

Rest and Sleep

SD-PRO-2.12-01

Scope

This procedure applies to SDN Children's Education and Care Centres and Preschools.

Responsibilities

SDN

- providing beds and cots that comply with Australian Standards
- following /adapting practices and guidelines set out by health authorities to minimise the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

Nominated Supervisor

- taking reasonable steps to ensure that the needs for sleep and rest of children being educated and cared for by the service are met, having regard to the ages, development stages and individual needs of the children (Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011, regulation 84a, 84b, 84c, 84d)
- considering the risk for each individual child, and tailor the frequency of checks/inspections of children, to reflect the levels of risk identified for children at the service. Factors to be considered include the age of the child, medical conditions, individual needs and history of health and/or sleep issues
- Undertake and review a sleep and rest risk assessment every 12 month (as a minimum) with any changes addressed ASAP. Previous Risk Assessments must be kept for evidence.
- ensuring that:
 - there are adequate number of cots and bedding available to children that meet Australian Standards
 - ensuring all cots meet the AS/NZS 2172 and cot certification is available onsite
 - areas for sleep and rest are well ventilated, have natural lighting, are quiet and away from interactive groups. If an area is designated for rest, the space should allow for a calm play experiences
 - sleep and rest environments and equipment are safe and free from hazards
 - supervision planning and the placement of educators across a service enable educators to adequately supervise sleeping and resting children
 - sleeping infants in cots are closely monitored at maximum of 10 minute intervals and recorded

Minor/legislative amendment or modification history	Details:
September 2023	Changes made in line with 1 October 2023 Regulation Changes including Risk Assessment
January 2024	Page 1 Page 4: Regulations updated from reg 81 to reg 84a-d

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- sleeping infants and children are within hearing range and/or observed by educators
- maintaining up to date knowledge and training regarding safe sleeping practices and communicating this information to educators and families
- determining if there are exceptional circumstances that allow for alternate practices if a family's beliefs
 and requests are in conflict with current recommended Red Nose evidence-based guidelines. The
 Nominated Supervisor (in consultation with their Operations Manager) will only endorse this practice
 with the written support of the infant's medical practitioner and will undertake a risk assessment and
 implement a risk minimisation plan for the infant's sleep and rest procedure.

Educators

- consulting with families about children's sleep and rest needs. Educators will respond to each child's need for sleep and rest as agreed with the family, if the practices do not differ with Red Nose recommendations
- ensuring sleep and rest times are a positive experience
- creating a relaxing atmosphere for resting children and ensuring children are comfortably clothed, hooded jumpers, beaded necklaces not permitted for sleep. The environment should be tranquil and calm for children
- respecting children's decision to sleep/rest if their body needs it. Children will only be patted to sleep if specifically requested by the family or the child and if such action does not cause distress to the child
- encouraging children to rest their bodies and minds for 20 minutes. For older children, this could include a relaxation session, listening to music or a told story etc.
- offering any child resting on a bed that has not fallen asleep after 20 minutes, the option to get up from their bed and participate in other quiet experiences
- maintaining adequate supervision and ratios at all times for cot rooms this can include the use of sleep monitors and maximum of 10 minute interval checks. For children sleeping on beds, outside the cot rooms, ratios must be maintained
- communicating with families about their child's sleeping times. 0-2 year old sleep times will be recorded daily for families
- respecting family preferences regarding sleep and rest and reminding families that children will neither be forced to sleep nor prevented from sleeping
- encouraging children to dress appropriately for the room temperature when resting or sleeping. The room temperature will be considered to ensure maximum comfort for the children
- ensuring that beds/mattresses are clean and in good repair. Beds and mattresses will be wiped over with warm water and neutral detergent between each use
- ensuring that cots and bed linen are clean and in good repair. Bed linen is for use by an individual child and will be washed before use by another child
- arranging children's beds and cots to allow easy access for children and educators

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- closely monitoring sleeping and resting children and sleep and rest environments. This will involve
 checking/inspecting sleeping children at regular intervals, and ensuring that they are always within
 sight and/ or hearing distance of sleeping and resting children so they can assess a child's breathing
 and the colour of their skin
- If an infant falls asleep somewhere other than a cot or bed the child must be moved to their cot/bed, for any other children they are to be made comfortable and safe.
- for children in cots:
 - giving bottle-fed children their bottles before going to bed. Children will not be put in cots or in beds with bottles
 - ensuring that:
 - cot rooms and sleep rooms have operational baby monitors on at all times
 - cot mattresses are clean, firm and the correct size for the cot frame
 - children are sleeping and resting with their face uncovered
 - Internal Cot room windows/doors must be free of obstruction that prevent adequate supervision into the room
 - No storage under cots of any kind
 - keeping infant's cot away from hanging cords such as blinds, curtains or electrical appliances
 - making up cots to comply with Red Nose safe sleeping guidelines.
 - infants will be placed on their backs to sleep, but they will be able to find their own sleeping position
 - no loose bedding is to be available to infants. Bed linens will be firmly tucked under the mattress
 to reduce the risk of a child covering their face. Use of weighted blankets is not allowed
 - put the infant's feet at the bottom of the cot so the baby cannot slip down under the covers
 - tuck the infant in securely so bed linen is not loose
 - no doonas, duvets, pillows or cot bumpers will be placed in cots
 - keeping soft toys and other soft objects out of the sleeping environment for babies under 7 months of age
 - ensuring that sleeping bags for babies have fitted neck and armholes, no hood and is the correct size for the infant to reduce the risk of the child's face being covered
 - ensuring that sleeping bags allow the legs and hips of an older infant who is able to roll to be able to move unrestricted
 - not placing anything around the neck of a sleeping infant this includes amber teething necklaces
 - when wrapping an infant/using a swaddle style bag, following the principles of safe wrapping as per Red Nose recommendations:

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- allow hip flexion and chest expansion
- ensure the infant is not over dressed under the wrap, has the head uncovered and does not have an infection or fever
- discontinue wrapping infant/using a swaddle style bag as soon as the infant shows signs of attempting to roll
- securely locking cots sides into place to ensure children's safety
- being aware of manual handling practices when lifting babies in and out of cots
- providing information to families on safe sleeping practices from Red Nose.

