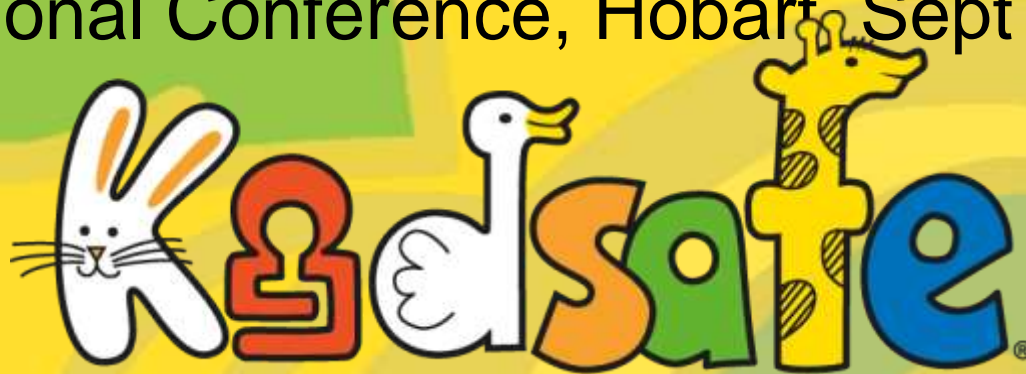


Family Day Care Safety Guidelines (EXTRACT)

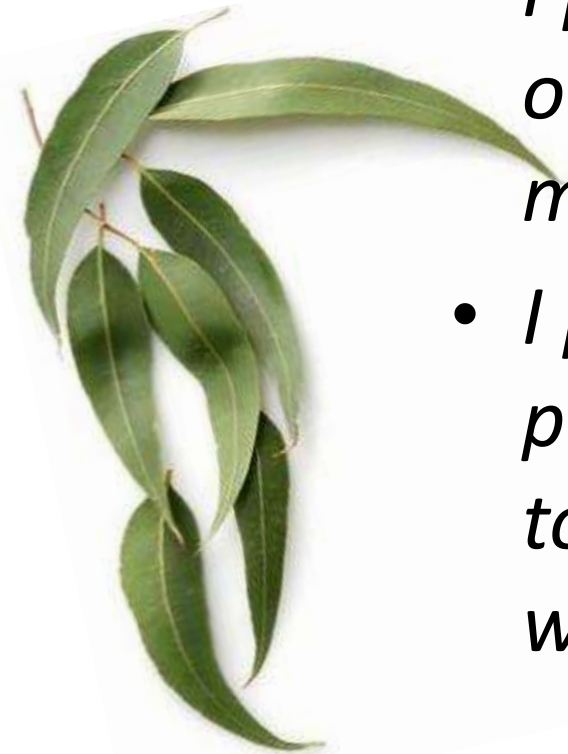
National Conference, Hobart, Sept 2022



New South Wales Inc.

Acknowledgement of Country

- *On nipaluna country where the city of Hobart sits*
- *I pay respect to the traditional and original owners of this land the muwinina (mou wee nee nar) people*
- *I pay respect to those that have passed before us and acknowledge today's Tasmanian Aboriginal people who are the custodians of this land.*





Christine Erskine
Executive Officer



Kim Cooke
Manager
Playground Advisory
Unit



Overview

- About Kidsafe
- Injury Data
- Kidsafe Family Day Care Safety Guidelines 7th Edition
- Types of Queries to Kidsafe NSW
- Home Safety Topics
- Road Safety Topics
- Play Safety Topics
- Kidsafe Resources

