

Dangerous Products, Plants, Vermin (Snakes and Spiders) and Objects Policy

Policy Statement

Young children have limited understanding of the potential dangers of products, plants, vermin and objects in the environment. With this in mind, the Service follows the recommendations and guidelines from recognised health and safety authorities regarding the handling, removing, monitoring and storage of these items to minimise any risk to children's safety while they are at the Centre.

Due to Fun 4 U being located close to bush settings including visiting bush settings as part of our educational program it is important to highlight it is known snakes and spiders may be active and present. Snakes are most prevalent during spring or summer but could be encountered at any time of the year- especially on sunny days. Unprovoked, snakes rarely attack humans and are generally shy, timid animals that will avoid conflict if given the opportunity. Snakes are protected under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, and it is an offence to kill or injure them. The greatest risk of snake bite from venomous snakes is from people trying to kill or handle them.

Our Out of School Hours Care (OSHC) Service is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for children and staff whilst being respectful of wildlife in and around our environment. We aim to minimise the potential risk of injury from a snake bite by educating children and staff about the risks associated with snakes.

Links Education and Care Centres National Regulations 2018, National Quality Standard 2018

Regs

- 12 Meaning of serious incident
- 85 Incident, injury, trauma and illness policies and procedures
- 86 Notification to parents of incident, injury, trauma and illness
- 87 Incident, injury, trauma and illness record
- 89 First Aid Kits
- 97 Emergency and evacuation procedures
- 98 Telephone or other communication equipment
- 100 Risk assessment must be conducted before excursion
- 136 First aid qualifications
- 168 Education and care services must have policies and procedures

QA

- 2.1 Children's Health & Safety
 - 2.2.1 At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazard.
 - 2.2.2 Plans to effectively manage incidents and emergencies are developed in consultation with relevant authorities, practiced and implemented.
 - 3.2.3 The service cares for the environment and supports children to become environmentally responsible
- 7.1.2 Systems are in place to manage risk and enable the effective management and operation of a quality service.

Implementation of Policy and Procedures

- During their orientation, all staff are made aware of the need to strictly adhere to the contents of this Policy, and the Policy is discussed during team meetings and when required.
- The service maintains an up-to-date list of all chemicals and cleaning agents used in the Centre. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), together with any additional first-aid instructions required, are maintained for each item, and kept wherever potentially hazardous materials are stored. The MSDS are filed in a way that staff can readily retrieve the information in an emergency. In such emergencies, staff follow the procedures detailed on the particular MSDS. In addition, staff seek advice from the Poisons Information Centre whose number is posted beside the service telephone.
- Poisonous and hazardous plants are identified and action taken in accordance with advice from the Poisons Information Centre (Telephone 13 11 26). Educators intentionally teach children of the danger posed by these plants.
- Monitor areas for deadly spiders and/or other pests/insects, take a photograph if a child is believed to have been bitten, apply first aid, report incident to parents and relevant governing bodies and seek immediate medical attention by calling 000 if required.
- Keep records of pest/vermin inspections and/or eradications at the centre
- In the event of a sharp/dangerous object such as razor or knife blade or broken glass being found at the service, the item is disposed of immediately.
- In the event of a hypodermic needle being found at the service
 - Educators:
 - Do not attempt to pick up the syringe
 - Remove children from the area and keep them away until the needle has been removed
 - Notify the Nominated Supervisor immediately
 - The Authorised Supervisor will:
 - Call the [Community Sharps Management](#) (NSW **1800 633 353**) to find out how and where to safely dispose of the syringe
 - Act according to advice from the hotline.

SNAKES

Australia has around 170 species of land snakes, some equipped with venom more toxic than any other snakes in the world. Some of the most dangerous snakes belong to the front-fanged group including- the tiger snake, brown snake, eastern taipan, death adder and mulga or king brown snake. Although less venomous than many other Australian snakes, the red-bellied black snake is quite common

in urban areas of NSW. Snake bites can be potentially fatal so immediate medical assistance should be sought for all cases of suspected snake bite.

Snakes are not naturally aggressive and always prefer to retreat. They will only attack humans if hurt or provoked. People are most likely to be bitten when attempting to kill or handle a snake.

