

WAC 110-302-0220 Bathroom space and toileting. (1) ONB providers must provide at least one of the following bathroom options, and may use a combination of toileting options to ensure children and staff are able to meet their toileting needs:

(a) An indoor bathroom in a licensed family home, center, or school-age facility.

(b) A portable chemical toilet designated for use by the ONB program. The portable chemical toilet must be nontoxic and formaldehyde-free, and emptied regularly and as needed. The portable chemical toilet surfaces must be cleaned at least once each day and more often if needed, pursuant to WAC 110-302-0241. The waste container for the portable chemical toilet must be:

(i) Fabricated from impervious materials, such as plastic, steel, fiberglass, or other equivalent material;

(ii) Water tight and capable of containing the chemical waste in a sanitary manner; and

(iii) Sufficient in size for the number of persons that will be using the toilet and consistent with the manufacturer's recommended use requirements. At a minimum, the portable chemical toilet must be of sufficient size that the container will normally be at half of its volume capacity immediately before each regularly scheduled emptying of the waste.

(c) The use of toileting facilities in a public park or nature center if:

(i) ONB providers check the bathrooms for cleanliness and safety prior to the children's use; and

(ii) The toilet seats, sinks, or other surfaces that children touch are cleaned and disinfected daily.

(d) A portable toilet, with individual liners that allow for sanitary disposal after each use, and with surfaces cleaned at least once each day and more often if needed, pursuant to WAC 110-302-0241.

(e) A water conserving toilet, such as a composting or pit toilet, and greywater system that meets the requirements for health and sanitation as described in the Washington State Department of Health Water Conserving On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems- Recommended Standards and Guidance (<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/337-016.pdf>).

(f) If no other toileting options are available, backcountry toileting options that comply with the rules of the landowner and the "Leave-No-Trace" standards described at <https://lnt.org/learn/principle-3>.

(i) Unless approved by the department, children must not be allowed to play or eat within 200 feet of areas that have been used or are designated as backcountry toileting spaces; and

(ii) ONB providers must use gloves to assist children and to ensure the sanitary disposal of toilet paper. Both children and adults must wash their hands pursuant to WAC 110-302-0200.

(g) For the toileting options described in (b) through (f) of this subsection:

(i) To ensure successful toileting and handwashing practices, ONB providers must ensure children have independent access to sufficient toilets, urinals, toilet paper, handwashing equipment, and staff support;

(ii) ONB programs must include:

(A) An ONB toileting policy in the parent handbook pursuant to WAC 110-302-0450; and

(B) A risk waiver must be included in the parent enrollment packet;

(iii) ONB staff must be trained in the proper use of alternative toileting options, and the ONB program's policies and procedures for supporting children, pursuant to WAC 110-302-0110;

(iv) Staff must be supported to meet their own toileting needs.

(2) Toilet plungers and toilet brushes must be inaccessible to children.

(3) ONB providers must discuss toilet training procedures with a child's parent or guardian when that child is ready for training. An ONB provider must facilitate the toilet training process by encouraging the child with:

(a) Positive reinforcement that does 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.

(4) An ONB provider may use a modified toilet seat if it is cleaned and disinfected using a disinfectant at least daily or more often if soiled.

(5) Toilet training equipment must be cleaned in a sink not used for food preparation or handwashing.

(6) If a child is developmentally ready, and an ONB provider uses a stand-up diapering procedure, it must be done in the bathroom or a diaper changing area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.216.742. WSR 23-10-059, § 110-302-0220, filed 5/1/23, effective 6/1/23.]