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## Draft Regulations

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### Draft Regulation

An Act respecting childcare centres and childcare services  
(R.S.Q., c. C-8.2)

#### Day care centres — Amendments

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting day care centres, the text of which appears below, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation proposes the screening of day care centre permit applicants and permit holders, day centre directors and employees by means of an investigation by a police force in Québec to verify if those persons have exhibited behaviour that may put the security of children in danger, or if they have been charged with or convicted of an indictable or criminal offence that may constitute an impediment to operating a day care centre or holding employment there, as the case may be. The draft Regulation establishes which documents the applicant or permit holder must provide or keep in this respect.

The draft Regulation groups the provisions pertaining to a day care centre's outdoor play space (layout, play equipment, safety, and maintenance) under a new division. It introduces the concept of play area, defining it as the part of the play space with play equipment, imposes Canadian standards in that matter and requires a certificate of compliance showing that the play area and equipment meet these standards. It provides that a permit holder must comply with these standards no later than three years following the date of coming into force of the Regulation, or before that date in some cases.

The draft Regulation amends the provisions concerning the qualifications of day care staff members, while recognizing as qualified any person who satisfies the current qualification requirements on the date of coming into force of the Regulation and, under certain conditions, any person who is in the process of satisfying the requirements. The draft Regulation includes the provisions of the Regulation regarding the daily presence of qualified staff with the children.

With respect to administering medications, the draft Regulation replaces the procedures for administering acetaminophen and oral hydration solutions; the first procedure is updated, while the second is replaced by a procedure for applying insect repellent. The draft Regulation extends the list of medications that may be administered with only written consent from a parent, and also the list of medications the permit holder may provide.

Finally, the draft Regulation amends the provisions dealing with the content of the attendance card and proposes transitional, penal, and consequential amendments.

Some of the measures adopted to ensure the safety of the children will have an impact on small and medium-sized businesses, more specifically on day care centres. Approximately 51 of the 478 day care centres will be required to carry out work on outdoor play areas and play equipment; in most cases, the work will involve \$1 000 of demolition work. The requirement to produce a certificate of compliance for the outdoor play area and play equipment will entail an annual expense of \$500, which day care centres are able to assume.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Mariette Bety, Direction générale de la politique familiale, 1122, chemin Saint-Louis, 2<sup>e</sup> étage, Québec (Québec) G1S 4Z5; telephone: (418) 646-9384; fax: (418) 644-5434.

Any interested person having comments to make on the matter is asked to send them, before the expiry of the 45-day period, to the Minister of State for Social Solidarity and Child and Family Welfare and Minister of Child and Family Welfare, 1122, chemin Saint-Louis, Québec (Québec) G1S 4Z5.

LINDA GOUPIL,  
*Minister of State for Social Solidarity and  
Child and Family Welfare and  
Minister of Child and Family Welfare*

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## Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting day care centres<sup>1</sup>

An Act respecting childcare centres and childcare services

(R.S.Q., c. C-8.2, s. 73, pars. 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2, 5, 6, 10.2, 17, 18, 19.1, and 24; 2002, c. 17, s. 18)

**1.** Section 1 of the Regulation respecting day care centres is amended by striking out the words “, date of birth” in paragraph 4.

**2.** Section 2 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for paragraph 4:

“(4) for himself or, if the applicant is a legal person, for each director, an attestation establishing that no impediment exists or an attestation of information that may establish an impediment provided for, as the case may be, in section 5.1 or 5.2, contemporaneous with the application;”;

(2) by substituting the following for paragraph 7:

“(7) a plan true to scale, of the outdoor play space referred to in the first paragraph of section 47.2, accompanied by

(a) a site plan for that play space showing its location in relation to the facility, as well as the location and layout of the outdoor play area, if there is one;

(b) in the case of the outdoor space referred to in subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of that section, a copy of the duly registered title deed, of the lease, or of the authorization referred to in that subparagraph; and

(c) the certificate referred to in section 47.4, contemporaneous with the application, where applicable;”;

(3) by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“In this Regulation,

“attestation establishing that no impediment exists” means the document issued by a police force in Québec that confirms that the data banks accessible to the force contain no information needed to ascertain the existence of an impediment under subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 18.1 of the Act, or an impediment within the meaning of those provisions under section 8; and

“attestation of information that may establish an impediment” means the document issued by a police force in Québec that sets out the information needed to ascertain the existence of an impediment under subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 18.1 of the Act, or an impediment within the meaning of those provisions under section 8, and contained in the data banks accessible to the force.”.

