>(1) Before a child plays with a toy that has come into contact with</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5040</p> <p>(7) The following are surfaces that need to be cleaned and sanitized and a minimum schedule for that cleaning:</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0241</p> <p>Cleaning schedules.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must develop and follow a cleaning schedule that includes:</p>

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another child's mouth or bodily fluids;

(2) After being contaminated with bodily fluids or visibly soiled; or

(3) Not less than weekly when the toys have been used by the children.

WAC 170-296A-3925

(1) The following table describes the minimum frequency for cleaning, sanitizing, or disinfecting items in the licensed space.

(a) Tables and counters used for food serving and high chairs before and after each meal or snack;

(b) Sinks, counters and floors daily, or more often if necessary;

(c) Refrigerators monthly or more often as needed;

(d) Bathrooms (including sinks, toilets, counters and floors) daily and more often if necessary;

(e) Floors will be swept, cleaned and sanitized daily;

(f) Carpet vacuumed at least daily and shampooed as needed but at least every six months;

(g) Toys that children place in their mouth between use by different children;

(h) Infant and toddler toys daily; and

(i) Sleeping mats, cribs and other forms of bedding between use by different children and at least weekly.

(8) Your health policies and procedures must describe your frequency for general cleaning,

(a) Food preparation areas, tables and chairs, high chairs, and food service counters, which must be cleaned and sanitized before and after each meal and snack with single use paper towels or one-time use wiping cloths;

(b) Eating utensils, bottles, drinking equipment, and dishes, which must be cleaned and sanitized after each use;

(c) Pacifiers, which:

(i) Must be cleaned and sanitized after each use by washing and boiling the pacifier or washing the pacifier in the dishwasher; or

(ii) May be reused by an individual child if they have been rinsed after each use and stored in a device or container that prevents contamination. Both the pacifier and the storage device or container must be cleaned and sanitized daily;

(d) Appliances used to prepare food, which must be cleaned after each use and sanitized daily or more often as needed;

(e) Refrigerators, which must be cleaned and sanitized monthly or more often as needed;

(f) Freezers, which must be cleaned and sanitized quarterly or more often as needed;

(g) Toys, which must be cleaned and sanitized as follows:

(i) Infant and toddler toys must be cleaned and sanitized at least daily or more often as needed;

(ii) All other toys must be cleaned and sanitized weekly or more often as needed; and

(iii) When a toy comes into contact with a child's mouth or bodily fluids it must be removed from use until it can be cleaned and sanitized prior to reuse; and

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		<p>(h) Furniture and equipment, which must be cleaned monthly or more often as needed.</p> <p>(2) Machine washable clothes provided by the early learning program must be laundered as needed.</p> <p>(3) Sleeping equipment must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cleaned and sanitized after each use if used by more than one child; or (b) Cleaned and sanitized weekly or more often as needed if assigned to only one child. <p>(4) Bedding must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Laundered and sanitized after each use if used by more than one child; or (b) Laundered and sanitized weekly or more often as needed if assigned to only one child. <p>(5) Sinks that are not used for handwashing after toileting, diapering, or food preparation must be cleaned and sanitized daily or more often as needed.</p> <p>(6) Toileting and diaper changing areas including, but not limited to, toilets, counters, sinks, and floors must be cleaned and disinfected daily or more often as needed.</p> <p>(7) Diaper changing tables and changing pads must be cleaned and disinfected between children, even if using a nonabsorbent covering that is discarded after each use.</p>
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		<p>(8) Garbage cans and receptacles must be emptied on a daily basis and cleaned and disinfected as needed.</p> <p>(9) Diaper receptacles must be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected daily or more often as needed. Contents of a diaper receptacle must be removed from the licensed space, and replaced with a new liner at least daily or more often if odor is present.</p> <p>(10) Floors must be cleaned by either sweeping or vacuuming at least once per day or more often as needed. Moisture resistant flooring must be cleaned and sanitized at least once per day or more often as needed.</p> <p>(11) Large area rugs or installed carpet must be cleaned at least once every six months, or when visible dirt or stains are present, using a carpet shampoo machine, steam cleaner, or other method that minimizes the exposure of children in care to pathogens and allergens.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) An early learning provider must not use dry shampoos or dry chemical sanitizers or disinfectants, unless approved by the department.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) If caring for infants, a provider must either place a safe and clean material over large rugs or carpet, or clean rugs or carpet at least once per month or more often if visible stains are present.</p> <p>(12) Small area rugs must be shaken outdoors or vacuumed daily, and laundered as needed.</p>
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		<p>(13) Carpets or area rugs soiled with bodily fluids must be cleaned and disinfected with high heat or an EPA registered product. An early learning provider must limit exposure to blood and body fluids during cleanup.</p> <p>(14) Children must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Be present when carpets are cleaned or vacuumed unless the provider is spot vacuuming, the vacuum has a HEPA filter, and children are not within the immediate area; or (b) Use or play on or near carpet areas until dry.
Cleaning and Sanitation – Laundry and equipment		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3850 Cleaning laundry</p> <p>The licensee must wash child care laundry using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Laundry soap or detergent; and (2)(a) Temperature control (warm or hot cycle); or (b) Chlorine bleach. 	<p>WAC 170-295-5110 What are the requirements if I do laundry on the premises or offsite?</p> <p>(1) If you choose to do laundry on the premises or offsite you must be sure the laundry is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cleaned and rinsed; (b) Sanitized with hot water that reaches at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit or use an alternative method such as chlorine bleach that has been approved by the department; (c) Stored to keep soiled linen and laundry separate from clean linen; (d) Separate from kitchen and food preparation areas; and (e) Inaccessible to children. 	<p>WAC 110-300-0245 Laundry and equipment.</p> <p>(1) Laundry and laundry equipment at an early learning program must be inaccessible to children and separated from areas where food is prepared to prevent cross contamination.</p> <p>(2) Dirty or soiled laundry must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Kept separate from clean laundry; (b) Cleaned with laundry soap or detergent; (c) Rinsed; and (d) Sanitized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) With bleach or a similar sanitizer registered by the EPA; or

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	(2) You also must ensure the dryer is ventilated to outside the building.	<p>(ii) By using a "sanitize" setting on a washing machine or dryer that reaches at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>(3) A dryer must be vented to the outside of the building or following the manufacturer's specifications.</p>
Cleaning and Sanitation – Private septic systems		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-1375 Private septic system—Inspection and maintenance.</p> <p>(1) If the licensed premises is served by a private septic system (not connected to a sewer system) the septic system must be maintained in a manner acceptable to the local health jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must follow the local health jurisdiction's requirements for periodic septic system inspection and maintenance.</p> <p>(3) If there are no local health jurisdiction's requirements for periodic septic system inspections the licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Have the system inspected by a septic system inspector certified by the local health jurisdiction:</p> <p>(i) Within six months prior to submitting a license application under WAC 170-296A-1250; and</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5080</p> <p>(1) You must dispose of sewage and liquid waste into a public sewer system or approved on-site sewage disposal system (septic system) designed, constructed and maintained as required in chapters 246-272A and 173-240 WAC and local ordinances.</p> <p>(2) If you have an on-site sewage system, you must:</p> <p>(a) Have written verification that the system has been approved by the department of health or local health jurisdiction; and</p> <p>(a) Locate your drain field and venting to be sure that:</p> <p>(i) Playgrounds are not on and do not interfere with the access to or operation of the on-site sewage system including the drain field; and</p> <p>(ii) That drain field venting does not vent onto the playground.</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0250</p> <p>Private septic systems.</p> <p>(1) If an early learning program is served by a private septic system, the septic system must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with state and local health jurisdiction requirements.</p> <p>(a) A private septic system must be inspected by a septic system maintenance service provider approved by the local health jurisdiction and monitored on a routine basis. Any deficiencies noted in an inspection report must be corrected with the necessary permits and inspections.</p> <p>(b) The most recent private septic system pumping and inspection records must be kept on the licensed premises or in the program's administrative office.</p> <p>(c) If an early learning provider does not have the documentation described in (b) of this subsection, the provider must obtain from the state, local health jurisdiction, or a department approved private company such documentation within six months of the date this section becomes effective.</p>

