

Handling, Storing, and Disposing of Hazardous Materials and Biological Contaminants

This brief, one in a series of nine addressing health and safety requirements specified in the *Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014*, provides an overview of handling and storing hazardous materials for center-based and home-based child care settings. Licensing administrators and Child Care and Development Fund Administrators may find the brief helpful as they begin to assess and consider future revisions to state standards for both licensed and license-exempt providers. It may also be of value to early childhood and school-age care and education programs and providers in understanding and improving the health and safety of their learning environments.

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New Federal Requirements

The *Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014* includes provisions related to health and safety requirements for all providers that receive payment from the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF).¹

(I) Health and Safety Requirements. The plan shall include a certification that there are in effect within the State, under State or local law, requirements designed to protect the health and safety of children that are applicable to child care providers that provide services for which assistance is made available under this subchapter. Such requirements

(i) shall relate to matters including health and safety topics consisting of

(VIII) the handling and storage of hazardous materials and the appropriate disposal of biocontaminants ...

¹ The *Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014* and section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 USC 618), as amended, provide the statutory authority for implementation of the CCDF program as designated by the Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occe/resource/ccdf-law>.

(XI) minimum health and safety training, to be completed pre-service or during an orientation period in addition to ongoing training, appropriate to the provider setting involved that addresses each of the requirements relating to matters described in subclauses (I) through (X);

Hazardous Materials in Child Care

Children are much more vulnerable than adults to exposures of hazardous materials because their bodies are developing; they eat more, drink more, and breathe more in proportion to their body size; and their behavior, such as crawling and hand-to-mouth activity, can expose them more to chemicals and infectious diseases.² Many types of infectious germs may be contained in human waste (urine, feces) and body fluids (saliva, nasal discharge, tissue and injury discharges, eye discharges, blood, and vomit).³

There are more than two million human poison exposures reported to poison centers every year. Children younger than 6 years account for more than half of those potential poisonings. The substances most commonly involved in children's poison exposures are cosmetics and personal care products, cleaning substances, and medications.⁴ Exposure to a toxic substance can occur if certain chemicals are inhaled or ingested or contact the skin. The phone number 1-800-222-1222, the universal number for all 55 Poison Control Centers in the United States, should be posted in readily visible locations near telephones and added to teachers' cell phones in the event an accidental poisoning occurs.

Carbon monoxide is a deadly, colorless, odorless, poisonous gas; you cannot see, taste, or smell it. Young children are especially vulnerable to the effects of carbon monoxide because of their smaller bodies. Children process carbon monoxide differently than adults, may be more severely affected by it, and may show signs of poisoning sooner. In 2009, poison control centers reported more than 3,551 cases of carbon monoxide exposure in children 19 years and younger.⁵ Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete burning of various fuels, including coal, wood, charcoal, oil, kerosene, propane, and natural gas. Using a carbon monoxide detector is the only way to identify whether this substance is at a dangerous level.⁶

Lead is a neurotoxin. Even at low levels of exposure, lead can cause reduction in a child's IQ and attention span, and result in reading and learning disabilities, hyperactivity, and behavioral difficulties. Lead poisoning has no cure. These effects cannot be reversed once the damage is done, affecting a child's ability to learn, succeed in school, and function later in life. Other symptoms of low levels of lead in a child's body are subtle behavioral changes, irritability, low appetite, weight loss, sleep disturbances, and shortened attention span.^{7,8} The sources of lead can be any of the following: water impacted by pipes that are made of lead or copper, soil, flaking paint chips, and toys.

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2015). Human health risk assessment [Web page]. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/risk/human-health-risk-assessment>

³ American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, & National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education. (2011). *Caring for our children: National health and safety performance standards; guidelines for early care and education programs*, 3rd edition. Standard 5.2.9.1: Use and storage of toxic substances. Retrieved from <http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.1>

⁴ See note 3.

