



Health, Hygiene and Safe Food Policy

NQS

QA2	2.1.1	Wellbeing and comfort - Each child's wellbeing and comfort is provided for, including appropriate opportunities to meet each child's need for sleep, rest and relaxation.
	2.1.2	Health practices and procedures - Effective illness and injury management and hygiene practices are promoted and implemented.
	2.2.1	Supervision - At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazard.

National Regulations

Regs	77	Health, hygiene and safe food practices
	78	Food and beverages
	79	Service providing food and beverages
	80	Weekly menu
	109	Toilet and hygiene facilities

My Time, Our Place

LO3	Children become strong in their social and emotional wellbeing.
	Children take increasing responsibility for their own health and physical wellbeing.

Aim

Our service aims to promote and protect the health, safety and wellbeing of all of children, educators and families using procedures and policies to maintain high standards of hygiene and provide safe food to children. We also aim to reduce the risk of infectious diseases and illnesses spreading and following appropriate OHS/WHS standards. A holistic and consistent approach to health, hygiene and safe food across the service will help to effectively meet this aim.

Related Policies

Enrolment Policy



Food, Nutrition and Beverage Policy
Immunisation and Disease Prevention Policy
Incident, Injury, Trauma, Illness Policy
Medical Conditions Policy
Physical Activity Promotion Policy
Relationships with Children Policy

Implementation

The Approved Provider will ensure that the Nominated Supervisor (who is responsible for ensuring all staff members, educators and volunteers) must implement adequate health and hygiene practices and safe practices for handling, preparing and storing food. This policy, and related policies and procedures at the service will be followed by nominated supervisors, educators, staff members of, and volunteers at, the service in relation to -

(a) Hygiene practices.

(b) Safe and hygienic storage, handling and preparation of all food and drinks, including foods and drinks provided by the child's home.

(c) Working with children to support the promotion of hygiene practices, including hand washing, coughing, dental hygiene and ear care.

(d) Toileting and cleaning of equipment.

Children will be grouped in a way that allows educators to maintain a hygienic environment for individuals at the service.

In any instances where children display any signs of illness or injury, educators will refer to the Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Policy and Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Record.

Importantly, we will work with each child to promote health and safety issues, encourage effective hygiene, food safety and dental care, and maintain a healthy environment that is safe for each child. Regular discussions between educators and children will be integrated throughout the program at appropriate intervals.

Information on health, hygiene, safe food and dental care principles and practices will be displayed in the reception area and drawn to the attention of all parents on a regular basis.

To uphold the general health and safety of all children using the service, all educators and visitors will follow the Tobacco, Drug and Alcohol Policy.

Equipment and Environment

The service will implement regular schedules for washing equipment using warm water and soap and drying in the sun. We will rotate toys to allow for washing, clean books by wiping with moist cloth and drying, and clean storage areas weekly.



Surfaces will be cleaned with detergent after each activity and all surfaces cleaned thoroughly daily. Areas contaminated with body fluids will be disinfected after washing.

Hand Washing Procedure

Our service will provide the appropriate height basins for children to wash their hands in as well as basins height appropriate for adults. Liquid soap will be provided to all individuals to wash their hands and we will ensure any allergies to soap are identified using the Enrolment Form and catered for appropriately. Along with this, the service will provide paper towel for people to dry their hands.

All individuals should wash their hands:

- Upon arrival to reduce the introduction of germs.
- Before handling food.
- After handling food.
- After doing any dirty tasks such as cleaning.
- After removing gloves.
- After going to the toilet.
- After giving first aid.
- Before and after giving each child medication. If giving medication to more than one child between each child.
- Before going home to prevent taking germs home.

Below are instructions on how to effectively wash hands. All individuals are to follow this procedure and it should be displayed above every sink.

- Wash hands using running water and soap.
- Rub hands vigorously.
- Wash hands all over ensuring that the back of the hands, wrists, between fingers and under the fingernails are cleaned.
- Rinse hands thoroughly.
- Turn off the tap using a clean piece of paper towel.



- Dry hands thoroughly with clean towel/paper towel or an automatic dryer.
- This should take about as long as singing “Happy Birthday” twice.

Hygienic Toileting Procedure

Additionally, the service will follow hygienic toileting practices at all times using the following procedure -

- The service will ensure that toilets and hand washing facilities are easily accessible to children and meet the children’s needs for privacy.
- Children will be encouraged to flush toilets and wash hands after use.

