



2021

Safe Play Spaces Guidelines

A resource to support Educators to implement the Safe Play Spaces Policy



Safe play guidelines

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Risk Assessment

Risk management is an ongoing process. Risks must be systematically monitored, and management strategies reviewed to ensure that they continue to be effective and contribute to a safe and healthy play environment. New hazards can emerge over time resulting in current control strategies becoming ineffective and therefore may require updating.

Through regular and comprehensive risk assessment, Educators will provide an environment that encourages children to effectively learn in play which involves supporting them to take risks. No play space is completely risk free. It is important for children's development to become adventurous and participate in opportunities to explore and test their own capabilities, manage risk, and to grow as capable, resourceful, and resilient people.

Educators will assess the risks to children's safety and develop guidelines to encourage children to test their abilities within a safe environment.

When we find children exploring risky play, educators will supervise and assist when appropriate.

Sleep, Rest and Relaxation

Sleep, rest and relaxation are important factors in a child's overall wellbeing and all children have individual sleep, rest and relaxation requirements. Educators have a duty of care to ensure children are provided with a high level of safety when sleeping and resting and every reasonable precaution is taken to protect them from harm and hazard.

Educators will work in partnership with Practice Mentors as part of the onboarding process to identify appropriate areas for sleep and rest. Educators will advise families as part of their orientation process that all sleep routines and procedures will be in line with Red Nose safe sleep recommendations. Educators are not expected to endorse practices requested by a family, if they differ from Red Nose safe sleeping recommendations.

Educators will ensure:

- There are adequate numbers of cots and bedding available to children that meet Australian Standards
- Children (12 months and over) are only to sleep in rooms that have been safety checked as part of the FDC residence assessment process by the Enhance Family Day Practice Mentor.
- Regular safety checks of the sleep and rest environment are made, and any hazards are identified and rectified immediately

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- All cots used in the service meet the current mandatory Australian Standard for Cots (AS/NZS)
- The use of portable cots will be limited to short periods of time, approved by Enhance FDC. Children should always have access to a permanently constructed cot. All portable cots used in the FDC environment meet the current mandatory Australian Standard for children's portable folding cots, AS/NZS 2195, and will carry a label to indicate this
- Areas for sleep and rest are well ventilated and have natural lighting
- The sleep and rest environment is free from cigarette or tobacco smoke
- The room temperature is monitored to ensure maximum comfort for the children
- Infants and babies under 12 months of age sleep in the main service area to allow for 5 minute sleep checks and monitoring
- All sleeping children over 12 months are within hearing range and observed closely. Educators will ensure that they are always within sight and hearing distance of sleeping and resting children so they can easily monitor a child's breathing and the colour of their skin
- Cots and beds will be regularly checked to ensure all bolts and fittings are secure and safe
- Mattresses should be in good condition- clean, firm and flat and fit the cot base with no more than 20mm gap between the mattress sides and ends
- Beds will be stored in a dry area
- Educators will ensure to use correct manual handling techniques when moving beds
- Beds should not be placed on high shelves or in unstable or difficult to reach stacks
- Hanging cords, strings from blinds, curtains or electrical devices will be away from cots and mattresses

Sharps

Educators must check their outside environment each day before care commences to ensure that there are no hazards within the play space, including sharps.

Items that can puncture your skin are called 'sharps', such as needles. Educators need to handle and dispose of sharps safely to reduce the health risks themselves, children in their care and their families and community.

In the event of a sharp object being found (for example, a syringe) Educators will:

- Wear gloves and use tongs to pick up the object and place it in a 'sharp object box'
- Write the words 'Not recyclable—contains sharps' on the container with a black permanent marker
- Secure the lid to the container with heavy-duty tape such as electrical or duct tape

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- Dispose of the sharp's container appropriately as soon as practicable. Sharps containers cannot be disposed of through general rubbish collection
- Remove gloves carefully, ensuring that hands do not come into contact with any fluids from the syringe
-

If the Educator is unable to dispose of the sharp prior to the service opening, the sharp container should be stored in an area inaccessible to children behind a locked door.

Educators can buy an Australian standard yellow sharps container from a pharmacy or use a strong container that cannot be pierced by a sharp, made from heavy/thick plastic and with a tight fitting or childproof lid.

Educators will need to contact their local council for information on where to safely dispose of a sharp container.

Dangerous chemicals, substances, medicines or equipment

Many substances around the home are actually household poisons. Household poisons are substances in your home that can cause harm when swallowed, inhaled, or touched. They include detergents, cleaning products, toiletries, garden chemicals and other common household products.

These items can also become poisonous when they're not used in the way they're intended. For example, dishwashing powder is harmful if it's swallowed or gets into eyes.

Medicines can poison too, accounting for the most hospital poisoning admissions. Almost all medicines are poisonous if taken in large enough doses – this even includes vitamin pills and herbal remedies. Poisoning occurs most often in children under five years of age, with children under 3 at particular risk.

As part of the engagement process, Educators will need to demonstrate the safety measures that are in place to prevent poisoning and other injuries from household poisons. Practice Mentors will work with Educators to regularly risk assess FDC environments and ensure all harmful substances are out of service delivery areas.

Educators will ensure:

- All dangerous chemicals, substances and medicines are stored in their original containers provided by the manufacturer
- All chemicals, medicines and potentially dangerous substances used in the home have labels and/or use by dates on the packaging
- Any substance found to be stored in a different container than originally provided, or with destroyed labels and/or unknown use by dates where applicable will be discarded
- Containers are disposed of correctly following local council guidelines, and not reused under any circumstances
- That medical advice is immediately sought if poisoning or potentially hazardous ingestion, inhaled, skin or eye exposure has occurred

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- Enhance FDC is notified as soon as practical in the event that a child is harmed from a dangerous substance or household poison
- No spray bottles containing chemicals are used in the immediate vicinity of any child or children
- All button batteries and all other batteries are out of reach of children
- All remotes, toys and products containing button batteries have a screw to secure them
- Batteries are disposed of immediately in a rubbish receptacle outside of the FDC environment
- An up-to-date dangerous substances register is available at the service
- A risk assessment for any dangerous materials stored in bulk within the education and care premises has been carried out and is regularly updated
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are maintained at the Service. Safety Data Sheets must be kept on all chemicals used in service delivery areas. No SDS is to be more than 5 years old
- In the event of any incident involving accidental exposure to chemicals or other hazards or incident involving possible poisoning, an Incident, Injury, Trauma, and Illness Record will be completed

