



**Skin Cancer  
Prevention**  
Queensland

# **Sun Safe Practice in the Sport Sector**



**INDUSTRY FORUM REPORT**  
**SEPTEMBER 2025**

## About this Report

### Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland – Sun Safe Practice in the Sport Sector

This report summarises the key discussion items and future directions identified through the September 2025 Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland Annual Industry Forum, which this year addressed sun safe practice in the sport and recreation sector. This report is published by Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland and The University of Queensland in October 2025.

### Acknowledgements

We acknowledge and thank the speakers from the following organisations:

- Cancer Council Queensland
- The University of Queensland
- Sport and Recreation, Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Workplace Health and Safety, Office of Industrial Relations
- Paddle Australia
- Australian Institute of Sport
- QSport
- Queensland Health
- Queensland Touch Football

### Contributors

We acknowledge and thank the organising committee from the following organisations:

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- Louisa Collins (Co-Chair – Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland, Cancer Council Queensland)
- Jodie Antrobus (Prevention Strategy Branch, Queensland Health)
- Emma Hennessey (The University of Queensland)
- Jo O'Neill (Sport and Recreation)
- Adam Lewis (Sport and Recreation)
- Paula Devenny (Sport and Recreation)
- Mary-Anne Quilter (CheckUP)
- Sharyn Chin Fat (Cancer Council Queensland)
- Katherine Cacavas (Gold Coast Public Health Unit, Queensland Health)
- John Ferguson (Central Queensland Public Health Unit, Queensland Health)
- Tim Klar (QSport)
- Lejie Zheng (The University of Queensland)
- Nurul Amanina Binte Hussain (The University of Queensland)

The program can be found at the end of this report (Appendix 1).

**Reference:** Hennessey E, Zheng L, Hussain N, Antrobus J, Collins L, Janda M on behalf of Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland. Sun Safe Practice in the Sport Sector: Industry Forum Report September 2025. Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland & The University of Queensland. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14264/5d00b16>

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## 1. Executive Summary

On 8 September 2025, SCPQ hosted the ‘*Sun Safe Practice in the Sport Sector*’ Industry Forum in Brisbane, bringing together delegates from sport and recreation organisations, government, universities, advocacy groups, education organisations, industry partners, and skin cancer prevention experts to discuss the current state of sun safe practice in organised sport and recreation, the challenges and constraints, and highlight strategies to increase sun safety.

As a result of active discussion on the day between organisers, speakers and attendees, a prioritised action plan was formed with detailed recommendations designed to build momentum and embed sun safety as standard practice across the Queensland sport and recreation sector:

**Priority 1:** *Initiating sector and organisational change by embedding sun safety into systems, strategic priorities, and culture*

At the national and state system level, peak bodies for sports have a key role in supporting organisations to embed sun safety into their usual operations. These peak bodies could leverage the recommendations of the AIS position statement to provide clear, practical guidance for clubs across all levels of governance and actively incorporate sun safety into ongoing conversations, working groups, and planning processes. Effective strategies include role modelling sun safe behaviours, incentivising good practice through recognition or performance measures, and reinforcing these behaviours through visible prompts, social media engagement, and activations at events.

**Priority 2:** *Expand access to physical resources and expertise to support implementation*

Seek to expand access to sun safe clothing, protective gear, and shade infrastructure, alongside free skin checks at major sporting events and carnivals. Smartphone alerts can deliver timely sun safety info (e.g. UV index). The implementation of sun safe practices can be further supported through the collaborative development of resources for program evaluation and monitoring, including self-audit tools (e.g. checklists). Additionally, customisable marketing materials tailored to different contexts and audiences can help promote sector-wide adoption.

**Priority 3:** *Establish platforms for intersectoral collaboration, community building and knowledge sharing*

Create opportunities for collaboration through education, shared strategies, and progress tracking. Seek to build strategic partnerships with stakeholders to co-develop resources and align efforts. Strengthen information sharing to ensure resources developed by health organisations are accessible and actionable for relevant sport and recreation organisations.

**Priority 4:** *Empower role models and champions*

Engage role models, including elite athletes where feasible, as well as coaches, officials, and youth ambassadors, to champion sun safety. Seek to provide resources to support their advocacy and highlight them demonstrating sun protective behaviours in practice and promotional materials.