Disposable gloves should be used for any of these stages in the toileting procedure:

- Help child to remove clothing if needed.
- Help child onto toilet if needed.
- Help the child to wipe themselves, encouraging them to wipe front to back.
- Encourage the child to flush the toilet themselves.
- Encourage the child to wash and dry hands on single sheet of paper towel, and then to leave the bathroom.

If the child has soiled or wet their clothing:

- Remove any wet/soiled clothing and seal in a bag for washing. It must be double-bagged.
 - Clean and dry the child.
 - Remove your gloves and wash hands, do not touch the child’s clean clothing.
 - Put on new gloves and dress the child, wash and dry the child’s hands. Have them leave the bathroom.
 - Clean any spills following procedure for cleaning spills of body fluids.
 - Remove and dispose of gloves, wash and dry your hands.
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- **The procedure for toileting will be displayed in the toileting area.**
 - The laundering of soiled clothes is laundered away from the service. Soiled clothing is returned to a child’s home. It will have any solid soiling removed and will be stored securely and not placed in the child’s bag in contact with personal items.

Spills

Educators and staff will use a spill kit to immediately clean up spills of blood, urine, vomit and faeces.

Spill kits will contain:

- disposable gloves
- paper towel
- disposable cloths or sponge



- detergent
- disposable scraper and pan to scoop

Blood

To clean up a spot of blood educators and staff will:

- wear gloves
- wipe up blood immediately with a damp cloth, tissue or paper towel
- place the cloth, tissue or paper towel in a plastic bag, seal and put in the rubbish bin
- remove gloves and put them in the rubbish bin
- wash surface with detergent and warm water
- disinfect the surface after cleaning it with detergent and warm water if the spill is known or suspected to be infectious
- wash hands with soap and water

To clean up a small blood spill educators and staff will:

- wear gloves
- place paper towel over the spill and allow the blood to soak in
- carefully lift the paper towel and place it in a plastic bag, seal and put in the rubbish bin
- remove gloves and put them in the rubbish bin
- clean the area with warm water and detergent using a disposable cloth or sponge and place the cloth in the rubbish bin
- wipe the area with diluted bleach and allow to dry
- wash hands with soap and water

To clean up a large blood spill educators will:

- wear gloves
- cover the area with an absorbent agent (eg sand) and allow the blood to soak in
- use a disposable scraper and pan to scoop up the absorbent material and any unabsorbed blood or body fluids
- place the absorbent agent, the scraper and the pan into a plastic bag or alternative, seal and put in the rubbish bin
- remove gloves and put them in the rubbish bin
- mop the area with warm water and detergent and wash the mop after use
- wash hands with soap and water

Faeces, vomit and urine

To clean up faeces, vomit and urine, educators and staff will:

- wear gloves
- place paper towel over the spill and allow the spill to soak in
- carefully remove the paper towel and any solid matter, place in a plastic bag, seal and put in the rubbish bin



- clean the surface with warm water and detergent, and allow to dry
- disinfect the surface after cleaning it with detergent and warm water if the spill is known or suspected to be infectious (eg diarrhoea or vomit from a child with gastroenteritis)
- wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm running water.

Nasal discharge

When cleaning children's noses, educators and staff will:

- wash hands after every nose wipe or use an alcohol base hand sanitiser to clean hands. If wearing gloves, educators and staff will do this after removing gloves
- dispose of dirty tissues immediately.

Dental Hygiene and Care

- Educators should actively seek to be positive role models for children and families in attendance at the service.
- Educators form positive relationships with family members and children to discuss and encourage good dental health practices and ensure the continuity of care of each child. Information should be made available to family members and educators in their home language.
- The service integrates educative information and guidelines on good dental health practices into the daily routine. This should include information on tooth brushing, tooth friendly snacks and drinks and going to the dentist and/or dental health professionals.
- The service will actively encourage good dental health practices including eating and drinking habits, tooth brushing and going to the dentist and/or dental health professionals.
- Children will be encouraged to drink water to quench their thirst and remain hydrated.
- Children will be encouraged to rinse their mouths with water to remove food debris after every meal or snack.
- Family members should be informed without undue delay any incident or suspected injury or issue with their child's dental health which may include teeth and gums, gum swelling, infection in the mouth, or problems, pain or discomfort the child has with chewing, eating or swallowing food or drink.
- Educators will be aware of dental first aid and receive appropriate professional development opportunities where appropriate.

