TOBACCO, E-CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

QUALITY AREA 2. | ELAA version 1.0



Working in partnership with Cancer Council Victoria, ELAA has aligned this policy to the key policies and guidelines of the Healthy Early Childhood Services Achievement Program



PURPOSE

This policy provides guidelines to enable Doncaster Kindergarten to:

- provide a safe environment for all children which ensures their safety, health and wellbeing
- promote a cultural of health and wellbeing of all staff, children and families
- improve educational health and wellbeing outcomes for all children and families
- provide access to information on quitting smoking, vaping, alcohol and other drug use and promote the health benefits of avoiding these behaviours.



POLICY STATEMENT

VALUES

Doncaster Kindergarten is committed to:

- ensuring a smoke/vape free, illicit drug-free, and alcohol free environment for children, families, educators, staff, volunteers and visitors
- promoting low-risk alcohol consumption to our service community
- · encouraging educators and staff to build on opportunistic learning moments with children
- providing information to educators, staff and families about the health benefits of not smoking, vaping or taking drugs, and responsible low risk alcohol consumption.

SCOPE

This policy applies to the approved provider, persons with management or control, nominated supervisor, persons in day-to-day charge, early childhood teachers, educators, staff, students, volunteers, parents/guardians, children, and others attending the programs and activities of Doncaster Kindergarten, including during offsite excursions and activities.

RESI	ONSIBILITIES	Approved provider and persons with management or control	Nominated supervisor and persons in day-to-day charge	Early childhood teacher, educators and all other staff	Parents/guardians	Contractors, volunteers and students
	R indicates legislation requirement, and should no	ot be dele	ted			

Tobacco, E-Cigarettes, Alcohol and other Drugs | Date Reviewed July 25



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related to vaping, tobacco, e-cigarettes, alcohol and drug use as opportunities arise				
Ensuring that partnerships are established with relevant organisations and health professionals to support smoke and vape-free, drug-free and responsible consumption of alcohol initiatives where appropriate	V	V	V	V
Ensuring that there are no partnerships with organisations that market or supply alcohol, tobacco, vapes or e-cigarettes	√	√	√	√
Taking reasonable care for their own health and safety in the workplace, and the health and safety of others who may be affected by their acts or omissions (OHS Act section 25(1)(a) and (b))	V	V	V	V



BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATION

BACKGROUND

The effects of drugs and alcohol can impair the capacity of a person to make judgments relating to the care, safety and education of young children. The effects of vaping and tobacco smoking on an individual's health are well documented. Second-hand smoke (*refer to Definitions*) and third-hand smoke (*refer to Definitions*) is dangerous, especially for babies and children, as they have smaller airways that are still developing.

Children exposed to second-hand smoke are at an increased risk of early death and disease from various causes. Second-hand smoke can impair a baby's breathing and heart rate, which can put the baby at a higher risk of sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI). Exposure to second-hand smoke (refer to Definitions) and third-hand smoke (refer to Definitions) can affect a child's developing brain due to the sensitivities of the brain to very small amounts of toxins.

Drinking alcohol or taking other drugs can affect a person's ability to connect with and care for children. Alcohol and other drug use can become an occupational health and safety issue, as it may impairs one's ability to exercise judgment, coordination, motor control, concentration, and alertness in the workplace. Employees unfit for work as a result of alcohol or other drug use put themselves, children and other staff members in the workplace at risk of harm.

The key to tobacco, e-cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs in the early years is prevention. The most effective means of prevention is providing an early childhood environment that is supportive and protective of all children. Building resilience and developing social and emotional competencies should start early to enhance the potential for children to resist risky behaviours later in life.

LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

Relevant legislation and standards include but are not limited to:

- Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 (Vic) (Part 2: Principles for children)
- Early Childhood Australia's Code of Ethics (2016)
- Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010: Section 174
- Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011: Regulations 82, 82, 175, 176
- Liquor Control Reform Act 1998
- National Quality Standard, Quality Area 2: Children's Health and Safety
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004
- Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007



Tobacco Act 1987 (Vic)

The most current amendments to listed legislation can be found at:

- Victorian Legislation Victorian Law Today: www.legislation.vic.gov.au
- Commonwealth Legislation Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au



DEFINITIONS

The terms defined in this section relate specifically to this policy. For regularly used terms e.g. Approved provider, Nominated supervisor, Notifiable complaints, Serious incidents, Duty of care, etc. refer to the Definitions file of the PolicyWorks catalogue.

Alcohol: A depressant drug that slows down activity in the central nervous system.

Drug: Refers to any substance taken to change the way the body and/or mind functions.

E-cigarette product: Any electronic device that is intended to be used to create an aerosol for inhalation and any liquid, or product containing liquid, intended to be used in or with an electronic device to create an aerosol for inhalation

Prescription medication: medicine that can only be made available to a patient on the written instruction of an authorised health professional. Examples of prescription medicines include blood pressure tables, cancer medicine and strong painkillers.

Second-hand smoke: refers to the ambient smoke that is a by-product of active smoking. It consists mainly of exhaled mainstream smoke and side stream smoke mixed with air. Breathing in second-hand smoke is also called passive smoking or involuntary smoking.

Smoke Free Zone: smoking that is prohibited in all enclosed workplaces and certain public spaces where members of the public gather and may be exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke.

Third-hand smoke: refers to residual tobacco smoke constituents that remain on clothes, surfaces and in dust after tobacco has been smoked. These substances are then re-emitted as gases or react with other compounds in the environment to create other substances.

Tobacco product: Any device or product that contains organic matter that is heated or burned to create aerosol or smoke that is inhaled by the user.

Tobacco, alcohol and other drugs: For the purposes of this policy and for the Healthy Early Childhood Services Achievement Program, the 'Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drugs' health priority area focuses on creating smoke-free and drug-free environments and responsible alcohol consumption.

Vaping: E-cigarettes, also known as 'vapes', are battery operated devices that work by heating a liquid (or 'juice') until it becomes an aerosol that users inhale. Using an e-cigarette is commonly called 'vaping'.



SOURCES AND RELATED POLICIES

SOURCES

- Alcohol and Drug Foundation: https://adf.org.au
- Alcohol and Drugs Foundation: www.adf.org.au
- Better Health Channel Drugs: <u>www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au</u>
- Cancer Council Victoria: https://www.cancervic.org.au
- Department of Education and Training Drugs Education: www.education.vic.gov



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- Health.Vic: <u>www2.health.vic.gov.au</u>
- National Drug Strategy: <u>www.health.gov.au</u>
- Quit Victoria: https://www.quit.org.au
- Raising Children Network: https://raisingchildren.net.au
- Tobacco in Australia: https://www.tobaccoinaustralia.org.au
- Work Safe Victoria: Guide for developing a workplace alcohol and other drugs policy (2017)

RELATED POLICIES

- Child Safe Environment and Wellbeing
- Code of Conduct
- Compliments and Complaints
- Delivery and Collection of Children
- Interactions with Children
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Staffing

EVALUATION



In order to assess whether the values and purposes of the policy have been achieved, the approved provider will:

- regularly seek feedback from everyone affected by the policy regarding its effectiveness
- monitor the implementation, compliance, complaints and incidents in relation to this policy
- assess whether a satisfactory resolution has been achieved in relation to issues arising from this
 policy
- keep the policy up to date with current legislation, research, policy and best practice
- revise the policy and procedures as part of the service's policy review cycle, or as required
- notifying all stakeholders affected by this policy at least 14 days before making any significant changes to this policy or its procedures, unless a lesser period is necessary due to risk (Regulation 172 (2)).



ATTACHMENTS

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AUTHORISATION

This policy was adopted by the approved provider of Doncaster Kindergarten on 4th August 2025

REVIEW DATE: 4th AUGUST 2028