Chemicals

- All dangerous chemicals, substances and equipment are stored in a locked room or area that is labelled, secure and inaccessible to children. These materials may include, but are not limited to, all cleaning materials, detergents, poisonous or dangerous substances, dangerous tools and equipment including those with sharp and razor edges and toiletries
- All hazardous chemicals must be supplied with a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) formerly called a Material Data Safety Sheet. Safety Data Sheets must be kept by the Educator and easily available for reference, e.g. in a folder
- The manufacturer's instructions for use, storage, and first aid instructions recorded on the SDS and products are only used in accordance with these instructions
- The register of all hazardous chemicals, substances and equipment used at the service includes where the substance is stored, it's use, any risks, and first aid instructions along with the current SDS. The register will be readily accessible to all visitors at the service
- Appropriate personal protective clothing is worn in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions when using and disposing of hazardous substances or equipment
- Cleaning and hazardous products are not stored close to food products
- That dangerous products are only used in instances where a safer or natural option is not available
- Daily and quarterly WHS checklists are completed to ensure that any dangerous products used within the Service have current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and are stored appropriately

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- Lockable storage facilities are clearly marked with signage to indicate chemicals/hazardous materials
- Dangerous products will be stored in areas of the Service that are not accessible to children or in cupboards fitted with key or childproof locks

Medication

- Medication is only kept in accordance with pharmacist instructions, particularly of any product that may need to be stored in a refrigerated environment
- Any substances that need to be refrigerated are stored in a labelled, child resistant container, preferably in a separate compartment or in a part of the refrigerator inaccessible to children
- Children's medications are only administered with family authorisation and in accordance with medical directions (see Administration of Medication Policy)
- Ensure medication that is not refrigerated is stored in an area inaccessible to children, in a locked cabinet
- All medication past the use by date is discarded appropriately out of the service delivery area

Electrical Equipment

Enhance FDC residences must be fitted with a safety switch. This will be checked by your Practice Mentor as part of your initial home assessment. Safety switches should be tested once every three months.

As part of their daily hazard check, Educators should check that all electrical cords are out of reach of children and that all cords are in good condition (no frayed cords, no exposed wires, no damage to the plug).

Educators need to ensure that all power points not in use have child safe covers installed.

Fire Equipment

Educators will conduct risk assessments to determine where in their service there is risk of fire hazards (such as the kitchen area). A fire blanket should be present in all services, stored in an easily accessible place close to an exit. It is recommended that Educators also have a domestic fire extinguisher.

Educators will ensure that they have had training and are familiar with how to use both a fire blanket in the case of an emergency. Educators should complete training every 2 years. Educators can access free fire training [here](#).

All homes are required to have operational smoke detectors installed. By 2027, all homes must have photoelectric, interconnected smoke alarms. Until then, for any FDC residences with

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battery operated smoke alarms, Educators need to test the alarm twice a year. The battery should be changed each year.

Educators can access a free Safehome appointment with Qld Fire and Emergency. A Safehome visit will help identify fire and safety hazards in and around the home. More information can be found [here](#).

Glass

As part of the Enhance FDC Educator onboarding home assessment, Practice Mentors will assess the proposed service delivery areas (play spaces) for safety. As part of this assessment, PMs will ensure that all glass within play spaces is compliant with regulations and with the Building Code of Australia. To ensure compliance, all windows and doors for homes must have a performance label which confirms they are certified to comply with Australian Standard AS2047

All glassed areas of a FDC residence that are accessible to children and that are 1 metre or less above the floor level will require:

- Safety glazing or toughened glass; or
- Treatment with a product that prevents the glass from shattering (such as safety film); or
- A guard installed to prevent a child from hitting or falling against the glass
-

This guideline applies to windows and doors as well as furniture and showers.

Educators must be able to provide documented proof of the type of glass accessible to children and any mitigation used such as safety film. This documentation must be kept for future reference if required.

In addition to the above requirements, Educators should also conduct a risk assessment of glass within their service delivery areas and implement risk mitigation strategies, even where safety glazing or toughened glass is used.

Educators will ensure:

- Bright stickers or contact will be placed at child and adult height on any glass sliding door or other panel, including shower screens
- All areas with glass doors and panels are well lit at all times
- The areas surrounding glass doors and panels are trip proof. Toys and loose rugs will be kept away from areas where a person might trip and make contact with glass
- Furniture and cabinets with glass will be kept away from play spaces, unless they can be secured with a guard that prevents access

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Fencing

To ensure that a child cannot leave an FDC premises unattended, any outdoor space used by children must be enclosed by a fence or barrier of such height and design that children, preschool-age or younger, cannot go through, over or under it.

Enhance Family Day Care requires all Educators to have fences at a minimum height of 1.2m.

In addition to the height requirement, fences need to be made of suitable materials and to not have footholds or handholds that children can use to climb over the fence. This includes equipment that is attached to the fence, such as musical instrument walls or vertical gardens.

It is also important when setting equipment out in play spaces that Educators ensure that there is no equipment that could be used as a ladder or step to get over the fence, such as the edge of a garden bed, a cubby house, trampoline, or a slide.

Where a fence is less than 1.8 metres high, all items that could be used to scale the fence should be a minimum of 900mm away from the fence.

Educators are required to undertake a risk assessment of their fencing and outside play space to consider if:

- The design of the fence allows it to be used as a ladder
- Objects, such as play equipment, have been placed against the fence or attached to it that children could use as a hand or foot hold
- A tree stump or branch is located in such a way that it could be used to climb the fence
- Certain fencing materials, such as flexible chain wire, rigid wire mesh, or horizontal slats, can present a climbing risk

Despite some fencing materials having the potential to be unsafe, there are ways that these can be made suitable. This includes:

- Dense vegetation may be planted against the fence so that it stops children from getting close to it
- The fence is so high that children couldn't climb it even if they used the vegetation as a platform
- Chain wire may be covered with tightly fitting material so that a child couldn't use the gaps in the wire to gain a foothold. In this case, the condition of the material would need to be checked regularly so that it's kept taut and in good repair to stop children from climbing the fence

Educators and Practice Mentors should work together to assess the suitability of all fencing solutions.

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Hazardous Plants

There are many benefits associated with natural play spaces. Trees, shrubs and groundcovers play a number of roles in a play space. Trees and shrubs can be used as wind breaks, to provide shade and moderate the temperature, reduce glare, define play zones and can be used as an educational tool. Plants can also be used to create private, hidden spaces and to investigate the senses.