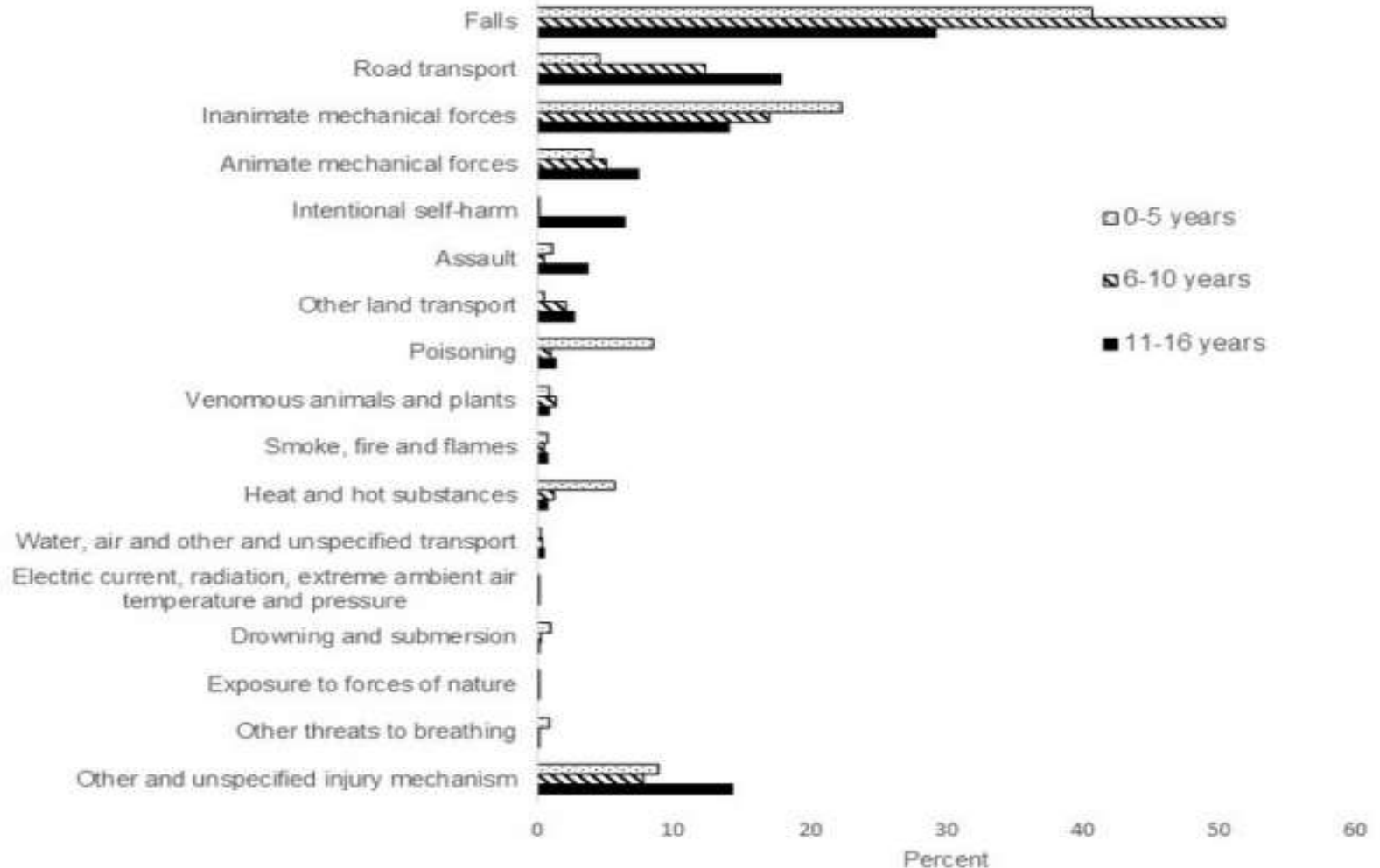
What does Kidsafe do?



- Home Safety
- Road Safety
- Playground Safety
- Water Safety
- Farm Safety
- Nationally Recognised Training
- Workforce Training



Injury mechanism for injury-related hospitalisations of children aged ≤ 16 years by age group, linked hospitalisation and mortality data, Australia, 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2012.



Road traffic crashes, drowning, burns, falls and poisoning are the leading causes of child death from injuries



Leading causes of child death from injuries cont'd





World Health Organisation: Six Basic Principles for Success

1. Legislation, regulations and enforcement
2. Product modification
3. Environmental modification
4. Supportive home visits
5. Promotion of safety devices
6. Education and the teaching of skills



