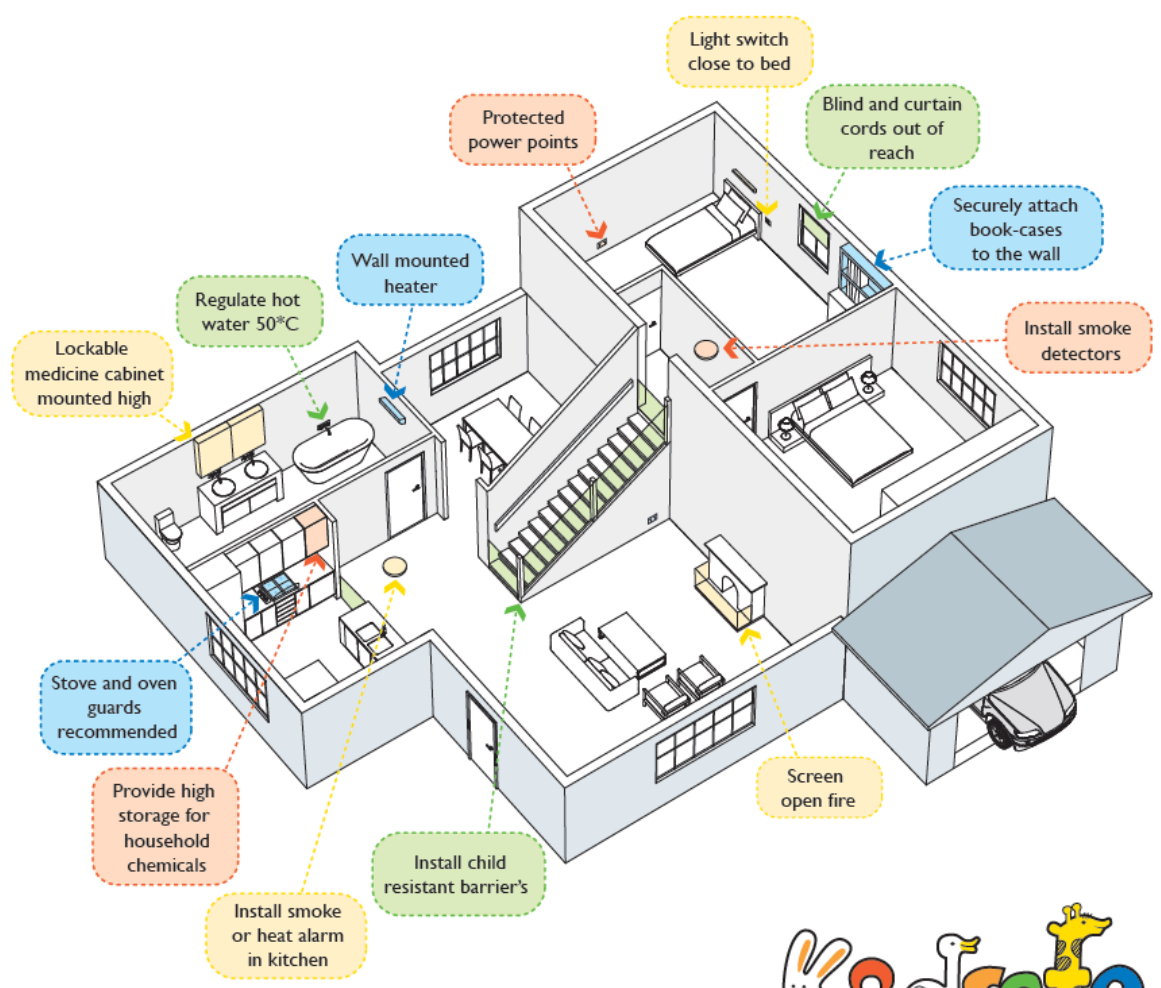




# Kidsafe Family Day Care Safety Guidelines

7<sup>th</sup> Edition  
2020



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# Kidsafe Family Day Care Safety Guidelines

2020

*Kidsafe NSW on behalf of Kidsafe Australia has prepared this 7th edition of the Family Day Care Safety Guidelines.  
First published in 1986.*

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*We acknowledge the Aboriginal peoples as the first inhabitants of Australia  
and the traditional custodians of the Country on which we live, learn, work and play.  
We pay respects to their Elders past, present and future.*

.....

*For further information regarding these Safety Guidelines, contact Kidsafe in your state or territory:*

[www.kidsafe.com.au](http://www.kidsafe.com.au)

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WA (08) 6244 4880

*You are free to download and copy the Safety Guidelines for use in Family Day Care Services.*

[www.kidsafe.com.au](http://www.kidsafe.com.au)

*Copies must not be offered for sale or published elsewhere.*

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## **Disclaimer**

The Kidsafe Family Day Care Safety Guidelines has been prepared from information available to Kidsafe Australia – the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia (CAPFA) at the time of preparation. This document is aimed at supporting early childhood educators to prevent unintentional injury to children by identifying potential risks and hazards in the Family Day Care (FDC) environment.

Whilst care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, Kidsafe Australia takes no responsibility for any errors, omissions or changes to information that may occur, and disclaims all responsibility and liability to any person for any actions taken or not taken because of the information within these Guidelines.

This document is a guide only, not regulation. It does not override state or territory legislation or regulations, national standards or service policies (where applicable).

Individual state and territory legislation and safety guidelines must be consulted in relation to particular standards or requirements, as these vary across Australia. Where applicable, national standards have been included throughout the document.

These Safety Guidelines are of a general nature and may not address issues relevant in particular circumstances. Family Day Care services and coordinators should seek their own legal and professional advice to ensure compliance with relevant laws and standards.

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*Kidsafe Australia* would also like to acknowledge the expert advice provided by the following people as part of the review process for the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition.

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## Commendations

*On behalf of Family Day Care Australia, I commend Kidsafe on their ongoing commitment to the safety of children across Australia and, through this valuable resource, in family day care services. Child safety is paramount. We share a commitment to ensuring that child safety is at the forefront of educators' practice and it is through evidence-based resources like this that this endeavour is strengthened.*

Andrew Paterson, CEO, Family Day Care Australia

*Keeping children safe is of critical importance and the Family Day Care Safety Guidelines are an integral part in ensuring the safety of our children. The Safety Guidelines are an important part of our commitment to child safety and advocating for best practices on behalf of the youngest members of our society. This is an initiative that Kidsafe is extremely proud to provide, and are honoured to have been able to serve the community in this way since 1986 right up to the present day with this latest publication.*

Craig Ray, President, Kidsafe Australia

## SECTION ONE – Overview

### Introduction

Injury is a major health problem for Australian children. Each year approximately 150 children die as a result of injury.<sup>1</sup> For every one child that dies, a further 450 will be hospitalised. Many of these will require ongoing medical care. About one-third of the children injured are younger than five years old and half of these injuries occur at home.<sup>2</sup>

In 2019, Kidsafe Australia celebrated 40 years of *making a safer world for kids!* In 1979, child injury death rates for 0-14 year olds were about 650 per year, in the most recent data available, these now sit at about 150 per year. While the reduction of these deaths is a great achievement, there is still more to be done.

Many of these unintentional deaths and injuries are avoidable and can either be prevented or injury minimised.

**Putting simple preventative strategies in place can reduce the likelihood and severity of injury.**

Kidsafe Australia developed these national Safety Guidelines, to support the prevention of unintentional child injury in home-based education and care services such as Family Day Care.

Kidsafe Australia is a national non-profit organisation dedicated to the prevention of unintentional childhood injuries and reducing the severity of unintentional injuries to children under the age of 15 years. Its aim of a safer world for children is achieved through community education, research, advocacy, and environmental and legislative change.

### Australian Standards

Throughout the Safety Guidelines, Australian Standards are referenced to assist agencies and service providers locate recommended safety measures and specifications.

Relevant and applicable Australian Standards are listed at the beginning of each risk area outlined in Section Two. Information can also be found in Section Three - References, resources, contacts and Australian Standards. This is not an exhaustive list, and it is recommended that Family Day Care coordinators and educators routinely check with their local regulatory authority regarding relevant Australian Standards.

Standards establish a common language so that consumers can buy products and services knowing that experts have assessed them and are safe and reliable.

*“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.”<sup>3</sup>*

## Aim

The aim of these Safety Guidelines is to support home-based education and care services to:

- establish a level of safety for the approved Family Day Care venue
- identify potential hazards so that they can be managed to reduce the risk of unintentional injury to children.

The Safety Guidelines are designed to be used as a tool to help create a safer environment for children by:

- identifying a number of potential risk areas
- specifying information on minimum safety requirements and legislation
- providing suggestions on how to deal with the risk
- giving additional resources and contact details
- supplying a comprehensive checklist to identify and reduce hazards in and around the Family Day Care venue.

## Purpose

Family Day Care coordinators and educators can use this information as part of their overall program. The Safety Guidelines focus on the age group of children most at risk – those under school age. Educators will need to consider adjustments for school-age children regarding age-appropriate toys, supervision levels and playground and safety equipment.

It is recommended that Family Day Care coordinators and educators:

1. Participate in **regular professional development**.
2. Routinely check **variations or additional requirements**.

**Local variations must be checked with the relevant regulatory authority in each state and territory.**

3. **Discuss the areas** outlined in Section Two during the home assessment.
4. **Complete the hazard reduction checklist**, provided in Section Four.

**The approved Family Day Care venue is assessed annually or as required by the relevant regulatory authority.**

**REMEMBER:** Family Day Care coordinators play an important role in supporting educators to understand child safety needs. Therefore it is recommended that coordinators:

- make explanations clear
- reinforce any positive steps in managing child safety
- encourage educators to be vigilant in recognising and treating potential hazards as they arise
- support educators to participate in training workshops that are tailored to specific needs
- have detailed discussions with educators about the content and aims of the Safety Guidelines, emphasising the following points:
  - the hazard reduction checklists provide an opportunity to examine any actual or potential hazards in the Family Day Care venue and property
  - the hazards should be dealt with as they arise, and a time frame established to ensure that they are addressed promptly.

**Ensure the service’s policies and procedures clearly outline practices that support children’s safety.**



## Definitions

Some of the specific terms used throughout the Safety Guidelines are defined as follows:

<b><i>Barriers*</i></b>	A device intended to prevent the user from falling and from passing beneath.
<b><i>Challenge<sup>..</sup></i></b>	Situations that allow risks without undue danger of serious harm.
<b><i>Supervised early childhood service (SECS)*</i></b>	A defined playspace used by an education and care service or children’s services, for children under school aged, which is supervised by educators.
<b><i>Domestic trampoline**</i></b>	A rebound-jumping device that is greater than 360mm from the ground surface and has a bed surface less than 1m <sup>2</sup> .
<b><i>Entrapment*</i></b>	A hazard presented by the situation in which a body, or part of a body, or clothing can become trapped.
<b><i>Falling space*</i></b>	The space in, on or around the equipment that can be passed through by a user falling from an elevated part of the equipment.
<b><i>Free height of fall*</i></b>	The greatest vertical distance from the point of clearly intended body support to the impact area below.
<b><i>Free space*</i></b>	The space in, on or around the equipment that can be occupied by a user undergoing a movement forced by the equipment (e.g. sliding, swinging, rocking).
<b><i>Hazard<sup>^</sup></i></b>	Something, including a person’s behaviour which has the potential to cause death, injury or illness.
<b><i>Impact area*</i></b>	The area that can be hit by a user after falling through the falling space.
<b><i>Impact attenuating surface**</i></b>	A material designed and tested to the Australian Standard (AS 4422), installed in impact area to minimise the impact of falls and reduce the risk of head or other serious injuries.
<b><i>Risk assessment*</i></b>	The identification, evaluation, and estimation of the levels of risks involved in a situation and the likelihood of its occurrence, its comparison against benchmarks or standards, and determination of an acceptable level of risk.
<b><i>Risk benefit assessment*</i></b>	A tool to aid risk management that explicitly brings together consideration of the benefits as well as the risks of play in a single judgement.
<b><i>Supervision<sup>†</sup></i></b>	An adult constantly observing and relating to children as to respond immediately including when a child is distressed or is in a hazardous situation.
<b><i>Young child<sup>††</sup></i></b>	Refers to babies, toddlers and three to five year olds, unless otherwise stated.
<p>* Definition taken from AS 4685  ** Definition adapted from AS 4685  <sup>..</sup> Definition adapted from <a href="#">Play England</a>  <sup>†</sup> Definition adapted from <a href="#">Victoria Government</a>  <sup>††</sup> Definition taken from <a href="#">Australian Government</a>  <sup>^</sup> Definition taken from <a href="#">Safe Work Australia</a></p>	

## SECTION TWO – Risk and safety management

### 1. Risk and safety management

It is good practice for Family Day Care educators to conduct environmental risk assessments on a daily basis. Risk assessments of activities and excursions are also required.

**Educators will be guided by service policies and procedures and advised by staff at their Family Day Care service.**

The hazard reduction checklist (Section Four) is part of our risk management approach to child safety. It is a useful tool for helping to identify and analyse potential risks, and to decide on the best type of treatment. Ongoing review is essential to ensure the risk treatment is the most appropriate action.

The risk level matrix below is a simple, but effective way of helping to categorise and prioritise potential risks and their treatment. Different risks require different levels of action.