**3.** The following is inserted after section 5:

“§1.1. *Capacity as permit holder*

**5.1.** When an application for a day care permit is submitted by a natural person, that person must have, in respect of himself or herself, an investigation carried out of the information needed to ascertain the existence of an impediment under subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 18.1 of the Act, and provide the Minister with an attestation establishing that no impediment exists or, as the case may be, an attestation of information that may establish an impediment, for the Minister’s assessment.

The permit holder must also provide a new attestation where the Minister, on being made aware that the information referred to in the first paragraph has changed, requires it.

**5.2.** When an application is submitted by a legal person, every director must consent in writing, at the permit applicant’s request, to an investigation of the information needed to ascertain the existence of an impediment under subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 18.1 of the Act. The director must also, as the case may be, consent to the communication of the attestation establishing that no impediment exists to the permit applicant and to the Minister, or provide the permit applicant with the attestation of information that may establish an impediment and consent to its communication to the Minister for assessment.

A director is also subject to the requirements prescribed above, with the necessary modifications, when, pursuant to sections 5.3 and 6, a permit holder must provide such an attestation in respect of the director.

<sup>1</sup> The Regulation respecting day care centres, made by Order in Council 1971-83 dated 28 September 1983 (1983, *G.O.* 2, 3527), was last amended by Order in Council 1065-99 dated 15 September 1999 (1999, *G.O.* 2, 3107). For previous amendments, refer to the *Tableau des modifications et Index sommaire*, Éditeur officiel du Québec, updated to 1 September 2002.

**5.3.** When there is a change in directors, the permit holder must, within 45 days of the change, provide the information and documents described in paragraph 4 of sections 1 and 2 in respect of the new director.

The permit holder must also provide a new attestation for a director if the Minister, on being made aware that the information referred to in the first paragraph of section 5.2 has changed, requires it.”.

**4.** The following is substituted for section 6:

“**6.** An application for the renewal of a day care centre permit must be submitted at least 90 days before the expiry date of the permit together with the information and documents provided for in paragraph 4 of sections 1 and 2. The application must also be accompanied by the other information and documents listed in section 2, if the information and documents previously submitted are no longer correct or are incomplete.”.

**5.** The following is substituted for section 8:

“**8.** Any person who works in a day care centre during operating hours, including a trainee or volunteer who comes to the day care centre regularly, must not be the subject of an impediment within the meaning of subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 18.1 of the Act connected, in the latter case, with the qualifications and conduct required to hold a position in a day care centre, unless it is for an indictable or criminal offence, other than those listed in the schedule to the Criminal Records Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. C-47), for which the person has been granted a pardon.

**8.1.** Before being hired, the person must consent in writing, at the request of the permit applicant or permit holder, to an investigation of the information needed to ascertain the existence of an impediment within the meaning of subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 18.1 of the Act. The person must also consent to the communication of the attestation establishing that no impediment exists to the permit applicant or permit holder, or submit the attestation of information that may establish an impediment to the permit applicant or permit holder for assessment, as the case may be.

Once hired, the person is also subject to the requirements prescribed above when an attestation dates back three or more years, or when, pursuant to section 8.3, the permit holder requires that a new investigation be conducted in respect of the person.

**8.2.** Any person who regularly transports children for the permit holder is subject to the requirements prescribed by sections 8 and 8.1, with the necessary modifications.

**8.3.** The permit holder must provide a new attestation for a person referred to in sections 8 and 8.2 if the Minister, on being made aware that the information referred to in section 8.1 has changed, requires it.”.

**6.** The following is substituted for section 9:

“**9.** At a day care centre, the permit holder must ensure that at least one day care staff member out of three holds

(1) a diploma of college studies in early childhood education;

(2) a diploma of college studies in special education, in addition to an attestation of college studies in early childhood education or a university certificate in early childhood education or childcare education;

(3) an attestation of college studies in early childhood education in a program requiring a minimum of 1,200 hours of training, a university certificate in early childhood education, day care education, or Child Studies, in addition to three years of experience on a full-time basis or the equivalent, in duties involving the implementation of a program of educational activities for groups of preschool age children in a home childcare service operated by a person recognized by the holder of a home childcare agency permit before 1 September 1999 or, after that date, by the holder of a childcare centre permit, both issued under the Act, in a day care or childcare centre operated by the holder of a permit issued pursuant to the Act, or in a pre-school, kindergarten, or school-age childcare centre, all operated by an establishment recognized by the Ministère de l'Éducation;

(4) a bachelor's degree with a minimum of one minor in one of the following areas of study: early childhood education, pre-school education, psycho-education, child development (psychology) or social and school adjustment, including or in addition to three university or college courses of a minimum of 45 hours each on child health, child safety, and the educational approach; or

(5) an attestation of college studies for early childhood educators working with Native children.