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<p>(ii) Every three years after an initial license is issued to the license applicant under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Maintain the septic system as required by the inspection report.</p> <p>(4) Septic system inspection and maintenance records must be kept on the premises and made available to the department upon request.</p>		<p>(d) An early learning provider must notify the department and local health jurisdiction if there is a problem, concern, or malfunction with a private septic system.</p> <p>(e) If a private septic system problem, concern, or malfunction interferes with the proper care of children and an approved alternative is not available, the state, local health jurisdiction, or department may require an early learning program to close until the system is inspected, repaired, and approved by the local health jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to WAC 110-300-0146(2), playground design must not:</p> <p>(a) Interfere with access to or the operation of a private septic system, including a private septic system's drain field and tanks; or</p> <p>(b) Be located or placed in a way that impacts the private septic system's drain field or tanks as determined by local officials.</p>
Cleaning and Sanitation – Pest control		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3950</p> <p>When pests are present in the licensed space, the licensee must:</p> <p>(1) Take action to remove or eliminate pests; and</p> <p>(2)(a) Where possible, use nonchemical methods of control instead of chemical controls; or</p> <p>(b) If chemical pesticides are used, the licensee must:</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5160</p> <p>(1) To use pesticides, you must comply with licensing requirements of chapter 17.21 RCW (The Pesticide Application Act) which requires you to:</p> <p>(a) Establish a policy on the use of pesticides that includes your posting and notification requirements;</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0255</p> <p>Pest control.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must take appropriate steps to safely prevent or control pests that pose a risk to the health and safety of adults and children in and around the licensed space. Pest control steps must include:</p> <p>(a) Prevention. A provider must take steps to prevent attracting pests including, but not limited to,</p>

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(i) Not spray pesticides when children are present. Wipe down surfaces that have been sprayed and air out rooms before allowing children to use sprayed areas;

(ii) Place and store rodent poison or insect baits inaccessible to children; and

(iii) Post a notice visible to parents and guardians of children in care forty-eight hours in advance of the application of pesticides, except when pesticides must be used to control pests that may pose an immediate risk to children's health or safety.

(b) Provide to parents a written copy of your pesticide policies that includes your posting and notification requirements annually or on enrollment;

(c) Notify parents, guardians, and any other interested parties forty-eight hours in advance of the application of pesticides; and

(d) Require the pesticide applicator to provide a copy of the records required within twenty-four hours of when the pesticide is applied.

(2) Your notification must include a heading stating "Notice: Pesticide Application and..." at a minimum must state the:

(a) Product name of the pesticide being used;

(b) Intended date and time of application;

(c) Location where the pesticide will be applied;

(d) Pest to be controlled; and

(e) Name and number of a contact person at the facility.

(3) To notify people that a pesticide has been used, you must place a marker at each primary point of entry to the center grounds. The marker must be:

(a) A minimum of four inches by five inches;

identifying and removing food and water sources that attract pests.

(b) **Inspection.** Indoor and outdoor areas in and around the licensed space must be inspected for evidence of pests. A provider must document the date and location if evidence is found.

(c) **Identification.** Pests found in the licensed space must be identified and documented so the pest may be properly removed or exterminated.

(d) **Management.** A provider must document steps taken to remove or exterminate the pests if found in the licensed space.

(e) **Notification.** If pesticides are used, the early learning provider must notify the parents or guardians of enrolled children what pesticide will be applied and where it will be applied no less than forty-eight hours before application, unless in cases of emergency (such as a wasp nest).

(f) **Application.** Pesticide must be applied to early learning program space when children are not present. When pesticide is applied, center providers must comply with chapter [17.21](#) RCW and family home providers must comply with the pesticide manufacturer's instructions.

(2) An early learning provider must have a pest control policy that emphasizes prevention and natural, nonchemical, low-toxicity methods where pesticides or herbicides are used as a last resort (i.e., integrated pest management).

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	<p>(b) Printed in colors contrasting to the background; and</p> <p>(c) Left in place for at least twenty-four hours following the pesticide application or longer if a longer restricted period is stated on the label.</p> <p>(4) The marker must include:</p> <p>(a) A headline that states "This landscape has recently been sprayed or treated with pesticides";</p> <p>(b) Who has treated the landscape; and</p> <p>(c) Who to call for more information.</p>	
Cleaning and Sanitation – Storage of hazardous and maintenance supplies		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-4100-(1)(a)(b); (2)(b)(c)(f)(g)(h)(i)</p> <p>(1) The licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Store poisons inaccessible to children and where poisons will not contaminate food.</p> <p>(b) If poisons are not in the original container, clearly label the container with the name of the product and the words "poison" or "toxic."</p> <p>(2) The following describes chemicals and other substances that must be stored inaccessible to children</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-5060</p> <p>(1) You must provide safe storage for flammable and combustible liquids and chemicals used for maintenance purposes and operation of equipment. They must be in a location designed to prevent child access at all times. The liquids and chemicals must be:</p> <p>(a) Stored in original containers or in department approved safety containers that identify contents;</p> <p>(b) Stored to comply with fire safety regulations adopted by the state fire marshal's office; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0260</p> <p>Storage of hazardous and maintenance supplies.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must ensure all poisonous or dangerous substances including, but not limited to, fuels, solvents, oils, laundry, dishwasher, other detergents, sanitizing products, disinfectants and items labeled "keep out of reach of children" are stored:</p> <p>(a) In a location that is inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(b) Separate and apart from food preparation areas, food items, and food supplies;</p> <p>(c) In their original containers or clearly labeled with the name of the product if not in the original container; and</p>

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<p>(b) Sanitizers and disinfectants; (c) Household cleaners and detergents; (f) Ice melt products; (g) Pool chemicals; (h) Pesticides or insecticides; (i) Fuels, oil, lighter fluid, or solvents;</p>	<p>(c) Ventilated either by mechanical ventilation to the outdoors or through a window that opens on the exterior wall. (2) Your janitorial or housekeeping storage must have: (a) Floor surfaces that are moisture impervious and easily cleanable; (b) A designated utility or service sink for disposing of wastewater; and (c) A place for mop storage that is ventilated to the outside.</p>	<p>(d) In compliance with the manufacturer's directions (including, not storing products near heat sources). (2) Storage areas and storage rooms must: (a) Be inaccessible to children; (b) Have locking doors or other methods to prevent child access; (c) Have moisture resistant and easily cleanable floors; (d) Have a designated maintenance or janitorial utility sink, or another method to dispose of wastewater (kitchen sinks must not be used for disposal of wastewater); and (e) Be kept clean and sanitary. (3) Center early learning program space with storage areas and rooms that contain chemicals, utility sinks, or wet mops must be ventilated to the outdoors with an exterior window or mechanical ventilation to prevent the buildup of odors, fumes, or other hazards. (4) Family home providers must store and maintain chemicals and wet mops in a manner that minimizes the buildup of odors, fumes, or other hazards. (5) Saws, power tools, lawn mowers, toilet plungers, toilet brushes, and other maintenance and janitorial equipment must be inaccessible to children.</p>
Sleep and Rest – Sleep, rest, and equipment		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300

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WAC 170-296A-3725

Where children may sleep

(1) The licensee must provide mats, cots, or other sleeping equipment long enough and wide enough for the size of the child.

(2) The licensee must never place the children directly on the floor to sleep.

(3) When children are sleeping there must be enough space between children to give staff access to each child.

WAC 170-296A-3750

Mats, cots and other sleeping equipment

(1) The licensee must provide mats, cots, or other approved sleeping equipment that are made of material that can be cleaned and sanitized as provided in WAC [170-296A-0010](#).

