“Cancer Council NSW is very pleased to welcome Family Day Care into the SunSmart program. We look forward to working with schemes and co-ordination units to develop best practice sun protection policies that will extend the reach of the SunSmart message to more than 35,000 children and their carers.”

Kay Coppa
Skin Cancer Prevention Manager
Cancer Council NSW
Contents

Sun protection for family day care 4
Why become a SunSmart Scheme?

Understanding UV radiation 6
How does UV radiation affect us?
The UV Index
The SunSmart UV Alert
UV radiation levels

Frequently asked questions 8

Developing a sun protection policy 10
What is a sun protection policy?
Why have a sun protection policy?

How to become a SunSmart scheme 12

SunSmart recommendations 14

Sample sun protection policy 16

SunSmart Family Day Care application form 19
Sun protection for family day care

The SunSmart Family Day Care Program is a free and successful national program run by Cancer Councils in each state and territory.

This booklet is a guide for family day care schemes participating in the SunSmart Family Day Care Program. It supports family day care schemes in developing and implementing a sun protection policy that reduces children’s exposure to UV radiation and reduces the risk of skin cancer.

“Family Day Care is keen to form a strong partnership with the Cancer Council and the SunSmart Program. It supports us in developing and implementing sun protection policies and provides us with up-to-date knowledge ensuring best practice for all our children and families.”

Anita Jovanovski,
CEO, NSW Family Day Care Association
Australia has the highest rate of skin cancer in the world. Around half of all people who spend their life here develop some form of skin cancer. Most skin cancers are caused by ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.

Young children and babies have sensitive skin, which places them at particular risk of sunburn and skin damage. In fact, exposure during the first 15 years of life can greatly increase the risk of developing skin cancer later in life. Most skin cancers can be prevented by reducing exposure to UV radiation.

All types of childcare services have a responsibility and opportunity to reduce children’s risk and to help establish effective long-term behaviours. A sun protection policy that is based on the latest research and best practice principles will help your scheme to achieve this.

Why become a SunSmart scheme?
Many different childcare services across Australia have already become SunSmart. The SunSmart program can help your scheme to:

Develop a best practice policy
Many schemes have a sun protection policy, but may not be up to date with the latest recommendations or cover all the scheme’s sun protection strategies. The SunSmart program can help you review your sun protection strategies and develop these into a comprehensive sun protection policy, so you can be confident you are providing a safe environment.

Meet licensing and accreditation requirements
Being a SunSmart scheme helps you to meet licensing requirements. The Department of Community Services and the National Childcare Accreditation Council refer childcare services to the Cancer Council for information and advice about their sun protection policy.

Show your commitment
Families are becoming more informed and concerned about choosing childcare that meets the health and learning needs of their child. Becoming SunSmart is a great way to show families and the community that you are committed to sun protection. SunSmart schemes receive a large metal sign to display at the scheme office, which recognises and promotes your work in sun protection.

Stay up to date
SunSmart schemes receive quarterly newsletters, resources and information for staff, carers, families and children, and ongoing support from the Cancer Council’s SunSmart team.
Understanding UV radiation

UV radiation comes from the sun but it can’t be seen or felt. Temperature does not affect UV radiation levels, which is why sunburn and skin damage can occur on cloudy, cooler days.

There are three types of UV radiation: UVA, UVB and UVC. UVC radiation doesn’t reach the earth’s surface, but UVA and UVB contribute to sunburn, skin ageing and damage, and skin cancer.

UV rays reach us directly, in a straight line from the sun, as well as indirectly, by bouncing off surfaces such as light-coloured reflective walls, concrete, sand, water and snow. (This is why you can get sunburnt in the shade by rays reflecting in from the side.)

Many factors affect UV radiation levels, including time of day, time of year, geographical location and altitude.

How does UV radiation affect us?

Unprotected exposure to UV radiation damages the cells in the skin layers and can cause:

- Sunburn
- Early ageing of the skin
- Damage to the skin that builds up over time and can lead to skin cancer
- Eye damage and serious eye conditions, such as cataracts.

While skin cancer usually appears in older adults, the damage begins at an early age from exposure to UV radiation, especially sunburn. A person’s risk of developing skin cancer is related to the amount of exposure to UV radiation over their lifetime, particularly in childhood.