**Priority 5:** *Advocate for better resourcing of sun safety measures for the sport sector*

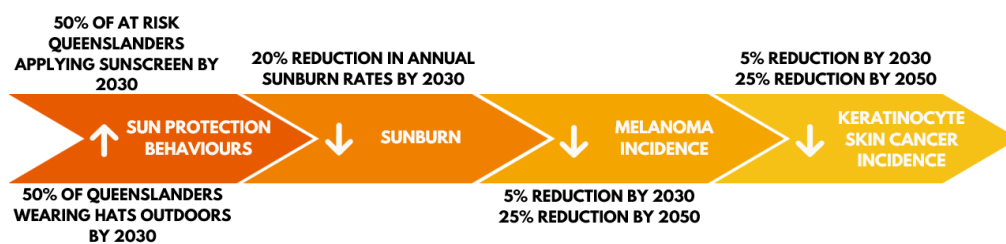
Actively discuss, promote and champion the importance of sun safety in the sport sector and the critical role it plays in reducing skin cancer rates in Queensland

**Next Steps:** SCPQ will collaborate with stakeholders to promote sun safety policies in sport and recreation organisations, supported by an audit of existing resources and the development of tailored education, communication, and training materials. To assess sector progress, we will follow up with the sector in six months.



## 2. Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland: Collaborative Action for Sun Safety

To set the scene, the forum provided a presentation by Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland's (SCPQ) Co-chairs Prof Monika Janda and Prof Louisa Collins. As Queensland is a recognised global hotspot for melanoma, SCPQ aims to raise awareness for skin cancer prevention by facilitating collaboration among member organisations and supports advocacy efforts for better sun protection in Queensland. To translate these efforts into measurable outcomes, SCPQ has set ambitious targets for improved skin cancer prevention behaviours, and reduced skin cancer incidence by 2030 (short term) and 2050 (long term) as shown in Figure 1. The full details can be found in this [Report \(2023\)](#):



**Figure 1:** Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland's Targets

Achieving SCPQ's objectives involves coordinated, evidence-based strategies, with engagement across sectors, including sport and recreation, to embed sustainable sun safety practices. By engaging delegates from a range of outdoor sport and recreation organisations, SCPQ acknowledges sport and recreation organisations as a key target group to actively promote sun safety initiatives in their environment. They could do this by promoting sun protection within their clubs and communities, partnering with health organisations, and contributing to a collective effort to achieve Queensland's sun safety and SCPQ's goals.

SCPQ works closely with Sport and Recreation to engage the sector, with Jessica Cook (*Director, Partnerships Office at Sport and Recreation, at the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games*) presenting on the day. Sport and recreation organisations are cornerstones of communities, and work to promote health, connection, and resilience, yet it is essential that the benefits of participation are not undermined by preventable health risks. She also stressed the shared responsibility in sun safety and that policies are only effective when they reach the people they are intended for and are integrated into sport and recreation environments.

### Preliminary Work:

SCPQ conducted two research projects in preparation for the forum: a desktop review of national, state/territory, and community-level outdoor sport sun safe policies, and online focus group discussions with sport organisation representatives, club members, and coaches (n=25). Findings highlighted the need for standalone sun safety policies rather than being embedded within heat or severe weather policies and identified key barriers and enablers for implementation.

Reports for both the [policy review](#) and [focus group](#) research are available on the SCPQ website.

### 3. Session Highlights

#### 3.1 Session 1: From Exposure to Action – Understanding the challenge

*Presentations by: Carl Cazaly, Bernadette Wallace OLY, Dr David Hughes, Anne Gately*

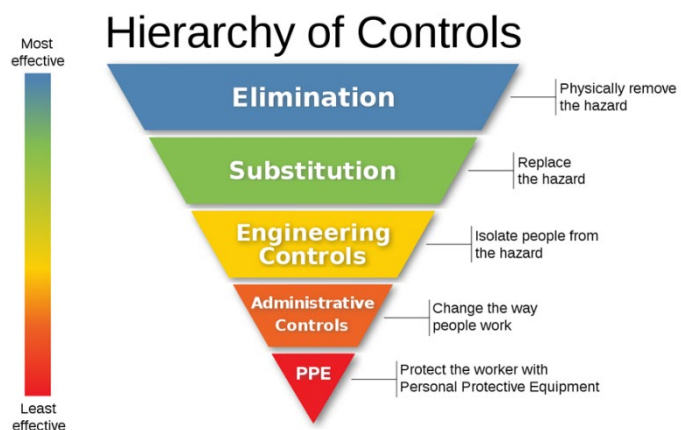
##### 3.1.1 Presentation 1: A Risk Management Approach to Sun Safety at Work, Carl Cazaly

Carl Cazaly, Chief Advisor from Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, discussed the risk management approach for UV exposure in the workplace, highlighting the legislative framework that requires the application of the hierarchy of controls, including elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative strategies, and personal protective equipment (PPE).