Dental Accidents

If a dental accident occurs at the service, it will be managed as an emergency and injury forms will be completed.

For baby teeth:

- Do not try and replace the tooth in child's mouth



- If unsure whether the tooth is an adult or baby tooth, store tooth in milk, sterile saline or child's saliva as outlined below (enough to cover the whole tooth.)
- Seek dental advice as soon as possible (ie immediately) and ensure staff or the parent takes the tooth/tooth fragment to the dentist with the child.

For permanent teeth:

- If tooth is dirty, gently rinse the tooth/tooth fragments in clean milk, or if unavailable, sterile saline or child/adult's saliva (eg get them to spit into cup) for a few seconds to remove excess dirt and blood. Do not rinse with water.
- Handle the tooth by its crown (the white enamel top part of the tooth), not its root and be careful not to rub off the endothelial fragments on the root of the tooth as these are needed for the tooth to take if replaced by the dentist.
- If child/adult can be relied on not to swallow their tooth, replace tooth back into the socket. (Ensure the tooth is replaced the correct way round, in its original position, using the other teeth next to it as a guide). Hold the tooth in place by gently biting on a clean handkerchief or gauze pad.
- If unable to reinsert the tooth, get the child/adult to hold the tooth inside the mouth next to the cheek or place the tooth in clean milk, sterile saline, or wrap in plastic wrap with some of the person's saliva if these unavailable. Do not store in water. Do not transport the tooth in a tissue or cloth as this will dry the tooth out.
- Seek dental advice as soon as possible and ensure you or the family takes the child to the dentist with the tooth/tooth fragments within 30 minutes, as the root endothelial layer begins to deteriorate after 30 minutes.
- If the tooth has been in contact with dirt or soil, advise the family that tetanus prophylaxis may be required and advise them to consult with both their dentist and doctor.

Food Preparation and Food Hygiene Procedure

Our service will follow appropriate food preparation hygiene techniques to meet the requirements of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand* such as:

- Wash hands before food preparation.
- Cleaning food preparation area before, during and after use.
- Using colour-coded chopping boards in order to prevent cross contamination of raw food.
- Ensuring that individuals preparing food know, follow and adhere to the appropriate hygiene procedures. This includes:



- Washing their hands
 - Keeping their personal hygiene at a high level. For example, tying their hair back or keeping it under a net
 - Not wearing jewellery (wedding band excluded)
 - Covering cuts with a blue bandaid and gloves
 - Always wearing gloves if they are wearing nail policy, nail decorations or artificial nails or have long fingernails
- Avoiding the contamination of one work area to another by using colour-coded wash cloths and having specific cleaning implements (for example gloves and scourers) for a specific area.
 - Avoiding the contamination of one work area to another by using the colour-coded wash cloths system and restricting the movement of contaminated items (such as gloves and cleaning implements) from one area to another.
 - Clean children's dining tables with soap and water and dry before serving food and after meal times.
 - Ensuring food is always served in a hygienic way using tongs and gloves.
 - Each child will be provided with their own clean drinking and eating utensils at each mealtime. These utensils will be washed after each use. Educators will actively encourage and monitor children so they do not to use drinking or eating utensils which have been used by another child or dropped on the floor.
 - Providing families with current and relevant information about food preparation and hygiene.
 - Showing and discussing with children the need for food hygiene in both planned and spontaneous experiences.

Cooking with Children

We sometimes include cooking experiences in our service's programming for the children. When these experiences are carried out, educators that are supervising will be vigilant to ensure food preparation remains a hygienic and safe experience. The relevant points from the above food preparation procedure will be followed during the children's cooking experiences.

Examples of the type of activities children will participate in during cooking experiences include:

- Helping choose what to cook.
- Measuring and weighing ingredients.
- Stirring or mixing ingredients.
- Washing salad, vegetables or fruit.
- Setting the tables.



Food Safety, Temperature Control and Transport Procedure

We will, to the best of our ability, educate and promote safe food handling and hygiene in the children and families by:

- Provide food safety information from Safe Food Australia.
- Encouraging parents to the best of our ability to continue our healthy eating message in their homes. This information will be provided upon enrolment and as new information becomes available.

The bacteria that commonly cause food poisoning grow rapidly between 5°C and 60°C, this is commonly referred to as the “temperature danger zone”.