All types of sunburn, whether severe or mild, can cause permanent skin damage. Even if exposure does not cause obvious sunburn, damage can still occur. Accumulated sun exposure increases the risk of developing skin cancer.

There are three main types of skin cancer:

- **Melanoma**: the least common but most dangerous form of skin cancer. It can spread to other parts of the body if it is not removed early enough and can be fatal.
- **Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)**: not as dangerous as melanoma but can spread to other parts of the body if not treated.
- **Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)**: the most common but least dangerous type of skin cancer.

The UV Index:

- **11+**: EXTREME 
  Extra protection.
- **8-10**: VERY HIGH 
  Extra protection.
- **6-7**: HIGH 
  Protection required.
- **3-5**: MODERATE 
  Protection required.
- **1-2**: LOW 
  No protection required.
The UV Index

The UV Index is a simple way to show the intensity of the sun's UV radiation.

The SunSmart UV Alert

The Bureau of Meteorology issues the SunSmart UV Alert when the UV Index is forecast to reach 3 or above. The SunSmart UV Alert is reported in most newspapers and some television and radio weather forecasts across Australia.

The Bureau of Meteorology website www.bom.gov.au/weather/uv/ also forecasts the highest UV level for the following day. The figure below shows how to read the Alert.

UV radiation levels

UV radiation levels can fluctuate throughout the day because of a number of factors:

- **Time of year**: UV radiation is higher in summer for the same reason it is higher in the middle of the day – the sun's rays have a shorter route through the atmosphere before getting to the earth’s surface. In winter the sun is much lower in the sky and its rays have a long course through the atmosphere, so more UV radiation is absorbed and the levels are lower.

- **Time of day**: Generally, UV radiation levels peak around the middle of the day (10am to 2pm or 11am to 3pm during daylight saving). This is because the sun’s rays take the shortest course through the atmosphere and so less UV radiation is absorbed before they get to the earth’s surface. UV radiation levels are lowest at the beginning and end of the day.

- **Geographical location**: The closer you live to the equator, the higher the UV radiation levels.

- **Altitude**: UV radiation is stronger at higher altitudes (which is why it’s easy to get sunburnt at the snow).

- **Cloud cover**: Thick clouds block some UV radiation, but it can get through thin or scattered clouds. Some clouds can actually increase the UV intensity on the ground by reflecting the sun’s rays.

---

**How to read the SunSmart UV Alert**

This shows the time period you need to be SunSmart on this day: from 9am – 3.20pm

UV Index ranges from:
- Extreme (11+)
- Very high (8–10)
- High (6–7)
- Moderate (3–5)
- Low (0–2)

Issued by the Bureau of Meteorology
Frequently asked questions

Can we spend more time outside if we have good shade?

Using well-designed shade (natural or constructed) is one of the most effective ways to reduce exposure to UV radiation.

However, even with good shade children can still be exposed to UV radiation because:

- They are active and move in and out of shade.
- UV radiation reflects in from the side, or from surfaces and walls – for example, UV radiation can reflect off the sand in sandpits.
- Even the best shade can’t block out 100% of UV radiation.

Shade is just one component of a comprehensive sun protection strategy, which should also include personal protection measures – sun safe hats, clothing and sunscreen – and minimising the time spent outdoors during peak UV times (10am–2pm and 11am–3pm daylight saving time).

Should we use sunscreen on babies?

Babies under 12 months should not be exposed to direct sunlight and when outside should remain in dense shade. They need to wear sun safe hats and clothing, and small amounts of SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen can be applied to their exposed skin.

How do I know if the children are getting enough vitamin D?

Vitamin D, which is needed to develop and maintain strong and healthy bones, is made in the body when the skin is exposed to UV radiation. Almost all vitamin D comes from the sun’s rays. A small amount of vitamin D can be obtained from some foods, such as fish, meat and eggs, but usually this is not enough to keep us healthy.

In Australia most children can receive enough vitamin D through incidental sun exposure during their day-to-day activities outside of peak UV radiation periods.

Regular use of sunscreen when the UV Index is 3 or above will not stop you getting enough vitamin D.

Children who may be at risk of low vitamin D include those with mothers who have low levels, children with very dark skin, or those who cover their faces for cultural or religious reasons.