Despite the benefits, it is imperative that Educators regularly check their gardens and play spaces for plants and mushrooms that are poisonous. While most plants are not deadly, there are many that can make a small child very ill. It is important to recognise that toddlers may be at greater risk given their habit of tasting everything and their relatively small body size. Plants and weeds that bear 'fruit' or berries are especially dangerous as children often liken these to the fruits and berries that they consume out of lunch boxes.

Although most plants cause illness through ingestion, some plants can make a child or adult ill just by handling them.

As part of their regular practice, Educators should check and/or remove any weeds, grasses, herbs, trees and flowers from their play spaces that have not been intentionally planted and check their gardens and grassed area as part of their daily hazard check.

In the event that a child ingests or handles a plant, grass, herb, flower, fruit or berry or is suspected of ingesting or handling a plant, grass, herb, flower, fruit or berry that is potentially poisonous, do not wait for symptoms to occur. Take any necessary first aid steps and contact the Poisons Helpline on 13 11 26. The Poisons Helpline is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and is manned by pharmacists trained in toxicology.

Information on identifying poisonous plants [can be found here](#).

Pets

When children observe, interact and care for an animal it can provide an enriching experience and be a valuable part in learning about empathy, relationships and nature. While providing children with access to animals and keeping pets in your service, there are issues that you need to consider for the safety and wellbeing for children and animals. Practice Mentors will assess the pets owned by the Educator as part of the onboarding process and ensure that a suitable risk management plan is in place.

Educators should discuss any potential new pets prior to purchase with their Practice Mentor to ensure that they will be approved by Enhance FDC. Educators should also consult their local vet to ascertain whether the type of pet is suitable for interactions with young children.

On approval of a pet for the residence or service; Educators will ensure:

- Children's interaction with animals are planned and parents/guardians have given permission for a child to interact with a pet on enrolment or prior to the first encounter with the animal
- Children are supervised at all times while the animal is interacting with children eg: bathing, grooming, bottle feeding of young, play etc

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- Children are educated about correct handling techniques and acceptable behaviour when handling animal /pet
- Pets must have a separate area inaccessible to children that provides shade, food, water and any litter requirements. This area must prevent the children from entering and the animal from leaving the space. Animals should be kept in this area when there are no direct interactions planned
- All appropriate veterinarian treatments (for example: parasite, worming, fleas, immunisations) are current
- Any shared area used by the animals, and pets must be cleaned to ensure no faeces, urine, hair or smell is present before children are given access. Shared areas must be cleaned regularly as required
- All allergies are considered to ensure that children who may have symptoms around animals have suitable management plans in place (including no interactions while in care; where necessary). Educators will also consider children with food allergies as some pet foods contain common allergens such as nuts and seafood
- Any incident where an animal or pet has harmed a child is reported

Outdoor Play Equipment and Soft Fall

Playground injuries often occur when a child falls from play equipment onto a hard surface. There are special requirements in place for ensuring that playground equipment and the materials used underneath equipment help to reduce to impact of falling for a child. Playground equipment that is higher than 600mm above ground level requires a specific safety zone that surrounds the equipment and is free of obstacles.

There are two categories of play equipment: fixed and non-fixed (or mobile) play equipment. Fixed play equipment is that which is permanently built into the ground, such as forts and climbing frames. These pieces of equipment cannot be moved. Non-fixed or mobile equipment includes trestles and attachments, portable forts, climbing apparatus and balance beams. Non-fixed or mobile equipment must be set up on a level surface for stability.

For all play equipment, Educators will ensure:

- There are no gaps in equipment which a child could become trapped, especially by the head, neck or chest
- All holes or openings in playground equipment are between 8-25 mm to avoid finger entrapment
- There are no moving parts that might create crush or pinch points and that any timber is well maintained to avoid splits and splinters
- Guardrails with vertical rails or solid barriers are installed on platforms more than 600mm above the ground to prevent children from falling
- Playground equipment does not contain any bolts, nails, screws or other elements that might cut, pierce or bruise; or act as a hook to entangle children's clothing or hair

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- All ropes are secured top and bottom so they cannot form a loop or noose
- All play equipment purchased for the service complies with Australian Standards to ensure quality materials and design. Documentation received with purchased equipment must be retained for future reference

Equipment Height

Falls from equipment are the main cause of playground injuries. Australian Standards restrict the height of play equipment to reduce the distance a child could fall from the equipment to the ground.

Educators must ensure that the height of play equipment (both fixed and mobile) used in service delivery areas is no more than 1500mm for children under school age. For children over school age, equipment can be no higher than 1800mm above ground level.

Impact area: falling space and free space

The impact area is the area beneath and around playground equipment where a child might land if they fall. The Australian Standards specify the dimensions for impact areas dependent upon the height of the equipment and its use. For example, equipment that involves movement (such as swings) require more space.

For fixed equipment, Educators will ensure:

- For all fixed equipment items higher than 600mm and up to 1500mm above the ground, 1500mm impact area is provided. No other equipment will be placed in the impact area
- For all fixed equipment items higher than 1500mm and up to 1800mm above the ground, 1700mm impact area is provided. No other equipment will be placed in the impact area

For mobile play equipment, Educators will ensure:

- For all mobile equipment items higher than 600mm and below 1500mm (such as trestle frames, portable forts, climbing structures, balancing equipment and slides), a 1500mm impact area is provided. No other equipment will be placed in the impact area.

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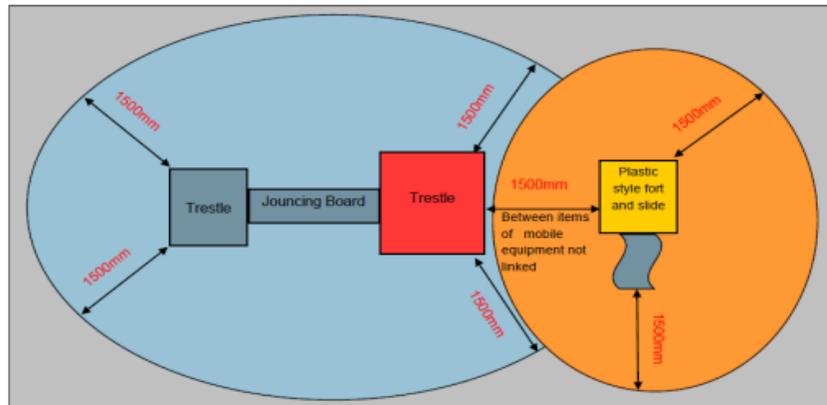


Figure 3. Impact area for moveable equipment items as required by AS 4685 (Set). This is not to scale.