- **Elimination** - Eliminating UV exposure is considered the ideal and highest level of control; however, in outdoor environments this is extremely difficult to achieve, particularly during peak daylight hours. The only feasible way to eliminate exposure would be to operate at night, which is not always practical or possible.
- **Substitution and engineering controls** – These are heavily intertwined. Where elimination is not feasible, alternative options such as substitution or engineering controls can be considered. For example, relocating activities to stadiums or indoor venues, though this is often challenging in many sporting contexts. In practice, the most accessible option is the provision of shade around the playing area.
- **Administrative controls and PPE** - While positioned at the lower end of the hierarchy, these controls should not be considered as less important. This includes educating participants and organisations on strategies to minimise risk and extending that knowledge to promote protection beyond the immediate scope of work or sporting activity. Broad-brimmed hats, protective clothing, and sunglasses (or PPE) remain essential.

Carl also emphasised that these legislative requirements are not stand-alone obligations but instead sit within the broader work health and safety framework. By aligning sun safety practices with existing workplace health and safety principles, sport organisations can ensure consistency, accountability, and stronger compliance across their operations. This alignment also reinforces the duty of care owed to athletes, employees, students, and volunteers alike, and highlights the need for clear processes that integrate consultation, review, feedback, and documentation as part of continuous improvement.

The legislative requirements highlighted in Carl's presentation included [How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks, Code of Practice](#) and [Managing the Work Environment and Facilities, Code of Practice](#).



Source: [WorkSafe.qld.gov.au](https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au)

### 3.1.2 Presentation 2: *Paddlers Hands*, Bernadette Wallace OLY

Bernadette Wallace's OLY own professional career was interrupted by a melanoma diagnosis prior to the Rio De Janeiro Olympic Games. This experience provided impetus for change within the paddling sector. Her story was the motivation that started an eight-year collaboration among the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), Paddle Australia, and other stakeholders, which led to improvements in uniforms, training schedules, and ultimately the development of a formal position statement on sun safety for athletes. From both an elite athlete and melanoma-survivor perspective, Bernadette shared insights regarding the challenges in implementing sun protection during high-performance (HP) sport, including practical issues with sunscreen application within water sports. Bernadette further highlighted that apprehension of sun protection can be due to perceived potential performance impacts. For example, applying personal sunscreen can make hands slippery; while having another person apply it may affect personal comfort. She also emphasised the role of elite athletes in modelling sun safe behaviours, integrating protective practices into long-term planning cycles, and leveraging athlete voices to influence cultural change.

### 3.1.3 Presentation 3: *AIS Position Statement: Sun Safe Sports*, Dr David Hughes, AIS Chief Medical Officer

Dr David Hughes presented the **Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Sun Safe Position Statement (2023)**, detailing its development, the cultural barriers encountered during adoption, and its key objectives. The statement promotes risk assessment, implementing practical and achievable measures, and applying a hierarchy of risk controls tailored to specific sports. He also shared examples of practical measures:

- Elimination - Indoor training, although often impractical, as HP directors typically prefer athletes to train under conditions that replicate competition environments.
- Substitution - Adjusting training times to lower-risk periods (e.g., day-to-dusk).
- Engineering controls – The provision of shaded facilities. For example, the Tennis Training Centre in Adelaide demonstrates effective engineering controls: teams train under extensive shade structures, built with government support, which cover the main and multiple other courts, providing high-quality shade capable of reducing UV exposure by up to 75%.
- Administrative controls – HP directors should be engaged and committed to the sun safety message. These leaders then train coaches, staff, club officials, and other key personnel. Elite athletes can act as powerful role models, with both visual and verbal behaviours strongly influencing the wider sporting community. For example, in cricket, young players adopt long sleeves, trousers, and broad-brimmed hats when elite athletes demonstrate these behaviours. In addition, ongoing monitoring is essential to assess the adoption of sun safe practices, track cultural change, and identify areas for improvement.
- PPE – Sport-specific clothing design, particularly in sports with limited shade options.