Three main ways to prevent unintentional injuries

- Supervise
- Safe environment
- Teach safe behaviours

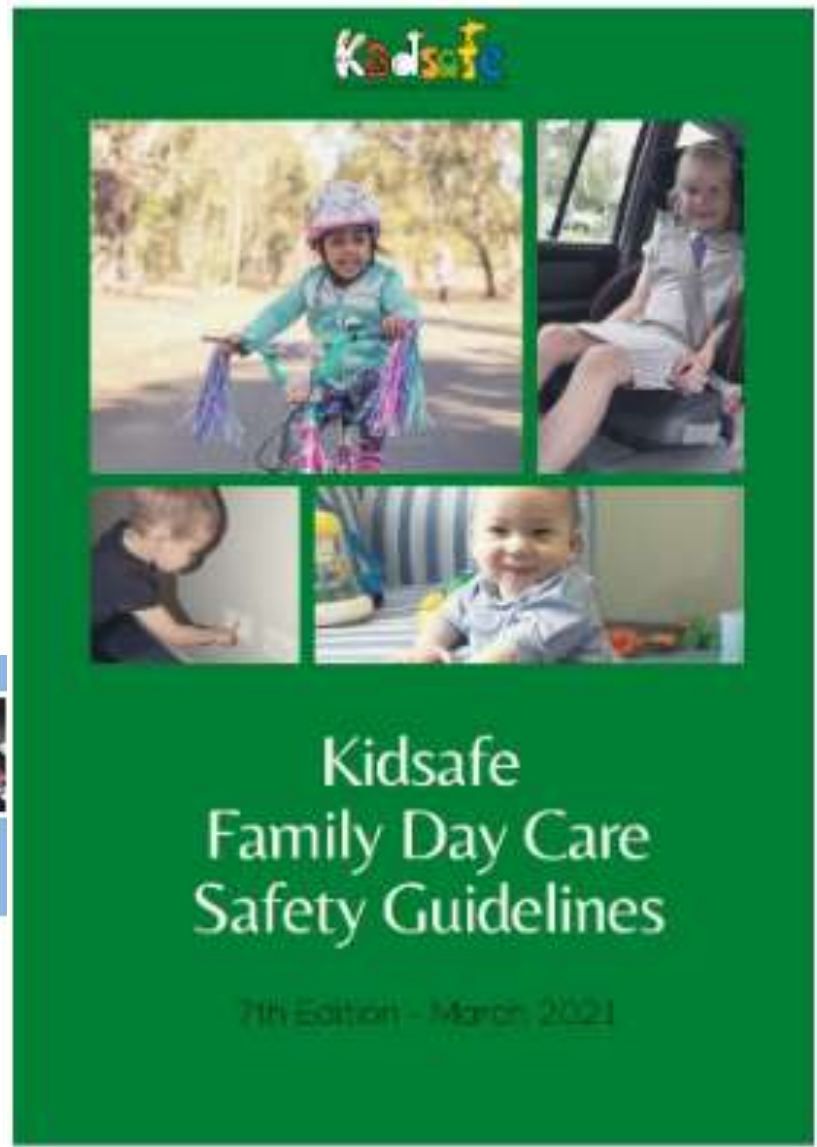




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Australian Standards

“Australian Standards are published documents setting out specifications and procedures designed to ensure products, services and systems are safe, reliable and consistently perform the way they are intended to. They establish a minimum set of requirements which define quality and safety criteria. Australian Standards are voluntary documents that are developed by consensus. Many Australian Standards, because of their rigour, are adopted into legislation to become mandatory or referenced in contracts.”





7th Edition Stakeholder Engagement

Name	Position	Organisation
Nicky Spalding	Consultant	NSW Family Day Care Association Inc.
Anita Jovanovski	CEO	NSW Family Day Care Association Inc.
Michael Farrell	National Policy and Advocacy Manager	Family Day Care Australia
Katrin Klinger	Senior Associate	Collard Maxwell Architects Pty Limited
Siobhan Connolly	Burns Prevention Officer/Education Officer	NSW Severe Burns Injury Service , NSW Health Department
Suzanne Wicks	Department Head	Kids Health Child Health Promotion Unit, Sydney Children's Hospital Network, NSW Health Department
Jason De Bakker	CEO	Family Day Care Association Queensland
Kym Groth	Sector Development and Relations Manager	Family Day Care Association Queensland
Robert Blin	Risk and Quality Manager	Family Day Care Association Queensland
McKeely Denholm	Acting Chief Executive Officer	Kidsafe South Australia
Melanie Courtney	CEO	Kidsafe Victoria
Anita Tsvetkov	Program Manager	Kidsafe Western Australia
Jenny Branch	CEO	Kidsafe Tasmania