Parents who are concerned about their child’s vitamin D levels should see their GP.
We already have a sun protection policy so why do we need to join the SunSmart program?

All childcare services and schemes have a sun protection policy, but participating in the SunSmart program ensures you are implementing up-to-date sun protection measures. The SunSmart program also provides ongoing support and resources and a SunSmart sign to show your commitment to the health of the children in your care.

Why do children with very fair skin need extra care?

Skin type is genetically determined and ranges from very fair to dark. Children with very fair or fair skin that burns easily have a tendency to freckle and to tan poorly or not at all. This is because skin that is white, fair or pale usually has little melanin. Melanin is the brown/black pigment that gives skin its colour and protects the body from UV radiation. When skin is exposed to UV radiation, melanin reacts by becoming darker and gives skin a tanned appearance.

Exposure to UV radiation can damage all skin types, including olive and dark skins and those that tan easily. However, the risk of long-term skin damage, sunburn and skin cancer is highest for children with fair skin, blond or red hair, and blue or green eyes.

Sunburn, especially during childhood, is a significant risk factor for melanoma and other skin cancers. It is also important to protect fair-skinned children from cumulative, long-term exposure to UV radiation.

Why do you need sun protection on sunny days in winter?

Sun protection is needed on sunny days in winter when UV Index levels reach 3 and above. At these levels, UV can be damaging to your skin even when it is cool and cloudy. When UV Index levels are below 3, sun protection is not needed. You can easily check the SunSmart UV Alert in most newspapers or online at www.bom.gov.au/weather/uv/ or www.cancercouncil.com.au/sunsmart
Developing a sun protection policy

To become SunSmart your scheme’s sun protection policy must outline your key strategies for protecting children, staff and carers from UV radiation. This section shows you how to develop an effective sun protection policy that meets Cancer Council guidelines.

“Joining the SunSmart FDC program will ensure that all staff and carers within our scheme promote positive attitudes and behaviour towards sun protection”

Angela Booth,
Co-ordinator, Ku-ring-gai Family Day Care
What is a sun protection policy?
A sun protection policy is a document that outlines why and how your scheme protects children, staff and carers from UV radiation. Anyone who reads the policy should understand your scheme’s commitment to sun protection. A sun protection policy should detail a scheme’s key strategies for protecting children, staff and carers from UV radiation. The policy should include:

- Outdoor play during peak UV times
- Shade for outdoor play
- Sun safe hats and clothing
- Sunscreen
- Sun protection for babies
- Role modelling
- Education and information about sun protection
- Policy review

Why have a sun protection policy?
Exposure to sunlight in the first 15 years of life is a significant risk factor for the development of any type of skin cancer. Family day care schemes can play an important role in the prevention of skin cancer.

There are four main reasons to have a sun protection policy:

- Children attend family day care up to five days a week, often during the high UV radiation period of each day.
- Children in family day care are often involved in outdoor activities.
- Schemes and carers have the opportunity and responsibility to educate children and families about the importance of sun protection and help establish lifelong behaviours.
- The sun protection policy can help schemes to fulfil their licensing and accreditation requirements (see box).

Licensing and accreditation
Schemes are required to meet sun protection requirements to fulfil their licensing and accreditation standards. Please contact the National Childcare Accreditation Council and the NSW Department of Community Services for more information.

State childcare regulations
Licensed schemes in NSW are required to have policies and procedures in place to ensure the health and safety of the children in their care and to provide adequate shade for their outdoor play spaces.

National Childcare Accreditation Council
In order to be accredited with the National Childcare Accreditation Council, schemes must meet minimum standards in all quality areas. This includes sun protection.

Duty of care
All childcare services have a legal responsibility, known as duty of care, to the children in their care, as well as to staff and visitors to their site. This duty of care extends to ensuring that appropriate sun protection policies and practices are developed and implemented.

Occupational health and safety guidelines
Under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (2000), employers have a duty of care towards their employees, which includes sun protection.
Ask for help

Remember, you can ask the SunSmart team for help at any time.