David also highlighted that organisations should not simply instruct athletes on sun safe behaviours; athletes must be educated and actively engaged in adopting these measures. Senior leadership have a responsibility to ensure that athletes, supporting staff and volunteers are provided with a safe training environment, equivalent to the entitlement of any worker in the community to a safe workplace.

### **3.1.4 Presentation 4: *Smart Tactics – Incorporating Sun Safety into your Marketing Game Plan*, Anne Gately**

Anne Gately highlighted the crucial role of sporting bodies to embed sun safety across governance, systems, and events. Drawing on her extensive marketing and lived melanoma experience (advanced stage 4), she provided practical strategies and emphasised sport's potential to drive generational change in sun safe behaviours.

- Be deliberate – Integrate sun safety into organisational systems, governance, and reporting.
- Embrace opportunities to be sun safe – take a stance on how important sun safety is, e.g. sun safe Olympic uniforms.
- Improve public-facing imagery - What gets shown, gets normalised (i.e. show someone using sun protection). Avoid shirtless players. Sun protective behaviours to be aspirational not optional.
- Use concurrent messaging – reminders at events, newsletters, UV index on scoreboards, website and training integration, reinforcing what UV index is, add sun protection advice on websites and training materials. Avoid organising events during peak UV.
- Reassess merchandise and team uniforms – Look at providing sun safe options for training, travelling, and playing. Adding sun protective clothing merchandise.
- Bring sponsors and partners along for the ride – Engage sponsors and partners to prioritise sun safety and make sun safety a priority item during planning.
- Encourage key players to reinforce sun safety messages – Empower ambassadors and high-profile athletes to reinforce messages and lead by example. Opportunity for clubs or peak bodies to lead this.
- To bring about generational change to this issue - Emphasise the opportunity for sport to drive generational change.



## 3.2 Session 2: Shining a light on best practice – Sun Safety Panel

*Panel Facilitator: Tim Klar*

*Panel Members: Jodie Antrobus, Louisa Collins, Rachael Stacey, John Ferguson*

### 3.2.1 Panel Discussions and Key Takeaways

The panel discussion was facilitated by Tim Klar, CEO of QSport. Panellists were invited to provide diverse perspectives relevant to the discussion topic, each bringing different backgrounds and areas of expertise. *Jodie Antrobus*, involved in the **policy review**, provided insights from her work in Queensland Health’s Prevention Strategy branch on sun safety and skin cancer prevention. *Louisa Collins* reflected on the SCPQ **focus groups** and contributed insights from both her health economist and parent perspectives. *Rachael Stacey* from Queensland Touch Football highlighted her experience in establishing sun safety policies through close collaboration with *John Ferguson* from Queensland Health, who also focuses on health promotion in regional areas with limited resources.

#### 3.2.2.1 Discussion Highlights

Discussions between panel members and attendees are highlighted below:

#### Strategies for Role Modelling and Cultural Momentum in Sport

Key questions raised:

1. How can momentum be created around the visibility of these role-model behaviours?
2. How can cultural momentum be built so that leadership behaviours, such as wearing broad-brimmed hats or long sleeves for sun protection, are adopted throughout the organisation?

Panel’s recommendations:

- **Uniforms and visibility:** Strategies included producing videos, partnering with Queensland Health for marketing, disseminating uniform guidelines, collecting feedback, and making iterative adjustments.
- **Support for under-resourced sports:** Public health experts, academics, and researchers play a crucial role in supporting underfunded and/ or under-resourced sports. Providing tested knowledge and guidance to sporting bodies helps avoid “reinventing the wheel” and enables effective engagement.

#### Critical Factors for Enabling Change in Other Community Domains

Key Questions Raised: What are the critical factors that enable change?

Panel’s recommendations:

- **Collaboration and resources:** Leveraging existing resources, such as Cancer Council educational materials, was highly recommended. Collaboration is essential to identifying practical and pragmatic ways forward. For example, the partnership with Queensland Touch Football has been invaluable in developing and implementing incremental changes.

- ***Education and commitment:*** Increasing communication and education in an engaging manner, rather than in a “preachy” way, is essential. Providing accessible, informative messages; such as “did you know” updates, can raise awareness effectively. Guidance and support are often needed to implement solutions effectively, making proactive outreach to the appropriate individuals and groups important for sustained impact.
- ***Small actions:*** Sustained small actions can generate significant outcomes over time. These may include refining policies, improving access to sun safe uniforms, or making other adjustments that reflect the realities of each sport.