⁵ Safe Kids Worldwide. (n.d.). Carbon monoxide safety tips [Web page]. Retrieved from http://www.safekids.org/safetytips/field_risks/carbon-monoxide

⁶ American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, & National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education. (2011). *Caring for our children: National health and safety performance standards; guidelines for early care and education programs*, 3rd edition. Standard 5.2.9.5: Carbon monoxide detectors. Retrieved from <http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.5>

⁷ Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). *Low level lead exposure harms children: A renewed call for primary prevention*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/final_document_030712.pdf

⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2011). *The lead-safe certified guide to renovate right*. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-safe-certified-guide-renovate-right>

Caring for Our Children Basics

Released in 2015 by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), *Caring for Our Children Basics: Health and Safety Foundations for Early Care and Education* (CFOCB) represents the minimum health and safety standards experts believe should be in place where children are cared for outside their homes.⁹ CFOCB seeks to reduce conflicts and redundancies found in program standards linked to multiple funding streams. Though voluntary, ACF hopes CFOCB will be a helpful resource for States and other entities as they work to improve health and safety standards in licensing and quality rating and improvement systems. The following standards from CFOCB address the handling and storage of hazardous materials and the appropriate disposal of biocontaminants in early care and education settings.

3.2.2.1 Situations that Require Hand Hygiene¹⁰

All staff, volunteers, and children should abide by the following procedures for hand washing, as defined by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

- a. Upon arrival for the day, after breaks, or when moving from one group to another.
- b. Before and after:
 - Preparing food or beverages;
 - Eating, handling food, or feeding a child;
 - Brushing or helping a child brush teeth; Giving medication or applying a medical ointment or cream in which a break in the skin (e.g., sores, cuts, or scrapes) may be encountered;
 - Playing in water (including swimming) that is used by more than one person; and
 - Diapering.
- c. After:
 - Using the toilet or helping a child use a toilet;
 - Handling bodily fluid (mucus, blood, vomit);
 - Handling animals or cleaning up animal waste;
 - Playing in sand, on wooden play sets, and outdoors; and
 - Cleaning or handling the garbage.

Situations or times that children and staff should perform hand hygiene should be posted in all food preparation, diapering, and toileting areas.

3.2.3.4 Prevention of Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids

Early care and education programs should adopt the use of Standard Precautions, developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to handle potential exposure to blood and other potentially infectious fluids. Caregivers and teachers are required to be educated regarding Standard

⁹ Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Caring for our children basics: Health and safety foundations for early care and education*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ecdc/caring-for-our-children-basics>

¹⁰ Family child care homes are exempt from posting procedures for handwashing but should follow all other aspects of this standard.

Precautions before beginning to work in the program and annually thereafter. For center-based care, training should comply with requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

3.3.0.1 Routine Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting

Programs should follow a routine schedule of cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting. Cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting products should not be used in close proximity to children, and adequate ventilation should be maintained during use.

5.1.1.5 Environmental Audit of Site Location

An environmental audit should be conducted before construction of a new building; renovation or occupation of an older building; or after a natural disaster to properly evaluate and, where necessary, remediate or avoid sites where children's health could be compromised. A written report that includes any remedial action taken should be kept on file. The audit should include assessments of:

- a) Potential air, soil, and water contamination on program sites and outdoor play spaces;
- b) Potential toxic or hazardous materials in building construction, such as lead and asbestos; and
- c) Potential safety hazards in the community surrounding the site.

5.2.8.1 Integrated Pest Management

Programs should adopt an integrated pest management program to ensure long-term, environmentally sound pest suppression through a range of practices including pest exclusion, sanitation and clutter control, and elimination of conditions that are conducive to pest infestations.

5.2.9.1 Use and Storage of Toxic Substances

All toxic substances should be inaccessible to children and should not be used when children are present. Toxic substances should be used as recommended by the manufacturer and stored in the original labeled containers. The telephone number for the poison control center should be posted and readily accessible in emergency situations.