	Consequences		
Likelihood	Major	Moderate	Minor
Likely	Red	Red	Amber
Possible	Red	Amber	Green
Unlikely	Amber	Green	Green

(Adapted from SA/SNZ HB 89)

#### Risk treatment key

Red	Immediate action
Amber	Heightened action
Green	Business as usual

Using the table above, for example, if the **consequence** is ‘major’ and the **likelihood** is ‘likely’, then the **response** level is ‘red’ indicating that immediate action needs to be taken; similarly, if the **consequence** is ‘moderate’, but the **likelihood** is ‘likely’, then the **response** is also red. Alternatively, if the **consequence** is ‘minor’ and the **likelihood** is ‘unlikely’, then the **response** is ‘green’, which indicates that a business as usual approach may be sufficient.

Risk management approach deals with potential safety hazards. This approach is adapted from the risk management process as outlined in AS/NZS ISO 31000: Risk management - Guidelines.

Risk management does not require the automatic removal of all risks. Risk benefit assessment is frequently a more appropriate method of assessment.

Family Day Care services and educators can develop an approach to risk management that considers the benefits as well as the risks. A degree of risk can be beneficial in play. Providing children with the opportunity to enjoy challenging, adventurous play, encountering hazards and taking risks will assist in their development and support their capacity to manage risks for themselves.

## 1.1. Safety management

### Australian Standards

For further information, see Section Three of these Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standards		
Reference	Title	Area covered
HB 46:2010	<i>Fire Safety in the Home</i>	Fire prevention and management
AS 3786:2014*	<i>Smoke alarms using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization</i>	
AS/NZS 1841.1:2007*	<i>Portable fire extinguishers, Part 1: General requirements</i>	
AS/NZS 3661.2: 1994*	<i>Slip resistance of pedestrian surfaces – Guide to the reduction of slip hazards</i>	General: slip hazards
ISO/IEC Guide 50:2014	<i>Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety</i>	Child safety
AS 4226:2008	<i>Guidelines for safe housing design</i>	Safe housing design
AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018	<i>Risk management- Guidelines</i>	General risk management practice
SA/SNZ HB 89:2013	<i>Risk management – Guidelines on risk assessment techniques</i>	
HB 266:2010	<i>Guide for managing risks in not-for-profit organisations</i>	
Other Regulatory Documents		
National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia		
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

### 1.1.1. First aid

Family Day Care educators and assistants must:

- hold a current approved first aid and CPR qualification
- undertake current approved anaphylaxis and emergency asthma management training
- have a suitably equipped, easily recognisable and readily accessible first aid kit, available only to adults wherever an educator is educating and caring for children
- display a resuscitation chart in a prominent position.

### 1.1.2. Communications

Approved Family Day Care venues must have ready access to an operating telephone and/or in a prominent place (see the sample given below):

A list of the following emergency numbers must be placed next to the telephone and/or in a prominent place (see the sample given below):

- 000 – Ambulance, Fire Brigade, Police
- 13 14 44 –Police Assistance Line (Nationwide)
- 13 11 26 – Poisons Information Centre
- Nearest hospital

<b>EMERGENCY NUMBERS (Sample)</b>	
<b>Ambulance:</b>	<b>000</b>
<b>Fire Brigade:</b>	<b>000</b>
<b>Police:</b>	<b>000</b>
<b>Poisons Information Centre:</b>	<b>13 11 26</b>
<b>FDC Service:</b>	_____
<b>Nearest Hospital:</b>	_____

### 1.1.3. Emergency procedures

All educators must conduct a risk assessment to identify hazards. This will inform the written evacuation procedure and floor plan in consultation with a coordinator from their service. The plan must be displayed at each exit and evacuation procedure practised every three months and appropriately documented as per the National Regulations.

### 1.1.4. Fire prevention and management

Educators should check the Australian Standard, The National Construction Code (NCC) and relevant state or territory regulations. Fire extinguishers and blankets must be checked every six months by recognised authorities.

- **Smoke detectors** are mandatory for all homes. They must meet the Standard and must be checked regularly to ensure that they are operational (refer to AS 3786) and be positioned according to the requirements of The National Construction Code (NCC).

- **Fire blankets** should be installed in the kitchen area and educators should be familiar with how to use it in the event of a fire.
- **Fire extinguishers** should be installed in homes and maintained as required (refer to AS 1841.1).



Regularly check and maintain smoke detectors

## Part 2 – Drowning

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.<sup>4</sup> According to the Royal Life Saving Society of Australia an annual average of 30 drowning deaths<sup>5</sup> of children aged 0-4 years occur in swimming pools, and 5 drowning deaths of children aged 0-4 years in bathtubs/spa baths.<sup>6</sup>

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.

**It takes only a few seconds for a child to drown.  
Adult supervision of young children in, on, or around water must be constant.**

### Relevant Australian Standards and Regulations:

There are a range of Standards that can help with safety around pools. For further information, see Section Three of these Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
AS 1926 Set-2012* Includes:	<i>Swimming pool safety Standards Set</i>	Pools and spas
AS 1926.1-2012*	<i>Swimming pool safety - Safety barriers for swimming pools</i>	
AS 1926.2-2007*	<i>Swimming pool safety - Location of safety barriers for swimming pools</i>	
AS 1926.3-2010*	<i>Swimming pool safety - Water recirculation systems</i>	
AS 2610.2-2007 (R2016)	<i>Spa pools – Private spas</i>	
AS 3861-1991 (R2016)	<i>Spa baths</i>	
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

### 2.1. Pools, spas, paddling pools and inflatable pools that can be filled to more than 300mm of water

Legal requirements for pools, spas, paddling pools and inflatable pools vary across Australia. It is very important to check with your local council and regulatory authority. National safety standards requirements include:

- enclosing swimming pools with an isolation barrier that complies with the Australian Standard

- enclosing paddling pools and inflatable pools that can be filled to more than 300mm of water with an isolation barrier that complies with the Australian Standard
- making spas inaccessible with a locked pool cover when not in use or an isolation barrier with a self-closing and self-locking gate (AS 2610.2). Isolation barriers should be at least 1.2m high and without footholds that would allow a young child to climb over
- ensuring boundary barriers that form part of the pool barrier, must be at least 1.8m high
- confirming that gates are self-closing, self-latching and have a child-resistant lock
- not allowing direct access from the house to the pool



Image source: Kids Health at The Sydney Children's Hospital Network

- never propping pool gates open, always keeping the gate closed
- ensuring any doors that form part of the pool barrier have a self-closing mechanism and a child-resistant lock
- restricting windows that form part of the pool or spa barrier from opening more than 100mm
- ensuring a Non-Climbable Zone (NCZ) (on the outside of the pool barrier) of at least 900mm
- removing objects that could help a child to climb over a fence or open a gate, door or window. This includes furniture and climbable plants or shrubs growing on the pool fence
- removing the ladder from above-ground pools and store safely when not in use
- displaying a resuscitation chart prominently within the pool area
- making pool filters inaccessible to children.

## 2.2. Bathtubs

Educators may have reason to use a bathtub with Family Day Care children, such as a child who is in 24-hour care. In this case, educators should ensure they:

- maintain constant supervision
- remain within arm's reach of children at all times
- empty water immediately after use.

## 2.3. Water features

Water features such as ponds, wells and holes (see Figure 1) should be:

- completely covered by a solid material which is secured in position and can support the weight of an adult
- designed to prevent a child putting their face into the water such as installing large rocks/boulders that will significantly reduce the depth of water

OR

- completely enclosed by a barrier, such as a fence, wall, gate or door.

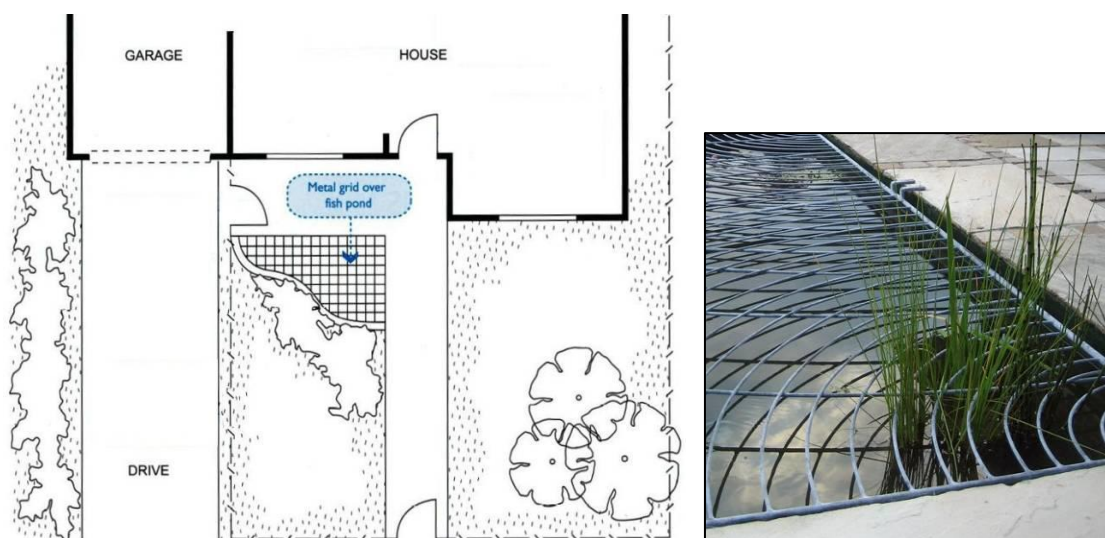


Figure 1: Water features and pond safety

## 2.4. Creeks, rivers, dams and natural ponds

Home-based education and care services that are adjacent to, or provide access to, bodies of water such as creeks, rivers or dams should have:

- a barrier, such as a fence or wall, which separates the property from that body of water to allow for a safe play area.

## 2.5. Plumbing fixtures and appliances

Where there are rooms, areas or cupboards that have a basin, tub, washing machine or similar plumbing fixture or appliance, it is recommended to:

- securely enclose the area with doors or gates that have child-resistant catches
- store plugs (e.g. bath plugs) out of reach of young children.



## **2.6. Water containers**

Store or enclose any moveable water container such as a nappy bucket, animal drinking bowl and paddling pool out of reach of young children.

## Part 3 – Falls, slips and trips

Falls are the most common cause of injuries to children less than five years, with the majority being head injuries and fractures. Any of the following examples could provide a potential risk:

- slippery/uneven floors
- unsecured rugs
- protruding/climbable furniture
- stairs
- change tables
- cots
- highchairs
- play equipment
- trampolines
- beds and bunk beds
- bathtubs and spa baths
- windows and balconies.

### Australian Standards:

For further information, see Section Three of these Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
AS 4226:2008	<i>Guidelines for safe housing design</i>	Stairs and balustrades
AS 4586-2013*	<i>Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials</i>	
AS 4685 (Set):2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing safety set</i> <i>This set includes the following titles:</i>	Play equipment
AS 4685.0:2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation</i></li> </ul>	Height of equipment
AS 4685.1:2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - General safety requirements and test methods (EN 1176-1:2008, MOD)</i></li> </ul>	Playground maintenance and safe play
AS 4685.2:2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings (EN 1176-2:2008, MOD)</i></li> </ul>	
AS 4685.3:2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides (EN 1176-3:2008, MOD)</i></li> </ul>	
AS 4685.4:2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for cableways (EN 1176-4:2008, MOD)</i></li> </ul>	

AS 4685.5:2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for carousels (EN 1176-5:2008, MOD)</i></li> </ul>	
AS 4685.6:2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment</i></li> </ul>	
AS 4422:2016	<i>Playground surfacing – Specifications, requirements and test method</i>	Falling space and impact area Playground surfacing
AS/NZS 8124 Part 6 (ISO 8124-4:2014, MOD) *	<i>Safety of toys - Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use</i>	Swings, slides, toys
AS 4685.2:2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing – additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings</i>	Swings
AS 4989:2015	<i>Trampolines for domestic use – Safety aspects</i>	Trampolines
AS/NZS 2088:2013*	<i>Prams and strollers – Safety requirements</i>	Furniture and furnishings
AS/NZS 2172:2013*	<i>Cots for household use – Safety requirements</i>	
AS/NZS 2195:2010*	<i>Folding cots – Safety requirements</i>	
AS/NZS 8811.1-2013	<i>Methods of testing infant products - Method 1: Sleep surfaces - Test for firmness</i>	
AS/NZS 4220:2010*	<i>Bunk beds and other elevated beds</i>	
AS 4684-2009	<i>High chairs - Safety requirements</i>	
AS/NZS 2063-2008*	<i>Bicycle helmets</i>	
<b>Other Regulatory Documents</b>		
National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia D2.24		
National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia Part 3.9		
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

### 3.1. Trenches and excavations

Any trench or excavation should be:

- completely covered by a solid material which is secured in position and capable of supporting the weight of an adult, OR
- completely closed by a barrier, such as a fence, wall or door.

### 3.2. Stairs and balustrades

The design of stairs and balustrades should be in accordance with relevant codes or standards, including the National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia.

The NCC requirements include (see Figure 2):

- securing stairways, ramps, corridors, hallways, external access balconies or bridges, with one or more sides, 1m or more above the floor or ground, with barriers
- ensuring walls or balustrades:
  - are at least 865mm above the front edge of stair treads

- are at least 1m above a level floor surface
- do not have horizontal rails that could facilitate climbing
- do not have openings larger than 125mm between vertical rails and between the base of the balustrade and the floor or front edge of stair treads.
- verifying stairway treads are slip resistant (AS 4586) or have a nosing strip (AS 4586).