**9.0.1.** A day care staff member who meets the following requirements is deemed to have the qualifications referred to in section 9:

(1) the staff member worked 60% or more of his or her time on a full time basis for one or more holders of a day care centre permit between 19 October 1983 and 19 October 1988 and was assigned to implementing the children's program of activities;

(2) the staff member has successfully completed one college-level or university-level course of a minimum of 45 hours in each of the following fields:

- (a) child development;
- (b) hygiene and health of young children;
- (c) development of programs of activities for preschoolers; and
- (d) childcare services in Québec.

**9.0.2.** Any person who, on (*insert the date occurring one day before the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), has one of the qualifications listed in section 9, as it read on that date, is deemed to have the qualifications required under section 9.

This also applies to any person who, on (*insert the date occurring one day before the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), holds an attestation in day care education or family studies and has three years of experience, on a full-time basis or the equivalent, in duties involving the implementation of a program of activities for groups of preschool age children in a childcare facility, or in a health, social services or educational establishment.

**9.0.3.** Any person who, on (*insert the date occurring one day before the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), is enrolled in a program of studies leading to one of the qualifications listed in section 9, as it read on that date, is deemed to have the qualifications on the date that person completes the program, provided it is completed before (*enter the date occurring two years after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

**9.0.4.** Any person who, on (*enter the date occurring one day before the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), is enrolled in one of the courses leading to the qualifications listed in subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 9, as it read on that date, is deemed to have that qualification on the date that person completes the courses, provided they are completed before (*insert the date occurring two years after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

**9.0.5.** Any person who, on (*insert here the date of the day occurring one day before the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), is in the process of acquiring the experience leading to the qualifications referred to in subparagraph 5 of the first paragraph of section 9, as it read on that date, as well as any person who, on that date has obtained an attestation in day care education or family studies is deemed to have that qualification on the date that person has acquired three years of experience, provided the three years of experience is acquired before (*insert here the date occurring two years after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

**9.0.6.** The holder of a day care permit must ensure that the one day care staff member out of three who has one of the qualifications required under section 9 is present each day with the children for at least half of the centre's operating hours.

Where the number of day care staff members is fewer than three, at least one of those staff members must have one of the qualifications required under section 9."

**7.** Section 9.1 is amended

(1) by substituting "9 to 9.05" for "9" in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph;

(2) by substituting the following for subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph:

"(2) for each person referred to in sections 8 and 8.2, the attestation required under section 8.1, dating back no more than three years and, in the case of the attestation of information that may establish an impediment, accompanied by a declaration made by the permit holder or by a certified true copy of the board of directors' resolution attesting that the person is not the subject of an impediment referred to in section 8."

**8.** Section 17 is amended by substituting the following for the third paragraph:

"Notwithstanding the first paragraph, acetaminophen may be administered to and insect repellent put on a child received, without medical authorization, provided it is done according to the procedure outlined in Schedule I. Saline nasal drops and oral hydration solutions may be administered to and zinc oxide-based cream for the seat area, calamine lotion, and sun cream without PABA put on a child received, without medical authorization, provided the child's parent has given written authorization."

**9.** Section 19 is amended by inserting “, insect repellent, calamine lotion, zinc oxide-based cream for the seat area,” after the words “hydration solutions” in the first paragraph.

**10.** The following is substituted for section 26:

“**26.** A day care centre permit holder must ensure that any climbing apparatus, swing, slide, or similar device installed indoors and designed for indoor use has smooth surfaces with no sharp edges. It must be safe and placed on a surface that can absorb the impact of a fall.”

**11.** Section 28 is amended by substituting “portable wading pool is” for “wading pool is”.

**12.** Section 41 of the French text is amended by substituting the word “jeu” for the word “jeux” in the first paragraph.

**13.** Section 43 is revoked.

**14.** The following is inserted after section 47:

#### “DIVISION V.1

#### LAYOUT, EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND SECURITY OF THE OUTDOOR PLAY SPACE AND OUTDOOR PLAY AREA

**47.1.** In this division, “outdoor play area” means the part of the outdoor play space that has play equipment intended for the children who attend the day care centre.

**47.2.** The day care centre permit holder shall provide the children with one of the following areas:

(1) an outdoor play space enclosed by a safe fence at least 1.20 m in height, contiguous to the building in which the rooms where the permit holder provides day care are located;

(2) an outdoor play space enclosed by a safe fence at least 1.20 m in height located less than 500 m from the facility to which the permit holder has access during the operating hours of the day care centre by a duly registered title deed, by a lease with a term of at least 5 years, or by a written authorization guaranteeing free access for the same period;

(3) an outdoor play space for children located less than 500 m from the facility, in a public park, enclosed by a fence and accessible during the operating hours of the day care centre.