Free Height of Fall (mm)	Impact Area (mm)	
	Supervised Early Childhood Settings	All Age Settings
600 - 1500	1500	1500
1600	1566	1566
1650	1600	1600
1700	1633	1633

Swings and Slides

The impact area and soft fall requirements for swings and slides is dependent on the height, length and type of equipment. Please click [here](#) for impact areas for specific equipment types.

Soft Fall

For all equipment (fixed and mobile) that is higher than 600mm, Educators must provide a surface that reduces the impact of a fall within the impact area. These are known as impact absorbing surfaces.

There are two main types of materials that comply:

Loose-fill:

- Are materials like bark mulch, wood chips, wood fibre, rubber mulch, and sand. The cushioning effect of loose fill is achieved by the trapping of air between particles. Loose fill must be well drained, regularly checked, and raked/aerated to avoid compaction and replenished as required to maintain minimum depth of 250mm. Loose fill must be regularly maintained; materials may need to be raked, redistributed and checked weekly for spiders, sharp objects or animal litter.

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Synthetic/rubber:

- Are materials like wet pour rubber or synthetic grass. Surfaces should be free of trip hazards and checked periodically to ensure there is no deterioration (eg. sub surface bumps or dips). You should also ask for a certificate of compliance with Australian Standards.

For moveable play equipment, soft fall mats that meet Australian Standards can be used. Documentation received when purchasing should be kept.

Moveable equipment with a free height of fall of less than 600mm does not require an impact attenuating surface, unless forced movement exists. Forced movement includes swings, slides and rocking items. If forced movement occurs, regardless of free height of fall, an impact absorbing surface shall be used.

For equipment where there is no forced movement:

- A soft surface should be used in the impact area for the equipment. This includes elevated cubby houses or forts with climbing attachments and other equipment designed for climbing. The impact area for equipment less than 600mm high is at least 1000mm. No other equipment will be placed in the impact area.
- The soft surfacing should cover the entire impact area, which is the area under and around the play equipment onto which a child is likely to fall.

Soft surfaces include:

- Well-maintained natural grass (note: can wear quickly in high use areas such as under swings and at the end of a slide) OR loose fill or synthetic rubber as above OR soft fall mats that meet the Australian Standard

Pool Safety

For FDC residences where there is a pool, Educators are required to meet Pool Safety regulations and maintain a pool safety certificate at all times. Enhance FDC will accept a Form 11, 17 or 23. This certification expires every 2 years.

In relation to pool fencing, Educators must ensure:

- The minimum height from finished ground level to the top of the fence or barrier is 1200mm
- The gap between the bottom of the fence or barrier and the ground is no more than 100mm
- There must be one gap of at least 900mm between any horizontal rails on the outside of the fence or barrier
- Any gaps between the vertical members must not exceed 100mm at any point
- If there is no gap between horizontal rails of at least 900mm, then the horizontal rails must be on the inside and the gaps in the vertical rails must not exceed 10mm

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- For fences or barriers less than 1800mm high, climbable objects must be at least 900mm away from the pool barrier on the outside and, where the verticals are more than 10mm apart, 300mm on the inside

In relation to pool gates, Educators must ensure:

- Pool gates must not open inwards to the pool area and must be self-closing and self-latching from all positions
- Latches on the gate must be at least 1500mm high from finished ground level and at least 1400mm above top of the lower horizontal member
- If the latch is not at least 1400mm above the lower horizontal member, the latch must be located inside so that it is necessary to reach over or through the fencing at a height of not less than 1200mm above finished ground level. It must also be 150mm below the top of the gate or the edge of any hand hole opening and, if necessary, covered with a 450mm radius shield with no openings greater than 10mm
- Pool gate hinges thicker than 10mm must be at least 900mm apart or the lower hinge must have a non-climbable (at least a sixty degree) safety cap fixed to prevent climbing

Educators must also ensure that there are no doors or windows that open directly into the pool area. A CPR sign must be attached to the pool fence or displayed in a position that is easily viewed from the pool.

Gates to pool areas must always be securely shut, so that children cannot access the pool area.

Bathrooms and Laundries

Bathrooms and laundries are integral components of a FDC service, but Educators need to work closely with their Practice Mentor to mitigate the risk of harm to children in these locations. As part of the registration process, Educators will need to demonstrate that children have access to a bath or shower, when needed. These rooms will become part of the approved service delivery space.

In line with Enhance FDC's safe play spaces policy, the dignity of children is the highest priority and special attention should be given to access arrangements to ensure that children enrolled in the service feel like they belong to the home. (i.e., Children should have access to a bathroom toilet and basin, as opposed to an outside laundry or multipurpose sink).

As these spaces are shared with the residents of the home, Educators will need to be vigilant in ensuring that hazard checks are completed each day prior to the service opening and that the space is safe for FDC children to use.

Educators will ensure:

- All dangerous items are stored in a locked, child proof cabinet e.g. chemicals, medicines, razors, knives and electrical equipment. This also includes shampoos, soaps, and deodorants.
- Bright stickers or contact are placed at child and adult height on any glass panel, such as shower screens

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- Bathrooms are well lit to prevent trips and falls
- Toys, mats, and loose rugs are kept away from areas where a person might trip and make contact with glass
- Bathtubs are emptied immediately after use
- Children are not left unattended in a bath or shower
- Bath and sink plugs are stored in a locked cabinet to prevent a child from filling a bathtub or sink
- Taps and mixer taps in baths and showers have child safety covers on them to prevent unsupervised access to water as well as burns and scalds
- Toddlers and young children do not have unsupervised access to the toilet bowl
- Laundry areas are kept locked at all times
- All chemicals are stored in locked, child proof cupboards
- Signage is displayed on all rooms and cupboards containing hazardous materials
- SDS sheets are available for all chemicals in the FDC residence
- Front loading washers and dryers are installed at a height at least 1400mm above floor level to prevent young children climbing into the dryer, if the appliances cannot be locked closed
- Washer and dryer doors are kept closed at all times
- Washer and dryers are turned off at the wall when not in use.

Kitchens

Kitchens are an essential part of running a FDC service but are also one of the highest risk areas. To protect children, kitchen areas should be barricaded to prevent unsupervised entry. In the instance that a barrier cannot be installed into the kitchen, stringent risk assessment processes and risk mitigation plans must be implemented.

In the instance that a kitchen area cannot be barricaded, the oven and stove top should not be used during service delivery hours.