(2) Mats, cots, or other sleeping equipment must be in good repair, not torn or with holes or repaired with tape.

(3) A sleeping mat must be at least one inch thick.

(4) Mats, cots, or other sleeping equipment must be cleaned, sanitized, and air dried:

WAC 170-295-2050

Must we provide rest periods?

You must:

(1) Offer a supervised rest period to the child who is:

(a) Five years of age or younger and in care for more than six hours; or

(b) Showing a need for rest.

(2) Allow a child twenty-nine months of age or younger to follow an individual sleep schedule, and plan alternative quiet activities for the child who does not need rest.

WAC 170-295-5120

What kind of sleep and nap equipment do I need for children not in cribs, bassinets, infant beds or playpens?

Sleeping and nap equipment must be available for each toddler and preschool age child not using a crib and remaining in care for at least six hours and any other child requiring a nap or rest period.

(1) You must:

(a) Provide a separate, firm and waterproof mat or mattress, cot or bed for each child or have a system for cleaning the equipment between children;

WAC 110-300-0265

Sleep, rest, and equipment.

(1) An early learning provider must offer a supervised daily rest period for children preschool age and younger who remain in care for more than six hours per day, or who show a need for rest.

(2) An early learning provider must provide quiet activities for children who do not require rest. Quiet activities must be minimally disruptive to sleeping children.

(3) An early learning provider must communicate a child's sleep needs and patterns with that child's parent or guardian.

(4) An early learning provider must not place children directly on the floor to rest or sleep.

(5) For children not using cribs or playpens, an early learning provider must provide developmentally appropriate mats, cots, or other sleep equipment made of water resistant material that can be cleaned and sanitized.

(6) Mats, cots, and other sleep equipment used in an early learning program must be:

(a) In good condition, have no tears or holes, and have no repairs with tape;

(b) Cleaned, sanitized, and air dried at least once per week or more often as needed if used by

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<p>(a) At least once a week or as needed if used by one child; or</p> <p>(b) Between each use if used by different children.</p> <p>(5) When in use, mats, cots, or other sleeping equipment must be arranged to allow the licensee or staff to access the children.</p> <p>(6) Mats, cots, and other sleeping equipment must be stored so that the sleeping surfaces are not touching each other, unless they are cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-3775 Bedding</p> <p>Each child's bedding, including sleeping bags and slumber bags, must:</p> <p>(1) Meet the child's developmental needs;</p> <p>(2) Consist of a clean sheet or blanket to cover the sleeping surface;</p> <p>(3) Include a waterproof moisture barrier under the sheet or blanket;</p> <p>(4) Have a clean, suitable cover for the child; children must not nap directly on the waterproof moisture barrier or the floor;</p>	<p>(b) Place mats or cots at least thirty inches apart at the sides and arrange children head to toe or toe to toe;</p> <p>(c) Be sure that the bedding consists of a clean sheet or cover for the sleeping surface and a clean blanket or suitable cover for the child;</p> <p>(d) Launder the bedding weekly or more often if necessary and between uses by different children;</p> <p>(e) Store each child's bedding separately from bedding used by other children. Once the bedding has been used, it is considered dirty. One child's bedding cannot touch another child's bedding during storage;</p> <p>(f) Keep mats clean and in good repair. Once a mat is torn it is not cleanable. You may not use duct tape or fabric to repair sleeping mats or mattresses; and</p> <p>(g) Use only cots with a surface that can be cleaned with a detergent solution, disinfected and allowed to air dry.</p>	<p>only one child, or after each use if used by more than one child; and</p> <p>(c) Stored so sleeping surfaces are not touching each other unless cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(7) Floor mats designed for sleeping and mattresses must be at least one inch thick.</p> <p>(8) Floor mats must be spaced apart from other floor mats, cots, and mattresses to reduce germ exposure and allow early learning providers' access to each child during sleep time as follows:</p> <p>(a) There must be at least eighteen inches on each side between each floor mat, cot, or mattress; and</p> <p>(b) Floor mats, cots, and mattresses must be arranged so children are head to toe, or toe to toe.</p> <p>(9) Each child's bedding must:</p> <p>(a) Have a clean sheet or blanket to cover the sleeping surface and a clean blanket for the child that is suitable given the child's size and room temperature;</p> <p>(b) Be laundered weekly or more often if soiled, or laundered daily if used by more than one child; and</p> <p>(c) Be stored separately from bedding used by another child, unless it is cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(10) An early learning provider must not allow children less than six years of age to use loft style beds or upper bunks of bunk beds.</p>
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<p>(5) Be laundered weekly or more often if soiled or used by different children; and</p> <p>(6) Be stored separately from bedding used by another child.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-3825 Loft style and bunk beds</p> <p>The licensee must not allow children less than six years of age to use:</p> <p>(1) Loft style beds; or (2) Upper bunks of bunk beds.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-6800 Rest periods</p> <p>(1) The licensee must offer a daily supervised rest period for children.</p> <p>(2) The supervised rest period must be:</p> <p>(a) Offered to all children five years of age and younger who remain in care more than six hours per day; and</p> <p>(b) Offered to any child who shows a need for rest.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Not force a child to sleep;</p> <p>(b) Provide quiet activities for the children who do not require rest. These activities must be offered with a minimum of disruption to sleeping children;</p>	<p>(2) You may not use the upper bunk of a bunk bed for children under six years of age.</p>	
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<p>(c) Communicate with the parent or guardian about the child's sleep needs and patterns; and</p> <p>(d) Allow infants and toddlers to follow individual sleep patterns.</p> <p>(4) See WAC 170-296A-3725 through 170-296A-3825 regarding sleeping equipment and bedding requirements.</p>		
Sleep and Rest – Overnight care		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-3800 Overnight sleeping</p> <p>If the licensee is approved by the department to provide overnight care, the licensee must provide every child a bed or other sleeping equipment to sleep that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Is safe and in good condition; (2) Is waterproof or washable; and (3) Meets the child's developmental needs. <p>WAC 170-296A-3825 Loft style and bunk beds</p> <p>The licensee must not allow children less than six years of age to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Loft style beds; or (2) Upper bunks of bunk beds. <p>170-296A-4425 Night latches, deadbolts and security chains</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-2060 What are the requirements for evening and nighttime care?</p> <p>In addition to meeting the other requirements of chapter 170-295 WAC, if you offer child care during evening and nighttime hours, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adapt the program, equipment, and staffing pattern to meet the physical and emotional needs of the child away from home at night such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In centers operating past midnight, you must provide for each child a crib, mat or cot, or mattress pad, that is easily sanitized; (b) Make arrangements for bathing as need (c) Make arrangements for personal hygiene including tooth brushing; 	<p>WAC 110-300-0270</p> <p>Overnight care.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must be approved by the department to provide overnight care between nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning when any enrolled child sleeps for three or more hours at the program.</p> <p>(2) If approved by the department to provide overnight care, an early learning provider must supply every child an individual bed or other sleep equipment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is safe and in good working condition; (b) Is made of moisture resistant material that can be cleaned and sanitized; (c) Meets the child's developmental needs; and (d) Is stored so sleeping surfaces are not touching each other unless cleaned and sanitized after each use. <p>(3) Each child's bedding must:</p>

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When overnight care is provided, the licensee must have a department approved safety plan in place before using any of the following on an exit door that is not used as an emergency exit:

- (1) Night latches;
- (2) Deadbolts; or
- (3) Security chains.

170-296A-6850

Overnight care

The licensee must be approved by the department to provide overnight care. If the licensee provides overnight child care:

- (1) The licensee or primary staff person must be awake until all children in care are asleep;
- (2) The licensee or a primary staff person must be on the same level of the home as the children in care;
- (3) The licensee or primary staff person must maintain required staff-to-child ratios; and
- (4) The daily schedule under WAC [170-296A-6550](#) must include evening or overnight care.

See WAC [170-296A-3725](#) through [170-296A-3825](#) regarding sleeping equipment and bedding requirements.