The play space must have a suitable and safe layout and, if it has an outdoor play area, that area must be adapted to the age of the children received.

The minimum surface area of the play space referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the first paragraph must be 4 m<sup>2</sup> per child considering that at least one third of the maximum number of children indicated on the permit may be received there at the same time.

The distance of 500 m referred to in subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph is measured by the shortest route normally taken to walk the distance between the outdoor play space and the building housing the day care centre.

**47.3.** The day care centre permit holder must ensure that the outdoor play area and the play equipment in that area are in compliance with the Canadian Standards Association Standard CAN/CSA-Z614-98, *Children's Playspaces and Equipment* (Etobicoke, 1998).

The permit holder must also comply with this standard as it pertains to inspections and maintenance and keep all the required records.

**47.4.** Not later than 30 June of each year, the day care permit holder must provide the Minister with a certificate that dates back no more than four months, certifying that the outdoor play area and the play equipment in that area comply with prescriptions of the second paragraph of section 47.2 and the first paragraph of section 47.3. The certificate must be issued by an architect, engineer, or technologist, who is a member of his or her respective professional order, or by a landscape architect who is a member of the Association des architectes paysagistes du Québec that has authorized the landscape architect to issue such a certificate.

**47.5.** The day care centre permit holder must notify the Minister in writing within 10 days of any change affecting the outdoor play area or play equipment. The permit holder must, at the request of the Minister, provide the Minister with a new certificate that complies with the requirements of section 47.4.

**47.6.** When a certificate issued after 1 March of a given year is presented within the context of an application for a permit or under section 47.5, the permit holder is exempt from the provisions of section 47.4 for that year.

**47.7.** Sections 47.3 to 47.5 do not apply to an outdoor play area located in a public park.

**47.8.** A day care centre permit holder must ensure that the day care staff members supervise the children and watch them at all times when they are using the play equipment.”

**15.** Section 49 is amended by deleting subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph.

**16.** The following is substituted for section 51 :

“**51.** A day care centre permit holder who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 9, 9.0.6, 9.1 to 13, 15, 19, 19.2 to 36, 39 to 42, 44 to 47, subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the first paragraph of section 47.2, sections 47.3 to 47.5, 47.8, 48, or 49 is liable to the fine prescribed in section 74.9 of the Act.”

**17.** Section 56 is amended

(1) by substituting “section 47.2” for “section 43” in the first paragraph; and

(2) by substituting, in the French text, “jeu” for “jeux” wherever it appears.

**18.** The following is inserted after section 56 :

“**56.1.** A day care centre permit holder must provide the Minister with the attestation required under section 5.1 or 5.2, in respect of himself or herself or, if the holder is a legal person, in respect of each director, no later than (*insert the date occurring 45 days after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*). The requirements under section 5.1 or 5.2 apply, as the case may be, to the person referred to above.

**56.2.** Unless the day care centre permit holder has an attestation establishing that no impediment exists or an attestation of information that may establish an impediment, that dates back no more than three years, the permit holder must have an investigation of the information needed to ascertain the existence of an impediment under section 8 carried out no later than (*insert the date occurring 45 days after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*) in respect of each person who works at the day care centre during its operating hours or who regularly transports children for the permit holder. The requirements under section 8.1 apply to a person referred to above, with the necessary modifications.

**56.3.** A day care centre permit holder who, on (*insert the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), had already equipped the outdoor play area with play equipment is not required to comply with sections 7.1 to 7.5, 7.7, and 9.1 to 9.6 of the standard referred to in section 47.3 before (*insert the date occurring three years after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*). However, the permit holder must comply with the provisions of these sections upon repairing, replacing or adding to the equipment.”

**19.** The following procedure is substituted for the procedure entitled “1. PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING ACETAMINOPHEN” in Schedule I:

#### “1. PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING ACETAMINOPHEN

*Acetaminophen* is the generic name of the medication that is commercially available under the following brand names : Atasol, Tempra, Tylenol, and other house brand names.

Under the Regulation respecting day care centres, this medication may be administered without medical authorization to a child received in a day care centre, provided it is administered in accordance with this Procedure and that the parent has provided written consent.

A parent is not required to consent to the application of this Procedure. However, if the parent does not sign the authorization form, the medication may not be administered to the child unless the parent and a member of the Collège des médecins du Québec have provided written authorization.