All sharps such as knives and kitchen utensils should be stored in a cupboard with a child safe lock or latch, even when a barricade is in place

Educators will ensure that:

- All chemicals, cleaning products, medicines and vitamins are stored in a lockable cupboard
- Any medicines stored in the fridge are inside a lockable box
- Hot foods and liquids are kept away from the edges of bench tops, counters and tables
- All hot foods are served at a temperature that is reasonable for children and is served onto a table where the child is seated

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- Ensure that kettles and teapots are not in reach of children and are not taken away from the kitchen during service delivery
- All food and drinks (including bottles) that are microwaved is tested for consistent temperature
- Dishwashers should be closed and locked shut. If the dishwasher doesn't have an automatic lock, a child safe latch must be added to the dishwasher
- Ensure all drawers and cupboards have child proof locks on them (unless behind a barricade)
- Glass and sharp utensils are not left in or on the sink to dry
- All electrical appliances are kept out of reach of children, including electrical cords
- Clean up any spills immediately to avoid slips and falls
- Highchairs have a 5 point harness system
- Bottles are prepared in accordance with Enhance FDC's Bottle feeding policy

Stairs and Balustrades

Stairs, balconies, and balustrades are a common source of injury for young children. A balcony is a platform above ground level that comes out from the wall of a building.

Risks to children on stairs, balconies or balustrades include entrapment of head, arms or legs between balustrade openings or falling from stairs or balconies, or onto stairs and balconies.

The national construction code sets out the minimum standards for safety for stairs, balconies, and balustrades:

- Stairways, ramps, corridors, hallways, external access balconies or bridges higher than 1m above the ground or floor must be secured with balustrades
- Walls or balustrades must be at least 865mm above the front edge of stair treads, are at least 1m above a level floor surface and do not have horizontal rails that could facilitate climbing
- The opening between balustrades is not larger than 125mm between vertical rails
- Stairway treads are slip resistant or have a nosing strip
- Educators will ensure:
- All staircases have child safe barricades at the top and bottom of the stairs
- There is a risk assessment conducted for any instances where a child may have to ascend or descend stairs as part of the service delivery environment
- Internal and external stair wells have non-slip floors or treads
- Stairways are clear of obstructions

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- There are no objects with 900mm of the edge of a balcony or stair case (such as furniture, pot plants etc) that could be used as a foothold to climb over a balcony or balustrade

Visitors

To ensure we meet Work Health and Safety requirements and ensure the safety of our children, individuals visiting our Service must sign in when they arrive at the Service and sign out when they leave. As a condition of entry, visitors agree to abide by the service policies and procedures, and the directions of the Educator.

Educators are responsible for all visitors to the service, and children are not to be left alone with a visitor under any circumstances. Visitors should not be present at the service for social reasons while the Educator is providing care.

The Educator must ensure their visitor log is always current. This includes ensuring it is signed by visitors when arriving and leaving the service.

Sand Pits

Sandpits provide opportunities for exploration, creative play and development of fine and gross motor skills. Due to the porous nature of sand (retaining liquids), it is important that sand pits are adequately covered from vermin and animals and are regularly disinfected to ensure that the sand is not contaminated.

When selecting sand for the sandpit, washed beach or river sand is recommended. Builder/brick sand is not recommended.

Educators will ensure:

- Sandpits are covered when not in use.
- Sandpit covers should:
 - be tight fitting
 - be made of animal and vermin proof materials such as tarpaulin or shade cloth. Shade cloth is preferable sandpit cover as it allows water to permeate through without pooling on top of the cover.
 - be anchored down in the corners to prevent animals and vermin from crawling under. For regular shaped sandpits a square piece of shade cloth may be attached to a piece of hollow PVC pipe. For irregular shaped sandpits a cover may be assembled from a piece of shade cloth with a heavy galvanised chain sewn
- Regularly cleaned, raked, and sand soiled by faeces or blood is removed.
- Sandpits are hosed and disinfected after removing contaminated sand and material.
- Sandpits are shaded from direct sunlight to minimise the risk of burns from the sun heating the sand

Safe play guidelines

- The construction of the sandpit does not pose any risk to children (i.e., No sharp rocks, pavers or plastic edging)
- Items introduced into the sandpit do not pose a hazard if a child were to step on it
- The depth of the sand in the sandpit is a minimum of 100mm at all times

It is recommended that sand in sandpits be replaced annually or more often if sand becomes contamination and can no longer ensure the safety of children.

Smoke Free Environment

Children and young people are more susceptible to the harmful effects of tobacco smoke because they have smaller and more delicate lungs than adults and their immune systems are still developing.

To prevent the harmful effects of second-hand smoking, the Tobacco Act stipulates that all Enhance FDC services be smoke free zones during the hours the premises is being used to deliver care. This ban applies to the entire property (including non-approved areas) and also applies within a five-metre smoke-free buffer zone beyond the boundary of the residence.

All visitors to the residence during service delivery hours are also subject to the law and may not smoke within 5 metres of the residence.

The smoking ban applies to all smoking products including electronic cigarettes.

Educators that smoke should take special care to ensure that windows are open in the residence prior to the service opening where smoking occurs in the house and that any clothing worn when smoking is changed prior to contact with children.

Firearms

Enhance FDC recognises that some Educators may have firearms on their properties, particularly in regional and rural areas of Queensland. As part of the registration process, Educators will need to declare any firearms kept on the premises.

Practice Mentors will work with Educators to ensure that firearms and ammunition are stored safely and correctly, out of reach of children. A risk management plan will be established as part of registration and will be regularly reviewed by Educator and Practice Mentor.

Educators will ensure:

- The owner of the firearm maintains their licence at all times and a copy of this licence is provided to Enhance FDC
- Firearms are stored according to legislation:
- Firearms to be stored unloaded, with the bolt removed or with the action broken in a locked container
- The storage container (safe) is constructed of solid steel or solid timber, and securely fixed to the frame or floor of a permanent building if the container weighs less than 150kg.

Safe play guidelines

- Container must be kept locked with a sturdy combination lock, key lock or key padlock.
- Ammunition must be stored in a secure container or secured area that is separate from the container that holds the firearms.
- All firearm and ammunition storage containers/areas must be outside of the FDC service delivery area and inaccessible via a locked door or similar.

Home renovations

In the event that the Educator decides to undertake renovations or repairs to the home, the Educator must give 4 weeks' notice to Enhance FDC. The Educator must provide information to the service outlining the extent of the renovations or repairs, including estimated time frame for completion of work, areas of the residence effected (including whether service delivery spaces are included), the type of work undertaken (building, electrical, plumbing etc), the times of day that the renovations and repairs will be undertaken and the number of tradespeople who will be onsite.