## **Build Competence and Role Modelling**

Key question raised: How can we create opportunities to build competence and be role models?

Panel’s recommendations:

- ***Awareness and Behaviour Change:*** Awareness is a key factor, but behaviour change is a prerequisite. Opportunities can be broken down by how to improve physical and social environments (e.g., where possible, providing shade and eliminate need for shade)
- ***Culture Change:*** Opportunities should be created to enhance both physical (e.g., provision of shade) and social environments, enabling participants to make sun safe choices more readily.
- ***Challenges in Outdoor Sport and Recreation:*** High volunteer turnover rate, requires conscious embedding of sun safe practices to ensure enduring change. Suggestions include: establishing a platform and leadership focus within sports clubs; appointing a board member responsible for sun safety; creating roles such as “sun safety captain” to build capacity; leadership opportunities, and promotion of adoption of sun safe behaviours.

## **Other Takeaways:**

- ***Supportive Ecosystem:*** Barriers often arise from the broader ecosystem of a sport, whether at the national, association, or local level. Understanding this system and identifying opportunities where leadership organisations can drive tangible change, promote best practices, and cascade improvements across the sport is critical. Strong leadership at the top of the ecosystem plays a pivotal role in shaping culture and embedding sustainable sun safe practices.
- ***Sunscreen Use:*** Strategies to increase sunscreen uptake included appealing to different generations (e.g., cosmetic-style products) and combining leadership-driven initiatives with grassroots engagement. In sporting contexts, reminders to parents to bring sunscreen were highlighted as essential.
- ***Inter-Sector Collaboration:*** Schools are identified as key environments for instilling foundational sun safe behaviours that can extend into sport and the wider community.
- ***Addressing Diverse Communities:*** A critical gap identified was the challenge of reaching overseas-born or migrant communities whose first language is not English, as existing sun safety messages may not reach them effectively.

### 3.3 Session 3: Game on: Solving sun exposure risks in sport together

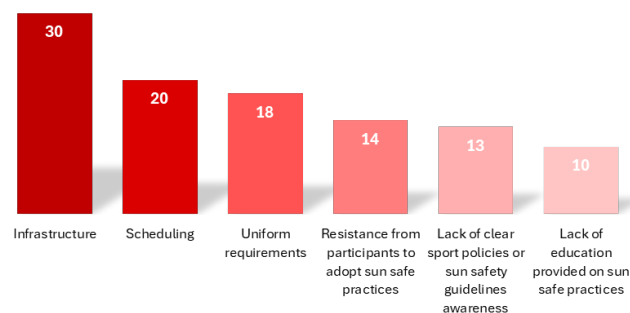
This session aimed to evoke individual reflection by attendees and gather collective insights on sun safety in sport. In the first part of this session, attendees from sporting organisations responded to three targeted questions (Q1 and 2 - quantitative and Q3 - qualitative (more than one answer possible)) using Mentimeter, a web-based engagement tool that captured individual perspectives in real-time. This was followed by a group activity (Q 4 – 6) involving all attendees, including sports, academic, governmental, and non-governmental representatives, designed to facilitate idea sharing across organisations, allowing participants to build on, and refine contributions in a collaborative setting. Key responses for the qualitative questions (Q 3-6) are summarised below.

#### **Q1. On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the highest), how confident are you that your organisation is sun safe right now?**

On average, participants rated their confidence that their organisation is currently sun safe at just above the halfway point (3.1).

#### **Q2. Which of the following is the greatest challenge to improve sun safe outcomes in your sport or activity?**

The top three challenges identified by forum attendees were **infrastructure** (e.g. providing shade and permanent lighting structures), **scheduling activities** (e.g. difficulty in scheduling outside of peak UV times), and **uniform requirements** (e.g. need for comfort combined with performance-enhancing and sun safe clothing) (Fig. 2). Attendees raised additional challenges, including competing priorities within sporting organisations, the lack of resourcing for organisations to act as sun safety providers, and the need to tailor communications and messaging for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations.