5.2.9.5 Carbon Monoxide Detectors

Programs should meet state or local laws regarding carbon monoxide detectors, including circumstances when detectors are necessary. Detectors should be tested monthly, and testing should be documented. Batteries should be changed at least yearly. Detectors should be replaced according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Caring for Our Children Standards

Caring for Our Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards; Guidelines for Early Care and Education Programs, 3rd edition (CFOCB), is a collection of 686 national standards that represent best practices with respect to health and safety in early care and education settings. CFOCB can help programs and providers implement CFOCB, understand rationale, and move to higher levels of quality in health and safety. CFOCB is available at <http://cfoc.nrckids.org>.¹¹

The following links to CFOCB pertain to handling and storing hazardous materials and the appropriate disposal of biological contaminants. The links go to the full text of the standard, with a rationale supported by research.

Standard 3.2.2.1: Situations that Require Hand Hygiene

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/3.2.2.1>

Standard 3.2.3.4: Prevention of Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/3.2.3.4>

Standard 3.3.0.1: Routine Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/3.3.0.1>

Standard 5.1.1.5: Environmental Audit of Site Location

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.1.1.5>

Standard 5.2.1.1: Fresh Air

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.1.1>

Standard 5.2.8.1: Integrated Pest Management

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.8.1>

Standard 5.2.9.1: Use and Storage of Toxic Substances

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.1>

Standard 5.2.9.2: Use of a Poison Center

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.2>

¹¹ American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, & National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education. (2011). *Caring for our children: National health and safety performance standards; Guidelines for early care and education programs*, 3rd edition. Retrieved from <http://cfoc.nrckids.org/>

Standard 5.2.9.3: Informing Staff Regarding Presence of Toxic Substances

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.3>

Standard 5.2.9.4: Radon Concentrations

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.4>

Standard 5.2.9.5: Carbon Monoxide Detectors

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.5>

Standard 5.2.9.6: Preventing Exposure to Asbestos or Other Friable Materials

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.6>

Standard 5.2.9.7: Proper Use of Art and Craft Materials

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.7>

Standard 5.2.9.8: Use of Play Dough and Other Manipulative Art or Sensory Materials

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.8>

Standard 5.2.9.9: Plastic Containers and Toys

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.9>

Standard 5.2.9.10: Prohibition of Poisonous Plants

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.10>

Standard 5.2.9.11: Chemicals Used to Control Odors

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.11>

Standard 5.2.9.12: Treatment of CCA [Chromated Copper Arsenate] Pressure-Treated Wood

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.12>

Standard 5.2.9.13: Testing for Lead

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.13>

Standard 5.2.9.14: Shoes in Infant Play Areas

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.14>

Standard 5.2.9.15: Construction and Remodeling During Hours of Operation

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/5.2.9.15>

Standard 6.2.1.1: Play Equipment Requirements

<http://cfoc.nrckids.org/StandardView/6.2.1.1>

Trends in Child Care Licensing Requirements

The following table provides information about the number of States¹² that have requirements in their licensing regulations for child care centers,¹³ family child care (FCC) homes,¹⁴ and group child care (GCC) homes related to storing hazardous materials out of children’s reach.¹⁵

According to licensing regulations from 2014, 75 percent of States require hazardous materials be stored out of the reach of children in licensed child care centers. Eighty-nine percent of States have the same requirement for FCC homes. Ninety-three percent of States have the same requirement for GCC homes.

Hazardous Materials

Licensing Requirements	Child Care Centers (N = 53)	FCC Homes (N = 46)	GCC Homes (N = 40)
Facilities are required to keep hazardous materials out of children’s reach	40	41	37

N = the number of States that regulate the type of facility.

Examples of State Licensed Child Care Requirements

Licensing of center-based care and family child care homes is a process that establishes the minimum requirements necessary to protect the health and safety of children in care. State licensing requirements are regulatory requirements, including registration or certification requirements, that state law establishes as necessary for providers to legally operate and provide child care services.¹⁶ The following excerpts related to the handling and storage of hazardous materials are from licensing requirements in Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington. These examples do not include all States that have these requirements, but are meant to represent a range of approaches States have taken in their regulations. A document with links to all States’ child care licensing regulations is available at <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/state-and-territory-licensing-agencies-and-regulations>.