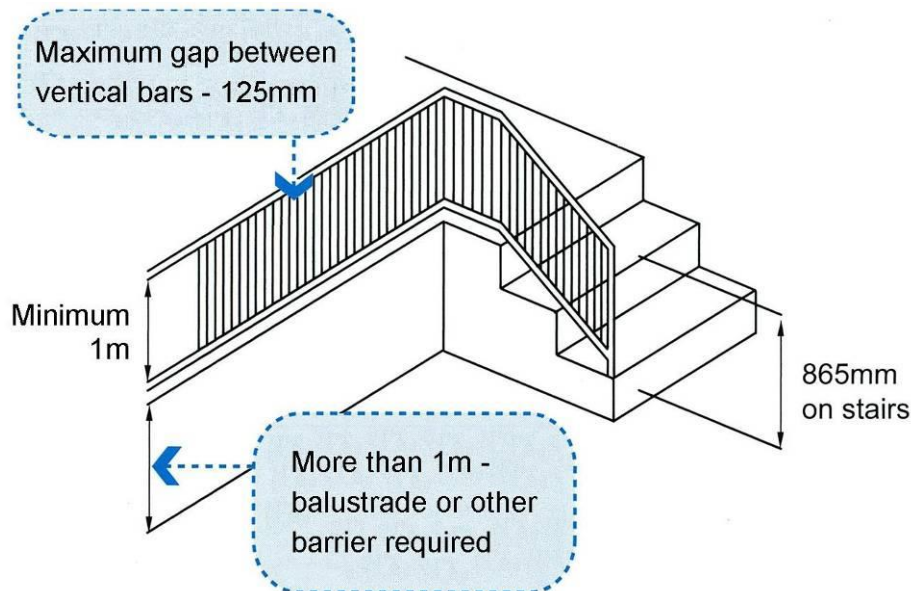


Figure 2: Diagram of stairway and balustrade national requirements

Additional safety recommendations include:

- removing trip hazards such as loose floor mats or rugs, OR
- installing non-slip underlay
- keeping furniture away from windows, balconies and banister railings
- using gates and/or barriers at the top and bottom of stairs.

### 3.3. Windows and openings

For all windows or other openings, it is recommended to:

- move chairs and furniture such as beds, cots or change tables away.

For opening windows that are 2m above the outdoor ground level and within 1.7m from the indoor floor surface it is recommended to:

- fit windows with a lockable device to restrict opening to less than 125mm, OR
- have permanent bars fixed to the window that are spaced less than 125mm apart, OR
- use a stainless-steel mesh window guard that complies with NCC specifications.

---

### 3.4. Balconies

To prevent children falling from a balcony, national safety standards requirements include:

- ensuring railings are at least 1m high
- ensuring openings between risers, posts or vertical bars in the balustrade are less than 125mm apart.

Additional safety considerations include:

- keeping furniture, pot plants and other climbable objects away from the edge of the balcony
- enclosing the balcony
- avoiding climbable elements in the balustrade or add another non-climbable layer (e.g. acrylic sheeting fixed to the inside of the balustrade)
- providing active, constant, adult supervision when children are on the balcony
- locking balcony doors so that children cannot gain access.

### 3.5. Furniture and furnishings

Children should be closely supervised around furniture. Children climbing on furniture could either fall from the furniture or cause it to topple over, resulting in serious injury. Each year, several hundred children are injured, some fatally, as a result of falling furniture. Most accidents can be prevented by making small changes to the Family Day Care venue.

**Do not leave children unattended or unsupervised on any raised surface.**

Safety recommendations include:

- securing unstable furniture, such as chests of drawers, bookcases, televisions and shelving units, with a furniture strap or anchoring device
- never place tempting items such as toys on top of furniture – this encourages children to climb up
- putting locking devices on drawers to prevent children using them as steps
- always discourage children from climbing on furniture
- removing rugs or use with non-slip backing
- using strollers/prams that comply with the Australian Standard (AS/NZS 2088) and are fitted with a five-point harness, activating the brake and/or storing out of reach when not in use
- ensuring highchairs are sturdy and stable, fitted with a five-point harness and comply with the Australian Standards (AS 4684)
- avoid using baby walkers, jolly jumpers and indoor swings.



Anchor unstable furniture such as televisions

### 3.6. Outdoor play environment



The Australian Standards for play equipment aims to reduce the number and severity of playground injuries. Purchase play equipment that complies with Australian Standards to ensure quality materials and design.

**Active adult supervision significantly reduces the incidence of playground injury. Supervision will depend on the age of the child, the number of children engaged in play, the type of play occurring and the location of play.**

### 3.6.1. Nature play

Natural playspaces create opportunities for children to experience both risk and challenge and can also be a safe place for children to explore. The features of a natural playspace can include items such as boulders, logs, plants, rocks, sand pits, gardens, worm farms and compost areas.



Image source: NSW Family Day Care Association Inc.

Use of natural items including logs, plants and stones

### 3.6.2. Height of equipment

Falls from equipment are the main cause of playground injuries. Australian Standards (AS 4685) restrict the height of play equipment to reduce the distance a child could fall from the equipment to the ground. The maximum free height of fall for fixed equipment in Supervised Early Childhood Services (SECS) is 1800mm.

Moveable equipment is purpose-made manufactured equipment that is not permanently fixed in place and can be adjusted and moved by educators on a regular basis to vary play opportunities. The maximum free height of fall for moveable play equipment is 1500mm.

See Section 3.6.4 for surfacing information.

### 3.6.3. Impact area, falling space and free space

The impact area, falling space and free space are the areas surrounding and under playground equipment, where children may fall. The play equipment determines this space (See Figure 3).

For fixed equipment:

- Impact area of 1500mm is recommended around and between fixed equipment items that measure greater than 600mm and up to 1500mm above ground level.
- Impact area of up to 1700mm is recommended for fixed equipment 1500-1800mm above ground level.

For moveable play equipment:

- Items such as trestle frames, portable forts, climbing structures, balancing equipment and slides that measure 600-1500mm above ground level a minimum impact area of 1500mm is recommended.

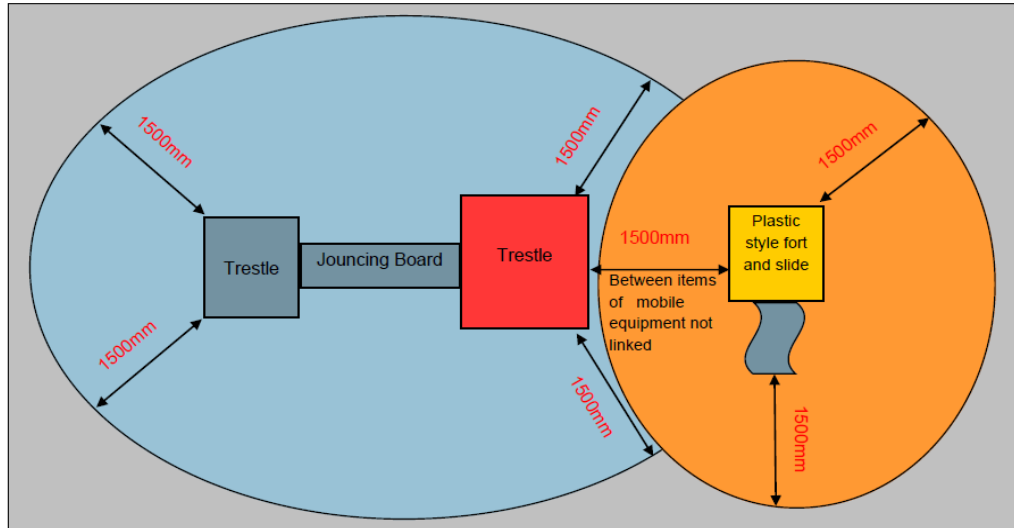


Figure 3. Impact area for moveable equipment items as required by AS 4685 (Set). This is not to scale.

### 3.6.4. Surfacing

Concrete and hard surfaces are not suitable surfaces in impact areas of play equipment.

According to the Australian Standard (AS 4685):

- Equipment with a free height of fall greater than 600mm above ground level shall have an impact attenuating surface under and around it to cushion any falls and minimise the risk of head or other serious injuries
- Equipment with a free height of fall of less than 600mm does not require an impact attenuating surface, unless forced movement exists. It is recommended a soft surface is used
- If forced movement (swings, slides, trampolines and rocking items) occurs, regardless of free height of fall, an impact attenuating surface shall be used.

A soft surface is recommended in the impact area of play equipment with a free height of fall of 600mm or less. This includes elevated cubby houses or forts with climbing attachments and other equipment designed for climbing. 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 surface options include:

- well maintained natural grass (note: can wear quickly in high use areas such as under swings and at the end of a slide)
- loose-fill materials such as bark mulch, wood chips, wood fibre and sand (note: if using loose-fill playground surfacing, it is recommended to be



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installed at a minimum depth of 300mm and maintained at not less than 200mm)

- solid materials such as synthetic grass with an impact layer beneath, rubber tiles and wet-pour rubber.

It is important to discuss surfacing requirements with your Family Day Care Service.

### **3.6.5. Fencing**

For advice on the height of boundary fencing check with your local government agency.

See Section 2.1 for pool barriers.

### **3.6.6. Playground maintenance**

To ensure safe outdoor backyard play environments, recommendations include:

- conducting daily assessment of all play areas
- ensuring that play equipment is strong, sturdy and securely anchored
- securing ropes top and bottom so they cannot form a noose
- ensuring that play equipment post footings are at least 200mm below ground level
- checking play equipment does not have sharp edges, splinters or protruding parts that could pierce skin or entangle clothing
- assessing the condition of all play items for rust, detachments or weakening from sun exposure
- inspecting all chains and metal components for rust, wear and tear
- checking all play items for spiders and insects
- checking sandpits for animal contamination
- conducting regular checks for rubbish and litter.

### **3.7. Other outdoor items**

Ladders, fences, roofs, walls or other objects from which a young child might fall (height 600mm or more) should:

- be made inaccessible to young children
- contain no hard, jagged or protruding surfaces or objects onto which young children could fall from or injure themselves on
- be regularly maintained and checked.

### **3.8. Outdoor play equipment**

#### **3.8.1. Swings**

There is an Australian Standard for domestic swings (AS/NZS 8124 Part 6). Purchase a domestic swing that complies with Australian Standard to ensure quality materials and design. Safety recommendations include:

- 
- providing swing seats that are made of a soft, flexible plastic with no more than two seats per frame
  - checking regularly for wear or sharp protruding parts
  - ensuring swing frames are well anchored into the ground and that playground surfacing is provided beneath and around the swing frame
  - providing active adult supervision while in use.

### **3.8.2. Trampolines**

There is an Australian Standard for domestic trampolines (AS 4989). Ensure the service you are registered with allows the use of trampolines by children in Family Day Care. Purchase a domestic trampoline that complies with Australian Standard to ensure quality materials and design. Safe use instructions provided by the Standard include:

- installing, maintaining and using according to the user's guide
- ensuring a clear falling space and impact area for trampolines and provide a soft surface with a minimum of 1500mm around the trampoline
- understanding trampolines are not suitable for children under 6 years of age
- allowing only one child at a time to use the trampoline
- supervising children on a trampoline at all times
- checking the net, springs, bed and frame regularly to ensure that each part is secure and in good condition.

Additional safety recommendations include:

- setting up trampolines (above ground level) on a flat, soft surface such as mulch, sand or well-maintained grass
- securing the trampoline legs to the ground to increase stability and prevent it being moved, or as required by Family Day Care coordinator
- ensuring that the area above the trampoline is also clear - a minimum of 8m from ground level is recommended
- providing access to the trampoline with linking ladders, planks or chairs.

### **3.8.3. Bicycles and wheeled toys**

When children are using bicycles and wheeled toys such as scooters, it is important that all children wear helmets that meet the Australian Standards (AS/NZS 2063). Safety recommendations include:

- always wearing bicycle helmet when riding bicycles, wheeled toys or as a passenger on a bicycle or bicycle trailer
- fitting helmet correctly
- checking helmets for damage and ensure faulty items are disposed of
- sanitising helmets between use by each child, if being used by a number of children
- ensuring wheeled toys are appropriate to the age, size and developmental stage of the child
- providing an area for riding that is clear of dangerous obstacles, away from driveways and traffic
- actively supervise children on bicycles and wheeled toys.

## Part 4 – Burns and scalds

Burns and scalds are a major cause of serious injury to children between 0 and 14 years. Children under four years, especially those aged between one and two years, are most at risk due to their increased mobility, natural curiosity and lack of awareness of the consequences.

### Australian Standards:

For further information, see Section Three of these Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
HB 170:2002	<i>Wood heating resource handbook guide to the selection, installation and operation of wood heaters</i>	Heaters
AS/NZS 60335.2.102:2018*	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections (IEC 60335-2-102 Ed 2, MOD).</i>	Open fires, stoves and fuel burning heaters
NZS/AS 4553-1&2(INT): 2013*	<i>Gas space heating appliances – Part 1: Essential safety and Part 2: Efficiency and emissions</i>	
AS/NZS 5263.1.3:2016	<i>Gas appliances Gas space heating appliances</i>	
AS/NZS 60335.2.30:2015*	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety Particular requirements for room heaters (IEC 60335-2-30 Ed 5, MOD)</i>	
AS/NZS 60335.1:2011 (IEC TEXT)*	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety General Requirements (IEC 60335-1 Ed 5, MOD)</i>	
AS/NZS 60335.2.78:2005 (R2016)*	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Particular requirements for outdoor barbecues (IEC 60335-2-78 Ed 2.0, IDT)</i>	Outdoor barbecues, fire pits and heaters
AS/NZS 3500.4:2018*	<i>Plumbing and drainage – Heated water services</i>	Hot water
AS/NZS 5263.1.8 2016	<i>Decorative effect gas appliances.</i>	Outdoor barbecues, fire pits and heaters Stoves, cooking and electrical appliances
AS/NZS 3000: 2018*	<i>Wiring Rules Standard</i>	
AS 4174:2018	<i>Knitted and Woven Shade Fabrics</i>	Shade provisions and sun protection
Other Regulatory Documents		
National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia		
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

## 4.1. Hot water, liquids and food

### 4.1.1. Hot tap water

**Water at 60°C can cause a severe burn to a child's skin within one second.  
At 50°C, it can take up to five minutes.**

Hot water should be controlled to a maximum of 50°C in the bathroom. This can be achieved by installing a thermostatic mixing valve or tempering valve into the hot water system (refer to AS/NZS 3500.4).