#### BASIC RULES

Within the framework of this Procedure, acetaminophen may be administered solely to reduce fever. It may not be administered

— to children less than 2 months old;

— to relieve pain;

— during more than 48 consecutive hours (2 days); or

— to children who have received medication containing acetaminophen in the preceding 4 hours.

In those four cases, the Procedure does not apply and written authorizations from a physician and the parent are required to administer the medication.

A day care centre may have its own acetaminophen container; the brand name used, the form in which it is presented (drops, tablets, syrup), and the concentration must be indicated on the authorization form.

To avoid confusion, the day care centre should keep acetaminophen on hand in only one of its two liquid forms: drops or syrup. If the centre receives children under the age of 24 months, it is recommended that drops be used instead of syrup. If the centre chooses syrup for the other children, only one concentration should be used.

The dosage must not under any circumstances exceed the dosage indicated below or the dosage prescribed on the medication container.

A tablet for adults must never be cut up and administered to a child. This could alter the dosage: an inadequate dose would not provide the expected result, while an overdose could pose serious risks to the child.

It is important to always check the concentration of acetaminophen and to follow the instructions concerning the dosage printed on the container since new products of greater or lesser strength may appear on the market. It is also recommended to use only one concentration if the brand name selected exists in more than one concentration.

Any administration of acetaminophen must be recorded in the register of medications prescribed by the Regulation and the information given to the parent.

## WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

### What is a normal temperature ?

The normal temperature range will vary depending on the measurement method used. The table below illustrates this variation by method.

Measurement Method	Normal Variation in Temperature
Rectal	37.2°C to 37.5°C
Oral	35.5°C to 37.5°C
Axillary (underarm)	34.7°C to 37.0°C
Tympanic (in the ear)	35.8°C to 37.5°C

### What is fever ?

Fever is defined as a body temperature that is higher than normal. Normal temperature may vary somewhat depending on the child, the time of day, the temperature outdoors, and the activities taking place. The cause of the fever is more important than the temperature itself.

It is generally considered that there is fever if the rectal, oral, or tympanic temperature exceeds 38.0 °C or if the axillary temperature exceeds 37.5 °C.

The only sure way to measure fever is to take the child's temperature. A child's temperature must be checked whenever the child's general condition (frantic crying, loss of energy, change in general condition, loss of appetite, etc.) or physical symptoms (flushed cheeks, excessively warm skin, sweating) could be signs of indicate fever. The following measures are recommended :

— take the rectal temperature of children under the age of 2 years ;

— take the rectal, tympanic, or axillary temperature of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years ;

— take the oral temperature of children over the age of 5 years ;

— use the appropriate thermometer ;

— always use disposable plastic tips as they are more hygienic ; otherwise, disinfect the thermometer

— properly before and after each use ;

— if the child has just been physically active, wait approximately 15 minutes as the child's body temperature may be higher than normal if it is taken immediately after an activity ;

— always comply with the time requirements for the thermometer being used, since the time required may vary with the thermometer. A digital thermometer, which requires less time to take the temperature, is recommended.

## WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

If you notice the start of an increase in body temperature (that is, if the rectal, oral, or tympanic temperature ranges between 37.5 °C and 38.0 °C or between 37 °C and 37.5 °C for the axillary temperature), and if the child's general condition is good and there are no specific medical precautions that need to be taken, you can simply :

- dress the child comfortably;
- have the child drink (water, fruit juice, or milk) at more frequent intervals;
- keep an eye on the child and take the child's temperature again after 60 minutes, or sooner if the child's condition seems to be worsening;
- inform the parents of the child's condition.

If the child is less than 2 months old and has a fever, that is if the child's rectal temperature is higher than 38.0 °C (37.5 °C for the axillary temperature):

- apply the measures listed above for an increase in body temperature (dress comfortably, have the child drink, and keep an eye on the child);
- notify the parent immediately; ask the parent to come and pick up the child and, in the meantime, apply the measures listed above;
- if the parent cannot come to pick up the child, call the persons designated as emergency contacts and, if they cannot be reached, take the child to a medical service, to the local community services centre, or to a hospital emergency department; do not administer acetaminophen, unless it has been authorized in writing by a physician for the child's problem.

If the child is 2 months or older and has a fever, that is if the child's rectal, oral, or tympanic temperature is higher than 38.0 °C (37.5 °C for the axillary temperature):

- apply the measures listed above for an increase in body temperature (dress comfortably, have the child drink, and keep an eye on the child);
- inform the parent of the child's condition;

— administer acetaminophen according to the dosage indicated below or the dosage prescribed on the medication container, in accordance with the rules prescribed in this Procedure;

— 1 hour after administering acetaminophen, take the child's temperature again; if the temperature is still high, ask the parent to come and pick up the child. If the parent cannot be reached, call the persons designated as emergency contacts and, if they cannot be reached, take the child to a medical service, to the local community services centre, or to a hospital emergency department.