Major changes

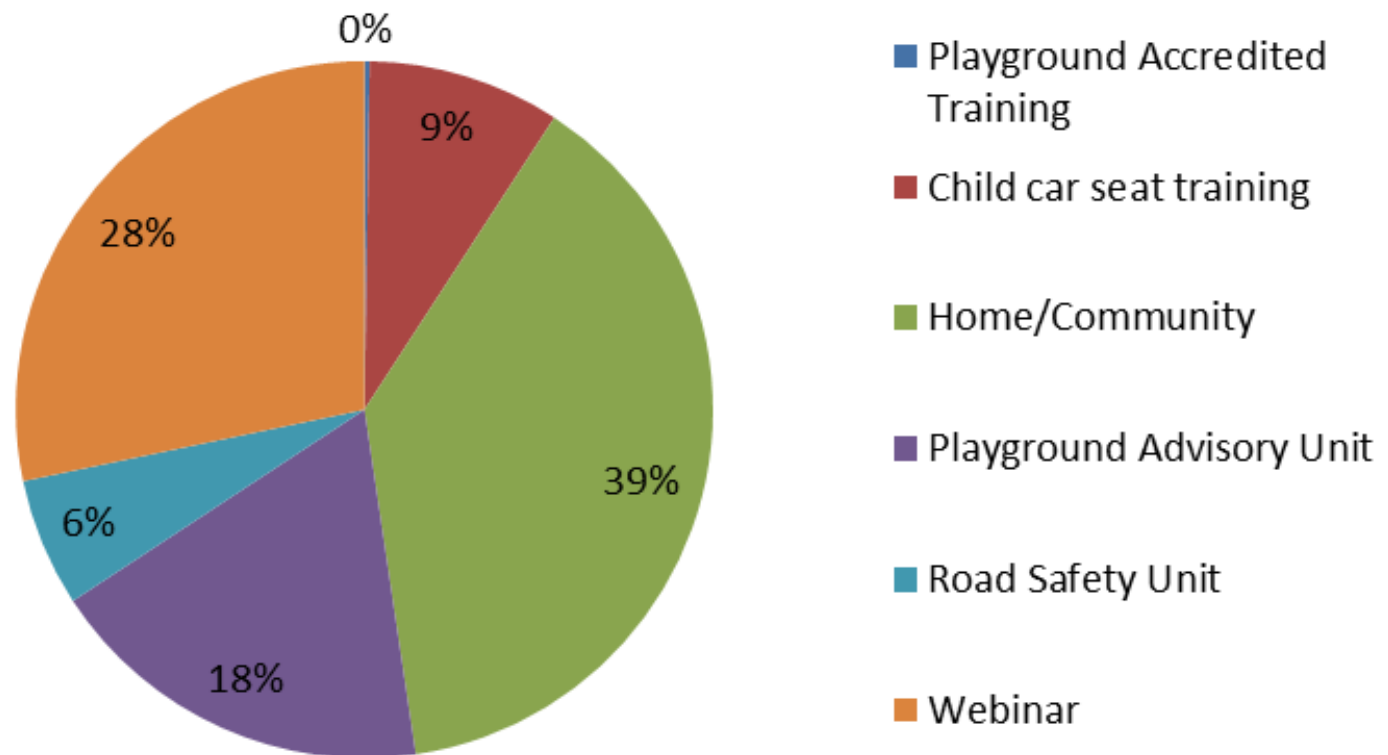
Added information about:

- Trampolines
- Heat packs and hot water bottles
- Button batteries
- Fire pits
- UV level checks
- Cords, drawstrings and toggles
- Data security and online safety
- Nature play

Provided clarity on:

- Playground equipment -
 - surfacing
 - impact areas

Percentage of FDC queries by program area: Jan 2019 - Aug 2022





Home Safety – Top Queries

- Safety glass
- Cots/sleeping
- Electricity
- Product safety (jolly jumper, fish tanks, high chairs, bean bags, organic toilet)
- Fire safety
- Amber necklaces
- Cyber security
- Resources

Road Safety – Top Queries

- Child car seat checks & certification
- Child car seat professional development
- Children left unattended
- Driveway safety
- Walking safely
- Travelling by bus
- Child car seat accredited training

CHILD RESTRAINT LAWS

(visit <http://kidsafe.com.au> for national child car seat laws)



Buses (NSW)

For buses that seat **less than 12 adult passengers (including driver)**

Law: Children under 7 years travelling in vehicles must be restrained in suitable and approved child restraints or booster seats that are properly fitted to the vehicle and adjusted to fit the child's body correctly.