See WAC [170-296A-4400](#) and [170-296A-4425](#) regarding door alarms,

(d) Have individual bedding appropriate for overnight sleeping; and

(e) Have separate dressing and sleeping areas for boys and girls ages six years and older or younger children demonstrating a need for privacy.

(2) Maintain the same staff-to-child ratio that is in effect during daytime care;

(3) Keep the child within continuous visual and auditory range at all times;

(4) Ensure that the staff in charge during evening and nighttime hours meets the requirements of a lead teacher; and

(5) Ensure all staff attending to children in care are awake.

(a) Have a clean sheet or blanket to cover the sleeping surface and a clean cover for the child except for infants;

(b) Be laundered weekly or more often if soiled. Bedding must be laundered daily if used by different children; and

(c) Be stored separately from bedding used by another child, unless it is cleaned and sanitized after each use.

(4) An early learning provider must:

- (a) Supervise children until they are asleep, except where children demonstrate the need for privacy to change clothes and can safely do so; and
- (b) Have department approval prior to using night latches, deadbolts, or security chains.

(5) An early learning provider who sleeps while children are in overnight care must:

- (a) Have written permission and documentation that parents are aware that the provider is sleeping while their children are in care and have read the facilities policies and procedures for overnight care;
- (b) Stay awake until all children are asleep or returning to sleep;
- (c) Remain on the same floor level as sleeping children at all times;
- (d) Sleep in the same room with infants and toddlers;
- (e) Be physically available and responsive, available to immediately respond to a child's needs;
- (f) Have alarms to alert them if a child should leave the room;

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night latches, deadbolts, and security chains.		<p>(g) Have monitoring devices to assist in hearing and visibly checking on children in each room used for sleeping; and</p> <p>(h) Be awake for the arrival and departure of each child in overnight care.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider who accepts infants for overnight care must comply with all safe sleep rules pursuant to WAC 110-300-0291 for at least the first fifteen nights a new infant is enrolled in that program. A provider may sleep while the infant sleeps during overnight care if:</p> <p>(a) The provider continues to comply with WAC 110-300-0291 (1)(b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (2);</p> <p>(b) Once that provider has become familiar with the sleep routines and patterns of that infant; and</p> <p>(c) The provider has observed no apparent health or safety risks while the infant sleeps.</p>
Infant and Toddler – Infant and toddler care		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-5700</p> <p>Language states that infants can be in care at "birth"</p> <p>170-296A-7000</p> <p>Wheeled baby walkers prohibited</p> <p>The licensee must not use or allow the use of wheeled baby walkers in the family home child care during operating hours.</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-4010</p> <p>At what age can I accept infants into care?</p> <p>You must not accept into care an infant who is less than one month of age.</p> <p>WAC 170-295-4130</p> <p>Do I need a nurse consultant?</p> <p>(1) If you are licensed to care for four or more infants you must have an infant nurse consultant. The nurse</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0275</p> <p>Infant and toddler care.</p> <p>(1) An early learning program may care for infants if the department inspects the program space and approves care for infants:</p> <p>(a) Prior to issuing the program its license; or</p> <p>(b) Prior to caring for infants if the program has not previously done so.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider working directly with infants must complete the department required infant</p>

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consultant's duties will depend upon the needs of the center. We, center management, teachers, and observations/assessments of the nurse consultant can identify the needs.

- (2) If you are required to have an infant nurse consultant, you must:
- (a) Have a written agreement with a nurse consultant who is a currently licensed registered nurse (RN) who has either worked in pediatrics (care of children) or public health in the past year or has taken or taught classes in pediatric nursing at the college level in the past five years;
 - (b) Have at least one monthly on-site visit from your nurse consultant when you have infants enrolled (you may skip the monthly visit if no infants are enrolled);
 - (c) Have the nurse or a designee that meets the requirements of a nurse consultant available by phone as needed; and
 - (d) Have written notes of the nurse consultant visit on-site that includes topics discussed, areas of concern, date and signature.

safe sleep training pursuant to WAC [110-300-0106](#)(8).

(3) An early learning provider must not use or allow the use of wheeled baby walkers.

(4) A center early learning provider licensed to care for any infant must employ or contract with a child care health consultant to provide health consultation to support the practices of staff working with infants and to support the needs of individual infants.

(5) A center early learning provider must enter into a department approved written agreement for services with a child care health consultant.

(a) The child care health consultant must be a currently licensed registered nurse who:

(i) Has worked in pediatrics or public health in the past five years or has taken or taught classes in pediatric nursing at the college level in the past five years;

(ii) Has experience with state licensing and public health requirements; and

(iii) Attests in writing to knowledge and experience sufficient to provide service consistent with the health consultant competencies described in the most current version of *Caring for Our Children*.

(b) The child care health consultant must be available, or make available a designee who meets the requirements of (a) of this subsection, for consultation by phone as needed.

(6) A center early learning provider must ensure that the child care health consultant:

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		<p>(a) Conducts at least one on-site visit monthly, if an infant is enrolled, during which the consultant:</p> <p>(i) Observes and assesses staff knowledge of infant health, development, and safety and offers support through training, consultation, or referral;</p> <p>(ii) Observes and assesses classroom health practices including, but not limited to, infection control including cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting, and provides technical assistance to correct any practices of concern;</p> <p>(iii) Observes and assesses behavior, development, and health status of individual infants in care and makes recommendations to staff or parents or guardians including if further assessment is recommended, as requested or otherwise determined appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Provides a dated, signed, written summary to the early learning provider for each visit that includes topics discussed with parents or staff, any areas of concern related to discussion, observation, assessment, or screening outcomes; and</p> <p>(c) Reports each visit to the department.</p> <p>(7) A center early learning provider must keep on-site a copy of the child care health consultant's written reports along with any notes, recommended follow up, and any actions taken to address concerns identified.</p> <p>(8) If a center early learning provider is unable to independently employ or contract with a child care health consultant within thirty calendar days of enrolling an infant, the provider must contact the department for assistance. The department will assist</p>
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		the provider in obtaining the services of a child care health consultant or may grant a waiver until the services can be secured.
Infant and Toddler – Bottle preparation		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>170-296A-7125 The licensee must:</p> <p>(1) Use glass bottles or use plastic bottles labeled with "1," "2," "4," or "5" on the bottle. A plastic bottle must not contain the chemical bisphenol-A or phthalates.</p> <p>(2) If heating a bottle, heat the bottle in warm water that is not more than one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit;</p> <p>(3) Not use a microwave oven to warm the contents of a bottle;</p> <p>(4) Clean bottles and nipples before each use by washing, with warm soapy water, and a bottlebrush or using a dishwasher;</p> <p>(5) Keep bottle nipples covered if bottles are prepared ahead, and label the bottle with the date it was prepared;</p> <p>(6) Not allow infants to share bottles or infant cups;</p> <p>(7) Have a method to identify the individual child's bottle or cup;</p>	<p>170-295-4030 What is a safe way to prepare bottles?</p> <p>170-295-4040 What is the safe way to store infant formula and food?</p> <p>170-295-4060 "What is the correct way to clean bottles and nipples?"</p> <p>(1) Parents may bring from home filled bottles labeled with the infant's name for daily use (see WAC 170-295-4040).</p> <p>(2) To prepare bottles you must:</p> <p>(a) Prepare and fill bottles by washing hands prior to bottle preparation;</p> <p>(b) Use a sink that is only for bottle preparation, other food preparation or other approved source of water. Water from a handwashing sink may not be used for bottle preparation;</p> <p>(c) Do not heat a bottle in a microwave or allow bottles to warm at room temperature for more than an hour, to limit bacterial growth; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0280 Bottle preparation.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider may allow parents to bring from home filled bottles clearly labeled with the date and infant's first and last name for daily use. Bottles must be immediately refrigerated.</p> <p>(2) A bottle preparation area must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Include a sink; and (b) Be located at least eight feet from any diaper changing tables or counters and sinks used for diaper changing; or (c) Be physically separated from the diaper changing area by means of a barrier to prevent cross contamination. If a barrier is used, it must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Smooth and easily cleanable; (ii) Sealed, if made of wood; (iii) Moisture resistant; (iv) Extend at least twenty-four inches in height from the counter or changing surface; and (v) Solid without cracks, breaks or separation. <p>(3) To prepare bottles, an early learning provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Clean bottles and nipples before use using warm soapy water and a bottlebrush and sanitize by

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(8) Keep the contents of a child's bottle inaccessible to other children; and

(9) Throw away milk, breast milk, or formula if it has been sitting at room temperature for more than one hour
170-296A-7150

Breast milk.