When you administer acetaminophen:

— always use simple words, appropriate to the child's age, to explain to the child the relationship between his or her condition, the medication being taken and the expected results;

— wash your hands before handling the medication;

— check the concentration, dosage, and expiry date on the medication container;

— pour the medication (drops or syrup) into a medicine spoon calibrated in ml, then administer it to the child; never place a medicine dropper in the child's mouth, unless it is a disposable dropper. The spoon must be washed in very hot water after use;

or

— if administering a tablet, place it in a goblet then have the child take it. If the child wants to, he or she may drink a little water after taking the tablet;

— wash your hands after administering the medication.

## ACETAMINOPHEN: DOSAGE

Weight	CONCENTRATION				
	Drops	Syrup		Tablets	
		80 mg/ml	80 mg/5 ml	160 mg / 5 ml	80 mg/ tablet
2.4-5.4 kg	0.5 ml (40 mg)	2.5 ml (40 mg)	1.25 ml (40 mg)	-	-
5.5-7.9 kg	1.0 ml (80 mg)	5.0 ml (80 mg)	2.5 ml (80 mg)	-	-
8.0-10.9 kg	1.5 ml (120 mg)	7.5 ml (120 mg)	3.75 ml (120 mg)	-	-
11.0-15.9 kg	2.0 ml (160 mg)	10.0 ml (160 mg)	5 ml (160 mg)	2 tablets (160 mg)	1 tablet (160 mg)
16.0-21.9 kg	3.0 ml (240 mg)	15.0 ml (240 mg)	7.5 ml (240 mg)	3 tablets (240 mg)	1.5 tablets (240 mg)
22.0-26.9 kg	4.0 ml (320 mg)	20 ml (320 mg)	10 ml (320 mg)	4 tablets (320 mg)	2 tablets (320 mg)
27.0-31.9 kg	5 ml (400 mg)	25.0 ml (400 mg)	12.5 ml (400 mg)	5 tablets (400 mg)	2.5 tablets (400 mg)
32.0-43.9 kg	6 ml (480 mg)	30.0 ml (480 mg)	15.0 ml (480 mg)	6 tablets (480 mg)	3 tablets (480 mg)

– The dosage unit may be repeated every 4 hours.

– Do not exceed 6 doses in a 24-hour period.

– The dosages shown in the chart above are based on a maximum dose of 10 to 15 mg/kg.

## WARNING

## ACETAMINOPHEN IN RELATION TO IBUPROFEN AND OTHER MEDICATIONS

**Ibuprofen :**

— A warning is needed since a clear distinction must be made between acetaminophen and ibuprofen.

— Although both medications have antipyretic properties (fever-relieving property), they must not be confused because they belong to different classes of medications and work differently. Ibuprofen must not, under any circumstances, be substituted for acetaminophen for the following reasons :

– acetaminophen and ibuprofen belong to different classes of medications ;

– ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) ;

– the dosage and frequency of administration are different for the two medications ;

– it has been established that NSAIDs may affect respiratory functions ; that is why ibuprofen is contraindicated in persons or who have or have had asthma ; and

– a cross-sensitivity has been observed between salicylates and ibuprofen (allergic reaction).

— You must be careful when applying this Procedure in order never to confuse ibuprofen and acetaminophen or substitute one for the other.

— This Procedure may be applied as indicated even if the child received ibuprofen at home before arriving at the day care centre, regardless of how much time has elapsed. There is no contra-indication to or danger in giving acetaminophen to a child who received ibuprofen earlier since the two medications do not work in the same way.

#### OTHER MEDICATIONS

— An increasing number of combination medications containing acetaminophen and another pharmaceutical product are available on the market. Consequently, greater care is required in applying this Procedure. For example, a number of cough syrups contain acetaminophen.

— Good communication between the parents and the person authorized to administer the medication is important. The person authorized to administer the medication must know what medication the child received in the four hours before arriving at the day care centre so the Procedure may be applied safely, for the health and well-being of the child.

— A person authorized to administer the medication who, within four hours of the child's arrival, notices that the child has a fever and is made aware that the child has already taken syrup or other medication, may contact the pharmacist to obtain the necessary information concerning that medication, and then apply the Procedure.

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#### AUTHORIZATION FORM FOR ACETAMINOPHEN

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The parent is not required to consent to the application of this Procedure. However, if the parent does not sign the authorization form, acetaminophen may not be administered to the child unless the parent and a member of the Collège des médecins du Québec provide written authorization. A parent may limit the period of validity for the authorization granted by indicating how long the authorization should apply in the space provided.