For buses that seat **12 or more passengers**

Law: No restraints required to be fitted
Recommendation: that best practice be followed and *'In the interests of improved child passenger safety, the RMS recommends that where practicable child restraints and booster seats are used in buses.'*





Play Safety – Top Queries

- Landing areas, surfacing & maintenance
- Swings, see saws, slides & impact areas
- Moveable equipment e.g. mini tramps
- Cubby houses & forts
- Decks
- Fencing, barriers & railings
- Equipment choices
- Plants & soil
- Sand pits and digging patches
- Training, PD & webinars

Types of Injuries

Bruises, grazes & sprains account for most playground injuries. The most serious injuries are:

Head, facial injuries
& fractures

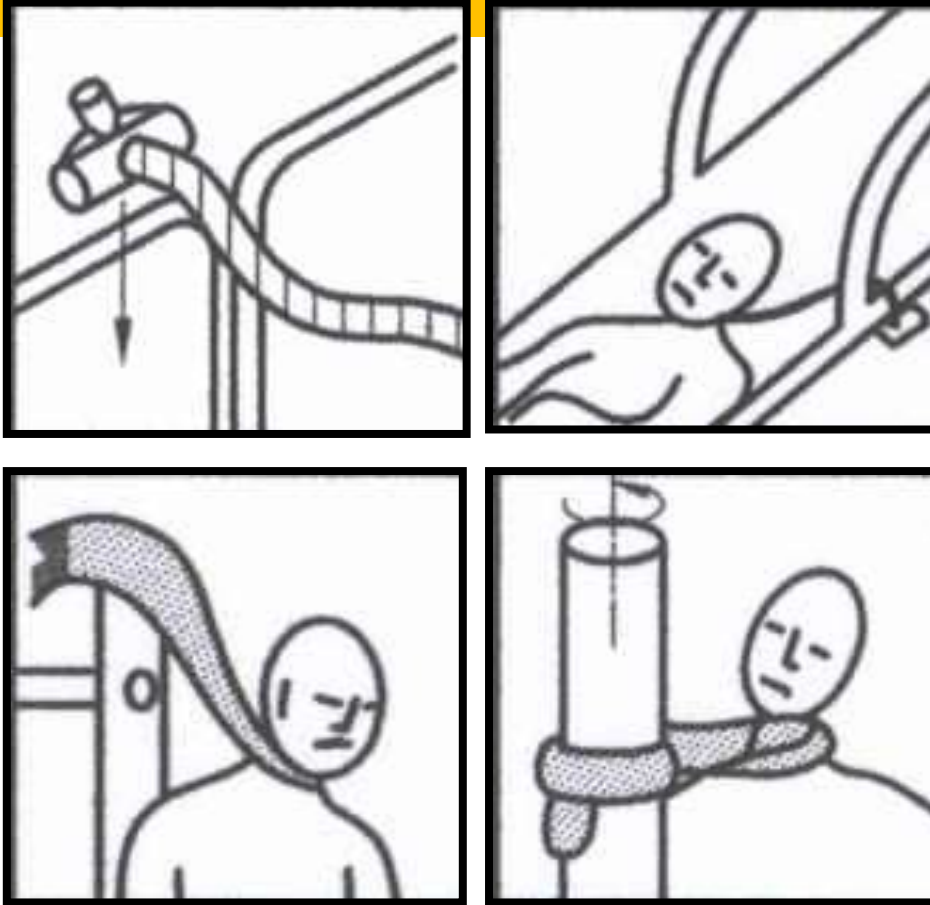
0 - 4 years of age
Head & Facial injuries

5 -14 years of age
Upper
Limb injuries

Most injuries occur on:-

- Climbing Apparatus
- Monkey Bars
- Trampolines
- Slides
- Swings

WARNING – Hair and Clothing Entrapment



Drawstrings, toggles and loose clothing are very dangerous:-

- Cords and scarves can become trapped in playground equipment and cots
- Use hats without cords or
- Choose slouch hats with a quick release toggle

Source: Product Safety Australia, ACCC, www.productsafety.gov.au

How do injuries happen?