¹²“States” includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 U.S. Territories: Guam and the Virgin Islands.

¹³National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance. (2015). *Research brief #1: Trends in child care center licensing regulations and policies for 2014*. Retrieved from <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/research-brief-1-trends-child-care-center-licensing-regulations-and-policies-2014>

¹⁴National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance. (2015). *Research brief #2: Trends in family child care home licensing regulations and policies for 2014*. Retrieved from <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/research-brief-2-trends-family-child-care-home-licensing-regulations-and-policies-2014>

¹⁵National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance. (2015). *Research brief #3: Trends in group child care home licensing regulations and policies for 2014*. Retrieved from <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/research-brief-3-trends-group-child-care-home-licensing-regulations-and-policies-2014>

¹⁶ Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Caring for our children basics: Health and safety foundations for early care and education*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ecdc/caring-for-our-children-basics>

Child Care Center Requirements

North Carolina

Chapter 9 - Child Care Rules (February 2016),
http://ncchildcare.nc.gov/PDF_forms/DCDEE_Rulebook.pdf

10A NCAC 09 .0509 Activities: General Requirements for Centers

(3) Teacher-made and home-made equipment and materials may be used if they are safe and functional. Materials and equipment that are accessible to children shall not be coated or treated with, nor shall they contain, toxic materials such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, tributyl tin oxide, dislodgeable arsenic and any finishes which contain pesticides.

10A NCAC 09 .0602 Condition of Indoor Equipment and Furnishings

(a) All equipment and furnishings shall be in good repair and shall be maintained in useable condition. All commercially manufactured equipment and furnishings shall be assembled and installed according to procedures specified by the manufacturer.

(b) Equipment and furnishings shall be sturdy, stable, and free of hazards that may injure children including sharp edges, lead based paint, loose nails, and splinters.

(c) All broken equipment or furnishings shall be removed from the premises immediately or made inaccessible to the children.

10A NCAC 09 .0604 Safety Requirements

(a) In child care centers, potentially hazardous items, such as archery equipment, hand and power tools, nails, chemicals, propane stoves, lawn mowers, and gasoline or kerosene, whether or not intended for use by children, shall be stored in locked areas, or shall be removed from the premises or otherwise inaccessible to children.

(j) Plants that are toxic shall not be in indoor or outdoor space that is used by or is accessible to children.

(l) Gas tanks shall be located so they are not accessible to the children or shall be in a protective enclosure or surrounded by a protective guard.

15A NCAC 18A .2820 Storage

(b) All corrosive agents, pesticides, bleaches, detergents, cleansers, polishes, any product which is under pressure in an aerosol dispenser, and any substance which may be hazardous to a child if ingested, inhaled, or handled shall be kept in its original container or in another labeled container, used according to the manufacturer's instructions and stored in a locked storage room or cabinet when not in use. Locked storage rooms and cabinets shall include those which are unlocked with a combination, electronic or magnetic device, key, or equivalent locking device. These unlocking devices shall be kept out of the reach of a child and shall not be stored in the lock. Toxic substances shall be stored below or separate from medications and food. Any product not listed above, which is labeled "keep out of reach of children" without any other warnings, shall be kept inaccessible to children when not in use, but is not required to be kept in locked storage. The product shall be considered inaccessible to children when stored on a shelf or in an unlocked cabinet that is mounted a minimum vertical distance of five feet above the finished floor.

(c) Non-aerosol sanitizing, disinfecting, and detergent solutions, hand sanitizers, and hand lotions shall be kept out of reach of children when not in use, but are not required to be in locked storage. These solutions shall be labeled as sanitizing, disinfecting, or detergent (soapy water) solutions. Hand soap other than that which is in bulk containers is not required to be kept out of reach of children or in locked storage.