I hereby authorize \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of day care centre)

to administer to my child, in accordance with this Procedure, acetaminophen sold under the following brand name:

Brand name, form (drops, syrup, or tablets) and concentration

Child's surname and first name

Authorization period

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent's signature Date

This Procedure was prepared by the Ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance and has been approved by a working group composed of representatives from the health and social services and childcare network. The information it contains reflects the state of knowledge on the subject in 2002.

**20.** The following procedure is substituted for the procedure entitled "2. PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING ORAL HYDRATION SOLUTIONS" in Schedule I:

#### "2. PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING INSECT REPELLENT

Under the Regulation respecting day care centres, insect repellent may be applied on the children received in a day care centre without medical authorization, provided it is applied in accordance with this Procedure and that the parent has provided written consent.

A parent is not required to consent to the application of this Procedure. However, if the parent does not sign the authorization form, the insect repellent may only be applied if the parent and a member of the Collège des médecins du Québec have provided written authorization.

#### BASIC RULES

The insect repellent used must contain a concentration of less than 10% DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide); read the product label carefully because the concentration of DEET varies significantly from product to product.

A day care centre may have its own insect repellent container; the brand name, the form in which it is presented (lotion, cream, gel, non-aerosol or aerosol spray), and the concentration of the active ingredient DEET must be indicated on the authorization form. To avoid confusion, the day care centre should keep only one form of insect repellent on hand.

Repeated or excessive applications of insect repellent are unnecessary for effectiveness; it is recommended to apply the repellent sparingly, and only on exposed skin. Furthermore, the product should not be used for extended periods of time.

Under no circumstances should insect repellent be applied

- in the eyes or mucous membranes;
- on open wounds or skin with cuts;
- on irritated or sunburned skin;
- under clothing;
- on the hands; or
- in excessive amounts.

Insect repellent may not be used on children under the age of 2 years without written authorization from a parent and a physician. Hence, this Procedure does not apply to children of under the age of 2 years.

Insecticides or pesticides are made for use around the yard outside and in houses, and should never be used on the body.

Begin by testing any DEET-based product; apply a small amount on a small area of the child's skin, preferably on the inside of the forearm; then wait 8 to 12 hours. It is suggested to do the test in the morning to see how the children tolerate the product through the day; it is important to let parents know that you will be doing the test on that day. The test should also be done early in spring before the Procedure is applied. If a reaction occurs, wash the treated skin immediately and see a physician; give the physician the list of the ingredients in the product.

Never combine insect repellent and sun screen. Avoid any "2-in-1" products, which act as both an insect repellent and sun screen. To adequately protect the children from the harmful effects of the sun, apply sun screen generously to the exposed skin and under clothing; in contrast, apply insect repellent in small amounts and

never under clothing. If you apply suntan lotion after applying insect repellent, both products become less effective. Sun screens also lose approximately 20% of their effectiveness when DEET is applied. When you use a sun screen and insect repellent, it is recommended to use a cream with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 and to apply the insect repellent 30 to 45 minutes after the sun screen.

The product must be used in well-ventilated areas and away from food.

Any application of insect repellent must be recorded in the register of medications prescribed by the Regulation and the information given to the parent.

#### PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Insect repellent should be used only during periods when mosquitoes are in abundance or if the area around the day care centre provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes and only after the precautionary measures below have been taken.

To avoid insect bites when they are outside, the children should

- wear a long-sleeved sweater and long pants that ideally fit tightly at the wrists and ankles;
- wear loose-fitting, light-coloured clothes made of a tightly woven fabric;
- wear shoes and socks;
- avoid using perfumed products; and
- avoid going outside when mosquitoes are most abundant, for instance, at the beginning and end of the day.

To prevent mosquitoes from multiplying in the area around the centre:

- eliminate any source of standing water, which is conducive to mosquito breeding;
- turn over any objects that are not stored indoors, such as boats, wading pools, gardening containers, and children's toys;
- cover outdoor garbage cans and any other container that may collect water;
- replace the water in a pool or wading pool or make sure it is treated daily;

- use insect screens in the areas where younger children play; and
- repair damaged insect screens at the day care centre as quickly as possible.

#### WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

DEET-based products remain the preferred and most effective insect repellents against a wide variety of insects; insect repellents with a DEET concentration of less than 10% provide two to three hours of protection.