THE APPROVED PROVIDER/MANAGEMENT/NOMINATED SUPERVISOR WILL:

- that obligations under the *Education and Care Services National Law and National Regulations* are met
- ensure educators, staff, students, visitors and volunteers have knowledge of and adhere to this policy
- conduct a risk assessment to identify the potential risk of encountering a snake on the OSHC service premises
- develop an emergency plan and procedure to include the response if encountering a snake and emergency first aid required in case of a snake bite
- provide a snake identification chart for snakes found in our local area for educators and staff
- positively identify the snake for the anti-venom medication treatment of a snake bite **(do NOT catch the snake, photograph for identifying purposes, if safe to do so)**
- ensure that at least one educator, staff member or nominated supervisor who holds a current ACECQA approved first aid qualification is available in an emergency at all times the service is providing education and care to children [Reg. 136]
- ensure an emergency action plan is displayed in a prominent location should a snake bite occur
- ensure First Aid Kits contain compression bandages
- ensure daily inspections of the outdoor and indoor learning environment are conducted prior to children arriving at the OSHC Service
- ensure lawns and gardens are well maintained
- cut any long grass around the boundaries of the premises
- remove snake habitats such as piles of timber, compost heaps or sheets of galvanized iron from around the premise
- maintain clean surroundings around any animal housing/cages to reduce any potential mice population (a food source for snakes)
- reptile proof any chicken or other animal enclosures
- ensure pet food and water bowls are not accessible to wildlife
- provide information to families about snake awareness and recommended responses if encountering a snake
- educate children about how to respond to a snake sighting or encounter at the service or when participating on an excursion
- have the contact number of Wires or other licensed snake handler readily available to assist in rescuing the snake if the snake cannot return to its natural environment- [for example the snake is located in a garden shed or storage container; the snake is located inside and is unable to exit the building/premises]

- complete an *Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Record* in the event of a snake bite
- the approved provider will make a notification of a serious incident to a regulatory authority (within 24 hours) through the [NQA IT System](#) when emergency services have attended an education and care service in response to an emergency
- ensure all educators and staff wear enclosed footwear at all times

EDUCATORS WILL:

- examine the OSHC Service grounds during their daily indoor and outdoor safety checks to ensure no snakes are sighted
- ensure no animal food or water is left out for wildlife overnight
- become familiar and confident with the OSHC Service's emergency evacuation policies and procedures in case of a snake encounter or snake bite
- always leave snakes alone
- be aware of snake species inhabiting the local area
- maintain current ACECQA approved first aid qualification minimum every 3 years
- participate in annual First Aid training
- ensure the first aid kit is easily accessible and contains compression bandages
- notify the nominated supervisor/responsible person/approved provider immediately if a snake is sighted
- wear adequate clothing and enclosed shoes at all times
- educate children about snakes and snake bite prevention behaviours
- ensure children are reminded on a regular basis that if they encounter a snake, to move away quietly and report the sighting to an educator
- educate children not to put their hands into hollow logs or rock crevices

ENCOUNTERING A SNAKE

If a snake is sighted or encountered at the OSHC Service educators and staff will:

- inform children to move away quietly
- remove all children and staff from the immediate area, or evacuate the room until snake is removed if indoors
- isolate this area until the snake is removed or moves
- note the location of the snake
- if possible, monitor the snake from a safe distance (at least 5 metres away)
- if snake remains and is perceived to be a threat, contact local snake handler or [WIRES 1300 094 737](#)
- if indoors, close doors to the room and place towels along the bottom of the doors so the snake cannot move to another area and wait for snake handler to remove the snake
- **do not** approach the snake or try to contain it
- notify external premises management (e.g., School maintenance) if required.

EMERGENCY SNAKE BITE ACTION PLAN

1. Conduct a primary survey of the area – do not attempt to catch or kill the snake
2. Stay calm and call for help- have someone **call 000** for an ambulance
3. Reassure the child/adult and encourage them to keep calm and still
4. Immediately apply a firm bandage over the bite marks or scratches
5. **Apply Pressure Immobilisation Technique (see Appendix 1)**
6. Maintain continued pressure and immobilise ensuring the child/adult does not move
7. Rest and reassure the patient
8. Do not take off clothing
9. Do not wash bite as a venom sample can be used to identify the snake
10. Do not cut or suck the bite to drain venom
11. Do not apply a tourniquet
12. Be prepared- resuscitation may be required

FAMILIES WILL:

- familiarise themselves with the *Snake Awareness Policy*
- ensure their child wears closed shoes to the Service
- reinforce snake awareness behaviours with their child- especially during 'snake season'
- provide feedback to the Service regarding this policy for review and improvement