Washington

Chapter 170-295 Washington Administrative Code, Minimum Licensing Requirements for Child Care Centers (August 2015), <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=170-295&full=true#170-295-5060>

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);
- (b) Drowning;
- (c) Choking (for example: Ropes, wires, blind cords, fences not meeting requirements);
- (d) Cuts (for example: Broken glass, sharp objects, abrasive surfaces);
- (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);
- (f) Falls from excessive heights;
- (g) Gunshots by ensuring no firearm or another weapon is on the premises;
- (h) Hearing loss by keeping noise at a level where a normal conversation can be heard;
- (i) Objects falling on the children (for example: Heavy items on open shelving that could fall in an earthquake or similar emergency);
- (j) Pinches from equipment (for example: Broken or cracked areas);
- (k) Poison (such as cleaning supplies or lead-based paint);
- (l) Puncture (for example: Equipment, building edges or playground equipment with sharp points or jagged edges);
- (m) Shear or crush (for example: Lawn and garden equipment used for yard maintenance);
- (n) Shock by electricity;
- (o) Trap (for example: Compost bins, old freezers, dryers or refrigerators); and
- (p) Trip (for example: Cable wires, ropes, jagged or cracked walkways).

170-295-5060 How must I store maintenance and janitorial supplies?

(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:

- (a) Stored in original containers or in department approved safety containers that identify contents;
- (b) Stored to comply with fire safety regulations adopted by the state fire marshal's office; and
- (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.

170-295-5080 How do I safely get rid of sewage and liquid wastes?

(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.

(2) If you have an on-site sewage system, you must:

- (a) Have written verification that the system has been approved by the department of health or local health jurisdiction; and
- (b) Locate your drain field and venting to be sure that:
 - (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
 - (ii) That drain field venting does not vent onto the playground.

Family Child Care Home Requirements

Florida

Chapter 65C-20, Florida Administrative Code, Family Day Care Standards and Large Family Child Care Homes (July 2015), <http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/documents/2/469.pdf>

65C-20.010 Health and Safety Related Requirements

(b) All areas and surfaces accessible to children shall be free from toxic substances and hazardous materials. All potentially harmful items including cleaning supplies, flammable products, poisonous, toxic, and hazardous materials must be labeled. These items, including knives, sharp tools, BB guns, pellet

guns and other potentially dangerous hazards, shall either be stored and in a locked area or must be inaccessible and out of a child's reach.

(c) All family day care home operators shall inform custodial parents or legal guardians in writing, if someone living in the home smokes. Pursuant to Chapter 386, F.S., while children are in care, smoking is prohibited, within the family day care home, in outdoor play areas, during field trips, and in vehicles when transporting children. ...

(r) Rodents and vermin shall be exterminated. Pest control shall not take place while rooms are occupied by children.

(s) All parts of the home, both indoors and outdoors; including the furnishings, equipment, and plumbing shall be kept clean, and sanitary, free from hazards, in an orderly condition and in good repair at all times.

1. It is the responsibility of the director/operator to ensure all areas of the facility are free from fire hazards such as lint and dust build up in heating and air vents, filters, exhaust fans, ceiling fans, and dryer vents.

2. The family day care home shall have an operable smoke detector and fire extinguisher with a current certificate, at least one operable corded telephone, and lighting that allows for safe movement and egress for children in care.

4. The home must have proper ventilation, and the temperature must be maintained between 65 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit.

Oklahoma

Requirements for Family Child Care Homes and Large Family Child Care Homes (340:110-3-80 through 340:110-3-97.1) (November 2013), <http://www.okdhs.org/OKDHS%20Publication%20Library/86-104.pdf>

Section 86. Home Environment

(a) **Physical conditions.** ...

(5) **Hazards.** The premises are free of hazards, indoor and out.

(A) All medicines, cleaning products, hazardous items, and smoking materials are inaccessible to children.

(B) The premises are free of illegal drugs and paraphernalia. ...