Although the safety of these products has been proven, they may pose certain risks, especially to children, if they are used improperly. The DEET is partially absorbed by the skin and may make its way into the bloodstream. It may also accumulate in the body fat, brain, and heart. A few cases of poisoning have been cited in literature. However, there is little risk to a person's health if insect repellents are used carefully and only occasionally.

Applying insect repellent on clothing (except on synthetics or plastic material) may be a way of decreasing the risk of poisoning in children over the age of 2 years, although it is then important to watch that children do not put the saturated clothing in their mouths, or touch it and then accidentally put their hands in their eyes. DEET-based products can cause severe eye irritation.

In choosing a product, there are a number of benefits and inconveniences that should be considered.

- Products in the form of a lotion, gel, or cream are generally easy to apply but heavy application should be avoided.
- Insect repellents in non-aerosol or aerosol spray form require additional caution. You should not apply the products in closed or poorly-ventilated areas to avoid breathing in the harmful fumes, and should avoid getting the product on children's faces or hands.

#### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

Insect repellent must always be applied by a person authorized to do so. Under no circumstances should children be allowed to apply insect repellent themselves, regardless of their age.

When you go outdoors with the children, you must:

- apply the precautionary measures; and
- follow the steps below to apply the insect repellent:
  - use simple words to explain to the child the relationship between the situation, the insect repellent being applied, and the expected results;
  - wash your hands before handling the product;
  - read the product label carefully before applying the product, and make sure the DEET concentration in the product is less than 10% and that the product does not contain sun screen;
  - preferably, wear gloves to apply the product;
  - use single-use gloves and change gloves if a child has broken skin (for example, insect bites, which are likely to cause a secondary infection) to eliminate the risk of transmitting a skin infection to another child;
  - put a small amount of the product in your hand, apply it sparingly only to the exposed areas and to clothing, only at the nape of the neck and ankles, as far as possible;
  - make sure the children do not touch the areas to which the insect repellent has been applied with their hands. If they touch these areas, they should wash their hands with soap; and
  - wash your hands after applying the insect repellent on all the children in the group, even if you wore gloves to apply it.

Wash the treated skin with soap and water when the children come inside or when protection is no longer needed. This is particularly important if insect repellent is applied several times in the same day or on several consecutive days.

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AUTHORIZATION FORM  
FOR INSECT REPELLENT

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The parent is not required to consent to the application of this Procedure. However, if the parent does not sign the authorization form, insect repellent may not be applied on a child unless the parent and a member of the Collège des médecins du Québec provide written authorization. A parent may limit the period of validity for the authorization granted by indicating how long the authorization should apply in the space provided.

I hereby authorize \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of day care centre)

to use on my child, in accordance with this Procedure, insect repellent sold under the following brand name :

Brand name, form (lotion, cream, gel, non-aerosol or aerosol spray) and concentration of the active ingredient DEET

\_\_\_\_\_  
Child's surname and first name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorization period

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent's signature Date

This Procedure was prepared by the Ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance and has been approved by a working group composed of representatives from the health and social services and childcare network. The information it contains reflects the state of knowledge on the subject in 2002.

**21.** This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

5627

## Draft Regulation

An Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife  
(R.S.Q., c. C-61.1)

### Hunting activities — Amendments

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting

hunting activities, the text of which appears below, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The purpose of the draft Regulation is to promote hunting among young people and to establish new measures concerning the management of white-tailed deer in Area 20.

In order to do so, the draft Regulation proposes the following amendments :

— for young hunters

– allows residents 18 years of age or older to be initiated to hunting without holding a hunter's or trapper's certificate, on certain conditions ;

– extends the application of the "family licence" to children under 18 years of age for big game and to students from 18 to 24 years of age for small and big game ;

– removes the requirement for 16 and 17-year old hunters using a bow or crossbow to be accompanied.

— for Area 20, increases the bag limit to 4 deer per stay, establishes a hunting licence for 2 deer without antlers and removes the prohibition concerning the purchase of a second licence.

To date, study of the matter has revealed no impact on businesses including small or medium-sized businesses.

Further information may be obtained by contacting :

Serge Bergeron  
Faune et Parcs Québec  
Direction des territoires fauniques et de la réglementation  
675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, 11<sup>e</sup> étage, Boîte 96  
Québec (Québec)  
G1R 5V7

Telephone : (418) 521-3880, extension 4078  
Fax : (418) 646-5179  
E-mail : serge.bergeron@fapaq.gouv.qc.ca

Any interested person having comments to make is asked to send them in writing, before the expiry of the 45-day period, to the Minister responsible for Wildlife and Parks, 900, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, bureau 400, Québec (Québec) G1R 2B5.

RICHARD LEGENDRE,  
*Minister responsible for Wildlife and Parks*

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