Practice Mentors and Educators will work together to risk assess the renovations or repairs and a Children Services Manager must approve the continuation of care before work commences. If approval is not granted by the Children Services manager, Educators should notify families with at least 2 weeks' notice of the closure period so that Enhance FDC can source temporary care options for families requiring care.

At the completion of renovations, a home safety assessment must be completed to ensure that the premises is still considered suitable for service delivery.

Emergency Repairs

In the event that emergency repairs need to occur, Educators should contact their Practice Mentor as soon as possible to discuss and complete a risk management plan. Children Services Managers will decide whether care can continue during the period of repairs.

Nappy changing and Toileting

Nappy changes and toileting routines should be incorporated into the FDC educator's routine, both at designated times and throughout the day to meet children's individual needs.

As part of the onboarding process, Practice Mentors will work with Educators to ensure that there are adequate facilities to support toileting and nappy changes in the service. Educators will need to demonstrate that there are appropriate facilities in place to support children's access to toilet and hand-washing facilities, for example stable steps.

Bathrooms and floors need to be cleaned at least daily and at other times as required.

Safe play guidelines

Nappy Change

A dedicated area for nappy changing is required, away from food preparation areas and play spaces.

The use of disposable nappies is strongly encouraged in Enhance FDC services. This is because disposable nappies are less likely to spread germs into the environment, because they are less prone to 'leaking' than cloth nappies and can be disposed of immediately.

Educators should ensure that all required equipment is available and within reach prior to beginning the nappy change.

During a nappy change, a child should never be left alone on the change table and physical contact should always be maintained with the child.

Educators will ensure:

- The nappy change mat or surface is not torn and can be easily cleaned
- The change mat is thoroughly cleaned between nappy changes
- All the supplies needed are ready prior to the nappy change
- If a child can walk, that they walk into the changing area to minimise the risk of manual handling injuries
- The nappy change facility is designed and located in a way that prevents unsupervised access by children
- Systems are developed to ensure that soiled clothing and soiled nappies are disposed of or stored in a location that children cannot access
- That hand washing facilities are located within the nappy change area and procedures are displayed visually
- Handwashing posters are displayed in bathrooms and nappy change areas
- Nappies are checked regularly throughout the day to ensure children are not susceptible to nappy rash and discomfort
- Information is provided to families regarding children's nappy changes
- Nappy bins have a 'hands-free' lid
- Nappy bins are located out of children's reach, preferably in a child-proof cupboard
- Nappy bins are emptied once during the day and at the end of each day, or more regularly as required
- No child is left alone on a nappy change mat or bench
- Stairs or steps are available to assist mobile babies or toddlers to walk up the steps onto the nappy change bench to minimise lifting by educators and to promote children's agency
- Nappy cream is only applied to a child if authorisation is provided in an Administration of Medication form, signed by the parent/guardian

Safe play guidelines

- All creams and lotions are stored out of the reach of children
- That gloves are worn for all nappy change and toileting and when cleaning up spills, such as urine
- Babies and children are encouraged to follow appropriate hygiene practices, such as handwashing
- The nappy change table does not allow access to items that children should not have access to while they are being changed

Toileting

As children begin to toilet train and develop their sense of agency, Educators can support children to begin to participate in their own hygiene practices. Where possible, a child should use a toilet as opposed to a potty, which increases the risk of spreading disease. If the child must use a potty, empty the contents into the toilet and wash the chair with detergent and warm water. Do not wash the potty in a sink used for washing hands

Clear supervision should be provided to children when in use, having regard to the need to maintain the rights and dignity of children.

Educators should wear gloves when supporting a toilet training child and both child and Educator should wash and dry their hands.

Soiled Clothing

All soiled clothing should be returned to a child's home for laundering. Educators will remove soiled content and place clothing or other items into a plastic bag. Items should be stored securely in a sealed container out of reach of children until the child is collected.

Garage and Driveway Safety

Traffic related injuries remain one of the leading, preventable causes of death and serious injury for young children. Driveways, car parks, unfenced yards, private roads, and farms are particular danger areas. Each week in Australia a child is hit by a slow-moving vehicle around the home. In most cases, the vehicle involved is driven by a parent or someone who knows the child and is reversing at the time. Most of these children are under 4 years old.

Most drivers are aware of their car's 'blind spots', but many popular cars have a 'blind space' behind of more than 15 metres. Some family sedans have a blind spot of more than 15 metres, and it is possible to fit more than 60 prep children behind a vehicle and not see them from the driver's seat.

As part of the engagement process, Practice Mentors and Educators will risk assess the driveway area and ensure that there are clear processes in place for keeping children safe around parked and moving vehicles.

Educators will ensure:

Safe play guidelines

- Self-closing gates and fences are used to separate garages and driveways from play areas
- Children cannot access garages with internal access to the house by ensuring that the door is locked, and that handles are inaccessible
- The driveway is treated as a road, and never used as a play area
- Children do not leave the house to say hello or goodbye to another child. They should stand at the door or at a window inside the FDC residence, or behind a closed gate or fence
- That all children are accounted for prior to any adult moving a vehicle on the property
- Parents and other adults at the residence are aware of the dangers of children and driveways. Impose a strict slow reverse speed to all vehicles in the driveway and make sure that each driver checks around the car before reversing
- Keys are never left in a vehicle
- Garages that are used to store cars that transport children do not contain any hazardous items or chemicals if accessed by children

Bikes and Scooters

Bikes and scooters provide a great source of physical activity for children, and help them to develop their balance, coordination, and gross motor skills. However, it is important to remember that bicycles and scooters are not toys but equipment that, if not used correctly, can result in injury.

The most common bike and scooter injuries occur when children fall from their bike or scooter after crashing into a wall, gutter or fence. This is particularly common for smaller wheeled devices without breaking mechanisms.

All wheeled devices should be risk assessed before being introduced to the FDC environment, and Educators should ensure that they are able to actively supervise children using wheeled devices.

Educators will ensure:

- Helmets that meet Australian Standards are provided and worn whenever a wheeled device is used
- There are an adequate number of helmets for the number of wheeled devices in the FDC environment
- Helmets are fitted to the child correctly prior to riding
- Each helmet is checked for damage and faulty items are disposed of
- Helmets are sanitised between use by each child, if being used by a number of children
- Wheeled toys are appropriate to the age, size and developmental stage of the child
- There is a defined area for bike and scooter use, away from where other children may be sitting or standing

Safe play guidelines

- Children wear shoes while using a bike or scooter
- A clear, well-maintained space for riding activities away from other children is provided
- Bikes, scooters, and other wheeled devices are stored out of the service delivery area when not in use
- Children are taught road safety and bike safety as part of the Educational program

Windows

Consideration should be given to the indoor care environment and the placement of windows within the same space. As part of the engagement process, Educators will need to demonstrate that windows have been made safe and the design of the area minimises children's interactions with windows and have documentation to support this.