Related SDN Documents

Policies

- GI-HLP-1.07: Providing a Child Safe Physical Environment
- SD-OP 2.05: Supervision of Children
- SD-OP-2.12: Rest and Sleep

Forms

- SD-FRM-2.12-01-01: Sleeping Children Check Form
- SD-FRM-4.01-12: Hazard Risk Assessment Rest and Sleep

Relevant Legislation/Regulations

- Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010
- Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011, regulations 84a, 84b, 84c, 84d and 168
 - Schedule 1: National Quality Standard, quality areas 2 and 3, standards 2.1, 2.3, 3.1 and 3.2, elements 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 3.1.1, 3.2.1 Other References/Related Documents
- Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC). (2013). <u>Keeping baby safe a guide to infant</u> and nursery products.
- Guide to the Education and Care Services National Law and the Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011
- https://rednose.com.au/section/safe-sleeping
- Standards Australia www.standards.org.au
- Safety facts Cots and Cot Mattresses https://www.productsafety.gov.au/product-safety-laws/safety-standards-bans/mandatory-standards/household-cots Kidsafe Australia

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RISK SCORE CALCULATOR

Almost certain

Hazard Risk Assessment

WHS-FRM-4.01-12

Please refer to the SDN Link for guidelines and/or considerations.

Area, Item or Procedure for Assessment	Centre / Location	Prepared by (Name, Role/Position)	Prepared in Consultation with	Date prepared
			(Name, Role/Position)	

Names of Hazard Risk Assessment Participants

		Consequence				
		Trivial	Minor	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable
	Rare (1)	L	L	М	М	н
סַ	Unlikely (2)	L	L	М	н	н
Likelihood	Possible (3)	L	М	Н	н	E
Likel	Likely (4)	М	Н	Н	E	E

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Consideration MUST be given to the duration of **Exposure** to the risk.

L - Low risk, M – Medium risk, H – High risk, E – Extreme risk

	Actions
Extreme	The proposed task or activity MUST NOT proceed until: immediate steps to control the risks to as low as reasonably practicable are to be completed a detailed action plan and re-assessment is completed before proceeding.
High	Action required today An action plan must be put in place to decrease the risks to as low as reasonably practicable. Re-assessment needs to be done to show the reduction of risk.
Medium	Action required as soon as possible Identify risk controls/mitigation strategies to minimise the risks.
Low	Risks may not need immediate attention Enter into risk register and reassess as the situation or task changes.

	<u>Likelihood</u>				
Rare	May only occur in exceptional circumstances, no previous experience or incidents of non – compliance				
Unlikely	Could occur at some time, existing non complicated process in place				
Possible	Might occur at some time, previous incidents have occurred, complex process				
Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances, high number of previous incidents, may be impacted by factors outside of organisation				
Almost Certain	Can be expected to occur in most circumstances, complex process with minimal controls and checks, large number of previous incidents				
	Consequence				
Trivial	No injuries requiring first aid, no interruption to service, no impact on reputation, no evidence of non-compliance				
Minor	Minor first aid treatment required, minor interruption to service,				
Moderate	Medical treatment injury, 3.4 hour delay to service, evidence of non-compliance,				
Substantial	Serious injury, 1-2 day service delay, evidence of major non compliance				
Intolerable	Multiple injuries, 3-5 day service delay, major non-compliance found				

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				Inherent Risk	c . IV	Residual Risk
Due to (Cause)	There is a risk that (Hazard)	Which may re (Conseque		(RAW HITTEATED		(level of risk remaining)
	Recommended Action Include actions already completed)		Respoi	nsible Person	Target Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
COMMENTS (list any mainten	ance checks, legislation referred to;	& other any special ref	ferences or co	nditions)		
Is a follow-up Risk Assessment	required? yes no	If yes, required in:				

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Plan and Review				
Risks identified from this risk assessment have been addressed within policy and procedure (regulation 84C) as well as other matters required under regulation 84C, including:				
the number, ages and development stages of children being educated and cared for, including at each education and care service	yes	no		
• the sleep and rest needs of children at the service (including specific health care needs, cultural preferences, sleep and rest needs of individual children and requests from families about a child's sleep and rest) including at each education and care service	yes	□ no		
• the suitability of staffing arrangements required to adequately supervise and monitor children during sleep and rest periods	yes	no		
• the level of knowledge and training of the staff supervising children during sleep and rest periods	yes	no		
• the location of the sleep and rest areas, including the arrangement of cots and beds within the sleep and rest areas, including at each education and care service	yes	no		
 the safety and suitability of any cots, beds and bedding equipment and having regard to the ages and developmental stages of the children who will use them 	yes	□ no		
any potential hazards in sleep and rest areas or on a child during sleep and rest periods	yes	□ no		
• the physical safety and suitability of sleep and rest environments, including temperature, lighting and ventilation at each education and care service	yes	□ no		
This Risk Assessment has been communicated to all relevant staff?	yes	□ no		
Next sleep and rest risk assessment to be conducted before *:				
*AND as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any circumstance that may affect the safety, health and wellbeing of children during sleep and rest				

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