All hot water and other liquids over 50°C found in water outlets and cooking or heating appliances (e.g. saucepan, frying pan) should be:

- out of reach of young children
- made inaccessible or inoperable by appropriate barriers such as child-resistant taps or tap covers.



Tap covers can be used to protect hot water outlets

### 4.1.2. Hot food and drinks

Safety recommendations to keep children safe from hot food and drinks include:

- keeping hot food and drink inaccessible to children
- testing any hot food, including microwave meals and hot noodles, to ensure it is a safe temperature before it is given to the child
- draining all liquid from hot noodles before serving
- taking care when heating baby bottles
- avoid using a microwave to heat a baby's bottle
- avoid consuming hot drinks when around children
- using non-slip place mats instead of tablecloths.

## 4.2. Open fires, stoves and fuel burning heaters

Open fires, stoves or other fuel-burning space heaters should be enclosed by a guard that:

- prevents contact with flames or hot surfaces, including flues
- cannot be removed or displaced by young children.

Do not place anything, including clothing on guards or within 1m around fires and heaters.



Open fires, stoves or other fuel-burning space heaters should be guarded to prevent children coming into contact with the hot surface.

### **4.3. Heaters**

Portable kerosene heaters should not be used. If using electric or gas radiant heaters, blower fan heaters or similar space heating appliances that have high temperature heating elements or hot surfaces, safety recommendations include:

- affixing appliance at least 2m above floor level, or
- fitting with a guard as specified in Section 4.2
- maintaining regular servicing.

### **4.4. Stoves, cooking and electrical appliances**

Safety recommendations include:

- anchoring stoves, ovens and microwaves (AS/NZS 60335.1) to avoid tipping over
- turning pot handles towards the rear of cook top
- using rear cooking plates, where possible
- ensuring appliances, such as kettles, iron or similar, are inoperable by young children OR are inaccessible.

### **4.5. Heat packs, hot water bottles and steam vaporisers**

Ensure the service you are registered with allow the use of heat packs, hot water bottles and steam vaporisers by children in Family Day Care.

#### 4.6. Button batteries

Button batteries come in various sizes and can be found in many items such as toys, games, torches, car keys, musical greeting cards and calculators. If a child swallows a button battery, it can become stuck in their oesophagus or elsewhere in their system. This can burn through soft tissue in as little as two hours, causing serious illness or death.



Safety recommendations include:

- keeping devices out of reach of children
- examining devices and make sure the battery compartment is secure
- disposing of or recycle used button batteries immediately at a battery disposal centre near you.

**If you suspect a button battery has been ingested,  
call Poison Information Centre 13 11 26.**

#### 4.7. Outdoor barbecues, fire pits and heaters

Ensure the service you are registered with allows the use of outdoor barbecues and fire pits in Family Day Care venue. If using these items while children are in care, a thorough risk management plan should be developed and approved by your service. Safety recommendations include:

- complying with local fire restrictions
- keeping outdoor barbecue units out of reach of children
- guarding barbecues (when in use) as specified in Section 4.2
- ensuring gas bottles are inaccessible to children and stored in a well-ventilated area
- never using accelerants on barbecues or fire pits
- never using outdoor heaters inside, due to the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

#### 4.8. Matches, lighters and explosive substances

All matches, lighters, cigarettes, cigarette lighters in vehicles, candles, ashtrays and explosive substances should be made inaccessible to a child.

#### 4.9. Flammable liquids

Safety recommendations for all flammable liquids such as petrol, ethanol, methylated spirits, paint thinners, kerosene and acetone include:

- storing in the original container with the correct label
- keeping out of reach of children and in a child resistant container.

#### 4.10. Shade provisions and sun protection

Trees, verandas, securely anchored umbrellas, gazebos, or other shade structures should be provided in outdoor play areas to protect from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Refer to your service's sun protection policy.

Babies under 12 months should not be exposed to direct sunlight. Young children's skin is extremely sensitive and can burn easily. The more sun exposure during childhood, the greater the risk of skin cancer in later life.

##### Sun protection tips include:

- minimising exposure to sun and sunscreen, for children under 6 months
- planning the day's activities to reduce exposure to the sun, particularly between the hours of 10am and 2pm (11am and 3pm in daylight saving time) and check UV levels
- covering as much of a child's skin as possible with loose fitting clothing
- using a broad brim, bucket or legionnaire style hat to protect the child's face, neck and ears
- providing shade for a child's pram, stroller or play area
- staying in the shade as much as possible
- applying sunscreen, broad spectrum 30+, at least 20 minutes before going outdoors
- re-applying sunscreen every two hours.



For further information on sun protection for children in your local area, please visit your state or territory Cancer Council website.

## Part 5 – Lacerations, cuts and crushing

Children can be injured playing with sharp items and by falling on loose, insecure, sharp and jagged objects. Once a baby starts crawling, everything within reach can become of interest and present a possible danger.

### Australian Standards:

For further information, see Section Three of these Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
AS 1288-2006 (R2016)*	<i>Glass in buildings – Selection and installation</i>	Glass Open windows
AS 2047:2014*	<i>Windows and external glazed doors in buildings</i>	
AS/NZS 2208:1996*	<i>Safety glazing materials in buildings</i>	
AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2019*	<i>Safety of toys – Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties</i>	Toys
AS/NZS ISO 8124.2:2016*	<i>Safety of toys – Flammability</i>	
AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012/ Amd 1:2016*	<i>Safety of toys – Migration of certain elements</i>	
AS 8124.4:2003 (R2013)*	<i>Safety of toys – Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities</i>	
AS 8124.5:2003 (R2013)*	<i>Safety of toys – Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets</i>	
AS 8124.7:2017*	<i>Safety of toys – Finger paints – Requirements and test methods</i>	
I.S. EN 14372:2004	<i>Child use and care articles - cutlery and feeding utensils - Safety requirements and tests</i>	
Other Regulatory Documents		
National Construction Code (NCC)		
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

### 5.1. Glass

To protect children from injury associated with glass, it is important to use safety glass or glass treated with a security film. This will make the glass less likely to break, and if it does break, the smaller pieces are less likely to cause injury.

Ensure any glass or glazed product accessible to children in the venue, including furniture, glass doors and windows that are less than 1m above floor level is:

- compliant Grade A safety glass, OR
- treated with an organic-coated plastic security film (AS/NZS 2208), OR
- made inaccessible to children.



## 5.2. Open windows

Awning (top-hinged) or casement (side-hinged) windows should not open out over a path or play area. This will prevent collisions with the edge of the window sash while on the path or in the play area.



Awning windows should not open out over a path or play area.

## 5.3. Sharp objects

Safety recommendations include:

- keeping sharp objects such as knives and wires, or items that could be broken into sharp pieces, such as bottles and building materials, out of reach of children
- protecting sharp corners or edges on benches and furniture with safety devices, if they are less than 900mm above floor level
- removing, pruning and avoiding species that produce spikes, serrations and thorns.



Sharp corners on benches and furniture can be protected with safety devices

#### **5.4. Tools, machinery and appliances**

All power tools, electrical appliances, exercise machines, cooling units (e.g. fans), petrol or fuel-driven machines, mechanical devices, and tools should be stored out of reach of young children.

#### **5.5. Toys**

Toys play an important role in helping children learn and develop. Toys should be safely designed and in good working order to avoid injury.

Safety recommendations include:

- ensuring that toys are non-toxic and non-flammable
- removing and replace components with sharp edges, hooks, splintery surfaces, projectiles and parts that could potentially crush
- making sure all components are secure
- ensuring the toy is suitable for the child's current ability and stage of development
- avoiding storage containers with lids that could crush or entrap a child.

## Part 6 – Poisoning

Many products and materials that are used and kept in the home are poisonous to children. Poisonings can happen quickly, often when adults are distracted or not in the room. Toddlers are most at risk because of their tendency to put objects in their mouths.

A notice detailing appropriate phone numbers for the Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26, Australia-wide, 24 hours a day; 7 days a week) and other relevant contacts in case of a poisoning, should be prominently displayed (see Section 1.1.2.)



### Australian Standards:

Most Standards deal with the transport and storage of industrial poisons, rather than the storage of poisons with regard to child safety. For further information, see Section Three of the Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
ISO/IEC Guide 50:2014	<i>Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety</i>	Child safety
I.S. EN 14350-1:2004	<i>Child use and care articles - drinking equipment - Part 1: General and mechanical requirements and tests</i>	
I.S. EN 14350-2:2004	<i>Child use and care articles - drinking equipment - Part 2: Chemical requirements and tests</i>	

\*Mandatory Australian Standard

### 6.1. Poisonous substances

Potential poisons can include medication, household cleaners, garden products, paint, petroleum products, alcohol, cosmetics, toiletries, e-cigarette cartridges, and other chemical substances. Safety recommendations include:

- storing these items in original containers
- keeping out of reach and inaccessible to young children
- returning the poisonous item to a secure place immediately after use.

## 6.2. Poisonous plants and trees

Poisoning from trees, shrubs and plants rarely causes death or serious injury in children. Safety recommendations include:

- researching the plant/s supplied or already existing in the gardens to ensure they are safe and low allergenic
- being aware that plants, which produce berries and seedpods, can be a choking hazard to children and risk manage accordingly.

## 6.3. Bites and stings

There are several poisonous species of spiders in Australia, most commonly, the red back spider and the funnel web spider. Most spider bites do not result in death but may cause severe reactions. There are also many venomous snakes in Australia that can also be a danger to children. If a child is bitten, seek medical advice or call 000 immediately.

### Safety tips for preventing bites and stings

#### Outside the venue

- Keep play areas free from long grass, debris, or household rubbish.
- Inspect outdoor play areas and equipment for bees, wasps, spiders, and snakes that may pose a threat or hazard and manage accordingly.

#### Inside the venue

- Regularly check inside the home for spiders, snakes and other pests.
- Avoid leaving clothing, boxes and rubbish lying around the home, as these may become hiding places for unwanted pests.

## Part 7 – Other injuries

### Australian Standards:

For further information, see Section Three of these Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
AS/NZS 60335.1:2011*	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety General requirements (IEC 60335-1 Ed 5, MOD)</i>	Electrocution
AS/NZS 2172:2013*	<i>Cots for household use – Safety requirements</i>	Safe Sleeping
AS/NZS 8811.1-2013	<i>Methods of testing infant products - Method 1: Sleep surfaces - Test for firmness</i>	
AS/NZS 2195:2010*	<i>Folding cots – Safety requirements</i>	
Other Regulatory Documents		
National Firearms Safety Code	National Firearms Safety Code	Firearms
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

### 7.1. Animal and pet bites



Young children are most at risk of being bitten by animals, as they have limited understanding of animal behaviour and are more likely to unintentionally aggravate or intimidate animals. Ensure the service you are registered with allows animals in Family Day Care venue.



#### Safety tips for animals and pets include:

- always supervising children when they are near animals and pets
- teaching children how to behave towards animals
- securing animals away from areas used by children, unless involved in a specific activity that is directly supervised
- choosing breeds/types of animals that are suited to the family's lifestyle and the Family Day Care venue and is properly trained.

## 7.2. Entrapments and strangulation

### 7.2.1. Blinds and Cords

Loose blinds and curtain cords can quickly and easily become wrapped around a child's neck resulting in strangulation. Safety recommendations include:

- securing any loose or looped cords that are within a child's reach or near furniture that a child can climb on
- avoid putting children's cots, bed or highchairs near a window where children can reach cords.

### 7.2.2. Areas

Areas that cannot be supervised, such as under floor area of any building, sheds and side passages should be made inaccessible.

### 7.2.3. Loose clothing, cords, drawstrings and toggles

Some articles of children's clothing, including hats, can have cords, drawstrings and toggles. Loose clothing, such as scarves, can also become trapped in playground equipment, cots or other items. Safety recommendations include:

- eliminating the use of cords, drawstring and toggles
- using a properly fitted bucket and legionnaire hats
- ensuring a quick release mechanism on any hat with a chin strap, cord and toggle OR remove any straps
- using hats that can be adjusted at the crown
- removing or adjusting loose fitting clothing.

### 7.2.4. Outdoor play equipment

Head entrapment can occur where there is a gap that is large enough for a child to fall through feet first, but small enough that the child's head cannot easily pass through (AS 4685). Any outdoor play equipment with bound openings 600mm or more above ground level, where the child may not be able to reach the ground to support their body weight, presents a strangulation risk. To prevent head entrapment, ensure that all bound openings are smaller than 89mm or larger than 230mm.

**Any space between 89-230mm at 600mm or more above ground level is a head and neck entrapment hazard.**

Finger entrapment can occur when a child's finger is trapped with the weight of the body below them and can cause serious injury to a child's hand. This can occur with any bound opening 1m or more above ground level, where the child may not be able to reach the ground for support. To prevent finger entrapment, make sure that all enclosed spaces above 1m are smaller than 8mm or larger than 25mm and less the 89mm.

