



Module 3 Summary

Here is a summary of Key Points for **Module 3: Physical Environment and Health Requirements**.

Child care personnel should conduct daily inspections to ensure the indoor and outdoor spaces are clean, in good repair, and free from health and safety hazards.

Harmful materials, such as toxic substances and firearms, must be stored in a locked area or be inaccessible and out of the reach of children at all times.

The licensed capacity of the child care facility is the number of children that may attend the program at one time, including transportation and field trips.

Usable floor space for facilities is calculated by first measuring the wall-to-wall interior space at floor level and then subtracting the non-usable space.

Outdoor play space must be designed to ensure children are directly supervised and free from injury or harm.

Outdoor square footage cannot be calculated until the indoor square footage has been determined.

Each child must have their own bedding to reduce the spread of germs.

Each child must have their own designated napping space that is 18” apart from others.

Fire drills are important so children and adults are prepared in case of emergency.

Lockdown and shelter-in-place drills must be practiced at least once per year to ensure children and adults are comfortable if a situation arises.

A clean and sanitary food preparation area must be established for programs that serve food.

Food must be stored at appropriate temperatures to reduce the growth of bacteria and food-borne illnesses.

Food in a child care program must be handled in a sanitary manner at all times.

Families must have access to the meal and snack menus.

Formula and breastmilk must be stored, prepared, and discarded properly.

Child care personnel must follow food handling guidelines to protect children from illness from contaminated food.

Children and adults in child care programs must wash their hands throughout the day before or after certain activities.

The diaper-changing station must be equipped with all of the proper materials and child care personnel must follow proper techniques.

Indoor equipment must be developmentally appropriate, clean, and in good repair.

All playground equipment must be developmentally appropriate; securely anchored, unless portable or stationary by design; and have an appropriate fall zone to protect the safety of children.

To reduce the spread of disease, child care personnel must observe children daily for signs of communicable diseases.

Child care programs must have first aid kits within the facility, while transporting children, and on any field trips away from the program.

Child care professionals must document all accidents and incidents that occur in child care programs and notify the parents on the day of the occurrence.

Child care personnel must be trained on how to administer medication to protect the health and safety of children in care.

Each enrolled child, except school-age children, must have documentation of immunizations or exemption from immunizations on file with the child care program.

Student health records are valid for two years after the date of the physical exam.