Phone: SunSmart Info Line (02) 9334 1761
Email: sunsmartchildcare@nswcc.org.au
There are a few simple steps to becoming SunSmart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Develop a SunSmart policy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review your existing policy. See pages 14-15 for a list of recommendations and suggested strategies that your policy should cover. Refer to the sample sun protection policy on pages 16-17 as a guide to ensuring your policy is best practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Complete the application form on page 19.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For extra copies, call or email the SunSmart team (page 12).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Post, fax or email your policy and application form to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SunSmart Family Day Care Program  
Cancer Council NSW  
PO Box 572, Kings Cross NSW 1340  
phone: (02) 9334 1761  
fax: (02) 8302 3529  
email: sunsmartchildcare@nswcc.org.au |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>The SunSmart team will review your policy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We will review your policy and may recommend some changes to ensure you meet our SunSmart recommendations. Once your policy has been finalised and approved we will forward a SunSmart agreement for you to sign. Please sign this agreement and return it to us. This acknowledges your commitment to SunSmart standards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Congratulations! Now you are SunSmart!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Once the SunSmart team has received your signed agreement your scheme will receive:  
• A large metal sign, a certificate and posters  
• Quarterly newsletters, which include an update for carers and families  
• Resources and information for staff, carers, families and children  
• Access to ongoing support from the SunSmart team  
SunSmart status is valid for two years, after which you will be asked to review your sun protection policy. |

**How to develop and implement a SunSmart policy**

A sun protection policy outlines the scheme’s commitment to protecting staff, carers and children from the harmful effects of too much UV radiation. The following two pages outline all of our recommendations. It is essential that you include all of the nine SunSmart recommendations listed, and also highlight the strategies your scheme will use to address each of the recommendations.

On pages 16-17 there is a sample sun protection policy. You are welcome to use all or part of this policy, or design your own policy to suit your scheme. If you use the sample policy, it must be signed and dated.
## 1. Outdoor Activities

**Policy recommendation**

All adults and children will use a combination of sun protection measures whenever UV Index levels reach 3 and above. This will include:

From October to March sun protection is required at all times. Extra care is needed between 11am and 3pm and during this period outdoor activities should be minimised. Minimising outdoor activities includes reducing both the number of times (frequency) and the length of time (duration) children are outside.

From April to September (excluding June and July) outdoor activity can take place at any time. However, from 10am – 2pm sun protection is required.

In June and July, when the UV Index is mostly below 3, sun protection is not required. Extra care is needed for schemes in the far west and north of NSW and for all children who have very fair skin.

All sun protection measures (including recommended outdoor times, shade, hat, clothing and sunscreen) will be considered when planning excursions and play sessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• From October to March most outdoor activities will be scheduled before and after peak UV times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The UV levels can be checked daily at the Bureau of Meteorology website <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/weather/uv/">www.bom.gov.au/weather/uv/</a> and in many newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Families and assisting adults will be reminded in notices and newsletters of specific sun protection requirements for playgroup sessions and excursions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Shade

**Policy Recommendation**

All outdoor activities will be planned to occur in shaded areas. Play activities will be moved throughout the day to take advantage of shade patterns.

Staff and carers will provide and maintain adequate shade. Shade options can include a combination of portable, natural and built shade. Regular shade assessments should be conducted to monitor existing shade structures and assist in planning additional shade requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The scheme and/or carers will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop plans for future shade development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Give priority for shade development to areas where children play for extended periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduct a shade assessment at the family day care play session venue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 3. Hats

**Policy recommendation**

Adults and children are required to wear sun safe hats that protect their face, neck and ears. A sun safe hat is a:

- Legionnaire hat
- Bucket hat with a deep crown and brim size of at least 5cm (adults 6cm)
- Broad-brimmed hat with a brim size of at least 6cm (adults 7.5cm)

Please note: Baseball caps or visors do not provide enough sun protection and therefore are not recommended.

Children without a sun safe hat will be asked to play in an area protected from the sun or can be provided with a spare hat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The carers or parents will provide sun safe hats for children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A reminder note will be given to parents if their child doesn’t bring a sun safe hat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 4. Clothing

**Policy recommendations**

When outdoors, adults and children are required to wear sun safe clothing that covers as much of the skin (especially the shoulders, back and stomach) as possible. This includes wearing:

- Loose-fitting shirts and dresses with sleeves and collars or covered neckline
- Longer-style skirts, shorts and trousers

Children who are not wearing sun safe clothing can be provided with spare clothing.