**Figure 2.** Greatest challenge to improve sun safe outcomes in sport and activities as chosen by attendees from sport organisations. n=39 participants *Note: Participants were able to select up to three challenges.*

#### **Q3. What are you currently doing to promote and support sun safety in your organisation?**

- a) Ensuring individuals are equipped with PPE equipment and sun safe apparels
  - Encouraging the use of protective clothing during training and competition and reapplication of sunscreen
  - Providing protective clothing with more skin coverage and/or sunscreen to umpires, coaches, officials, players, spectators, staff, and volunteers

- Merchandising sun safe products for promotional activities (e.g. sunscreen, bucket hats, sunglasses, lip balms with SPF)
- b) Providing health monitoring services such as skin check services for staff or at major events
- c) Actively embedding sun safety into their structural and formal framework:
- Creating, changing, or updating policies and guidelines to promote sun safety. Such as incorporating sun safety in risk assessment activities or uniform requirements
  - Shaping sun safety priorities across operational and funding decisions. Such as increasing awareness to prioritise funding resources towards alternative infrastructure (e.g. shade sails) and sun safe apparel for volunteers
- d) Driving sun safety awareness through advocacy, education, and a multifaceted communication strategy.
- Providing position statements and resources on organisational websites
  - Delivering positive sun safety messaging and reminders via social media, pre-event communications, or announcements during games. Leverage social media trends to amplify sun safety messaging
  - Advocacy through collaboration with governmental bodies
  - Leading by example to model sun safe behaviours and practices and providing education to communities and youth audiences
- e) Strengthening sun safety initiatives through evidence-based research, knowledge building, and stakeholder engagement
- Attending discussions and events to engage with stakeholders and gather insights, reporting back actionable recommendations
  - Conducting research on outdoor-based populations and full body skin examinations

**Q4. What resources or training (other than funding) would help to increase sun safety uptake in your sport?**

- a) Knowledge sharing opportunities
- Seeking best practices from other sports to inform sun safety strategies
  - Sharing of resources developed by governmental bodies for sport and recreation venues
  - Creating opportunities for intersectoral collaboration (such as inclusion or involvement of health representatives at club expos), including educational opportunities to build awareness and improve the psyche of participants
- b) Physical resources and services to support sun safety uptake
- Expanding shade infrastructure, particularly at waiting areas, access to sunscreen dispensers at sport facilities, and access to affordable sun safe apparel by sporting organisations
  - Offering free skin checks at large-scale sporting events and carnivals

- c) Tools and resources to support targeted communication and messaging
  - Messaging templates, marketing materials, resource packages, and media sources that can be tailored to specific contexts (e.g. schools) and audiences for sport representatives to use
  - Communication strategies to build awareness and shift participant attitudes
  - Smartphone or app-based notifications to provide users with timely sun safety information

**Q5. How can we shift the culture in sport so that sun protection is seen as standard practice for participation, not an optional extra?**

- a) Improve visibility and normalise sun safety practices and behaviour through role modelling strategies
  - Position sun safety as aspirational (cool or a HP behaviour) by identifying individuals who can serve as an effective role model to others and showcasing them training in sun safe gear or representing sunscreen brands or products. They could be peers, youth ambassadors, siblings or older children, community or elite athletes, and coaches.
- b) Emphasise the importance of sun safety in sport through consistent messaging and cultural relevance
  - Increase visibility of sun safety messaging across sporting environments (e.g. advertising on sport jerseys) and framing messages around the relatable impacts of skin cancer
  - Leverage vanity fads or trends when promoting sun safety messages to appeal to specific audiences (e.g. youths)
- c) Reinforce consistent and aspirational sun safe behaviours through supportive leadership, systemic infrastructure, and policy mechanisms
  - Leverage legislation and policies to enable, support, and sustain culture change across sporting environments
  - Collaborate with the health sector to provide ongoing reinforcement and alignment
  - Apply a top-down approach to establish clear expectations for clubs and teams and provide tools for grassroots advocacy
  - Develop sun safe clothing and products that are suitable to be used in sport (e.g. performance-appropriate sunscreen, practical and cooling sun safe clothing)
- d) Introducing incentives to reinforce sun safe behaviours. Such as rewarding sun safe behaviours through performance outcomes

**Q6. What's one change you're committed to making to improve sun safety in your organisation following this workshop?**

- a) Embed sun safety into systems and strategic priorities to improve visibility