(9) **Tobacco products.** When children are in care, smoking is prohibited inside the home and in the presence of children. Other tobacco products are not used in the presence of children or in areas designated for children's use. Parents are informed upon enrollment of the presence of smokers in the home. ...

(15) **Water supply and waste disposal.** Water supply, sewage disposal, and solid waste disposal meet local city ordinances and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality regulations.

(16) **Water testing.** When not on a public water supply, water is tested initially and annually for lead, bacteria, and nitrates.

(c) **Animals and household pets.**

- (8) Animal litter boxes are not located in food preparation areas and are not easily accessible to children in other areas of the home.
- (9) Outdoor play areas are cleaned of animal waste before children play outside.

Section 97. Fire safety

(e) Carbon monoxide detectors.

- (1) One operable carbon monoxide detector is installed according to manufacturer instructions when there is a fuel burning appliance in the home.
- (2) Carbon monoxide detectors are tested monthly and a record of the date is documented.

Examples of State License-Exempt Child Care Requirements

States have exemptions in law or regulation that define the types of center-based facilities and home-based providers that are not required to obtain a state license to operate legally.¹⁷ Most States allow exempt providers to receive CCDF funding. And while exempt providers are not subject to the regulatory requirements set forth by the licensing agency, the *Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014* (CCDBG Act of 2014) requires States and Territories to have health and safety requirements in 10 different topic areas for all providers participating in the CCDF subsidy program, as well as preservice and ongoing training on those topics.¹⁸ The following excerpts on handling and storing hazardous materials are taken from Arizona and New Mexico requirements for license-exempt programs. These examples do not include all States that have these requirements, but are meant to represent a range of approaches States have taken in establishing requirements for license-exempt programs.

Arizona

Title 6, Chapter 5, Arizona Administrative Code, Department of Economic Security and Social Services, Article 52. Certification and Supervision of Family Child Care Home Providers, http://apps.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_06/6-05.pdf

R6-5-5203. Initial Certification: The Home Facility

- 1. A provider shall maintain the indoor and outdoor premises of the home facility in a safe and sanitary condition, free from hazards and vermin, and in good repair. A mobile home shall have skirting to ensure that a child in care cannot go beneath the mobile home.
- 2. Any area to be occupied by a child in care shall have heat, light, ventilation, and screening. The provider shall maintain the home facility between 68° and 85° F.
- 3. A provider shall vent and safeguard all heating devices to protect each child from burns and harmful fumes.
- 4. A provider shall safeguard all potentially dangerous objects from children, including:
 - a. Household and automotive tools;

¹⁷ National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance. (2015). *Monitoring license-exempt CCDF homes*. Retrieved from <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/monitoring-license-exempt-ccdf-homes>

¹⁸ National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance. (2015). *Monitoring and supporting license-exempt care: Case studies*. Retrieved from <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/monitoring-and-supporting-license-exempt-care-case-studies>

- b. Sharp objects, such as knives, glass objects, and pieces of metal;
- c. Fireplace tools, butane lighters and igniters, and matches;
- d. Machinery;
- e. Electrical boxes;
- f. Electrical outlets;
- g. Electrical wires; and
- h. Chemicals, cleaners, and toxic substances.

New Mexico

Title 8 Social Services, Chapter 17 Non-Licensed Child Care, Part 2 Requirements Governing Registration of Non-Licensed Family (July 2015), <http://164.64.110.239/nmac/parts/title08/08.017.0002.pdf>

8.17.2.23 Health and Safety Requirements

A. A caregiver will maintain the home, grounds and equipment in safe condition. The home and grounds must be clean and free of debris or other potentially dangerous hazards. All equipment must be in good repair. ...

D. A caregiver will keep the temperature of inside areas used by children at no less than 68 degrees Fahrenheit and no more than 82 degrees Fahrenheit. A home may use portable fans if the fans are secured and inaccessible to children and do not present any tripping, safety or fire hazard.