Furniture, beds, cots, change tables and other items that could be used as a foothold should be removed from underneath windows and other openings.

Educators will ensure that for opening windows that are 2m above the outdoor ground level and within 1.7m from the indoor floor surface:

- Windows are fitted with a lockable device to restrict opening to less than 125mm, or
- Permanent bars are fixed to the window that are spaced less than 125mm apart, or
- A compliant stainless-steel mesh window guard is installed

Sun Safety

Children and young people's skin; is very susceptible to UVR damage and sustaining five or more severe sunburns in this critical period more than double melanoma risk. Reducing sun exposure in childhood is the most effective way of reducing the risk of developing skin cancer later in life. It is important that Educators help to influence positive sun safe behaviour and establish the use of daily lifelong sun protection practices for children in our care.

Because of the high levels of UV in Queensland, the UV index is always above three. This means that sun safe practices and environments must be in place all year round.

Using a website or app is the easiest way to check the expected UV levels for the day. This will help Educator's plan for the safest times to have children outside and make modifications to their program if necessary.

Practice Mentors and Educators will regularly assess the outdoor environment and make sure that the Cancer Council sun smart recommendations are embedded in the service practice.

Australia has a hot climate and inevitably playground equipment and surfacing can heat up rapidly and retain heat. Many playground surfaces and equipment can exceed temperatures greater than 50°C and if young children come into contact with these surfaces, they can be burned severely within seconds.

Safe play guidelines

In addition to embedding the sun smart recommendations, Educators will need to use a thermometer or their hand to test surface temperatures and make an informed decision about permitting children to play on equipment or outdoor surfaces.

In extreme heat and during peak summer temperatures, ensure children wear shoes when playing in the outdoor area [children may remove shoes when playing in sand or mud pit].

More information about Sun Safety processes can be found in the Enhance FDC Sun Safe Policy.

Water Safety

Drowning is one of the major causes of unintentional death for children aged 0-4 years. There are eight non-fatal drowning events for each toddler drowning death. According to the Royal Life Saving Society of Australia an annual average of 30 drowning deaths of children aged 0- 4 years occur in swimming pools, and 5 drowning deaths of children aged 0-4 years in bathtubs/spa baths.

Although home swimming pools are the most common site for drowning, young children can drown in just a few centimetres of water. Common items such as buckets, pots, water tanks, water features, water troughs, water play equipment, fishponds, or even a pet's water bowl are all potential hazards for young children.

Enhance FDC requires that all water hazards are covered and made inaccessible to children, e.g. ponds, dams, spas, creeks, nappy buckets.

Water troughs are used under adult supervision only and will not be used without a stand, keeping it off the ground. Children remain standing on the ground whilst using the water trough. Troughs should be emptied immediately after use.

Spas must be fenced as per swimming pool fencing regulations. Children in care are not permitted to use a spa.

Dams and Creeks (and other bodies of water) – if these are contained on or neighbour an Educators property, a suitably fenced outdoor area must be provided for children which meets the requirements of pool fencing to separate them from the care environment.

Paddle Pools should only be filled to the ankle height of the smallest child in care, supervised closely when in use, all children need to be within reach at all times and emptied directly after use and stored in an area not accessible to children. Fencing is not required for paddle pools that:

- Hold less than 300 millimetres of water
- Have a volume of less than 2000 litres
- Have no filtration system.

All 3 criteria must be met to be exempt.

Safe play guidelines

Water Features must be in a fenced off area, away from children's' play spaces or suitably barricaded to stop children from accessing the water.

Children are not to swim in any pool or spa, including for the purpose of swimming lessons.

Drugs and Alcohol:

Alcohol and drugs—including medicines prescribed by a doctor or available from a pharmacy—can affect a person's ability to work safely. Educators have a duty to take reasonable care for their own health and safety and ensure they don't adversely affect that of others. This means they must be fit and well enough to do their job, not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or use alcohol or illegal drugs while at work. Educators undergoing prescribed medical treatment with a controlled substance that may affect the safe performance of their duties are required to report this to their Children Services Manager prior to working with children. A medical review may need to be undertaken by the Educator before approval to provide care is given.

In addition to not being under the influence of drugs and alcohol during service delivery hours, Educators will:

- Not sell, offer to sell, purchase, transfer or hold possession of illegal drugs
- Be committed to valuing and promoting the safety, health, and wellbeing of employees, volunteers, children, and families
- Ensure that parents or other visitors are not allowed to enter the service while under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Ensure that no illegal drug utensils or equipment is held at the residence

Overnight Care

In accordance with the Enhance FDC Sleep, rest and relaxation policy, where overnight care is provided to children: "The educator must not take prescribed or over the counter medication which causes drowsiness or impairment during non standard hours and overnight care". If an Educator providing overnight or non standard hours care does or needs to commence taking a medication which causes drowsiness or impairment, Educators will need to contact their Practice Mentor. The Educator and Practice Mentor will review the circumstances and advise the Children Services Manager for review and approval. Educators will need to provide a medical clearance before overnight or nonstandard hours care can commence.

Supervision:

Supervision is an integral part of the care and education experience. "At its most basic level, supervision helps to protect children from hazards or harm that may arise in their daily experiences in play, interactions with others, and daily routines." (Victoria Department of Education and Training, 2010, p.1). Effective supervision allows educators to actively engage in

Safe play guidelines

play and learning opportunities that are meaningful to children and support their wellbeing, development and learning.

Educators have a duty of care to ensure children are supervised at all times, maintaining safe and secure environments whilst adhering to Education and Care Services National Law and National Regulations. Supervision, together with thoughtful design and arrangement of children's environments, assists in the prevention and severity of injury to children.

Educators will actively supervise children, identifying risks and taking all necessary steps to prevent or minimise injury. Effective supervision of children also provides Educators with the opportunity to support and build on children's play experiences.