When breast milk is provided for a child, the licensee must:

(1) For breast milk to be used on the day received, refrigerate and label the breast milk container;

(2) If the breast milk is to be frozen, label the container with the child's name and date the milk was brought to the child care. The licensee must:

(a) Store frozen breast milk at ten degrees Fahrenheit or less;

(b) Keep frozen breast milk not more than two weeks;

(c) Use frozen breast milk within twenty-four hours after thawing;

(d) Thaw breast milk in the refrigerator, under warm running water, or in a container with warm water that is not more than one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit; and

(e) Never thaw or heat breast milk in a microwave oven or on the stove.

(d) Bottles must be warmed under running warm water or placed in a container of water that is not warmer than 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

(3) The bottle preparation area including the sink must:

(a) Be located at least eight feet from the outermost edge of diaper changing tables or counters and sinks used for diaper changing; or

(b) Have a barrier to prevent cross-contamination that is placed between the sink used for food or bottle preparation and the diaper changing table, counter or sink. If a barrier is used, it must be:

(i) Solid (without cracks or breaks);

(ii) Sealed;

(iii) Moisture-resistant; and

(iv) At least twenty-four inches in height from the counter surface.

(4) If the infant room does not have a sink that is dedicated to bottle and food preparation, you must provide a clean source of water for preparing bottles such as getting water from the kitchen and keeping it in a container with an airtight cover that:

(a) Is located at least eight feet from the outermost edge of diaper changing tables or counters and sinks used for diaper changing; or
(b) Has a barrier that meets the requirements in WAC 170-295-4030

boiling in hot water for one minute, or pursuant to WAC [110-300-0198](#);

(b) Clean and sanitize the sink used for preparing bottles;

(c) Obtain water from a sink used for bottle or food preparation only, or from another approved source, such as bottled water. Water from a handwashing or diaper changing sink may not be used for bottle preparation;

(d) Use bottles and nipples in good repair (with no cracks);

(e) Use glass or stainless steel bottles, or use plastic bottles labeled with "1," "2," "4," or "5" on the bottle. A plastic bottle must not contain the chemical bisphenol-A or phthalates;

(f) Prepare infant formula according to manufacturer's directions and never serve infant formula past the expiration date on the container;

(g) Not heat a bottle in a microwave;

(h) Warm bottles under running warm water, in a container of water, or in a bottle warmer;

(i) Keep bottle nipples covered if bottles are prepared ahead;

(j) Store prepared and unserved bottles in the refrigerator;

(k) Not allow infants or toddlers to share bottles or cups when in use; and

(l) Throw away contents of any formula bottle not fully consumed within one hour (partially consumed bottles must not be put back into the refrigerator).

Standards Alignment - Environment

(3)(b) to prevent cross-contamination that is placed between the sink used for food or bottle preparation and the diaper changing table, counter or sink.

170-295-4050

What is a safe way to store breast milk?

You can keep frozen breast milk if you:

(1) Label the contents with the child's name and date it was brought into the center;

(2) Store the frozen breast milk at 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less;

(3) Thaw the breast milk in the refrigerator, under warm running water or in a pan of warm water; and

(4) Keep frozen breast milk in the center for no more than two weeks.

Infant and Toddler – Breast milk

Family Home WAC

Center WAC

WAC 110-300

WAC 110-300-0281

Breast milk.

(1) When a parent or guardian provides breast milk, an early learning provider must:

(a) Immediately refrigerate or freeze the breast milk;

(b) Label the breast milk container with the child's first and last name and the date received;

Standards Alignment - Environment

		<p>(c) Store frozen breast milk at zero degrees Fahrenheit or less, and in a closed container to prevent contamination; and</p> <p>(d) Keep frozen breast milk for no more than thirty days upon receipt and return any unused frozen breast milk to the parent after thirty days.</p> <p>(2) Frozen breast milk must be kept in the refrigerator at a temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit for up to twenty-four hours after thawed.</p> <p>(3) Thawed breast milk that has not been served within twenty-four hours must be labeled "do not use" and returned to the parent or guardian.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must return any unused refrigerated, not been previously frozen, bottles or containers of breast milk to the parent at the end of the child's day, or label "do not use."</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider must thaw frozen breast milk in the refrigerator, under warm running water, in a container with warm water, or in a bottle warmer.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider must not thaw or heat breast milk in a microwave oven or on the stove.</p> <p>(7) An early learning provider must obtain parental consent prior to feeding infant formula to an otherwise breastfed infant.</p>
Infant and Toddler – Infant and toddler nutrition and feeding		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300

Standards Alignment - Environment

170-296A-7175

Bottle feeding infants.

(1) When bottle feeding, the licensee or staff must:

(a) Test the bottle contents before feeding, to avoid scalding or burning the infant's mouth;

(b) Hold infants when the infant is unable to hold his or her bottle;

(c) Not prop bottles when feeding an infant;

(d) Not give a bottle or cup to an infant who is lying down;

(e) Feed infants on demand or based on the parent or guardian's recommended feeding schedule;

(f) Stop feeding the infant when he or she shows signs of fullness; and

(g) Not add medication, cereal, supplements, or sweeteners to the contents of the bottle unless prescribed by a health care provider.

(2) When an infant can hold his or her own bottle, the licensee or staff:

(a) May hold the infant or place the infant in a semi-reclining or upright position during bottle feeding; and

(b) Must be in the same room within visual range of the infant during feeding.

(3) The licensee or staff must take the bottle from the infant when the child finishes feeding.

WAC 170-296A-7200

WAC 170-295-4020

How do I meet the nutritional needs of the infants in my care?

You must:

(1) Have written policies on providing, preparing, storing and sanitizing infant formula, food and utensils; and

(2) Work with the infant's parent to develop a plan for the infant's feedings that is acceptable to the parent and incorporates the following guidelines:

Developmental Stage/Age of Infant
Type of Feeding

(a) Under 4 months of age

Serve only formula or breast milk unless you have a written order from the child's health care provider.

(b) When baby can: (At about 4-6 months of age)

Sit with support

Hold head steady

Close lips over the spoon

Keep food in mouth and swallow it.

Serve only formula or breast milk unless you have a written order from the child's health care provider.

Begin iron fortified baby cereal and plain pureed fruits and vegetables upon consultation with parents.

(c) When baby can: (At about 6-8 months)

Sit without support

WAC 110-300-0285

Infant and toddler nutrition and feeding.

(1) An early learning provider must have and follow written policies on providing, preparing, and storing breast milk or infant formula and food.

(2) After consulting a parent or guardian, an early learning provider must implement a feeding plan for infants and toddlers that includes:

(a) A plan to support the needs of a breastfeeding mother and infant by:

(i) Providing an area for mothers to breastfeed their infants; and

(ii) Providing educational materials and resources to support breastfeeding mothers.

(b) Feeding infants and toddlers when hungry according to their nutritional and developmental needs, unless medically directed;

(c) Serving only breast milk or infant formula to an infant, unless the child's health care provider offers a written order stating otherwise; and

(d) When bottle feeding, an early learning provider must:

(i) Test the temperature of bottle contents before feeding to avoid scalding or burning the child's mouth;

(ii) Hold infants and, when developmentally appropriate, toddlers to make eye contact and talk to them;

(iii) Stop feeding the infant or toddler when he or she shows signs of fullness; and

Standards Alignment - Environment

Feeding solid food to infants.