E. The home must be adequately ventilated at all times.

F. A home will not use un-vented heaters or open flame heaters. Portable heaters will be used in accordance with manufacture instructions. A home will install barriers or take other steps to ensure heating units are inaccessible to children. Heating units include hot water pipes, hot water baseboard heaters hotter than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, fireplaces, fireplace inserts and wood stoves. ...

K. A caregiver will keep all poisons, toxic materials, cleaning substances, alcohol, sharp and pointed objects or any other dangerous materials in a storage area inaccessible to children. ...

N. A caregiver will install at least one working smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector in an appropriate area in the home.

Additional Resources

- ◆ **10 Tips to Protect Children From Pesticide and Lead Poisoning**, Head Start Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center, Office of Head Start, Administration for Children and Families.
English: <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/safety-injury-prevention/enviro-protect-efforts/TipstoProtectC.htm>
Spanish: <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/Espanol/salud/Health/salud-seguridad-ambiental/medidasparaprot.htm>

- ◆ **About Exposure**, New York State Department of Health.
<http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/about/exposure.htm>
- ◆ **Arts and Crafts: Are Your Kids Safe?**, HealthyChildren.org.
<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-home/Pages/Arts-and-Crafts-Are-Your-Kids-Safe.aspx>
- ◆ **Asthma Resource Toolkit**, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Administration for Children and Families.
<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/safety-injury-prevention/environ-protection-efforts/asthma-toolkit.html>
- ◆ **Better Kid Care**, Penn State Extension, Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences.
<http://extension.psu.edu/youth/betterkidcare/early-care>
- ◆ **Bugged by Bugs? Try Integrated Pest Control Management (IPM)**, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/safety-injury-prevention/environ-protection-efforts/gedbyBugsTry.htm>
- ◆ **Carbon Monoxide**, Safe Kids Worldwide.
http://www.safekids.org/safetytips/field_risks/carbon-monoxide
- ◆ **Carbon Monoxide Information Center**, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.
<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Safety-Education/Safety-Education-Centers/Carbon-Monoxide-Information-Center/>
- ◆ **Finding a Qualified Lead Professional for Your Home**, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
<http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P10014PR.PDF?Dockkey=P10014PR.PDF>
- ◆ **Hazard Mapping Instructions for Grantees**, Head Start National Center on Health.
<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/docs/hazard-mapping.pdf>
- ◆ **Head Start Program Performance Standards**, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start.
<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/standards/hspss/45-cfr-chapter-xiii/45-cfr-chap-xiii-eng.pdf>.
The Head Start Program Performance Standards include standards related to this topic in the following sections:
 - Section 1304.22 Child health and safety
 - Section 1304.53 Facilities, materials, and equipment
 - Section 1306.35 Family child care program option
- ◆ **Home Safety Fact Sheet**, Safe Kids Worldwide.
http://www.safekids.org/sites/default/files/documents/skw_home_fact_sheet_feb_2015.pdf
- ◆ **Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home**, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
English: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-lead-your-home>
Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Arabic, and Somali: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-lead-your-home-real-estate-disclosure>
- ◆ **Protegiendo a los Niños en su Hogar: Las Estadísticas [Protecting Children in Your Home: The Statistics]**, Safe Kids Worldwide.
http://www.safekids.org/sites/default/files/documents/infographic-home_2015_spa.pdf
- ◆ **Seguridad con los Medicamentos [Safety with Medications]**, Safe Kids Worldwide.
<http://www.safekids.org/infographic/seguridad-con-los-medicamentos>

- ◆ **Virtual Early Education Center (VEEC): Room by Room Practices for Health and Safety**, National Center on Early Childhood Health and Wellness.
<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/health-services-management/program-planning/veec.html>
- ◆ **Virtual Lab School**, The Ohio State University in partnership with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.
<https://www.virtuallabschool.org/about>
- ◆ **What You Know Can Help You – An Introduction to Toxic Substances**, New York State Department of Health.
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/chemicals/toxic_substances.htm

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