- Inadequate impact areas and soft surfacing
- Lack of supervision
- Entrapment
- Pinch points and sharp edges
- Protrusions and tangling hazards
- High platforms without barriers
- Broken or faulty equipment
- Inappropriate play
- Trip hazards
- Overcrowded play areas
- Dangerous rubbish

Other contributing factors



- Physical and cognitive development
- Lack of peripheral vision
- Inability to judge moving objects
- Concentrate on only one thing at a time
- The way children play

Importance of risk!



- CHALLENGE is something obvious to the child where he/she can determine their ability and decide whether to take that risk
- A HAZARD is something unseen or not obvious to the child that often results in injury

It is important for children to be challenged so they can grow and develop.

**how far can you
make it?**



The benefits of challenge

- Develops physical and emotional capabilities
- Builds resilience
- Improves confidence
- Develops creativity and problem-solving
- Supports all-round growth, learning and development

Equipment Choices

- When purchasing equipment ensure that the items are good quality and designed for the ages and developmental stages of children in your care.
- It is recommended that toys and outdoor play equipment is compliant with the Australian standards.

Supervision

Active supervision, which means being within 'arms reach' of children, is of critical importance in reducing injuries

On excursions - look for a playground that provides:

- Adequate fencing
- Good visibility
- Toilets, shade & drinking water
- Litter Bins

Must ensure that the education and care service premises and all equipment and furniture are safe, clean and in good repair.

Part 4.3 Physical Environment, 102 (1)

At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazards (QA2 - 2.2.1)

Premises, furniture and equipment are safe, clean and well maintained (QA3 – 3.1.2)

It is important to check everyday!

Revised National Quality Standard 1 Feb
2018

Fencing

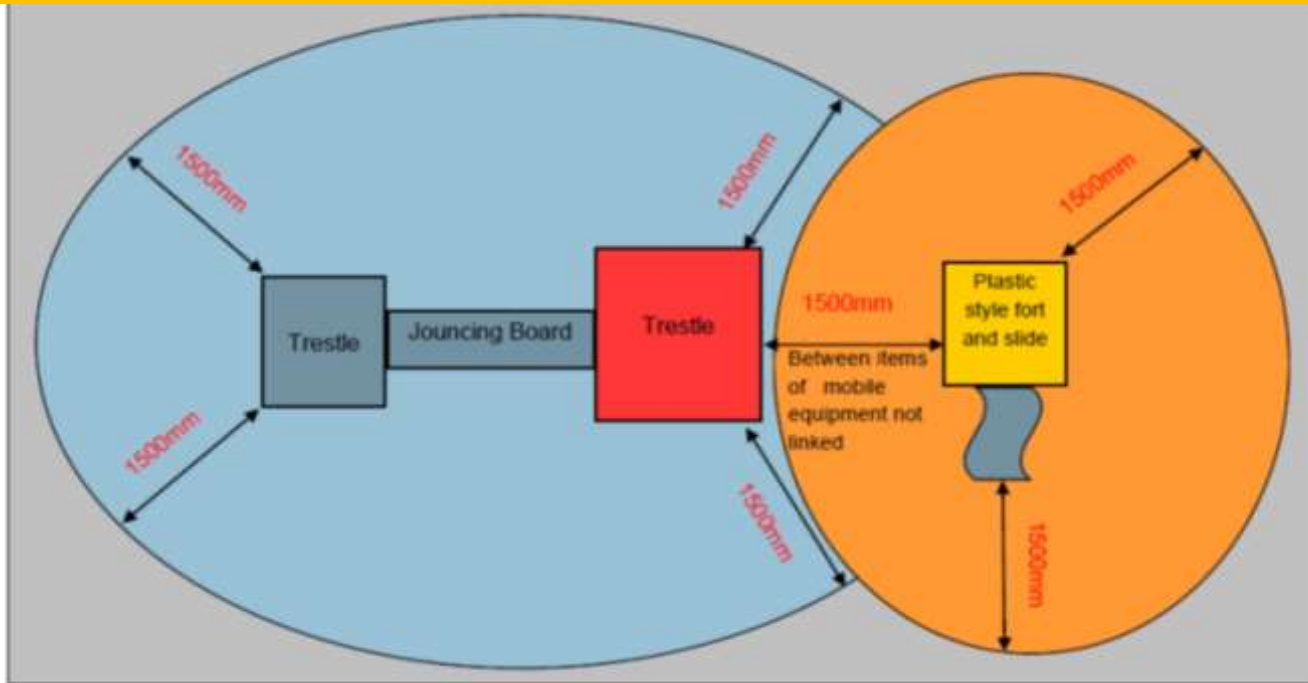
The National Education and Care Regulation 104 (Fencing) states that *'Education and Care services for children under school age should not be able to get under, over or through fencing or barriers'*

For additional requirements regarding heights of fencing:

- Check if your Service has specific policies detailing fencing requirements
OR
- Check with you're your local council regarding residential fencing requirements.