**Any bound opening between 8-25mm at 1m or more above ground level is a finger entrapment hazard.**

### 7.3. Safe Sleeping

It is a national regulation that Family Day Care services must have a policy and procedure for sleep and rest, including safe sleeping practices.<sup>7</sup> Safety recommendations include:

- selecting a household cot that complies with current Australian Standard (AS/NZS 2172)
- using a firm mattress in a household cot that is compliant with the current Australian Standard (AS/NZS 8811.1)
- ensuring any folding cots comply with current Australian Standard (AS/NZS 2195)
- sleeping baby on the back from birth, not on the tummy or side<sup>8</sup>
- ensuring baby's head and face are uncovered, with feet positioned at the bottom of the cot
- tucking in sheets to eliminate loose bedding or use a safe baby sleeping bag
- ensuring the cot is free from items such as amber necklaces, jewellery, doonas, loose beddings, pillows, bumpers and soft toys.<sup>8</sup>



Household cots must comply with AS/NZS 2172



Folding Cots must comply with AS/NZS 2195

### 7.4. Doors and latches

Safety recommendations include:

- ensuring all internal doors with locking devices are able to be opened by an adult at all times such as toilet and bedroom
- using fences, gates and external doors to restrict access to dangerous areas such as driveways, roads, garages and sheds.

### 7.5. Choking and suffocation

Safety recommendations include:

- storing objects that are smaller than a 50-cent piece, out of reach of young children
- ensuring any toys with magnets larger than a 50-cent piece or are securely attached to the toy
- keeping magnets smaller than a 50-cent piece out of reach

- storing objects that could possibly smother or suffocate (e.g. plastic bags) out of reach
- drilling holes in storage and toy boxes for ventilation
- ensuring appropriate resources are provided to children for play
- providing supervision at all times.

## 7.6. Electrocutation

Electrical currents can cause death or serious injury, particularly for children playing with electrical equipment or power points. Very young children placing metal items into live electrical sockets or into appliances are a common cause of electrical injury.

All homes should be fitted with electrical safety switches. They must be installed by a licensed electrician and comply with the current Australian Standard (AS/NZS 60335.1). Safety recommendations include:

- ensuring household wiring, plugs, cords and appliances are in good order and comply with the relevant Standards
- not using electrical appliances in wet areas such as the bathroom
- mounting bathroom electric heaters in the ceiling, high on the wall or under the floor
- ensuring electrical wiring, cables and appliances are out of reach
- turning the power off for basic maintenance. This includes changing light bulbs
- inserting safety plugs in unused electrical outlets/power points
- choosing a safety plug style that cannot be easily removed from the outlet
- using a safety cover (as pictured below) to protect power points that are in use.



Power point covers

### 7.6.1 Safety switches and circuit breakers

All homes should be fitted with electrical safety switches. These devices are installed in the home power switchboard and turn electricity off when an electric shock or fault develops in wiring or appliances. A registered electrician (see AS /NZS 60335.1) must install this equipment.

Safety recommendations include:

- testing safety switches every three months. Push the safety switch TEST button - if it fails, have a licensed electrician check it



- 
- not locating power points or electrical appliances near water unless specifically designed for the purpose
  - providing sufficient power points. Overloading can occur if too many cords are connected to outlets designed for only one or two plugs. Use power boards with in-built safety devices to avoid a power outlet overload
  - positioning electrical outlets, in the kitchen, close to work surfaces where appliances are used but away from the sink area
  - keeping plants and trees trimmed and away from power lines
  - using a licensed electrician if you need electrical wiring or repairs, no matter how minor the job.

### **7.7. Firearms or guns**

The firearms owner/user must be aware of their responsibility to themselves, their family, friends, visitors, fellow shooters and to the community. For more information, see National Firearms Safety Code<sup>9</sup> which includes the following safe handling procedures:

- separating the storage of firearms and ammunition
- keeping firearms locked and inaccessible to children.

### **7.8. Data security and online safety**

Online safety can also be referred to as cyber safety, internet safety, eSafety and online security. There are legal issues including privacy laws and obtaining consent when images of children and young people are displayed online and other data is collected. It is important that images of children are collected with informed consent. All images and other data must be used and stored as outlined by child protection legislation, the Education and Care Services National Law and the Education and Care Services National Regulations. Educators should check the relevant state or territory regulations/requirements. Safety recommendations include:

- keeping phones and other electronic devices out of reach of children
- informing parents/carers of safe and approved digital documentation tools and online social platforms
- obtaining permission of parents/carers to use approved online social platform to share images/videos.

## Part 8 – Road Safety

### Australian Standards:

For further information, see Section Three of these Safety Guidelines.

Australian Standard		
Reference	Title	Area covered
AS/NZS 1754:2013*	<i>Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles</i>	Seatbelts and child car seat
AS/NZS 4370:2013	<i>Restraint of children with disabilities</i>	Seatbelts and child car seat
AS/NZS 8005:2013	<i>Accessories for child restraints for use in motor vehicles</i>	Child car seat accessories
Other Regulatory Documents		
Australian Road Rules		
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

### 8.1. Motor vehicles

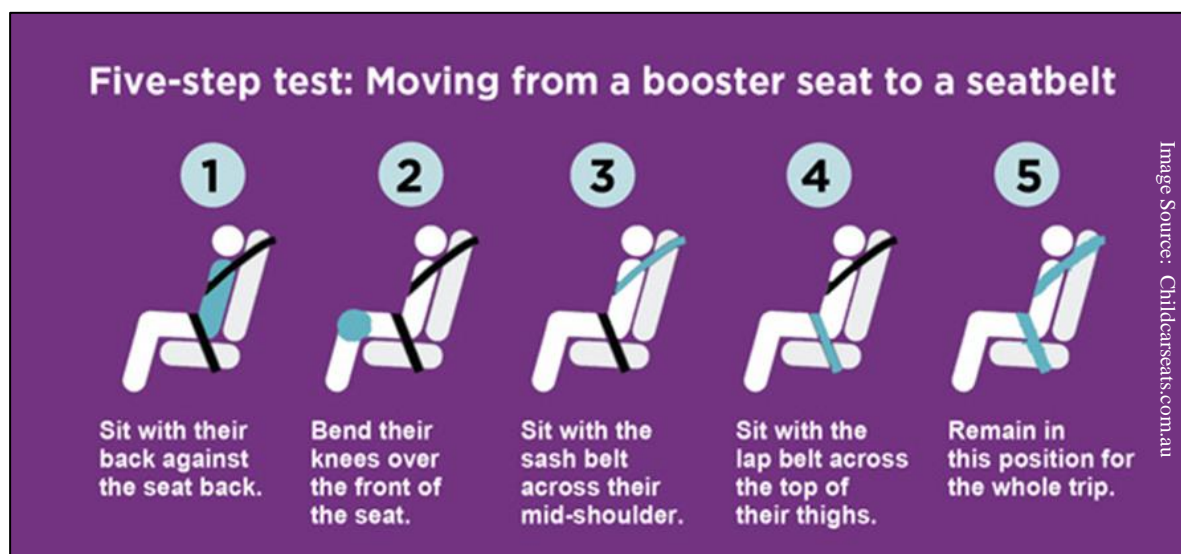
#### 8.1.1. Seatbelts and child car seats

Road trauma is one of the leading causes of injury and death for children and young people. A contributing factor to injury and death is children being placed in the wrong child car seat for their age and size or the seat being incorrectly used or fitted. Research has shown that approved and properly fitted child car seats may reduce the risk of death or serious injury by up to 70%.<sup>10</sup> Check your local area for qualified, authorised child car seat installers.

By law, every child car seat sold in Australia must meet strict requirements set out in Australian Standard (AS 1754). It is illegal to use child car seats from overseas as they do not meet the Australian Standard.

Category	Requirements
<b>Children under 6 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rearward-facing child car seat with an in-built harness.</li> </ul>
<b>Children aged between 6 months and 4 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rearward-facing child car seat with an in-built harness, OR</li> <li>forward-facing child car seat.</li> </ul> <p>Once the child has outgrown the rearward-facing seat, they can be moved to a forward-facing seat with an inbuilt harness. Children should be at least 6 months before they move into a forward-facing car seat. They should stay in a forward-facing child car seat until they are at least 4 years. Children have</p>

	<p>outgrown their child car seat when the child’s shoulders have reached the shoulder height marking.</p> <p>Children aged from 4 years but under 7 years old cannot travel in the front seat of a vehicle with 2 or more rows, unless all other back seats are occupied with children younger than 7 years.</p>
<b>Children aged between 4 years and 7 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forward-facing child car seat, OR</li> <li>• booster seat used with an adult lap-sash seatbelt.</li> </ul> <p>When the child has outgrown the inbuilt harness in the forward-facing child car seat, they can move to a booster seat that uses the adult lap sash seatbelt. Children have outgrown their forward-facing child car seat when the child’s shoulders have reached the shoulder height marking.</p> <p>It is recommended that child accessory harnesses (“H” harness) only be used with booster seats where there is a lap only seatbelt.</p> <p>Type G child car seats can accommodate children with an in-built harness from 6 months to 8 years.</p>
<b>Aged 8 years and above</b>	<p>Best practice guidelines recommend that children aged over 7 years stay in their booster seats until they have outgrown them. Children have outgrown their booster seats when the child’s shoulders have reached the shoulder height marking.</p> <p>Children need to achieve good adult seatbelt fit before moving into an adult seatbelt.</p> <p>Use the 5-Step Test below to check when a child is ready for the adult seat with adult seatbelt.</p>



### 8.1.2 Second-hand child car seats

Safety recommendations include:

- checking the history of the child car seat
- confirming with the previous owner that the seat has not been involved in a crash
- checking the date stamp on the seat – do not use if the car seat is older than ten years
- avoid purchasing second-hand child car seats from the internet or garage sales
- checking harnesses and tether straps for small frays, tears, rust or mould
- looking for stress marks on the plastic mould which appear as white lines
- destroying and disposing of car seat if there are stress lines, splits, cracks or broken areas.

## 8.2. Driveways

Every year, children are admitted to hospitals with severe injuries from low speed vehicle runovers. In some cases, these injuries are fatal. Nine out of 10 low speed vehicle runover incidents involve a parent, relative or friend. Small children can be impossible to see from inside a car, especially if they are immediately behind it.<sup>11</sup> The rear vision in many vehicles can have a blind spot of up to 15m behind the car – this can easily obscure a child.<sup>12</sup> Even if your car has parking sensors or a video camera fitted, you may not notice a small child until it is too late to stop.

#### Safety tips for driveway safety

##### **SUPERVISE**

- **Never leave young children alone to play, especially near parked or moving vehicles.**
- **Supervise at all times when in or around vehicles.**
- **Ensure that all children are holding the hand of an adult or are securely separated from the driveway or road, when a vehicle is moving.**
- **Place children securely in the vehicle while you move it, if you are the only adult at home and need to move a vehicle.**

##### **SEPARATE**

- **Do not let children use the driveway as a play area.**
- **Separate children’s playspaces from garages and driveways by using security doors, fencing or gates.**

##### **SEE**

- **Always walk around the vehicle before getting into it when leaving an area where a young child is present.**
- **Be aware of your vehicle’s blind zones.**
- **Do not become complacent when using reversing sensors and cameras. There is never a substitute for close adult supervision of children when in or around vehicles**

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### 8.3. Hot Cars

The temperature inside a car can reach dangerously high levels in just a few minutes. Young children are more sensitive to heat than older children and adults. This can put them at greater risk as their body temperature can reach critically high levels much sooner. Safety recommendations include:

- never leaving children alone in a car without adult supervision for any length of time
- taking children with you if you have to leave the car, even to run a quick errand
- always looking before you leave the car to ensure no one has been left behind
- locking cars and secure keys to prevent children playing inside the car
- planning ahead when you need to buy petrol – if possible, use ‘pay at the pump’ service stations, have another person fill the vehicle, buy petrol when there are two adults in the vehicle or outside of Family Day Care hours.

### 8.4. Pedestrians

Children are vulnerable road users. Children need assistance dealing with the traffic environment, as they are not physically or developmentally capable of making the crucial decisions to keep them safe. Anywhere where there is a potential for moving vehicles is a dangerous traffic situation for children. This includes residential areas, car parks, at traffic lights, along footpaths, pedestrian and other crossings, driveways, quiet streets, and busy streets. Safety recommendations include:

- actively supervising children in and around traffic
- using pedestrian crossing, where possible
- holding hands with children when crossing the road
- making sure the child holds onto a trolley, pram, bag or sleeve if your hands are full when crossing the road
- setting a good example and explain safe walking with children when in and around traffic
- talking with children about why you are stopping and what you are looking and listening for
- avoid using mobile phones or other distractions when in and around traffic.

### 8.5. Quad bikes and other vehicles

No child under 16 years of age should ride or be carried as a passenger on quad bikes. Safety recommendations include:

- securing away all moving motor vehicles, including cars, motorbikes, quad bikes, tractors and ride-on mowers so that young children cannot access them
- locking all motor vehicles parked on the property when not in use and store keys in a secure location, inaccessible to children.

## **8.6. Excursions**

Excursions can be a valuable and important part of a Family Day Care program. Each service is required to have a policy and procedure in place to guide educators who wish to undertake excursions with Family Day Care children. It is the educator's responsibility to ensure all excursions are approved by their nominated supervisor following a risk assessment for each excursion prior to the outing being undertaken. Coordinators at the service will also be able to advise educators who wish to undertake excursions.

