

FACILITIES

This section includes family child care programs, also known as home-based child care, Pre-K (Pre-kindergarten) programs at private and public schools, Head Start and Early Head Start programs. This also includes private child care centers and other industries where a parent cannot stay home and child care centers that partner with healthcare facilities to support healthcare workers in need of child care.

AVERAGE LEVEL OF CUSTOMER INTERACTION



Work requires direct physical contact with children.

EMPLOYEE + CHILD PROTECTION



- When feasible, staff members and older children should wear face coverings within the facility. Cloth face coverings should NOT be put on babies and children under age two (2) because of the danger of suffocation.



- Employees who have a fever or are otherwise exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms should not be allowed to work.
- Persons who have a fever of 100.4° (38.0°C) or above or other signs of illness should not be admitted to the facility. Encourage parents to be on the alert for signs of illness in their children and to keep them home when they are sick. Screen children upon arrival, if possible.
- Encourage workers to report any safety and health concerns to the employer.



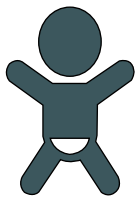
- Facilities should develop a schedule for cleaning and disinfecting.
- Routinely clean, sanitize, and disinfect surfaces and objects that are frequently touched, especially toys and games. This may also include cleaning objects/surfaces not ordinarily cleaned daily such as doorknobs, light switches, classroom sink handles, counter tops, nap pads, toilet training potties, desks, chairs, cubbies, and playground structures. Use the cleaners typically used at your facility.
- Use all cleaning products according to the directions on the label. For disinfection, most common EPA-registered fragrance-free household disinfectants should be effective.
- If possible, provide EPA-registered disposable wipes to child care providers and other staff members so that commonly used surfaces such as keyboards, desks and remote controls can be wiped down before use.
- All cleaning materials should be kept secure and out of reach of children.
- Cleaning products should not be used near children, and staff should ensure that there is adequate ventilation when using these products to prevent children from inhaling toxic fumes.
- Toys that cannot be cleaned and sanitized should not be used.
- Machine washable cloth toys should be used by one individual at a time or should not be used at all. These toys should be laundered before being used by another child.
- Do not share toys with other groups of infants or toddlers, unless they are washed and sanitized before being moved from one group to the other.
- Bedding that touches a child's skin should be cleaned weekly or before use by another child.



- Consider staggering arrival and drop off times and plan to limit direct contact with parents as much as possible. Ideally, the same parent or designated person should drop off and pick up the child every day. If possible, older people such as grandparents or those with serious underlying medical conditions should not pick up children, because they are more at risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- Hand hygiene stations should be set up at the entrance of the facility, so that children can clean their hands before they enter.



- If possible, child care classes should include the same group each day, and the same child care providers should remain with the same group each day.
- Cancel or postpone special events such as festivals, holiday events and special performances.
- Limit the mixing of children, staggering playground times and keeping groups separate for special activities such as art, music and exercising.
- If possible, at nap time, ensure that children's nap time mats (or cribs) are spaced out as much as possible, ideally 6 feet apart. Consider placing children head to toe in order to further reduce the potential for viral spread.
- If possible, arrange for administrative staff to telework from their homes.
- Classes should be limited to 11 children per room, as per CDC recommendations.



- It is important to comfort crying, sad, and/or anxious infants and toddlers, and they often need to be held. To the extent possible, when washing, feeding, or holding very young children: Child care providers can protect themselves by wearing an over-large button-down, long sleeved shirt and by wearing long hair up off the collar in a ponytail or other up do.
- Child care providers should wash their hands, neck, and anywhere touched by a child's secretions.
- Child care providers should change the child's clothes if secretions are on the child's clothes. They should change the button-down shirt, if there are secretions on it, and wash their hands again.
- Contaminated clothes should be placed in a plastic bag or washed in a washing machine.
- Child care providers should wash their hands before and after handling infant bottles prepared at home or prepared in the facility. Bottles, bottle caps, nipples, and other equipment used for bottle-feeding should be thoroughly cleaned after each use by washing in a dishwasher or by washing with a bottle brush, soap, and water.



- If a cafeteria or group dining room is typically used, serve meals in classrooms instead. If meals are typically served family-style, plate each child's meal to serve it so that multiple children are not using the same serving utensils.
- Food preparation should not be done by the same staff who diaper children.
- Sinks used for food preparation should not be used for any other purposes.
- Caregivers should ensure children wash hands prior to and immediately after eating.
- Caregivers should wash their hands before preparing food and after helping children to eat.



- When diapering a child, wash your hands and wash the child's hands before you begin, and wear gloves. Follow safe diaper changing procedures. Procedures should be posted in all diaper changing areas. Steps include:
 - Prepare (includes putting on gloves)
 - Clean the child
 - Remove trash (soiled diaper and wipes)
 - Replace diaper
 - Wash child's hands
 - Clean up diapering station
 - Wash hands
- After diapering, wash your hands (even if you were wearing gloves) and disinfect the diapering area with a fragrance-free bleach that is EPA-registered as a sanitizing or disinfecting solution. If other products are used for sanitizing or disinfecting, they should also be fragrance-free and EPA-registered. If the surface is dirty, it should be cleaned with detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.