

R430-60-4: FACILITY.

- (1) The licensee shall ensure that any building or playground structure constructed prior to 1978 which has peeling, flaking, chalking, or failing paint is tested for lead based paint. If lead based paint is found, the licensee shall contact the local health department and follow all required procedures for the removal of the lead based paint.

Rationale / Explanation

Ingestion of lead based paint can lead to high levels of lead in the blood, which affects the central nervous system and can cause mental retardation. Even at low levels of exposure, lead can cause a reduction in a child's IQ and their attention span and result in reading and learning disabilities, hyperactivity, and behavioral difficulties. Other symptoms of low lead levels of lead in a child's body are subtle behavioral changes, irritability, low appetite, weight loss, sleep disturbances, and shortened attention span. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 235-236 Standard 5.2.9.13

The allowed amount of lead in paint was reduced in 1978. If a center constructed prior to 1978 has peeling, flaking, chalking or failing paint, the Licensee must provide documentation of testing for lead based paint. If lead based paint is found, the Licensee must follow the procedures required by the local health department for the remediation of lead based paint.

Some imported vinyl mini-blinds contain lead and can deteriorate from exposure to sunlight and heat, and form lead dust on the surface of the blinds. While there is no child care licensing rule that requires this, the CPSC recommends that consumers with children 6 years of age and younger remove old vinyl mini-blinds and replace them with new mini-blinds made without added lead or with alternative window coverings. For more information, contact CPSC. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 235-236 Standard 5.2.9.13

Enforcement

Paint is considered to be failing if there are pieces of it loose from the surface or if there is loose paint dust from the surface because both of these could be breathed or ingested by children.

Level 1 Noncompliance if a building or playground structure constructed prior to 1978 has untested failing paint in an area accessible to children or tested paint in any area that is shown to contain lead and has not been appropriately remediated.

Level 2 Noncompliance if a building or playground structure constructed prior to 1978 has untested failing paint in an area inaccessible to children.

- (2) For preschool and younger children, there shall be one working toilet and one working sink for every fifteen children in the center, excluding diapered children. For school age children, there shall be one working toilet and one working sink for every 25 children in the center.

Rationale / Explanation

Young children need to use the bathroom frequently, and cannot wait long when they have to use the toilet. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American Public Health Association (APHA) recommend 1 sink and toilet for every 10 toddlers and preschool age children, and 1 sink and toilet for every 15 school age children.

A large toilet room with many toilets used by several groups is less desirable than several small toilet rooms assigned to specific groups, because of the opportunities large shared rooms provide for transmitting infectious diseases. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 246 Standard 5.4.1.6

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When counting toilets in a center, a urinal may be counted as a toilet for up to 50% of the required number of toilets. For large sinks that have two or more faucets in them, each separate faucet counts as one sink.

If Licensees are unable to meet this requirement due to equipment failure or breakdown, but can show that they have scheduled a repair and are doing their best to make sure all children have access to a toilet and handwashing sink in the meantime, the Licensor will follow up to see if the repair is completed by the scheduled date before issuing a finding to this rule.

Level 1 Noncompliance if a child is not able to use a working toilet or handwashing sink when they need to because one or more toilets or sinks are not working.

Level 2 Noncompliance if there are enough toilets and sinks in the center and one or more of them are not working but this does not appear to result in a child not being able to use the toilet or wash his/her hands.

(3) School age children shall have privacy when using the bathroom.

Rationale / Explanation

Children should be allowed the opportunity to practice modesty when independent toileting behavior is well established in the majority of the group. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 245 Standard 5.4.1.2

Requiring a school age child to use bathroom fixtures designed for preschoolers may negatively impact the self-esteem of the school age child. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 246 Standard 5.4.1.6

Enforcement

Privacy in bathrooms for school age children can be provided with a full length door or curtain.

Level 2 Noncompliance if there is no privacy (no door, no curtain, etc.).

Level 3 Noncompliance if there is a measure for privacy which ensures privacy for younger children (such as a half door), but not for school age children.

(4) All rooms and occupied areas in the building shall be ventilated by windows that open and have screens or by mechanical ventilation.

Rationale / Explanation

The health and well-being of both staff and children can be affected by the quality of air indoors. The air that people breathe inside a building is contaminated with organisms shared among occupants, and is sometimes more polluted than the outdoor air. Young children may be more affected than adults by air pollution. Children who spend long hours breathing contaminated or polluted indoor air are more likely to develop respiratory problems, allergies, and asthma. Air circulation is essential to clear infectious disease agents, odors, and toxic substances in the air. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 211 Standard 5.2.1.1

Screens prevent the entry of insects, which may bite, sting, or carry disease. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 205 Standard 5.1.3.3.

Signs of inadequate ventilation can include mold growing in corners, a damp or musty smell, or a room with a temperature that varies greatly from the temperature of other rooms in the building.

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Enforcement

If a room without mechanical ventilation has more than one window, at least one window must be openable for ventilation, and have a screen.

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

(5) The provider shall maintain the indoor temperature between 65 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit.