When traveling in vehicles:

- ensure all motor vehicles used are registered, roadworthy and appropriately insured
- verify vehicles are fitted with Australian Standard approved child car seats, sufficient in number and appropriate to the age and size of all children to be transported
- confirm all people responsible for transporting children in care have a current and appropriate driver's licence and Working with Children Check.

## SECTION THREE – References, resources, contacts and Australian Standards

### References

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3. Bierbaum, M., Curtis, K., Mitchell, R. (2018). Incidence and cost of hospitalisation of children with injuries from playground equipment falls in New South Wales, Australia. *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, 54(5), 556-562.
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5. Royal Life Saving Society of Australia. (n.d.). Toddler drowning prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.royallifesaving.com.au/families/at-home/toddler-drowning-prevention>
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7. Royal Life Saving Society of Australia. (n.d). Keep Watch at Bathtime. Retrieved from <https://www.royallifesaving.com.au/families/at-home/toddler-drowning-prevention/keep-watch-@-bath-time>
8. Australian Children’s Education & Care Quality Authority (2017). *National Quality Framework – Information Sheet –Requirements for Family Day Care Educators*. Retrieved on 23 July 2019 from <https://www.acecqa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-09/RequirementsFDC.pdf>
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2018.05.017>
12. Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE). (2012). Child pedestrian safety: 'driveway deaths' and 'low-speed vehicle runovers', Australia, 2001-10. Canberra: BITRE.
13. IAG Research Centre. (2010). Reversing Visibility Index. Retrieved from: <https://www.iagresearch.com.au/car/reversing-visibility-results-current-models> [22/02/2018]

## Resources

### Publications

Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority (2018). Guide to the National Quality Framework. Retrieved from <https://www.acecqa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-07/Guide-to-the-NQF.pdf>

Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) Child Family Community Australia (CFCA) (April 2018). *Online safety – Resource sheet*. Retrieved from <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/online-safety>

Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) Child Family Community Australia (CFCA) (April 2015). *Images of children and young people online – Resource sheet*. Retrieved from <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/online-safety>

Australian Transport Safety Bureau - Australian Government (2012). *Where are your kids? Child safety in your driveway*. Retrieved from <https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/publications/2012/pdf/INFRA1498.pdf>

*Kidsafe Australia (2019) A Parent's Guide to Kidsafe Australia Homes*, Child Accident Prevention Foundation. Retrieved from [https://kidsafe.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Kidsafe\\_Parents-Guide-to-Homes-NATIONAL.pdf](https://kidsafe.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Kidsafe_Parents-Guide-to-Homes-NATIONAL.pdf)

*Kidsafe Australia (2019) A Parent's Guide to Kidsafe Australia Roads*, Child Accident Prevention Foundation. Retrieved from [https://kidsafe.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Kidsafe\\_Parents-Guide-to-Roads-NATIONAL.pdf](https://kidsafe.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Kidsafe_Parents-Guide-to-Roads-NATIONAL.pdf)

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Pointer, S. (2013). Trends in hospitalised injury, Australia: 1999-00 to 2010-11. Canberra, ACT: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Retrieved from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/hospitals/trends-in-hospitalised-injury-1999-00-to-2010-11/contents/table-of-contents>

## Websites

Auslan (Australian Sign Language) Videos on Child Restraint Regulations and Requirements  
Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hQLiKx1IbU>

Child Restraint Evaluation Program (CREP) – Child car seats: Make the safest choice  
Retrieved from <https://www.childcarseats.com.au>

ChIPA – Children Injury Prevention Alliance  
Retrieved from <https://stopkidsinjury.org>

Grow me Safely  
Retrieved from URL <https://www.kidsafensw.org/growplantssafely/>

National Child Care Seat Guidelines  
Retrieved from [https://www.neura.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Best-Practice-Child-Restraint-Guidelines\\_0.pdf](https://www.neura.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Best-Practice-Child-Restraint-Guidelines_0.pdf)

Raising Children’s Network  
Retrieved from <https://raisingchildren.net.au/>

Seat me Safety  
Retrieved from <https://www.kidsafensw.org/seatmesafely/>

SunSmart App – Cancer Council Australia  
Retrieved from [www.cancer.org.au/preventing-cancer/sun-protection/uv-alert/sunsmart-app.html](http://www.cancer.org.au/preventing-cancer/sun-protection/uv-alert/sunsmart-app.html)

## National Quality Standard and National Regulations

As part of the National Quality Framework for Early Childhood Education and Care and Outside School Hours Care,<sup>7</sup> Family Day Care abides by the National Quality Standard, the National Law and the National Regulations to ensure that the quality of care is of the highest standard. Education and care services covered by the National Quality Framework must also provide a program based on an approved learning framework.

Having passed a Working with Children Check prior to commencing work in Family Day Care, all educators must be fully insured, have a current first aid certificate, have undertaken current approved anaphylaxis management emergency asthma management training and have a significant number of compliance obligations in relation to maintaining a safe education and care environment. It is paramount that educators are familiar with all of their child safety obligations under the Education and Care Services National Law and National Regulations, which can be found on the Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA) website at [www.acecqa.gov.au](http://www.acecqa.gov.au).

**Educators must also check possible local variations or additional requirements with local authorities and their Family Day Care service.**

### National organisations:

Organisation	Web address
Archicentre Australia	<a href="http://archicentreaustralia.com.au">archicentreaustralia.com.au</a>
Australian Building Codes Board	<a href="http://abcb.gov.au">abcb.gov.au</a>
Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority	<a href="http://acecqa.gov.au">acecqa.gov.au</a>
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)	<a href="http://acc.gov.au">acc.gov.au</a>
Australian Government Attorney-General's Department	<a href="http://ag.gov.au">ag.gov.au</a>
Australian Red Cross	<a href="http://redcross.org.au">redcross.org.au</a>
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	<a href="http://agriculture.gov.au/">agriculture.gov.au/</a>
Department of Education	<a href="http://education.gov.au/">education.gov.au/</a>
Department of Environment and Energy	<a href="http://environment.gov.au/">environment.gov.au/</a>
Family Day Care Australia	<a href="http://familydaycare.com.au">familydaycare.com.au</a>
Farm Safe	<a href="http://farmsafe.org.au">farmsafe.org.au</a>
Kidsafe Australia	<a href="http://kidsafe.com.au/contact-us/">kidsafe.com.au/contact-us/</a>
Nursery and Gardening Industry Australia	<a href="http://ngia.com.au">ngia.com.au</a>
Poisons Information Centres – national telephone number:	<a href="http://health.gov.au/contacts/poisons-information-centre">health.gov.au/contacts/poisons-information-centre</a>
Product Safety Australia	<a href="http://productsafety.org.au">productsafety.org.au</a>
Red Nose	<a href="http://rednose.org.au/">rednose.org.au/</a>

Standards Australia/SIA Global	<a href="http://standards.org.au">standards.org.au</a>
The Royal Life Saving Society Australia	<a href="http://royallifesaving.com.au">royallifesaving.com.au</a>
Total Environment Centre – Safer solutions	<a href="http://safersolutions.org.au">safersolutions.org.au</a>
Therapeutic Goods Administration	<a href="http://tga.gov.au">tga.gov.au</a>
Youth Safe	<a href="http://youthsafe.org">youthsafe.org</a>

## Contacts – Kidsafe offices

### NATIONAL

*Kidsafe Australia*: Child Accident Prevention Foundation

[www.kidsafe.com.au](http://www.kidsafe.com.au)

### ACT

Tel: (02) 6290 2244

Email: [act@kidsafe.com.au](mailto:act@kidsafe.com.au)

Website: [www.kidsafeact.com.au](http://www.kidsafeact.com.au)

### NSW

Tel: (02) 9845 0890

Email: [SCHN-kidsafe@health.nsw.gov.au](mailto:SCHN-kidsafe@health.nsw.gov.au)

Website: [www.kidsafensw.org](http://www.kidsafensw.org)

### NORTHERN TERRITORY

Tel: (08) 8941 8234

Email: [nt@kidsafe.com.au](mailto:nt@kidsafe.com.au)

Website: [www.kidsafent.com.au](http://www.kidsafent.com.au)

### VICTORIA

Tel: (03) 9036 2306

Email: [victoria@kidsafe.com.au](mailto:victoria@kidsafe.com.au)

Website: <https://www.kidsafevic.com.au/>

### QUEENSLAND

Tel: (07) 3854 1829

Email: [qld@kidsafe.com.au](mailto:qld@kidsafe.com.au)

Website: [www.kidsafeqld.com.au](http://www.kidsafeqld.com.au)

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Tel: (08) 8161 6318

Email: [sa@kidsafe.com.au](mailto:sa@kidsafe.com.au)

Website: [www.kidsafesa.com.au](http://www.kidsafesa.com.au)

### TASMANIA

Tel: 0417 381 721

Email: [enquiries@kidsafetas.com.au](mailto:enquiries@kidsafetas.com.au)

Website: [www.kidsafetas.com.au](http://www.kidsafetas.com.au)

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Tel: (08) 6244 4880

Email: [wa@kidsafe.com.au](mailto:wa@kidsafe.com.au)

Website: [www.kidsafewa.com.au](http://www.kidsafewa.com.au)

## Australian Standards

Throughout these Safety Guidelines, reference is made to a number of Australian Standards. These are listed below, with reference to the risk area. There are some Standards that refer to a number of the risk areas discussed in Section Two of this document, and which should be consulted as overall Standards for child safety. These have been listed first.

The Standards are available for purchase from SAI Global <https://www.saiglobal.com/en-au/standards/>

It is also useful for service networks and coordination units to check the National Construction Code (NCC) (formally known as the Building Code of Australia) at <https://ncc.abcb.gov.au>

### Part 1 – Risk and safety management

Reference	Title	Area covered
ISO/IEC Guide 50:2014	<i>Safety aspects –Guidelines for child safety</i> – a framework for addressing potential sources of unintentional physical harm (hazards) to children from products, processes or services that they use or with which they may come into contact, even if they are not specifically intended for children. The framework aims at minimising risk of injury to children.  It is primarily intended for those involved in the preparation and revision of Standards. However, it has important information that can be useful to others.	Child safety
AS 4226:2008	<i>Guidelines for safe housing design</i> – design factors to be taken into account to reduce the likelihood of an injurious incident occurring in association with any building element or fitting, either alone or in association with other elements. Advice is given on selection and placing of fittings and equipment to forestall personal injury and considerable emphasis is given to the prevention and suppression of fire.	Safe housing design
AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018	<i>Risk management – Principles and Guidelines</i> a generic guide for managing risk. This Standard may be applied to a very wide range of activities, decisions or operations of any public, private or community enterprise, group or individual. Provides guidance on how risk management should be implemented and integrated into organisations.	General risk management practice
SA/SNZ HB 89:2013	<i>Risk management- Guidelines on risk assessment techniques – Companion to AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018</i> –the handbook providing important commentary, guidance and examples on the implementation of the Standard.	
HB 266:2010	<i>Guide for managing risks in not-for-profit organisations</i>	

HB 46-2010	<b><i>Fire Safety in the Home</i></b> – recommendations representative of the measures that can be taken, and the equipment that is available, to enhance the fire and life safety features of the dwelling they inhabit.	Fire prevention and management
AS 3786:2014*	<b><i>Smoke alarms</i></b> – requirements for the design and performance of electrically operated smoke alarms containing both detection and alarm facilities. Applies to smoke alarms intended for installation within residential accommodation where connection to fire control stations is not required.	
AS/NZS 1841.1:2007*	<b><i>Portable fire extinguishers – General requirements</i></b> – requirements for portable fire extinguishers. It covers materials, methods of manufacture and performance of the extinguisher and any associated compressed gas container, instructions and markings. Specific requirements for individual types of fire extinguishers are given in AS/NZS 1841.2, AS/NZS 1841.3, AS/NZS 1841.4, AS/NZS 1841.5, AS/NZS 1841.6, AS/NZS 1841.7 and AS/NZS 1841.8.	
AS/NZS 3661.2: 1994*	<b><i>Slip resistance of pedestrian surfaces – Guide to the reduction of slip hazards</i></b> – selection, installation, care and maintenance of flooring and other surfaces in domestic, public and commercial areas for the purpose of reducing the slip hazard to pedestrians, including people with disabilities.	General – slip hazards
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

## Part 2 – Drowning

Reference	Title	Area covered
AS 1926 Set-2012* Includes:	<b><i>Swimming pool safety standards</i></b>	Pools and spas
AS 1926.1-2012*	<b><i>Safety barriers for swimming pools</i></b> – requirements for the design, construction and performance of fences, gates, retaining walls, windows, door sets and balconies intended to form a barrier that will restrict the access of young children to swimming pools.	
AS 1926.2-2007*	<b><i>Location of safety barriers for swimming pools</i></b> – options for the location of safety barriers intended to restrict the access of young children to swimming pools.	
AS 1926.3-2010*	<b><i>Water recirculation systems</i></b> – requirements for skimmers boxes, and other permanent water outlets in swimming pools.	
AS 2610.2-2007 (R2016)	<b><i>Spa pools – private spas</i></b> – requirements for the design, construction and operation of private spa pools intended for recreational use, either separately installed or forming part of a swimming pool installation.	
AS 3861-1991 (R2016)	<b><i>Spa baths</i></b> – requirements for materials, manufacture, finish and installation of spa baths.	