- Integrate sun safety into conversations, meetings, and existing working groups to raise awareness and ensure ongoing uptake.
  - Include a sun safe statement or tools (e.g. SunSmart widget) on organisational website
  - Explore policy and legal levers to re-emphasise organisational responsibilities and strengthen compliance with sun safe practices
  - Update national outdoor recreation policies to include activity scheduling and role modelling within the sun safety section
  - Enhance access to PPE by providing sunscreen to casual staff and reassessing uniform materials and coverage for UV protection
- b) Strengthening and reinforcing sun safe behaviours at sporting events using visible prompts, educational content, and engaging activations
- Create emphasis or provide regular reminders at events through strategically placed prompts (e.g. venue walk-through, loud-speaker announcements, activations) to promote sun safety and build generational awareness. Such as the use of digital content and tools at event environment (e.g. UV index) to enhance visibility of sun safe messaging
- c) Foster strategic partnerships and collaborations to co-develop resources and align efforts across sectors
- Collaborate with experts and explore intersectoral partnerships, such as those between sporting and health organisations (e.g. Cancer Council, introduce accreditations)
  - Co-develop programs, resources, and messaging to strengthen education and awareness of sun safety in sport
  - Establish platforms for community building to enable ongoing dialogue, harmonise strategies, share knowledge and best practices, and track incremental progress and impact
  - Engage key stakeholders (e.g. state teams, coaches, development officers) to embed sun safety into sport culture and practice
  - Provide expertise and practical tools to support advocacy and implementation, including resources to guide program evaluation, monitoring, and self-audit (e.g. implementation checklist)
  - Enhance information sharing pathways to ensure resources developed by health organisations are accessible and actionable for relevant sporting bodies
- d) Empower visible role models across all levels of sport to support sun safety initiatives and culture change
- Leverage the leadership of older participants and coaches to model sun safe behaviours and lead by example
  - Appoint champions, build their capacity, and provide resources to support their advocacy of sun safety initiatives

The combined wisdom of the attendees provided in these suggestions will be used to plan a follow up activity, as well as the resources and support needed to elevate sun safety in the sector.

## 4. Next Steps

The resources from the day are available on the [Australian Skin and Skin Cancer website](#).

SCPQ will work with stakeholders to encourage the inclusion of sun safety policies within sport and recreation organisations. This collaboration will also focus on auditing existing resources and developing relevant education, communication, and training materials to support sun safety implementation. SCPQ will help prepare tailored collateral to meet sector needs and ensure consistency in messaging. To assess sector advancement, we will follow up with the sector in six months to review progress, share learnings, and identify opportunities for further improvement.

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## 6. Appendix 1 – Industry Forum Program

PROGRAM	
9am - 10:15 am	<p><b>Session 1: From Exposure to Action - understanding the challenge</b></p> <p><b>Welcome: An overview of Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland</b> Professor Louisa Collins (Co-Chair, Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland)</p> <p><b>Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland: 2030 &amp; 2050 Targets</b> Professor Monika Janda (Co-Chair, Skin Cancer Prevention Queensland)</p> <p><b>Sport and Recreation</b> Jessica Cook (Director, Partnerships Office at Sport and Recreation, Department of Sport, Racing and the Olympic and Paralympic Games)</p> <p><b>A risk management approach to sun safety at work</b> Carl Cazaly (Workplace Health and Safety Queensland)</p> <p><b>Paddlers Hands</b> Bernadette Wallace (Olympian, Paddle Australia)</p> <p><b>AIS Position Statement: Sun Safe Sports</b> David Hughes (Chief Medical Officer, Australian Institute of Sport)</p> <p><b>Smart tactics. Incorporating sun safety into your marketing game plan</b> Anne Gately (Melanoma Survivor, Author and Advocate)</p>
MORNING TEA 10.15 AM - 11 AM	
11am - 11:45 am	<p><b>Session 2: Shining a light on best practice - Sun Safety Panel</b></p> <p><b>Facilitator:</b> Tim Klar, CEO QSport</p> <p><b>Panel Members:</b> <i>Jodie Antrobus, Advanced Health Promotion Officer, Queensland Health</i> <i>Prof. Louisa Collins, Co-Chair SCPQ and Research Lead, Cancer Council Queensland</i> <i>John Ferguson, Health Promotion Officer, Queensland Health</i> <i>Rachael Stacey, Partnerships Manager, Touch Football Queensland</i></p>
11:45 am - 12:30 pm	<p><b>Session 3: Game on: Solving sun exposure risks in sport together</b></p> <p>Interactive workshop session that will address the key challenges and potential solutions to improving sun safe outcomes in the sport sector.</p> <p><b>Discussion topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reflecting on the day and how we can work together to improve skin cancer prevention and early detection activities.</li></ul>
LUNCH 12:30PM ONWARDS	