To keep food safe:

- Don't leave perishable foods in the temperature danger zone for longer than 2 hours.
- Keep cold food in a fridge, freezer, below 5°C until you are ready to cook or serve, eg if you are serving salads keep them in the fridge until ready to serve.
- Keep hot food in an oven or on a stove, above 60°C until you are ready to serve.
- Refrigerate leftovers as soon as possible, within 2 hours. If reheating leftovers, reheat to steaming hot. Heating food is not always recommended, however.
- Never defrost foods on the bench top. Foods should be defrosted overnight in the fridge or in the microwave.
- Use a thermometer to make sure your fridge is below 5°C. Don't overload refrigerators, as this reduces cooling efficiency.
- All foods (dry, cold and frozen) will be used by the FIFO rule (first in, first out). This will allow a rotation of food to make sure older stock is used first.
- Store dry foods in sealed, air-tight containers.
- Store food on shelving.
- Any food removed from its original container must be stored in a container with the used by date of the food written on it. The ingredients must also be listed with the date it was opened.
- Ensure the food storage area is well cleaned, ventilated, dry, pest free and not in direct sunlight.
- Prevent pests by cleaning spills as quickly as possible and removing garbage/waste frequently.



- All foods are wrapped, covered, dated (used by date and date it entered the Service) and labelled.
- Store foods on shelves, never on the floor including play dough material.
- Store raw and cooked foods separately. NEVER store raw foods on top of cooked foods as juices may drip down and contaminate the cooked food.
- Store food once it has sufficiently cooled down. Foods cool quicker in smaller, shallow containers.
- Fridges and freezers need to be cleaned regularly and fridge door seals checked to be in good repair.
- The operating temperature of the fridge and freezer need to be checked regularly and a record kept of this.

Protecting food from contamination will be achieved by:

- Using containers with lids or by applying plastic film over each container. These materials will be suitable for food contact to ensure that they do not contain any chemicals that could leach into the food.
- Aluminium foil, plastic film and clean paper may be used and food will be completely covered.
- Food already in packaging may not need additional coverage. However, if additional coverage is required the above will apply.
- Previously used materials and newspaper will not be used.

Food Storage Procedure

In order to implement safe food storage practices to the highest possible standard, educators will access and amend their practices to the latest known information. This information will be passed onto families.

Staff will then implement these standards in the Service by inspecting food items when first brought into the Service to ensure they are in good order, for example, not in damaged packing, within their used by date period and at a correct temperature. Staff will then see that they are appropriately stored as per the following:

- All foods (dry, cold and frozen) will be used by the FIFO rule (first in, first out). This will allow a rotation of food to make sure older stock is used first.
- Store dry foods in sealed, air-tight containers.
- Store food on shelving.



- Any food removed from its original container must be stored in a container with the used by date of the food written on it. The ingredients must also be listed with the date it was opened.
- Ensure the food storage area is well cleaned, ventilated, dry, pest free and not in direct sunlight.
- Prevent pests by cleaning spills as quickly as possible and removing garbage/waste frequently.

For cold storage, the following applies:

- All foods are wrapped, covered, dated (used by date and date it entered the Service) and labelled.
- Foods are stored at the correct temperature depending on the product. Cold foods need to be stored at less than 5 degrees (C) and frozen foods at minus 18 degrees (C).
- Store foods on shelves.
- Store raw and cooked foods separately. NEVER store raw foods on top of cooked foods as juices may drip down and contaminate the cooked food.
- Store food once it has sufficiently cooled down. Foods cool quicker in smaller, shallow containers.
- Fridges and freezers need to be cleaned regularly.
- The operating temperature of the fridge and freezer need to be checked regularly and a record kept of this.

Sources

Education and Care Services National Regulations

My Time Our Place Framework for School Age Care

National Quality Standard

Food Safety Standards

Safe Food Australia 2nd Edition 2001

SA Health - Food Safety

Australian Dietary Guidelines 2013

Staying Healthy Preventing Infectious Diseases in ECEC services (5th Edition) NHMRC

Food Standards Australia and New Zealand Act 1991

Food Standards Australia New Zealand Regulations 1994

Food Act 2001

Food Regulation 2002

SA Health: Food Safety



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Work Health and Safety Act 2012

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012

Dental Injury: Healthdirect Australia

Dental injuries – knocked out, chipped or cracked teeth: BetterHealth VIC

Review

The policy will be reviewed annually by:

- Management
- Employees
- Families
- Interested Parties

Last reviewed: May 2024

Date for next review: May 2025