\*Mandatory Australian Standard

**Part 3 – Falls, slips and trips**

Reference	Title	Area covered
AS 4226:2008	<i>Safety Guidelines for safe housing design</i> – design factors to be taken into account to reduce the likelihood of an injurious incident occurring in association with any building element or fitting, either alone or in association with other elements. Advice is given on selection and placing of fittings and equipment to forestall personal injury and considerable emphasis is given to the prevention and suppression of fire.	Stairs and balustrades
AS 4586-2013*	<i>Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials</i>	
AS 4685 (Set):2014 Includes:	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing safety set</i> <i>This Set includes the following titles:</i>	Play equipment
AS 4685.0:2017	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation</i>	
AS 4685.1:2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing - General safety requirements and test methods (EN 1176-1:2008, MOD)</i> - applies to all playgrounds and playground equipment. It is also applicable to equipment and units installed as children's playground equipment even if they are not manufactured as such but exclude toys.  This Standard does not refer to requirements for development, installation, inspection, maintenance or operation of playground equipment. Refer to AS/NZS 4485.0	Height of Equipment Falling space and impact area Playground surfacing Entrapment
AS 4422:2016	<i>Playground surfacing – Specifications, requirements and test method</i>	
AS 4685.2:2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings (EN 1176-2:2008, MOD)</i> - particular safety requirements for swings intended for permanent installation for use by children. General requirements and test methods are set out in AS 4685.1.	Swings
AS 4685.3:2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides (EN 1176-3:2008, MOD)</i>	
AS 4685.4:2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for cableways (EN 1176-4:2008, MOD)</i>	
AS 4685.5:2014	<i>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test</i>	

	<i>methods for carousels (EN 1176-5:2008, MOD)</i>	
AS 4685.6:2014	<b>Playground equipment and surfacing - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment</b>	
AS 4685.2:2014	<b>Playground equipment and surfacing – additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings</b>	
AS/NZS 8124 Part 6 (ISO 8124-4:2014, MOD) *	<b>Safety of toys - Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use</b>	
AS 4989:2015	<b>Trampolines – Safety aspects</b> – requirements for the safety padding system and suspension system for trampolines, product marking, and instructional material to be included with the product, comprising information on assembly, maintenance and the safe use of trampolines. It specifies the minimum requirements for frame padding and provides a method of test by which its impact energy attenuation can be determined.	Trampolines
AS/NZS 2088:2013*	<b>Prams and strollers – Safety requirements</b> – materials, construction, performance and labelling requirements for prams and strollers, and includes a dimensional requirement for the depth of a pram.	Furniture and furnishings
AS/NZS 2172:2013*	<b>Cots for household use – Safety requirements</b> – material, design, construction, performance, labelling and marking requirements. Applicable to cots for use in household situations.	
AS/NZS 2195:2010*	<b>Folding cots – Safety requirements</b> – functional, durability, stability and performance criteria related to child safety for folding portable cots constructed of metal, plastic, fabric (mesh) or timber. It is applicable to cots which can be readily dismantled or folded for transportation and are intended to be used as a temporary facility for children. It is not applicable to cots intended for permanent household use nor to cradles.	
AS/NZS 8811.1-2013	<b>Methods of testing infant products - Method 1: Sleep surfaces - Test for firmness</b>	
AS/NZS 4220:2010*	<b>Bunk beds and other elevated beds</b> – safety requirements for bunk beds used in domestic situations, nurseries and institutions. Includes material, construction, design, and performance requirements.	
AS 4684-2009	<b>High chairs - Safety requirements</b>	
AS/NZS 2063-2008*	<b>Bicycle helmets</b>	Bicycle and wheeled toy
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

**Part 4 - Burns and scalds**

Reference	Title	Area covered
HB 170:2002	<b>Wood heating resource handbook guide to the selection, installation and operation of wood heaters</b> – assists prospective purchasers, owners (users), local government agencies, councils, builders, retailers and installers with guidance for the selection, installation, operation and maintenance of solid fuel (wood) heaters, together with information and guidance on issues that may arise from the operation of these home heaters.	Heaters  Open fires, stoves and fuel burning heaters
AS/NZS 60335.2.102:2018*	<b>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections (IEC 60335-2-102 Ed 2, MOD).</b>	
AS/NZS 60335.2.30:2015*	<b>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety Particular requirements for room heaters (IEC 60335-2-30 Ed 5, MOD)</b> – Safety of electric room heaters for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Examples of appliances that are within the scope: convector heaters; fan heaters; heaters for use in greenhouses; liquid-filled radiators; panel heaters; radiant heaters; and tubular heaters. As far as is practicable, this Standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account the use of appliances by young children without supervision; or playing with the appliance by young children.	
NZS/AS 4553-1&2(INT): 2013*	<b>Gas Space heating appliances – Part 1: essential safety and Part 2 – Efficiency and emissions</b>	
AS/NZS 5263.1.3:2016	<b>Gas appliances Gas space heating appliances</b>	
AS/NZS 60335.1:2011 (IEC TEXT)*	<b>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety General Requirements (IEC 60335-1 Ed 5, MOD)</b> – safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes. Appliances may incorporate motors, heating elements or their combination. So far as is practicable, this Standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances which are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, this Standard does not in general take into account the use of appliances by young children without supervision; playing with the appliance by young children.	Stoves, cooking and electrical appliances



AS/NZS 3000: 2018*	<b>Wiring Rules Standard</b>	
AS/NZS 60335.2.78:2005 (R2016)*	<b>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Particular requirements for outdoor barbecues (IEC 60335-2-78 Ed 2.0, IDT)</b> – safety of electric outdoor barbecues for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.	Barbecues
AS/NZS 3500.4:2018*	<b>Plumbing and drainage – Heated water services</b> – requirements for the design and installation of heated water services. It includes aspects of the installation from, and including, the valve(s) on the cold-water inlet to any cold-water storage tank or water heater and the downstream fixtures and fittings.	Hot water
AS/NZS 5263.1.8 2016	<b>Decorative effect gas appliance</b>	Outdoor barbecues, fire pits and heaters Stove, cooking and electrical appliances
AS 4174:2018	<b>Knitted and Woven Shade Fabrics</b>	Shade provisions and sun protection
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

#### Part 4 – Lacerations, cuts and crushing

Reference	Title	Area covered
AS 1288-2006 (R2016)*	<b>Glass in buildings – Selection and installation</b> – procedures for the selection and installation of glass in buildings, subject to wind loading, human impact, and special applications such as overhead glazing, balustrades and glass assemblies.	Glass (see also AS 2047)
AS 2047:2014*	<b>Windows and external glazed doors in buildings</b> – requirements for materials, construction, installation and glazing for windows, sliding doors, adjustable glass louvers, shopfronts, and window walls with one-piece framing elements.	
AS/NZS 2208:1996*	<b>Safety glazing materials in buildings</b> – test requirements for classification of safety glazing materials for use in buildings. The test requirements for the different glazing materials are designed to promote safety and to reduce or minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries from human impact.	
I.S. EN 14372:2004	<b>Child use and care articles - cutlery and feeding utensils - Safety requirements and tests</b> – safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of cutlery and feeding utensils.	General child safety with utensils and drinking equipment

AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2019*	<b><i>Safety of toys – Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties</i></b> – applies to all toys, i.e. any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years of age. They are applicable to a toy as it is initially received by the consumer and, in addition, they apply after a toy is subjected to reasonably foreseeable conditions of normal use and abuse unless specifically noted otherwise.	Toys
AS/NZS ISO 8124.2:2016*	<b><i>Safety of toys – Flammability</i></b>	
AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012/ Amd 1:2016*	<b><i>Safety of toys – Migration of certain elements</i></b>	
AS 8124.4:2003 (R2013)*	<b><i>Safety of toys – Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities</i></b>	
AS 8124.5:2003 (R2013)*	<b><i>Safety of toys – Chemical toys (Sets) other than experimental sets</i></b>	
AS 8124.7:2017*	<b><i>Safety of toys – Finger paints – Requirements and test methods</i></b>	
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

## Part 6 – Poisoning

Reference	Title	Area covered
ISO/IEC Guide 50:2014	<b><i>Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety</i></b>	Child safety
I.S. EN 14350-1:2004	<b><i>Child use and care articles - drinking equipment - Part 1: General and mechanical requirements and tests</i></b> – general and mechanical requirements for materials to be used for the manufacture of re-usable feeding teats and drinking accessories; re-usable feeding bottles and drinking cups; single-use feeding bottles, feeding teats, feeding bags and drinking accessories, which do not contain fluid when purchased.	
I.S. EN 14350-2:2004	<b><i>Child use and care articles - drinking equipment - Part 2: Chemical requirements and tests</i></b> – limits for the release of certain chemicals from materials to be used for the manufacture of the following drinking equipment, re-usable feeding teats and drinking accessories, re-usable feeding bottles and drinking cups, single-use feeding bottles, feeding teats, feeding bags and drinking accessories, which do not contain fluid when purchased.	

**Part 7 – Other injuries**

Reference	Title	Area covered
AS/NZS 60335.1:2011 (IEC TEXT)*	<b>Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety General requirements (IEC 60335-1 Ed 5, MOD)</b> – safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes. Appliances may incorporate motors, heating elements or their combination. So far as is practicable, this Standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances which are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, this Standard does not in general take into account the use of appliances by young children without supervision; playing with the appliance by young children.	Electrocution
AS/NZS 2172:2013*	<b>Cots for household use – Safety requirements – material, design, construction, performance, labelling and marking requirements. Applicable to cots for use in household situations.</b>	Safe Sleeping
AS/NZS 2195:2010*	<b>Folding cots – Safety requirements –</b> functional, durability, stability and performance criteria related to child safety for folding portable cots constructed of metal, plastic, fabric (mesh) or timber. It is applicable to cots which can be readily dismantled or folded for transportation and are intended to be used as a temporary facility for children. It is not applicable to cots intended for permanent household use nor to cradles.	
AS/NZS 8811.1-2013	<b>Methods of testing infant products - Method 1: Sleep surfaces - Test for firmness</b>	
<b>National Regulation</b>		
National Firearms Safety Code	<b>National Firearms Safety Code</b>	National Firearms Safety Code
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

**Part 8 – Road safety**

Reference	Title	Area covered
AS/NZS 1754:2013*	<b>Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles –</b> requirements for restraining devices for child occupants of passenger cars and their derivatives, such devices being intended, when properly selected, correctly installed and correctly adjusted, to reduce the risk of bodily injury in a vehicle impact. The devices may also have application to other types of vehicles. This Standard does not cover child restraints which are an integrated feature of a motor vehicle.	Child restraints

AS/NZS 4370:2013	<b><i>Restraint of children with disabilities-</i></b> the objective of this standard is to enable the prescriber to assess the need and find the available options and the most suitable solution for restraining a child with one or more disabilities while travelling in a motor vehicle.	
AS/NZS 8005:2013	<b><i>Accessories for child restraints for use in motor vehicles</i></b>	Child car seat accessories
*Mandatory Australian Standard		

## SECTION FOUR – Hazard reduction checklist

As discussed in Section One, this checklist is part of our risk management approach to child safety. It is a useful tool for helping to identify and analyse potential risks, and to decide on the best type of treatment. Ongoing review is essential to ensure the risk treatment is the most appropriate action.

The risk level matrix below is a simple, but effective way of helping to categorise and prioritise potential risks and their treatment. Different risks require different levels of action.

Likelihood	Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
Likely	Red	Red	Amber
Possible	Red	Amber	Green
Unlikely	Amber	Green	Green

(Adapted from SA/SNZ HB 89:2013)

### Risk treatment key

Red	Immediate action
Amber	Heightened action
Green	Business as usual

Using the table above, for example, if the **consequence** is ‘major’ and the **likelihood** is ‘likely’, then the **response** level is ‘red’ indicating that immediate action needs to be taken; similarly, if the **consequence** is ‘moderate’, but the **likelihood** is ‘likely’, then the **response** is also red. Alternatively, if the **consequence** is ‘minor’ and the **likelihood** is ‘unlikely’, then the **response** is ‘green’, which indicates that a business as usual approach may be sufficient.

