

# SNAKE AWARENESS POLICY

Flagstaff Hill Primary School Out of School Hours Care (FHPoSOSHC) is located in a bush setting where it is known snakes 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.

FHPoSOSHC 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.

## NATIONAL QUALITY STANDARD (NQS)

QUALITY AREA 2: CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND SAFETY		
2.2	Safety	Each child is protected.
2.2.1	Supervision	At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazard.
2.2.2	Incident and emergency	Plans to effectively manage incidents and emergencies are developed in consultation with relevant authorities, practiced and implemented.

QUALITY AREA 3: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT		
3.2.3	Environmentally responsible	The service cares for the environment and supports children to become environmentally responsible

QUALITY AREA 7: GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP		
7.1.2	Management Systems	Systems are in place to manage risk and enable the effective management and operation of a quality service.

EDUCATION AND CARE SERVICES NATIONAL REGULATIONS	
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
168	Education and care services must have policies and procedures

## PURPOSE

We aim to ensure every reasonable precaution is taken to protect children and staff from harm and hazards likely to cause injury, including the potential risk from snake bites. This policy aims to define the risks of snakes within our service environment, the necessary strategies implemented to minimise the risk of snake bites and the appropriate medical response if required.

## SCOPE

This policy applies to management, the approved provider, nominated supervisor, students, staff, families and visitors (including contractors) of the OSHC Service.

## 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. 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.

## IMPLEMENTATION

### THE APPROVED PROVIDER/MANAGEMENT/NOMINATED SUPERVISOR WILL:

- provide a snake identification chart for snakes found in our local area for educators and staff
- provide emergency first aid training for all educators and staff including immobilisation techniques
- ensure an emergency action plan is displayed in a prominent location should a snake bite occur

- ensure First Aid Kits contain compression bandages
- ensure lawns and gardens are well maintained
- cut any long grass around the boundaries of the premises
- remove snake habitats such as 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)
- 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 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 shed or storage container; the snake is located inside and is unable to exit the building/premises]
- follow procedures for notification of a serious incident in the unlikely event of a staff member or child being bitten by a snake
- 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:

- become familiar and confident with the OSHC Service's procedures in case of a snake encounter or snake bite
- always leave snakes alone
- be aware of snake species inhabiting the local area
- uphold a First Aid certificate
- 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  
(Adelaide Snake Catchers 0413 511 440)
- 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

- Conduct a primary survey of the area – do not attempt to catch or kill the snake
- Stay calm and call for help - have someone call 000 for an ambulance
- Reassure the child/adult and encourage them to keep calm and still
- Immediately apply a firm bandage over the bite marks or scratches (Snake Bite First Aid Kit)
- Apply Pressure Immobilisation Technique (see Appendix 1)
- Maintain continued pressure and immobilise ensuring the child/adult does not move
- Rest and reassure the patient
- **Do not** take off clothing
- **Do not** wash bite as a venom sample can be used to identify the snake
- **Do not** cut or suck the bite to drain venom
- **Do not** apply a tourniquet
- 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

## CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT/REFLECTION

Our *Snake Awareness Policy* will be reviewed on an annual basis in consultation with children, families, staff, educators and management.

## SOURCE

Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority. (2014).

Australian Venom Research Unit, University of Melbourne [www.avru.org](http://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)

Guide to the National Quality Framework. (2017). (Amended 2023).

Health Direct <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/snake-bites>

Revised National Quality Standard. (2018).

St John Ambulance Australia (2020 *First aid fact sheet Snake Bite*)

## REVIEW

POLICY REVIEWED BY:	CATHY MORALLEE	NOMINATED SUPERVISOR AND DIRECTOR	AUGUST 2023
POLICY REVIEWED	AUGUST 2023	NEXT REVIEW DATE	AUGUST 2024
VERSION NUMBER	V3.08.23		
MODIFICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>annual policy maintenance</li> <li>Continuous improvement section added</li> <li>Sources checked</li> </ul>		
POLICY REVIEW	PREVIOUS MODIFICATIONS	NEXT REVIEW DATE	
AUGUST 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>policy maintenance - no major changes to policy</li> <li>minor formatting edits within text</li> <li>hyperlinks checked and repaired as required</li> </ul>	AUGUST 2023	
AUGUST 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New policy drafted for OSHC service types</li> </ul>	AUGUST 2022	

## 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*)

Poster (COPY ON DISPLAY – FRONT OF MEDICATION CUPBOARD)

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



## 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 DRABCD.
- 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)**

**DRABCD** Danger ► Response ► Send for help ► Airway ► Breathing ► CPR ► Defibrillation

**You could save a life with first aid training • [www.stjohn.org.au](http://www.stjohn.org.au) • 1300360455**

© St John Ambulance Australia Ltd, 2020. St John first aid protocols are for the Australian market only. All care has been taken in preparing the information but St John takes no responsibility for its use by other parties or individuals. This information is not a substitute for first aid training. St John recommends attending first aid training courses. Not for commercial distribution.

## PROCEDURE

### ENCOUNTERING A SNAKE

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

- Call out SNAKE and inform children to move away quietly – communicate to OSHC Team via portable radio
- 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 – where possible, an OSHC Educator is to 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  
**(Adelaide Snake Catchers 0413 511 440)**
- 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 the Nominated Supervisor/Responsible Person/Approved Provider immediately if a snake is sighted

### EMERGENCY SNAKE BITE ACTION PLAN

- Conduct a primary survey of the area – do not attempt to catch or kill the snake
- Stay calm, call out SNAKE and call for help - have someone collect Snake Bite First Aid Kit located in OSHC medication cabinet and bring to location
- Have someone immediately call 000 for an ambulance
- Have someone immediately call child/adult's parent (or emergency contact)
- Reassure the child/adult and encourage them to keep calm and still
- Immediately apply a firm bandage over the bite marks or scratches (Snake Bite First Aid Kit)
- Apply Pressure Immobilisation Technique (see Appendix 1)
- Maintain continued pressure and immobilise ensuring the child/adult does not move
- Rest and reassure the patient
- **Do not** take off clothing
- **Do not** wash bite as a venom sample can be used to identify the snake
- **Do not** cut or suck the bite to drain venom
- **Do not** apply a tourniquet
- Be prepared- resuscitation may be required
- Notify the Nominated Supervisor/Responsible Person/Approved Provider immediately if a snake bite has occurred. Incident to be reported on NQAITs.





## 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

You could save a life with first aid training • [www.stjohn.org.au](http://www.stjohn.org.au) • 1300360455

© St John Ambulance Australia Ltd. 2020. St John first aid protocols are for the Australian market only. All care has been taken in preparing the information but St John takes no responsibility for its use by other parties or individuals. This information is not a substitute for first aid training. St John recommends attending first aid training courses, that for commercial distribution.



Coastal Taipan



Inland Taipan



Common Brown Snake



Western Brown Snake



Northern Death Adder



Desert Death Adder



Speckled Brown Snake



Ingraham's Brown Snake



Common Death Adder



Tiger Snake



Red-Bellied Black Snake



Collett's Snake



Rough Scaled snake



King Brown or Mulga Snake



Spotted Black or Blue Snake