Please note: Midriff, crop or singlet tops do not provide enough sun protection and are therefore not recommended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A reminder note about clothing requirements will be given to parents of children who attend in non-sun safe clothing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Sunscreen

Policy recommendation
All adults and children will apply SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen 20 minutes before going outdoors and reapply every two hours. Sunscreen is stored in a cool, dry place and the use-by-date monitored.

Strategy Options
- The scheme/carer/parents will provide SPF 30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen.
- Staff, carers, children and visitors will use sunscreen.
- Staff and carers will ensure that sunscreen is reapplied to the children and themselves every two hours or more frequently if it is washed or wiped off.
- Sunscreen will be applied by smearing over clean, dry skin, leaving a visible film, so it is clear which areas have been missed.
- Parents will be encouraged to apply sunscreen to their children before they arrive.

6. Babies

Policy recommendation
Babies under 12 months will not be exposed to direct sunlight and are to remain in dense shade when outside. They will wear sun safe hats and clothing, and small amounts of SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen can be applied to their exposed skin.

Strategy Options
- Staff and carers will ensure that babies remain in dense shade when outside. Dense shade does not allow patches of sunlight to reach the ground.
- Care will be taken to avoid babies’ exposure to indirect or reflected UV radiation when they are in shaded areas, by using a sun safe hat and clothing and placing them in the middle of the shade.
- SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen can be used on small areas of skin not covered by clothing (e.g. feet and hands).

7. Role Modelling

Policy recommendation
Staff and carers will act as role models by:
- Wearing sun safe hat, clothing and Australian Standard 1067 sunglasses (optional)
- Applying SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen 20 minutes before going outdoors
- Using and promoting shade whenever possible
Families and visitors are encouraged to use sun protective measures when participating in and attending outdoor activities.

Strategy Options
- Staff and carer job descriptions will include SunSmart behaviours.
- The scheme will provide or subsidise sun safe hats for staff.
- Staff and carers will provide their own sun safe hats.
- Sun safe hats will be available for families and visitors to borrow.
- Sunscreen will be available for families and visitors to apply.
- Invitations to families to attend any family day care events will include reminders of the sun protection policy and its requirements.

8. Information

Policy recommendation
Children and their families will learn about sun protection. Sun protection information will be regularly communicated through newsletters, meetings and noticeboards. The sun protection policy (including updates) will be provided to all staff and carers. Further information is available from the Cancer Council website www.cancercouncil.com.au/sunsmart
Parents will be informed of this sun protection policy (including hat, clothing and sunscreen requirements) and encouraged to practise SunSmart behaviours at all times.

Strategy Options
- Sun protection will be incorporated regularly into the learning program.

9. Review

Policy recommendation
Management and staff should regularly monitor and review the effectiveness of the sun protection policy. A sun protection policy must be submitted every two years to the Cancer Council for review to ensure continued best practice.


Strategy Options
- Dates of previous and next review will be listed.
- Dates of previous reviews will be listed in policies.
- Review of policy in consultation with staff, carers and families.
Sample sun protection policy

Rationale

Australia has the highest rate of skin cancer in the world. Research has indicated that young children and babies have sensitive skin that places them at particular risk of sunburn and skin damage. Exposure during the first 15 years of life can greatly increase the risk of developing skin cancer in later life. Family Day Care plays a major role in minimising a child’s UV exposure, as children attend during times when UV radiation levels are highest.

Aim

<Name of scheme>’s sun protection policy has been developed to protect all children, staff and carers from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.

Our sun protection strategies are:

Outdoor Activities

All adults and children will use a combination of sun protection measures whenever UV Index levels reach 3 and above. This will include:

• From October to March sun protection is required at all times. Extra sun protection is needed between 11am and 3pm and during this period outdoor activities should be minimised. Minimising outdoor activities includes reducing both the number of times (frequency) and the length of time (duration) children are outside.

• From April to September (excluding June and July) outdoor activity can take place at any time. However, from 10am – 2pm sun protection is required.

• In June and July, when the UV Index is mostly below 3, sun protection is not required. Extra care is needed for schemes in the far west and north of NSW and for all children who have very fair skin.

All sun protection measures (including recommended outdoor times, shade, hat, clothing and sunscreen) will be considered when planning excursions and play sessions.