**Child safety checklist for the home:**

<i>Assessor:</i>		<i>Date of assessment:</i>	
<i>Educator:</i>			
<i>Name:</i>			
<i>Address:</i>			
<i>Postcode:</i>		<i>Telephone:</i>	
<i>Car registration:</i>		<i>Registration valid to:</i>	
<i>Licence no:</i>			

**Version control:**

<i>Version:</i>	<i>Date revised:</i>
<i>Revised by:</i>	
<i>Signed off:</i>	

**Part 1 – Risk and safety management**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: – Remove risk – Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
1	First aid	First aid kit	First aid kit stored securely out of reach of children, but readily accessible to educators			
2			First aid kit stocked with items as outlined by an accredited first aid provider			
3		Certification	Educator to have a current first aid certificate, including anaphylaxis management training and emergency asthma management training			
4		Resuscitation	A resuscitation chart displayed in a prominent place			
5	Communications	Telephone/other means of communication	Ensure telephones, or alternate means of communication are in working order and easily accessible			
6		Emergency lists	List of emergency numbers clearly displayed			
7	Emergency evacuation	Written evacuation plan	Evacuation procedure clearly displayed and practiced every three months and documented			
8	Fire prevention and management	Smoke detectors	Check on a regularly scheduled and maintain in compliance with AS 3786			
9		Fire blanket	Install and regularly maintain fire blanket as required and undertake regular training			
10		Fire extinguisher	Install a complaint fire extinguisher (AS 1841) in the home as required and undertake regular training			

**Comments:**

**Part 2 - Drowning**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
11	Pools, spas, paddling pools and inflatable pools that can be filled to more than 300mm of water	Fence/isolation barrier	Backyard swimming pool that can be filled with more than 300mm of water is enclosed by barrier or fence that complies with AS 1926			
12			Barriers have a non-climbable zone of 900mm on the outside of the barrier			
13		Doors/gates	Gates that lead directly to the pool must be self-closing, self-latching with child-resistant locks and never prop open			
14			Isolation barriers are more than 1.2m high and boundary barriers are at least 1.8m high, without footholds			
15		Covers	Private spa is inaccessible to children with a locked pool cover when not in use as conforms to AS 2610.2			
16		Fence/isolation barrier	Private spa without lockable cover has a self-closing and self-locking isolation barrier that complies with fencing/barrier requirements under AS 1926			
17		Windows	Windows that allow direct access to the pool/spa must not open more than 100mm			
18		Ladders	Store ladders safely out of reach of children when not in use			
19		Resuscitation	A permanent resuscitation chart should be displayed in the pool/spa area			
20		Storage	Paddling/wading pool must be emptied and stored safely after use			
21	Water features	Covers	Water features should be inaccessible to children			
22		Fence/isolation barrier	Risk assess access to water features to determine if barrier is required			
23	Creeks, rivers and dams	Fence/isolation barrier	Home and play areas suitably separated to allow for safe play away from bodies of water			
24	Plumbing fixtures and appliances	Baths, basins, tubs, washing machines (or similar appliance)	Secure with child-resistant catches on doors/gates in bath and laundry areas			
25		Plugs	Store plugs out of reach of children			
26		Pool filters	Store pool filters out of reach of children			
27	Water containers	Storage	Water containers emptied and stored safely out of reach of children			



Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
28	Bathubs	Storage	Bathubs should be emptied when not in use			

**Comments:**

## Part 3 – Falls, slips and trips

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: – Remove risk – Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
29	Trenches and excavations	Covers/fence/isolation barrier	Secure or completely limit access			
30	Stairs and balustrades	Balustrade	Stairs, ramps, hallways, external access bridges or balconies 1m or more above ground level are bound by a wall or balustrade			
31		Compliance	Walls or balustrades are at least 865mm above the front edge of stair treads and 1m above a level floor surface			
33			Restrict or remove openings larger than 125mm between vertical rails and between the base of the balustrade and the floor or front edge of stair treads			
34		Access	Restrict access if there are horizontal rails or footholds			
35	Stairs and balustrades; Furniture and furnishings	Floors	Floors and floor coverings are slip-resistant or have non-slip underlay			
36		Trip hazards	Trip hazards been removed or secured, remove/make inaccessible furniture from which a child could fall more than 1.5m			
37		Stairs	Gates and/or barriers at the top and bottom of stairs to restrict access			
38		Anchoring	Secure unstable furniture and televisions with furniture strap or anchoring device to stop it from falling or being pulled onto children			
39		Climbable object	Put locking devices on drawers to prevent children using them as steps			
40		Prams and strollers	Use prams/strollers that comply with AS/NZS 2088 with a 5-point harness, activate the brake when not in use			
41		Highchair	Use highchair that comply with AS 4684 and children in highchairs are safely secured and supervised at all times			
42		Cots	Domestic cots comply with AS/NZS 2172 and folding cots comply with AS/NZS 2195			
43	Balconies; Windows and openings	Furniture	Remove furniture away from windows, balconies and balustrades railings			
44		2m above outdoor ground level and within 1.7m from indoor floor surface	Lock windows to a maximum opening of 125mm or use approved child safety devices or mesh window guard that complies with NCC			
45	Balconies	Rails	Ensure railings are at least 1m high and openings between are less than 125mm			

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
46		Climbable object	Keep climbable objects away from the edge or add another non-climbable layer			
47	Height of equipment	Compliance	Ensure fall height greater than 600mm above ground level has a soft surface (impact absorbing material) under and around it			
48		Falling space and Impact area Surfacing	Ensure play equipment is surrounded a soft surface in domestic backyards such as elevated cubby houses or forts, swings, slides, trampolines and rocking items. The 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			
50	Playground maintenance	Operation	Ensure moveable play equipment is sturdy and securely anchored with a maximum free height of fall 1500mm			
			Fixed equipment must not have a free height of fall greater than 1800mm.			
51			Remove sharp edges, splinters, hard, jagged or protruding parts			
52			Remove rust, and rectify detached, sun damaged or weakened equipment			
53			Check equipment for spiders and insects			
54			Check for rubbish and litter			
55		Sand pits	Protect and clear sandpit from animal contamination Remove rubbish and litter in the play space			
56	Swings	Compliance	Ensure swings to comply with AS/NZS 8124 Part 6			
57	Trampolines	Compliance	Ensure trampolines to comply with AS 4989, install, maintain and use according to user's guide			
58		Operation	Check trampoline net, frame, bed and springs for wear			
59		Operation	Place trampoline on a flat surface with adequate clearance around and above (minimum of 8m from ground level)			
60		Surfacing	Provide soft surface with a minimum of 1500mm of trampoline and risk assess the surrounding impact area			
61	Other outdoor equipment	Operation	Restrict access to trees, shrubs, ladders, fences, roofs or walls that could allow a child to fall more than 600mm			
62			Remove sharp, protruding branches, surfaces or parts			

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
63	Bicycles and wheeled toys	Helmet	Use helmets that meet AS/NZS 2063.			
64			Fit helmet correctly and check for damage			
66			Sanitise helmets between use, if being used by numerous children			
67		Wheeled toys	Ensure wheeled toys are appropriate to age, size and developmental stage			
68		Area	Provide safe area for riding that is clear of dangerous obstacle and away from driveways and traffic			

**Comments:**

**Part 4 - Burns and scalds**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
69	Flammable liquids	Storage	Flammable liquids stored in a correctly labelled, original child proof container			
70			Stored out of reach of children			
71	Open fires, stoves and fuel burning heaters	Guards	Secure guard or barrier at ground level to prevent contact with flames or a hot surface			
72	Heaters	Kerosene	Remove portable kerosene heaters and do not use			
73		Placement/guards	If possible, secure heaters at least 2m above floor level			
74	Matches, lighters and explosive substances	Storage	Matches, lighters and explosive substances stored securely, out of reach of children			
75	Outdoor barbecues, fire pits and heaters	Operation	Risk assess use of barbecue and fire pits and supervise when in use at all times			
76		Accessibility	Ensure barbeques and fire pits are inaccessible to children when not in use			
77	Stoves, cooking and electrical appliances	Storage	Ensure appliances comply with AS/NZS 60335.1. Stoves must be securely fixed in position			
78		Operation	Turn pot handles towards the rear of coop top and use rear cooking plates, where possible			
79		Accessibility	Cooking and electrical appliances stored out of reach of children, guarded by an appropriate barrier, and/or inoperable by children			
80	Hot tap water	Accessibility	Hot water is controlled to a maximum of 50°C in the bathroom			
81	Hot food and drinks		Hot liquid (e.g. oil, drinks) or food kept out of reach of children and tested before being given to them			
82			Use non-slip placemats instead of tablecloths			
83	Heat packs and hot water bottles	Accessibility	Ensure hot water bottles are not accessible to children			
84	Button batteries	Operation	Examine any device using button batteries to ensure battery compartment is secure.			
85		Accessibility	Keep out of reach of children and dispose of or recycle used button batteries immediately			
86	Shade provisions and sun protection	Shade provision	Play areas covered with securely anchored shade structures or use natural shade provision			
87		Sun protection	Check UV level. Use broad-spectrum sunscreen and re-applied regularly. Ensure hats are worn outside at all times.			

**Comments:**

**Part 5 - Lacerations, cuts and crushing**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
88	Glass	Compliance	Use safety glass that complies with AS 1288			
89			Cover with security film (e.g. laminated and organic-coated) to comply with AS/NZS 2208 (if not safety glass)			
90		Guards	Ensure windows are guarded to prevent children falling against the glass (if not safety glass)			
91	Open windows	Awning (top-hinged) or casement (side-hinged)	Lock or limit accessibility to windows that open out over a path or play area			
92	Sharp objects	Accessibility	Remove or guard sharp objects to prevent access by children e.g. knives, bottles, wire, plants and building materials			
93		Corners	Tables and benches have rounded edges or protective coverings to prevent injury			
94		Plants	Remove or prune plant species that have pikes, serrations and thorns			
95	Tools, machinery and appliances	Accessibility	Power tools, electrical appliances, exercise machines, fans and other hazardous tools and appliances placed out of reach of children			
96	Toys	Compliance	Toys comply with AS/NZS ISO 8124 and are suitable for the children's ability and stage of development			
97		Accessibility	Remove/replace toys that have sharp edges, hooks or splintery surfaces, projectiles, and parts that potentially crush			
98		Toy storage	Replace storage items have heavy lids that could crush or entrap a child			
99		Toxicity	All toys are non- toxic and non-flammable			

**Comments:**

**Part 6 - Poisoning**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
100	Poisonous substances	Storage and accessibility	Store all household cleaning products and medicines in their original containers			
101			Store securely out of reach of children. Use cupboards with child-resistant latches			
102			Returned to inaccessible safe place immediately after use			
103	Poisonous plants and trees	Toxicity	Check play space for poisonous or potentially allergenic plants			
104			Remove or restrict access by children			
105	Bites and stings	Area	Keep outdoor play areas free from long grass, debris and rubbish			

**Comments:**



**Part 7 - Other injuries**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: – Remove risk – Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
106	Animals and pets	Accessibility	Farm animals and domestic pets kept separated from children, unless under active, adult supervision			
107		Training	Adequately train domestic pets. Secure pets from areas used by children			
108	Blinds and cords	Internal window coverings	Blind and curtain cords secured out of reach of children installed in such a way that a loose cord cannot form a loop			
109			Remove cots, beds or highchairs from where children can reach cords			
110	Loose clothing, cords, drawstrings and toggles	Operation and accessibility	Minimise use of loose clothing, cords, drawstrings and toggles, or use quick release cords			
111	Outdoor play equipment	Entrapment – head and finger	Equipment checked to eliminate enclosed spaces that could entrap the head, fingers or limbs of a child			
112	Areas	Entrapment	Under-floor area securely enclosed so that children cannot enter			
113	Doors and latches	Internal doors	Ensure all internal doors can be opened by adults at all times (e.g. toilet/bathroom/laundry doors)			
114		Fences, gates and external doors	Prevent access to dangerous areas such as driveways, roads or bodies of water			
115	Choking and suffocation	Inhalation or ingestion of foreign bodies	All objects that smaller than a 50-cent piece stored out of reach of young children			
116		Accessibility	All objects that could smother a child (e.g. plastic bags) stored out of reach of children			
117	Safe sleeping	Compliance	Use a domestic cot that complies with AS/NZS 2172 and a folding cot that complies with AS/NZS 2195			
118			Use a firm mattress that complies with AS/NZS 8811.1			
119		Operation	Cot is free from amber necklaces, doonas, bedding pillows, bumpers and soft toys			
120	Outdoor play equipment	Head entrapment	Ensure all enclosed spaces are smaller than 89mm or larger than 230mm			
121		Finger entrapment	Make sure that all enclosed spaces above 1m are smaller than 8mm or larger than 25mm			
122	Electrocution	Household wiring	All household wiring, plugs, cords and appliances in good order and comply with relevant Standards and inaccessible to children			

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: - Remove risk - Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
123		Operation	Install safety plugs and switches			
124		Wet areas	Remove access to electrical appliances e.g. heaters, hair dryers etc. used in wet areas, e.g. bathroom and laundry			
125	Safety switches and circuit breakers	Electrocution	Ensure switch is in good working order and test every three months			
126			Avoid overloading power points and use power board with in-built safety device			
127	Firearms or guns	Storage and accessibility	Store firearms and ammunition separately and as relevant national, state and territory laws			
128	Data security and online safety	Accessibility	Keep phones and other electronic devices out of reach of children			
130			Use safe and approved digital documentation tools and online platforms with parent permission to share information			

**Comments:**

**Part 8 – Road safety**

Item	Section	Issue	Hazard reduction strategy	Level of risk (Red, Amber, Green)	Action required: – Remove risk – Control measure (describe)	Date rectified
131	Driveways	Accessibility	Driveways are made inaccessible to children by security doors, fencing, gates or by other means			
132			When moving a vehicle, placed any children securely in the vehicle or behind locked door or gate			
133	Seatbelts and child car seats	Compliance	All child car seats comply with AS/NZS 1754 and the child is in the right car seat for their age and size			
134			Ensure that a child with a disability is appropriately seated to comply with AS/NZS 4370			
135	Second-hand child car seat	Operation	Know the history of the seat and date			
136		Weathering	Check child car seat for frays, tears, rust or mould			
137	Excursions	Accessibility	Motor vehicles secured so that children can only access them under the supervision of an adult (includes cars, motorbikes, tractors and ride-on mowers)			
138		Compliance	All vehicles used for transporting children in care are registered, roadworthy and appropriately insured			
139			All people responsible for transporting children in care have an appropriate license			
140	Hot cars	Accessibility	Lock cars and secure keys to prevent children from accessing the vehicle			
141		Operation	Never leave a child unattended in the vehicle			
142	Pedestrian	Operation	Do not use mobile phones or other distraction when in and around traffic with children			
143	Quad bikes and other vehicles	Accessibility	Secure away and lock all moving motor vehicles, including cars, motorbikes, quad bikes, tractors and ride-on mowers			

**Comments:**