

# SUN SAFE POLICY

Australia has one of the highest rates of skin cancer in the world with more than two in three Australians developing some form of skin cancer in their lifetime. Too much of the sun's UV radiation can cause sunburn, skin and eye damage and skin cancer. Infants and toddlers up to four years of age are particularly vulnerable to UV damage due to lower levels of melanin and a thinner stratum corneum (the outermost layer of skin). UV damage accumulated during childhood and adolescence is strongly associated with an increased risk of skin cancer later in life (Cancer Council Australia).

## NATIONAL QUALITY STANDARD (NQS)

QUALITY AREA 2: CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND SAFETY		
2.1	Health	Each child's health and physical activity is supported and promoted.
2.1.1	Wellbeing and comfort	Each child's wellbeing and comfort is provided for, including appropriate opportunities to meet each child's needs for sleep, rest and relaxation.
2.1.3	Healthy lifestyle	Healthy eating and physical activity are promoted and appropriate for each child.
2.2	Safety	Each child is protected.
2.2.1	Supervision	At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazard.
QUALITY AREA 3: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT		
3.1.1	Fit for Purpose	Outdoor and indoor spaces, buildings, fixtures and fittings are suitable for their purpose, including supporting the access of every child
EDUCATION AND CARE SERVICES NATIONAL LAW AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS		
S. 167	Offence relating to protection of children from harm and hazard	
100	Risk assessment must be conducted before excursions	
113	Outdoor space natural environment	
114	Outdoor space shade	
136	First aid qualifications	
168	Education and care service must have policies and procedures	
168 (2)(a)(ii)	Sun Protection	
170	Policies and procedures to be followed	
171	Policies and procedures to be kept available	

## PURPOSE

By implementing a 'best practice' Sun Safe Policy, our OSHC Service can help protect all children and staff from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun and teach children good sun protection habits from an early age to reduce their risk. To ensure the outdoor environment provides shade for children, educators and staff to minimise unsafe UV exposure. Additionally, this policy provides guidance on how to protect children and young people, and staff from severe hot weather events which are becoming more prevalent in Australia resulting from climate change.

## SCOPE

This policy applies to children, families, staff, educators, approved provider, nominated supervisor, students, volunteers and visitors of the OSHC Service.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Our OSHC Service will work in compliance with the *National SunSmart Program* to ensure children's health and safety is maintained at all times whilst at the Service. This policy has been reviewed and approved by the Schools and Early Childhood lead at SunSmart. (2024). Cancer Council Australia acknowledges that children are more likely to develop sun-safe habits if they are role-modelled and demonstrated by adults around them. Occupational UV exposure is also a WH&S issue. All educators, staff at the OSHC Service will therefore be required to role model appropriate sun protection behaviours by wearing a hat and applying sunscreen.

## OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

The sun protection measures listed are used for all outdoor activities during the daily local sun protection times, when the UV Index is 3 or above. The sun protection times are a forecast from the [Bureau of Meteorology \(BOM\)](#) or the time-of-day UV levels are forecast to reach 3 or higher. At these levels, a combination of sun protection is recommended for all skin types. The OSHC Service will use a combination of sun protection measures.

### THE APPROVED PROVIDER WILL ENSURE:

- sufficient natural, portable, or man-made shade is provided, particularly in high use areas
- shaded areas will be used for play experiences
- play experiences will be monitored throughout the day and moved as required to remain in the shade
- regular risk assessments and reviews will be made of the outdoor area to assist in planning for further shade requirements
- children who do not have appropriate hats or outdoor clothing are required to choose a shady play space or a suitable area protected from the sun and not move to unshaded areas of the playground
- children will still be required to wear hats, protective clothing, and sunscreen if playing under natural or portable shade

### THE APPROVED PROVIDER, NOMINATED SUPERVISOR AND EDUCATORS WILL:

- ensure obligations under the *Education and Care National Law and Regulations* are met
- ensure risk assessments are conducted to identify any potential hazards to children during summer months that could cause harm or injury to children. Risk minimisation control measures will be put in place to protect children. Potential hazards could include:
  - hot equipment- slides, poles, guardrails, any metal surfaces
  - hot surfaces- rubber and synthetic grass, walkways, concrete surfaces
  - sun burn and dehydration
  - access to bodies of water (filled water troughs/containers/trays/pools)
  - severe heat
  - bushfires and air pollution
- complete a *Daily Playground Surface Temperature Check* during summer months or extreme hot weather
- use a thermometer or their hand to test surface temperature and make an informed decision about permitting children to play on equipment or in the outdoor space. If the surface temperature is determined to be too hot or is recorded as at or above 50°C it is recommended by Kidsafe Australia that children do NOT play on the surface
- ensure children wear shoes when playing in the outdoor area
- monitor [Bureau of Meteorology \(BOM\)](#) for severe heat weather warnings and implement procedures to ensure the health and safety of all children and staff
- ensure children have access to water at all times throughout the day and remind them to take extra drinks during hot weather to avoid dehydration
- be aware of the signs and symptoms of heat-related illness children and implement first aid as required
- keep children indoors during severe heat events
- ensure fans/air conditioning are used to help keep children cool
- close blinds/curtains where required to prevent sun shining into rooms
- adhere to South Australia health department advice for hot weather risks and recommendations