Links to other policies

- [Administration of Medication](#)
- Administration of First Aid
- **Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Policy & Procedure**
- [Supervision Policy](#)

Sources, further reading and useful websites

Sources

- DET Education. (2012). Health & Safety Factsheet: Safe handling & disposal of needles and syringes. <http://education.qld.gov.au/health/pdfs/healthsafety/usedneedles-factsheet.pdf> accessed 29 March 2012
- Education and Care Centres National Regulations 2018
- National Quality Standard 2018
- RSPCA. (2011). *There's a snake in my backyard what should I do?* http://kb.rspca.org.au/Theres-a-snake-in-my-backyard-what-should-I-do_443.html
- Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority. (2014).
- Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority. (2024). [Guide to the National Quality Framework](#)
- Australian Venom Research Unit, University of Melbourne www.avru.org
- Australian Capital Territory Government Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate-
Environment *Urban Wildlife Snakes*
- [Education and Care Services National Regulations](#). (Amended 2023)

- Health Direct <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/snake-bites>
- St John Ambulance Australia (2020 *First aid fact sheet Snake Bite*)
- [Community sharps management](#)

Useful websites

- Kidsafe – www.kidsafe.com.au
- [First aid fact sheet Snake bite St John Ambulance](#)

Comments

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APPENDIX 1

Pressure immobilisation bandage

A pressure immobilisation bandage is recommended for anyone bitten by a venomous snake. This involves firmly bandaging the area of the body involved, such as the arm or leg, and keeping the person calm and still until medical help arrives.

Follow these steps to apply a pressure immobilisation bandage:

- First put a pressure bandage over the bite itself. It should be tight, and you should not be able to easily slide a finger between the bandage and the skin.
- Then use a heavy crepe or elasticised roller bandage to immobilise the whole limb. Start just above the fingers or toes of the bitten limb and move upwards on the limb as far as the body. Splint the limb including joints on either side of the bite.
- Keep the person and the limb completely at rest. If possible, mark the site of the bite on the bandage with a pen.

(Source: Australian Government, *health direct*)

[First aid fact sheet Snake bite St John Ambulance](#) Poster (Pg 7)



First aid fact sheet

Snake bite



All known or suspected snake bites must be treated as potentially life-threatening, and medical aid should be sought urgently.

Signs and symptoms

Signs of a snake bite are not always visible. In some cases, the patient may not have felt anything. Symptoms may not appear for an hour or more after the person has been bitten.

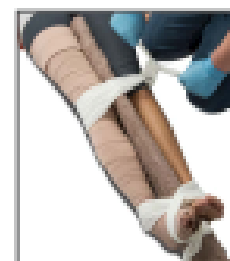
Depending on the type of snake, signs and symptoms may include some or all of the following:

- immediate or delayed pain at the bite site
- swelling, bruising or local bleeding
- bite marks (usually on a limb) that may vary from obvious puncture wounds to scratches that may be almost invisible
- swollen and tender glands in the groin or armpit of the bitten limb
- faintness, dizziness
- nausea and vomiting
- headache
- abdominal pain
- oozing of blood from the bite site or gums
- double or blurred vision
- drooping eyelids
- difficulty in speaking or swallowing
- limb weakness or paralysis
- difficulty in breathing
- occasionally, initial collapse or confusion followed by partial or complete recovery.

What to do

Pressure bandage & immobilise

- 1 Follow DRSABCD.
- 2 Call triple zero (000) for an ambulance.
- 3 Lie the patient down and ask them to keep still. Reassure the patient.
- 4 If on a limb, apply an elasticised roller bandage (10–15 cm wide) over the bite site as soon as possible.
- 5 Apply a further elasticised roller bandage (10–15 cm wide), starting just above the fingers or toes and moving upwards on the bitten limb as far as can be reached.
 - Use clothing or other material if an elasticised roller bandage is not available.
 - Apply the bandage as firmly as possible to the limb. You should be unable to easily slide a finger between the bandage and the skin.
- 6 Immobilise the bandaged limb using splints.
- 7 Keep the patient lying down and completely still (immobilised).
- 8 Write down the time of the bite and when the bandage was applied. If possible, mark the location of the bite site (if known) on the skin with a pen, or photograph the site. Do not wash venom off the skin or clothes because it may assist identification.
- 9 Stay with the patient until medical aid arrives.



In a medical emergency call Triple Zero (000)

DRSABCD Danger ► Response ► Send for help ► Airway ► Breathing ► CPR ► Defibrillation

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