Impact areas and surfacing requirements



For playground equipment higher than 600mm above ground level an impact area of 1500mm with surfacing compliant to AS 4422 is required.

For playground equipment measuring 600mm or less from ground level, a 1000mm circulation space is recommended with soft surfacing.

Soft surfacing may include mulch, sand, well maintained grass or portable mats.

Safe Plants

Choose plants that are safe for children:

- Check there are no poisonous plants, or
- Plants with sharp foliage, thorns or protrusions

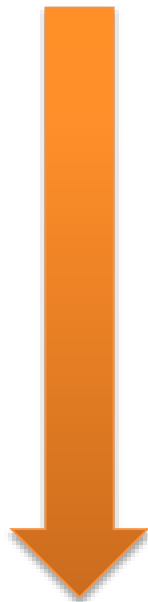
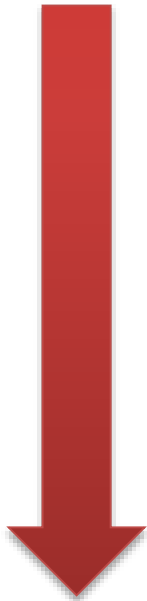
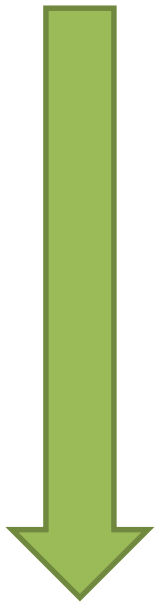