(1) The licensee must consult with and have approval from an infant's parent or guardian before introducing solid food to an infant.

(2) When serving infants solid food the licensee or staff must:

(a) Hold or sit the infant in a semi-reclining or upright position;

(b) Not allow infants to share the same dish or utensil;

(c) Stir and test for safe temperature after heating food and before serving;

(d) Throw away any uneaten food from the serving container;

(e) Serve solid food by utensil or let the child feed themselves; and

(f) Feed the infant when hungry unless the parent or guardian gives written instructions for an alternative feeding schedule, and stop feeding when the infant shows signs of fullness.

WAC 170-296A-7225

(1) If the licensee uses high chairs in the child care, each high chair must:

(a) Have a base that is wider than the seat;

(b) Have a safety device that prevents the child from climbing or sliding down the chair;

Begin to chew

Sip from a cup with help

Grasp and hold onto things

Serve only formula or breast milk unless you have a written order from the child's health care provider.

Start small amounts of juice, or water in a cup.

Let baby begin to feed self.

Start semisolid foods such as cottage cheese, mashed tofu, mashed soft vegetables or fruits.

(d) When baby can: (At about 8-10 months)

Take a bite of food

Pick up finger foods and get them into the mouth

Begin to hold a cup while sipping from it

Serve only formula or breast milk unless you have a written order from the child's health care provider.

Small pieces of cheese, tofu, chicken, turkey, fish or ground meat.

Small pieces of soft cooked vegetables, peeled soft fruits.

Toasted bread squares, unsalted crackers or pieces of soft tortilla.

Cooked plain rice or noodles.

Only formula, breast milk, juice or water in the cup.

(e) When a baby can: (10-12 months)

Finger Feed

(iv) Not allow infants or toddlers to be propped with bottles or given a bottle or cup when lying down.

(e) Transitioning a child to a cup only when developmentally appropriate;

(f) Introducing age-appropriate solid foods no sooner than four months of age, based on an infant's ability to sit with support, hold his or her head steady, close his or her lips over a spoon, and show signs of hunger and being full, unless identified in written food plan pursuant to WAC [110-300-0190](#) or written medical approval;

(g) Not adding food, medication, or sweeteners to the contents of a bottle unless a health care provider gives written consent;

(h) Not serving one hundred percent juice or any sweetened beverages (for example, juice drinks, sports drinks, or tea) to infants less than twelve months old, unless a health care provider gives written consent, and helping prevent tooth decay by only offering juice to children older than twelve months from a cup;

(i) Increasing the texture of the food from strained, to mashed, to soft table foods as a child's development and skills progress between six and twelve months of age. Soft foods offered to older infants should be cut into pieces one-quarter inch or smaller to prevent choking;

(j) Allowing older infants or toddlers to self-feed soft foods from developmentally appropriate eating equipment;

(k) Placing infants or toddlers who can sit up on their own in high chairs or at an appropriate child-size table and chairs when feeding solid foods or liquids from a cup, and having an early learning

Standards Alignment - Environment

<p>(c) Be free of cracks and tears; and</p> <p>(d) Have a washable surface.</p> <p>(2) When a child is seated in a high chair, the chair's safety device must be used to secure the child.</p> <p>(3) The licensee or staff must clean and sanitize high chairs as provided in WAC 170-296A-0010 after each use.</p> <p>170-296A-7725</p> <p>(4) The licensee must not serve food to infants or toddlers using polystyrene foam (commonly known as styrofoam) cups, bowls and plates.</p>	<p>Chew and swallow soft, mashed and chopped foods</p> <p>Start to hold and use a spoon</p> <p>Drink from a cup</p> <p>Serve only formula or breast milk unless you have a written order from the child's health care provider.</p> <p>Begin offering small sized, cooked foods.</p> <p>Variety of whole grain cereals, bread and crackers, tortillas.</p> <p>Cooked soft meats, mashed legumes (lentils, pinto beans, kidney beans, etc.), cooked egg yolks, soft casseroles.</p> <p>(f) When a baby can eat a variety of foods from all food groups without signs of an allergic reaction</p> <p>Fruit pieces and cooked vegetables.</p> <p>Yogurt, cheese slices.</p> <p>Offer small amounts of formula, breast milk or water in the cup during meals.</p> <p>170-295-4070</p> <p>Are there specific rules for feeding infants and toddlers?</p> <p>(1) Infants must be fed according to their need rather than according to an adult prescribed time schedule.</p> <p>(2) While feeding infants:</p> <p>(a) Hold infants for bottle feedings to prevent choking;</p> <p>(b) Place infants who can sit in high chairs or at an appropriate child-</p>	<p>provider sit with and observe each child eating. If high chairs are used, each high chair must:</p> <p>(i) Have a base that is wider than the seat;</p> <p>(ii) Have a safety device, used each time a child is seated, that prevents the child from climbing or sliding down the chair;</p> <p>(iii) Be free of cracks and tears; and</p> <p>(iv) Have a washable surface.</p> <p>(l) Not leaving infants or toddlers more than fifteen minutes in high chairs waiting for meal or snack time, and removing a child as soon as possible once he or she finishes eating;</p> <p>(m) Preventing infants or toddlers from sharing the same dish or utensil;</p> <p>(n) Not serving any uneaten food from the serving container after the intended meal; and</p> <p>(o) Not serving food to infants or toddlers using polystyrene foam (styrofoam) cups, bowls, or plates.</p>
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Standards Alignment - Environment

	<p>sized table and chairs for feeding and sit facing the child during the feeding;</p> <p>(c) Do not prop a bottle;</p> <p>(d) To prevent tooth decay:</p> <p>(i) Do not give a bottle to a reclining child unless the bottle contains only water; and</p> <p>(ii) Offer juice only from a cup.</p> <p>(e) Take the bottle from the child when the child finishes feeding.</p>	
Infant and Toddler – Infant and toddler sleep, rest, and equipment		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7075</p> <p>Infant and toddler sleeping or napping equipment</p> <p>(1) The licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Provide and use a single level crib, toddler bed, playpen or other sleeping equipment for each infant or toddler in care that is safe and not subject to tipping. The equipment must be of a design approved for infants or toddlers by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (see WAC 170-296A-7085 regarding approved cribs);</p> <p>(b) Provide sleeping or napping equipment with clean, firm, and snug-fitting mattress designed specifically for the particular equipment and that does not have tears or holes or is repaired with tape;</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-4100</p> <p>What sleep equipment do I need for infants?</p> <p>(1) You must not put infants to sleep in infant swings, car seats, or similar equipment.</p> <p>(2) You must provide each infant with a single-level crib (stacking cribs must not be used), infant bed, bassinet or playpen for napping until you and the parent agree that the child can safely use a mat, cot or other approved sleeping equipment.</p> <p>(3) You must provide a crib, infant bed, playpen or bassinet mattress that is:</p> <p>(a) Snug fitting and touches each side of the crib to prevent the infant from becoming entrapped between the mattress and crib side rails;</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0290</p> <p>Infant and toddler sleep, rest, and equipment.</p> <p>(1) For infants, an early learning provider must supply a single level crib, playpen, or other developmentally appropriate sleep equipment. Providers must not use sofas, couches, or adult-sized or toddler beds for infant sleeping.</p> <p>(2) For toddlers, an early learning provider must supply a single level crib, playpen, toddler bed, or other developmentally appropriate sleep equipment. An early learning provider must allow toddlers to follow their own sleep patterns.</p> <p>(3) Sleep equipment not covered in WAC 110-300-0265 must:</p> <p>(a) Be approved by CPSC or ASTM International Safety Standards for use by infants and toddlers;</p>

Standards Alignment - Environment

(c) Provide mattresses covered with waterproof material that is easily cleaned and sanitized as provided in WAC [170-296A-0010](#);

(d) Provide the appropriate fitted sheet for the sleeping equipment;

(e) Arrange sleeping equipment to allow staff access to children;

(f) Remove sleeping children from car seats, swings or similar equipment; and

(g) Consult with a child's parent or guardian before the child is transitioned from infant sleeping equipment to other approved sleeping equipment.