Rationale / Explanation

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association recommend that a draft free indoor temperature between 68 degrees and 75 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter months, and between 74 degrees and 82 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer months. These requirements are based on the standards of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers, which take into account both comfort and health considerations. CFOC, 3^d Ed. pg. 212, Standard 5.2.1.2

There may be some association between sleeping room temperatures and increased risk of SIDS, but this connection is not yet fully established. It is recommended that infants are lightly clothed for sleep and that the sleeping room temperature is kept comfortable for a lightly clothed adult, not to exceed 78 degrees. In addition, infants should not be over-bundled or should not feel hot to the touch when sleeping.

Enforcement

If a Licensee is unable to meet the temperature requirements due to equipment failure or breakdown, but can show that they have scheduled a repair and are doing their best in the meantime to maintain a comfort level, the Licensor will follow up to see if the repair is completed by the scheduled date before issuing a finding to this rule.

Level 2 Noncompliance if the temperature is out of range in a room for infants.

Level 3 Noncompliance if the temperature is out of range in any rooms besides infant rooms.

(6) The provider shall maintain adequate light intensity for the safety of children and the type of activity being conducted by keeping lighting equipment in good working condition.

Rationale / Explanation

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association recommend that natural lighting be provided in rooms where children work and play for more than two hours at a time and that all areas of the facility have glare-free natural and/or artificial lighting that provides adequate illumination and comfort for the children's safety and the activities being conducted. Inadequate artificial lighting has been linked to eyestrain, headache, and non-specific symptoms of illness. CFOC, 3^d Ed. pg. 217, Standard 5.2.2.1

It is important that there be adequate light for children to see safely and for caregivers to adequately supervise children and perform tasks such as diapering.

Enforcement

If needed, adequate lighting will be determined by using printed materials and seeing if there is enough light for a caregiver in the area to read it.

Level 2 Noncompliance if there is inadequate lighting in a diapering or food preparation area or if it is completely dark in a sleeping area.

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Level 3 Noncompliance if there is inadequate lighting anywhere besides a diapering, food preparation area, or sleeping area.

- (7) **There shall be at least 35 square feet of indoor space for each child, including the licensee's and employees' children who are not counted in the caregiver to child ratios.**

Rationale / Explanation

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association recommend 42 square feet of usable floor space per child. A usable floor space of fifty square feet per child is preferred. The rationale for this recommendation is that crowding has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of upper respiratory infections, because children's behavior tends to be more constructive when they have sufficient space, and because having sufficient space reduces the risk of injury from simultaneous activities. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 203, Standard 5.1.2.1

An October 2005 legislative audit of the Bureau of Licensing examined this rule specifically, and found that Utah's requirement of 35 square feet per child is reasonable and justifiable, and is in line with 42 of the 50 states.

Enforcement

This measurement is usually taken, and capacity determined, at the time of initial licensure. It is normally not re-measured on subsequent licensing visits, unless a particular room or space appears overly crowded during the visit or if a room or area has been remodeled.

Children may temporarily be in spaces with less than 35 square feet of space per child for group activities that require less space, such as nap times, meals, story times, homework, computer time, art projects, puppet shows, etc. Such activities should not exceed 2 hours per day, excluding nap times, and the length of time should be appropriate to the activity. For example, an hour long art project in a smaller space for preschoolers would not be an appropriate activity length.

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

- (8) **Indoor space per child may include floor space used for furniture, fixtures, or equipment if the furniture, fixture, or equipment is used:**
- (a) **by children;**
 - (b) **for the care of children; or**
 - (c) **to store classroom materials.**

Rationale / Explanation

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association recommend 42 square feet of usable floor space per child. A usable floor space of fifty square feet per child is preferred. The rationale for this recommendation is that crowding has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of upper respiratory infections because children's behavior tends to be more constructive when they have sufficient space and because having sufficient space reduces the risk of injury from simultaneous activities. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 203, Standard 5.1.2.1

An October 2005 legislative audit of the Bureau of Licensing examined this rule specifically, and found that Utah's requirement of 35 square feet per child is reasonable and justifiable, and is in line with 42 of the 50 states.

Enforcement

These measurements are taken, and capacity determined, at the time of initial licensure. Rooms are not re-

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measured on subsequent inspections unless a particular room or space appears overly crowded during the inspection or if a room or area has been remodeled.

Children may temporarily be in spaces with less than 35 square feet of space per child for group activities that require less space, such as nap times, meals, story times, homework, computer time, art projects, puppet shows, etc. Such activities should not exceed 2 hours per day, excluding nap times, and the length of time should be appropriate to the activity. For example, an hour long art project in a smaller space for preschoolers would not be an appropriate activity length.

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

- (9) Bathrooms, closets, staff lockers, hallways, corridors, lobbies, kitchens, or staff offices are not included when calculating indoor space for children's use.**

Rationale / Explanation

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association recommend 42 square feet of usable floor space per child. A usable floor space of fifty square feet per child is preferred. The rationale for this recommendation is that crowding has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of upper respiratory infections, because children's behavior tends to be more constructive when they have sufficient space, and because having sufficient space reduces the risk of injury from simultaneous activities. CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 203, Standard 5.1.2.1

An October 2005 legislative audit of the Bureau of Licensing examined this rule specifically, and found that Utah's requirement of 35 square feet per child is reasonable and justifiable, and is in line with 42 of the 50 states.