Kidsafe NSW Resources



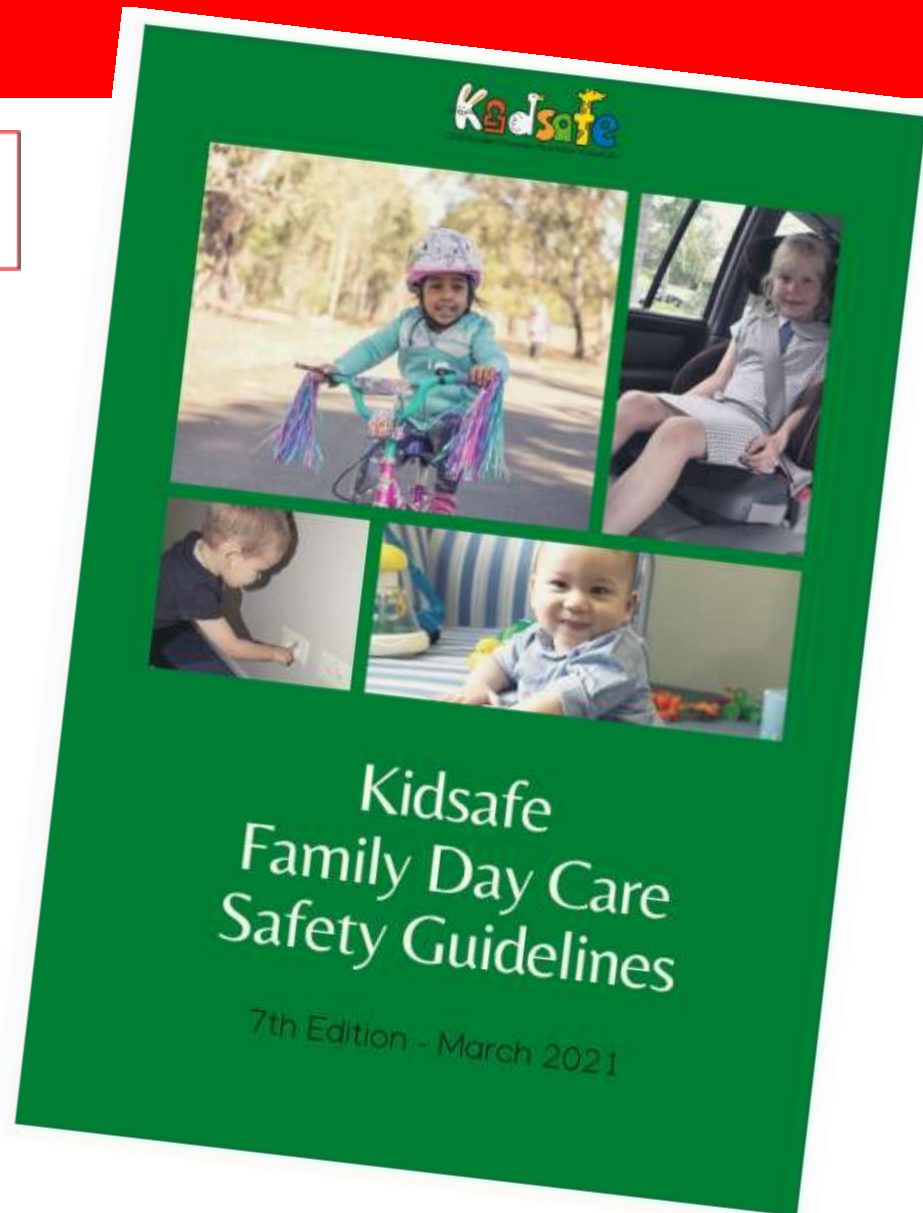


Kidsafe Family Day Care Safety
Guidelines 7th Edition



DOWNLOAD NOW

www.kidsafe.com.au





Training and Workshops

**check out what's happening in your State or Territory

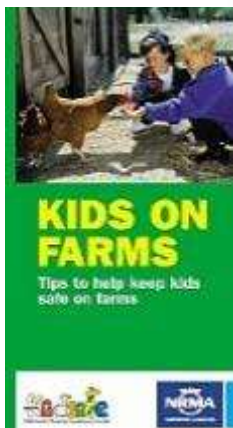
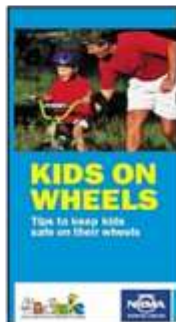
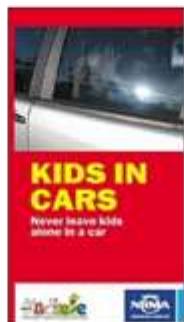
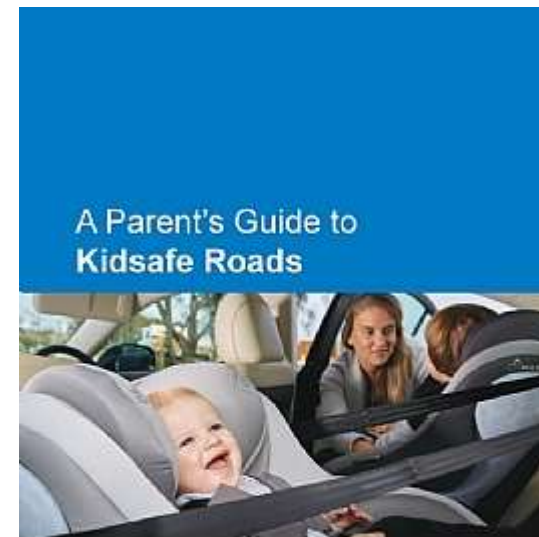
Workshops:

- Safe and Creative Backyards for Family Day Care
- Labyrinths, Nature Play, Moveable Equipment, Surfacing & Equipment
- Child Safety presentations for groups of children's services professionals

Accredited Training:

- **Child Car Restraint Course** - CRFPIA301 Provide information and advice on correct child car
- **Visual Playground Inspection Course** - AHCPGD212 Conduct visual inspection of park facilities
- **Operational Playground Inspection Course** - AHCPGD305 Conduct operational inspection of park

A Parent's Guide to Kidsafe Homes



FREE
Downloadable
Resources



For more information visit: www.Kidsafe.com.au
or contact your local Kidsafe Office, or Kidsafe NSW at
E: schn-Kidsafe@health.nsw.gov.au

Child Safety Is No Accident