(2) Children able to climb out of their sleeping equipment must be transitioned to an alternate sleeping surface.

WAC 170-296A-7085
Crib

In order to meet federal requirements, a licensee who uses a crib with children in care must comply with this section.

(1) Effective December 28, 2012, each crib in use in licensed child care must meet U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) requirements for full size cribs as defined in 16 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 1219, or nonfull

(b) Waterproof; and
(c) Easily cleaned and sanitized, without tears or tape.

(4) To allow walking room between cribs and reduce the spread of germs you must:

(a) Space cribs a minimum of thirty inches apart. You may place cribs end to end if you provide a barrier. If you use barriers, staff must be able to observe and have immediate access to each child.

(b) Provide a moisture resistant and easily cleanable solid barrier on the side or end adjacent to another crib.

(5) You must provide an appropriate fitting sheet or cover for the sleeping surface.

(6) You must launder bedding at least weekly and more often if it becomes soiled.

(7) Effective December 28, 2012, each crib in use in licensed child care must meet U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) requirements for full size cribs as defined in 16 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 1219, or nonfull size cribs as defined in 16 C.F.R. 1220.

(a) A crib meets the requirements of this subsection if the crib is labeled

(b) Cribs must have a certificate of compliance, sticker, or documentation from the manufacturer or importer stating the crib meets 16 C.F.R. 1219 and 1220;

(c) Have a clean, firm, and snug-fitting mattress designed specifically for the particular equipment;

(d) Have a tight-fitted sheet that is designed for the sleep equipment;

(e) Have a moisture resistant and easily cleaned and sanitized mattress, if applicable. The mattress must be free of tears or holes and not repaired with tape;

(f) The sheet must be laundered at least weekly or more often, such as between uses by different children or if soiled;

(g) Cribs and playpens arranged side by side must be spaced at least thirty inches apart; and

(h) Cribs and playpens placed end to end must have a moisture resistant and easily cleanable solid barrier if spaced closer than thirty inches.

(4) An early learning provider must immediately remove sleeping children from car seats, swings, or similar equipment not designed for sleep unless doing so would put another enrolled child at risk.

(5) An early learning provider must consult with a child's parent or guardian before that child is transitioned from infant sleeping equipment to other sleep equipment.

(6) An early learning provider must transition children who are able to climb out of their sleeping

Standards Alignment - Environment

size cribs as defined in 16 C.F.R. 1220.

(2) A crib meets the requirements of this section if the crib is labeled by the manufacturer as made on or after June 28, 2011.

(3) A crib labeled as made from July 1, 2010, through June 27, 2011, may meet the requirements of this section if the licensee has obtained a certificate of compliance from the crib manufacturer or importer, or the licensee has other documentation from the manufacturer that the crib is certified as meeting the CPSC regulations.

(4) Any crib that does not meet the requirements of subsection (2) or (3) of this section must be removed from the child care facility not later than December 28, 2012.

(5) The licensee must keep in the licensed space a log documenting that each crib in use meets the requirements of this section.

WAC 170-296A-7100

Infant safe sleep practices

(1) Infant safe sleep practices must be followed when infants are napping or sleeping. The licensee or staff must:

(a) Place an infant to sleep on his or her back. If the infant has turned

by the manufacturer as made on or after June 28, 2011.

(b) A crib labeled as made from July 1, 2010 through June 27, 2011, may meet the requirements of this subsection if the licensee has obtained a certificate of compliance from the crib manufacturer or importer, or the licensee has other documentation from the manufacturer that the crib is certified as meeting the CPSC regulations.

(c) Any crib that does not meet the requirements of (a) or (b) of this subsection must be removed from the child care facility not later than December 28, 2012.

(d) The licensee must keep in the licensed space a log documenting that each crib in use meets the requirements of this section.

WAC 170-295-4110

What are infant safe sleep practices?

(1) Infant safe sleep practices must be followed when infants are napping or sleeping. The staff must:

(a) Place an infant to sleep on his or her back. If the infant has turned over while sleeping, the infant does not need to be returned to his or her back;

equipment to developmentally appropriate sleep equipment. When parents do not agree with transitioning, the provider and parent will cocreate a transition plan.

Standards Alignment - Environment

<p>over while sleeping, the infant does not need to be returned to his or her back;</p> <p>(b) Place an infant in sleeping equipment consistent with WAC 170-296A-7075 and 170-296A-7085;</p> <p>(c) Not allow blankets, stuffed toys, pillows, crib bumpers and similar items in the infant sleeping equipment, or allow a blanket to cover or drape over the sleeping equipment;</p> <p>(d) Not cover an infant's head and face during sleep;</p> <p>(e) Take steps so infants do not get too warm during sleep with the infant's arms free; and</p> <p>(f) Not place the infant in another sleeping position other than on their backs, or use a sleep positioning device unless required by a written directive or medical order from the infant's health care provider. This directive or medical order must be in the infant's file.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Complete annual infant safe sleep training as required in WAC 170-296A-1800; and</p> <p>(b) Provide and document annual infant safe sleep training for all staff and volunteers as required in WAC 170-296A-2075.</p>	<p>(b) Place an infant in sleeping equipment consistent with WAC 170-295-4100;</p> <p>(c) Not allow blankets, stuffed toys, pillows, crib bumpers and similar items in the infant sleeping equipment, or allow a blanket to cover or drape over the sleeping equipment;</p> <p>(d) Not cover an infant's head and face during sleep;</p> <p>(e) Take steps so infants do not get too warm during sleep with the infant's arms free; and</p> <p>(f) Not place the infant in another sleeping position other than on their back, or use a sleep positioning device unless required by a written directive or medical order from the infant's health care provider. This directive or medical order must be in the infant's file.</p> <p>(2) The staff must:</p> <p>(a) Complete annual infant safe sleep training as required in WAC 170-295-1090; and</p> <p>(b) Document annual infant safe sleep training for all staff and</p>	
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Standards Alignment - Environment

<p>(3) When the department finds the licensee in violation of infant safe sleep practices, the licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Post the notice of violation in the licensed space as required by RCW 43.215.525 (1)(c); and</p> <p>(b) Within five working days of receiving notice of the violation, provide the parents and guardians of enrolled children with:</p> <p>(i) A letter describing the safe sleep violation; and</p> <p>(ii) Written information on safe sleep practices for infants.</p>	<p>volunteers as required in WAC 170-295-7050.</p> <p>(3) When the department finds the licensee in violation of infant safe sleep practices, the licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Post the notice of violation in the licensed space as required by RCW 43.215.525 (1)(c); and</p> <p>(b) Within five working days of receiving notice of the violation, provide the parents and guardians of enrolled children with:</p> <p>(i) A letter describing the safe sleep violation; and</p> <p>(ii) Written information on safe sleep practices for infants.</p>	
Infant and Toddler – Infant and toddler safe sleep practices		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
		<p>Adopted Permanent Rule 110-300-0291 Infant safe sleep practices.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must follow infant safe sleep practices when infants are napping or sleeping by following the current standard of American Academy of Pediatrics concerning safe sleep practices including SIDS/SUIDS risk reduction, including:</p> <p>(a) Actively supervising infants by visibly checking every fifteen minutes and being within sight and hearing range, including when an infant goes to sleep, is sleeping, or is waking up;</p>