Shade

All outdoor activities will be planned to occur in shaded areas. Play activities will be moved throughout the day to take advantage of shade patterns.

Staff and carers will provide and maintain adequate shade. Shade options can include a combination of portable, natural and built shade. Regular shade assessments should be conducted to monitor existing shade structures and assist in planning additional shade requirements.

Hats

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• Legionnaire hat
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Please note: Baseball caps or visors do not provide enough sun protection and therefore are not recommended.

Children without a sun safe hat will be asked to play in an area protected from the sun or can be provided with a spare hat.
Clothing
When outdoors, adults and children are required to wear sun safe clothing that covers as much of the skin (especially the
shoulders, back and stomach) as possible. This includes wearing:
• Loose-fitting shirts and dresses with sleeves and collars or covered neckline
• Longer-style skirts, shorts and trousers
Children who are not wearing sun safe clothing can be provided with spare clothing.
Please note: Midriff, crop or singlet tops do not provide enough sun protection and are therefore not recommended.

Sunscreen
All adults and children will apply SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen 20 minutes before going outdoors and
reapply every two hours. Sunscreen is stored in a cool, dry place and the use-by date monitored.

Babies
Babies under 12 months will not be exposed to direct sunlight and are to remain in dense shade when outside. They will wear
sun safe hats and clothing, and small amounts of SPF30+ broad-spectrum water-resistant sunscreen can be applied to their
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Staff and carers will act as role models by:
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Families and visitors are encouraged to use sun protective measures when participating in and attending outdoor activities.

Information
Children and their families will learn about sun protection. Sun protection information will be regularly communicated through
newsletters, meetings and noticeboards. The sun protection policy (including updates) will be provided to all staff and carers.
Further information is available from the Cancer Council website www.cancercouncil.com.au/sunsmart
Parents will be informed of this sun protection policy (including hat, clothing and sunscreen requirements) and encouraged to
practise SunSmart behaviours at all times.

Review
Management and staff should regularly monitor and review the effectiveness of the sun protection policy. A sun protection policy
must be submitted every two years to the Cancer Council for review to ensure continued best practice. Refer to the Cancer

This scheme agrees to enforce the above sun protection policy in line with the SunSmart Family Day Care Program
recommendations and to inform the Cancer Council NSW of any changes to the scheme’s policy and practices.

Name __________________________________________________________
Title __________________________________________ Signature ________________________________
Date ________________________________
“By embracing and promoting the SunSmart Program and leading by example, I am empowering children with the lifelong skills and knowledge to take care of their skin.”

Gabriela Hanousek
Carer
Fairfield City Family Day Care
SunSmart Family Day Care application form

Name of Scheme: ____________________________________________________________

Name of Family Day Care Region: ____________________________________________

Sponsor/Licensee Name (if different from scheme): ______________________________

Management Type (Community, Council, Private): ______________________________

Contact Name: ___________________________ Position: __________________________

Street Address: ____________________________________________________________

Postcode: ________________________________

Telephone: ___________________________ Fax: ________________________________

Email: ________________________________

Tick if postal address is the same  ☐ YES

Postal Address (if different): ________________________________________________

Play Session Address (if different): __________________________________________

Number of Carers: _________________________________________________________

Number of Children in Care: _______________________________________________

Please post, fax or email this completed application form AND your sun protection policy to:

SunSmart Program Officer
Cancer Council NSW
PO Box 572, Kings Cross NSW 1340
Fax: (02) 8302 3529
Email: sunsmartchildcare@nswcc.org.au
Phone: SunSmart Info Line on (02) 9334 1761
Website: www.cancercouncil.com.au/sunsmart

Your privacy:
Your scheme’s contact details will be used to provide you with information and resources relating to the SunSmart Family Day Care Program. All scheme information will be kept private and confidential. If you wish to discuss the storage and use of your details, please contact Cancer Council NSW.
Where to get help

For information about the SunSmart Family Day Care Program contact:
SunSmart Info Line (02) 9334 1761
Fax: (02) 8302 3529
Email: sunsmartchildcare@nswcc.org.au

To buy sunscreen, hats and clothing:
Phone: 1300 760 535

For support and information on cancer and cancer-related issues, call Cancer Council Helpline. This is a free and confidential service for the general community.
Phone: 13 11 20
Email: cis@nswcc.org.au