Educators will ensure:

- That they are aware of the location of all children in care at all times and monitor their environment closely
- They are able to respond to any situation immediately, particular when a child is distressed or in a hazardous situation
- The environment is arranged to support flexibility of supervision so that Educators can supervise individual children as well as small groups of children
- Risk assessments are in place for any higher risk activities, the presence of any animals, the location of activities and the location of bathroom and nappy change facilities
- 'active supervision' strategies are employed at all times
- That activities that distract from supervision, such as speaking to visitors or other adults for long periods of time, taking personal phone calls, checking mobile phones or administrative tasks, are minimised during service delivery
- During pick up and collection of children from care, supervision will be kept vigilant while communicating with families. This may require the setting up of activities for children to allow this conversation
- They move around the environment to provide maximum vision of the area and avoid standing with their back to children
- A Risk Assessment and Management Plan is carried out before an authorisation is requested for an excursion to consider and identify the number of adults required to ensure continuous adequate supervision throughout the excursion.

Manual handling and back care:

Manual handling is any activity requiring the use of strength used by the person to lift, lower, push, pull, carry or otherwise move, hold or restrain any person or object. Manual handling injuries may be caused by the activities listed above. Injuries can include back strains, similar strains and sprains in parts of the body such as the neck, arm, shoulder and knee. Manual handling injuries also include overuse injuries or, because of falling during manual handling, bruising or laceration. Educators are at risk of work-related ergonomic injuries, particularly back injuries, through carrying children, bending, reaching and not using adult sized furniture

Safe play guidelines

Enhance FDC refers to Safe Work Australia / Manual Handling practices as part of our commitment to ensure a best practice approach. More information about safe manual handling in early childhood can be found [here](#)

Hand Washing

Effective handwashing is a vital strategy in the prevention of spreading many infectious diseases. Enhance Educators are required to regularly undertake hygiene training and to implement safe hygiene practices in their service. Educators will display signs and posters in all handwashing areas for children and visitors to highlight the importance of handwashing, especially to help stop the spread of infectious diseases. All adults and children should wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water and/or alcohol-based sanitiser:

- Upon arrival at the Service
- When hands are visibly dirty
- When coming inside from being outside
- Before eating
- Before putting on disposable gloves
- Before preparing food items
- After touching raw meats such as chicken or beef
- Before and after toileting children and coming into contact with any body fluids such as blood, urine or vomit
- Before and after wearing gloves to change infant nappies
- After touching animals or pets
- After blowing your nose or sneezing and after assisting a child to blow their nose
- After meals
- After going to the toilet
- Before and after administering first aid
- Before and after administering medication
- Before and after preparing children's bottles
- After removing protective gloves
- After using any chemical or cleaning fluid

More information about handwashing can be found in the Enhance FDC Handwashing policy.

Safe play guidelines

Snakes

FDC residences may be located in bush settings or visit bush settings as part of their educational program where it is known that snakes may be active and present. Snakes are most prevalent during Spring or Summer but can be encountered at any time of the year- especially on sunny days. Unprovoked, snakes rarely attack humans and are generally shy, timid animals that will avoid conflict if given the opportunity. Snakes are protected under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and it is an offence to kill or injure them. The greatest risk of snake bite from venomous snakes is when a person tries to handle or injure them.

As part of the engagement process, Practice Mentors will work with Educators to identify potential risks in the environment, including snakes. Risk mitigation plans will be implemented to minimise the occurrence of interactions with snakes that may lead to injury, including educating children about

Educators will ensure:

- Risk assessment is regularly undertaken to identify the potential risk of encountering a snake on the service premises
- That the service emergency plan and procedure includes the appropriate response if encountering a snake; and actions required in case of a snake bite
- A snake identification chart is readily available at the service for FDC residences where snakes are likely to or have been found in the local area
- An emergency action plan is displayed in a prominent location should a snake bite occur
- First Aid Kits contain compression bandages
- Daily inspections of the outdoor and indoor learning environment are conducted prior to children arriving at the service
- Lawns and gardens are well maintained
- Any long grass around the boundaries of the premises is cut short prior to service delivery
- Snake habitats (such as piles of timber, compost heaps or sheets of galvanized iron) are removed from around the premises
- Clean surroundings around any animal housing/cages are maintained to reduce any potential mice population (a food source for snakes)
- Chicken or other animal enclosures are made reptile proof
- Pet food and water bowls are not accessible to wildlife
- Information is provided to families about snake awareness and recommended responses if encountering a snake
- Children are educated on how to respond to a snake sighting or encounter at the service or when participating on an excursion
- The contact number of licensed snake handler is readily available to assist in rescuing the snake if the snake cannot return to its natural environment- [for example the snake is

Safe play guidelines

located in a garden shed or storage container; the snake is located inside and is unable to exit the building/premises]

- Procedures for notification of a serious incident are followed in the unlikely event of an Educator or child being bitten by a snake
- Enclosed footwear is worn at all times when in areas where snakes may be found encountering a Snake
- If a snake is sighted or encountered at the service, the Educator will:
 - Inform children to move away quietly
 - Remove all children and adults from the immediate area, or evacuate the room until snake is removed if indoors
 - Isolate the area until the snake is removed or moves
 - Note the location of the snake
 - If possible, monitor the snake from a safe distance (at least 5 metres away)
 - If snake remains and is perceived to be a threat, contact local snake handler
 - If indoors, close doors to the room and place towels along the bottom of the doors so the snake cannot move to another area and wait for snake handler to remove the snake
 - Do not approach the snake or try to contain it
 -

Toy Cleaning

Educators are required to clean equipment and toys on a regular basis (at least daily, and more often when there are young children and babies present), in order to minimise cross contamination and the spread of illnesses. Educators will wash a toy immediately if it has been sneezed on, mouthed, and/or soiled or if it has been discarded after play by a child who has been unwell. Toys and equipment must be cleaned more often in the event of an infectious disease or virus is present in the service or community.

Recommended cleaning materials

- Most toys can be washed with normal dishwashing liquid and rinsed with clean water
- A small brush (e.g., Toothbrush) should be used to clean small crevices
- Allow to air dry (if possible, in the natural sunlight)

Leaving items such as LEGO and construction blocks to drain on a clean tea-towel overnight is ideal.

Play Dough

Educators will reduce the risk of the spread of disease when playing with play dough by:

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- Encouraging hand washing before and after using play dough
- Storing the play dough in a sealed container in the refrigerator between uses
- Making a new batch of play dough each week, and
- If there is an outbreak of vomiting, diarrhoea or infectious disease, discarding the playdough at the end of each day during the outbreak.
-

Baby Toys and Rattles

- Must not be immersed in water as mould can grow if not adequately dried
- Wipe thoroughly with hot water or a cloth with diluted detergent

Ensure that mouthed or soiled rattles and baby toys are removed from the environment once they are mouthed or soiled. These items should be washed and dried before being returned to play