Standards Alignment - Environment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) Placing an infant to sleep on his or her back or following the current standard of American Academy of Pediatrics. If an infant turns over while sleeping, the provider must return the infant to his or her back until the infant is able to independently roll from back to front and front to back;(c) Not using a sleep positioning device unless directed to do so by an infant's health care provider. The directive must be in writing and kept in the infant's file;(d) Sufficiently lighting the room in which the infant is sleeping to observe skin color;(e) Monitoring breathing patterns of an infant;(f) Allowing infants to follow their own sleep patterns;(g) Not allowing blankets, stuffed toys, pillows, crib bumpers, or similar items inside a crib, bassinet, or other equipment if occupied by a resting or sleeping infant;(h) Not allowing a blanket or any other item to cover or drape over an occupied crib, bassinet, or other equipment where infants commonly sleep;(i) Not allowing bedding or clothing to cover any portion of an infant's head or face while sleeping, and readjusting these items when necessary; and(j) Preventing infants from getting too warm while sleeping; which may be exhibited by indicators that include, but are not limited to, sweating; flushed, pale, or hot and dry skin, warm to the touch, a sudden rise in
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Standards Alignment - Environment

		<p>temperature, vomiting, refusing to drink, a depressed fontanelle, or irritability; and</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider who receives notice of a safe sleep violation must:</p> <p>(a) Post the notice in the licensed space for two weeks or until the violation is corrected, whichever is longer, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0505; and</p> <p>(b) Within five business days of receiving notice of the violation, provide all parents and guardians of enrolled children with:</p> <p>(i) A letter describing the safe sleep violation; and</p> <p>(ii) Written information on safe sleep practices for infants.</p>
Infant and Toddler – Infant and toddler program and activities		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
<p>WAC 170-296A-7025</p> <p>Infant "tummy time" positioning. When infants are awake, the licensee or staff must allow each infant supervised tummy time at least three times daily. As used in this section, "tummy time" means placing the infant in a nonrestrictive prone position, lying on his or her stomach, when not in sleeping equipment.</p> <p>WAC 170-296A-6575</p>	<p>WAC 170-295-2010</p> <p>You must:</p> <p>(1) Provide a variety of easily accessible learning and play materials of sufficient quantity to implement the centers program and meet the developmental needs of children in care.</p> <p>(3) You must ensure the lesson plan, daily schedule of events, available toys and equipment contains a range of learning</p>	<p>WAC 110-300-0295</p> <p>Infant and toddler programs and activities.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must support each infant and toddler's culture, language, and family.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must ensure an adequate supply of age and developmentally appropriate program materials and equipment for infants and toddlers. Materials and equipment must meet individual, developmental, and cultural needs of children in care, and must be:</p> <p>(a) Clean and washable or disposable;</p>

Standards Alignment - Environment

The licensee must provide activities that support each child's developmental stage including:

- (1) Social, emotional and self development;
- (2) Positive self concepts;
- (3) Language and literacy;
- (4) Physical development, including daily opportunities to develop the child's small and large muscles;
- (5) Spatial concepts (including, but not limited to, size or position); and
- (6) Numeracy (counting and numbers).

WAC 170-296A-6600

The licensee must provide toys, objects, and other play materials that are:

- (1) Washable and clean;
- (2) Nonpoisonous or free of toxins; and
- (3) For infants, toddlers, or children at those developmental levels, large enough to avoid swallowing or choking.

experiences to allow each child the opportunity to:

- (a) Gain self-esteem, self-awareness, self-control, and decision-making abilities;
- (b) Develop socially, emotionally, intellectually, and physically;
- (c) Learn about nutrition, health, and personal safety; and
- (d) Experiment, create, and explore.

WAC 170-295-2120

(1) When you care for infants and toddlers you must:

- (a) Encourage them to handle and manipulate a variety of objects;
- (b) Provide a safe environment for climbing, moving and exploring;
- (c) Provide materials and opportunities for large and small muscle development;
- (d) Read and talk to them daily;
- (e) Provide daily indoor opportunities for freedom of movement outside their cribs, in an open, uncluttered space;
- (f) Place them in a prone (lying on the tummy) position part of the time when they are awake and staff are observing them;
- (g) Not leave them in car seats once they arrive at the center even if they are asleep; and

(b) Nonpoisonous, free of toxins, and meet ASTM D-4236 labeling requirements for chronic health hazards;

- (c) Large enough to prevent swallowing or choking;
- (d) Safe and in good working condition;
- (e) Child size;
- (f) Accommodating to a range of abilities and special needs of enrolled children, if applicable;
- (g) Accessible for children to find, use, and return independently; and
- (h) Removed from the early learning premises as soon as a provider becomes aware an item has been recalled by CPSC.

Standards Alignment - Environment

	<p>(h) Not be left in playpens for extended periods of time excluding sleep time.</p> <p>(i) Talk to and interact with each infant and toddler often and encourage them to respond. Naming objects and describing care encourages language development;</p> <p>(j) Hold and cuddle infants and toddlers to encourage strong relationships; and</p> <p>(k) Respond to and investigate cries or other signs of distress immediately.</p> <p>(2) You must provide toys, objects and other play materials that:</p> <p>(a) Are cleanable;</p> <p>(b) Are nontoxic; and</p> <p>(c) Cannot cause a choking hazard for infants or toddlers.</p>	
Infant and Toddler – Infant and toddler development		
Family Home WAC	Center WAC	WAC 110-300
		<p>WAC 110-300-0296</p> <p>Infant and toddler development.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must expose infants and toddlers to a developmentally appropriate curriculum.</p> <p>(2) Developmentally appropriate curriculum may include, but is not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Developing infant and toddler language and communication by:</p>

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		<p>(i) Talking and listening to children, encouraging soft infant sounds, naming objects, feelings, and desires, and describing actions;</p> <p>(ii) Giving individual attention to children when needed;</p> <p>(iii) Playing and reading with children;</p> <p>(iv) Mirroring similar infant sounds and sharing a child's focus of attention;</p> <p>(v) Communicating throughout the day and during feeding, changing, and cuddle times; and</p> <p>(vi) Providing materials and equipment that promote language development and communication such as soft books, interactive storybook reading, rhymes and songs, and finger puppets.</p> <p>(b) Developing infant and toddler physical and cognitive abilities by:</p> <p>(i) Allowing each infant actively supervised tummy time throughout the day when the infant is awake;</p> <p>(ii) Providing infants and toddlers freedom to explore and learn on their own on the floor;</p> <p>(iii) Providing infants and toddlers access to active outdoor playtime. An early learning provider must enforce sun safety precautions for infants younger than six months old by keeping them out of the direct sunlight and limiting sun exposure when ultraviolet rays are strongest (typically from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.); and</p> <p>(iv) Encouraging infants and toddlers to play, crawl, pull up, and walk by using materials and equipment that promotes:</p> <p>(A) Physical and cognitive activities, for example rattles, grasping and reaching toys, busy boxes, nesting cups, small push and pull toys, riding toys,</p>
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		<p>balls, squeezable toys, books, dolls, press-together blocks, and limited use of equipment such as bouncers, swings, or boppies; and</p> <p>(B) Spatial and numeracy understanding, for example counting toys, soft blocks and toys with different sizes such as measuring cups or spoons, and toys with different shapes and colors to help introduce sorting and categorization.</p> <p>(c) Developing infant and toddler social and emotional abilities by:</p> <p>(i) Providing social contact with infants and toddlers in addition to time spent feeding, diapering and bathing by playing with children, naming and acknowledging emotions, and encouraging peer interaction;</p> <p>(ii) Immediately investigating cries or other signs of distress;</p> <p>(iii) Providing comfort to an upset or hurt child;</p> <p>(iv) Positively responding to a child's verbal and nonverbal cues;</p> <p>(v) Intervening during negative peer interactions such as when a child grabs other children's toys, pulls hair, or bites;</p> <p>(vi) Providing physical stimulation through holding, cuddling, rocking, talking, singing, playing, carrying, and changing positions; and</p> <p>(vii) Providing materials and equipment that promote social and emotional activities such as pictures of children and adults exhibiting different emotions, pictures of infants and family members, dolls and soft toys, rattles, music, and dancing scarves.</p>
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