ECELS Safety Checklist and Planning Tool for Active Play Areas

The following checklist is based primarily on the recommendations of the US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) as specified in the *Public Playground Safety Handbook*. Not every recommendation is included in this checklist; please refer to the most current guidelines in the *Public Playground Safety Handbook*. The guide for center-based programs is at http://www.cpsc.gov//PageFiles/122149/325.pdf. The guide for small family child care homes is at http://www.cpsc.gov//PageFiles/117306/324.pdf. Playground equipment should also meet the most current ASTM Standards F1487 for children ages 2-12 years of age and F2373 for children less than 2 years of age. Information on the current edition of these standards is available at www.astm.org. Portable equipment does not meet the ASTM standard for public play equipment and therefore should not be used in early learning programs. Early learning programs with infants and toddlers should refer to ASTM F2373-Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Public Use Play Equipment for Children 6 Months Through 23 Months for more guidance on areas unique to this age group.

Successfully completing this checklist will help you make your play area safer. By checking "Yes" below, you confirm that the recommendation has been met or that a hazard is **NOT** present. When you check "No", be sure to add it to your corrective action plan on the last page of this checklist. Then review the SUGGESTIONS FOR FINANCING YOUR PLANS FOR THE ACTIVE PLAY AREA, the last page in this document for ideas about how to pay for your plans for change.

You will need a yardstick and/or measuring tape to complete this checklist.

This checklist refers to three age groups:

Toddlers: children aged 6 months to 2 years of age; Preschool-age: children aged 2 years through 5 years; and School-age: children aged 5 years through 12 years.

The Early Childhood Education Linkage System (ECELS) of the PA Chapter,

American Academy of Pediatrics does not accept any liability associated with the assessment of your play area.

Surfacing

Measure the highest point on every piece of play equipment. For swings, the highest point is from the pivot point where the swing hangs down to the ground. For elevated platforms the highest point is the height of the platform to the ground. For all other structures, height is measured from the highest point of the structure down to the ground.

| Yes | No | |
|-----|----|---|
| | | Surfaces underneath play equipment that allow children to get off the ground are covered with and surrounded by impact-absorbing material according to the U.S. CPSC recommendations for critical height. (See the <i>Public Playground Safety Handbook, publication 325, 2010</i>). |
| | | Unitary rubber surfacing like rubber pads and poured-in-place rubber surfacing meets the ASTM F1292 Standard for the highest point of the play equipment. |
| | | The following surfacing materials are not in use underneath play equipment that children can climb asphalt, concrete, soil or hard-packed dirt, grass, turf, linoleum, or carpeting. |
| | | The dirt in the play area has been tested and found free of toxic materials, including lead. |
| | | There are no toys or objects with a diameter less than 1-1/4 inch accessible to children who are still placing objects in their mouths. |
| | | Loose fill is not used for playgrounds intended for Toddlers. |
| | | Children do not play on dark colored surfacing that is exposed to intense sun. |
| П | П | Children do not play on frozen safety surfacing |

| Use Z | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Yes I | No | Use zone, the area under and around the equipment where impact absorbing surfacing is required, is a minimum of 3 feet for Toddler play areas in early learning programs. | | | | |
| | | Use zone is a minimum of 6 feet for Preschool-age and School-age children. | | | | |
| | | If two pieces of equipment, side by side, are lower than 30" high, the use zone between them is six feet or more. | | | | |
| | | If two pieces of equipment are side by side and one or both is higher than 30" the use zone between them is nine feet or more. | | | | |
| | | Use zones for moving equipment such as swings and merry-go-rounds do not overlap. | | | | |
| | | For to-fro swings: the impact-absorbing surfacing material extends twice the height from the pivot point to the ground in front, and twice the height of the pivot point to the ground in back of the swings. | | | | |
| | | For full bucket swings: the impact-absorbing surfacing material extends twice the height from the bottom of the seat to the pivot point in front, and twice the height of the bottom of the seat to the pivot point in back of the swing when it the swing is hanging straight down. | | | | |
| | | For tire swings: the impact attenuating surface extends the height from the top of the tire to the pivot point plus 6 feet. | | | | |
| | | For slides: the impact-absorbing surfacing material extends at least 6 feet from the end of the slide chute-or a distance that equals the height of the slide platform. The impact absorbing surface never needs to extend more than 8 feet. | | | | |
| | | For slides: No use zone overlaps the use zone at the exit of a slide. | | | | |
| Protru | ısion & E | Entanglement Control of the Control | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | All metal edges are rolled. | | | | |
| | □ child or | There are no small pieces of equipment that stick out from the equipment that could puncture a that could catch clothing. | | | | |
| | | There are no strings or loose items on children's clothing or around children's necks that could get caught on play equipment. | | | | |
| | | Any exposed bolts do not protrude more than two threads beyond the face of the nut; exposed bolts have no burrs or sharp edges. | | | | |
| | | There are no open "S" hooks. | | | | |
| | | There is a warning sign posted near or on slides or other equipment where potential strangulation may occur. | | | | |
| Entra | oment | | | | | |
| Yes □ | No | There are no openings in any pieces of play equipment for Preschool-age and School-age 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 inches that could cause head entrapment. | | | | |
| | | There are no head entrapment openings 3 inches to 9 inches for Toddlers. | | | | |

| Equipr | nent Pla | <u>cement</u> | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Yes □ playgrou | No □ | Equipment that moves such as swings and merry-go-rounds are placed on the outside edge of the | | | | |
| | ☐ Traffic patterns are designed to prevent children from bumping into each other. | | | | | |
| Trip Ha | | | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | All anchoring devices, such as footings and bars at the bottom of climbers, are below the playing surface. | | | | |
| | | There are no exposed tree or plant roots. | | | | |
| | | Changes in elevation are made obvious by the use of brightly colored visual or other barriers. | | | | |
| | | ctivities & Equipment | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Age-specific play areas are separated by distance or a physical barrier. | | | | |
| | | Equipment is warranted by the manufacturer as suitable for the age of the users (2-5 years and 5-12 years) according to ASTM Standard F1487 and Toddlers according to the ASTM Standard F2373. | | | | |
| | & Shear | ring Points | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | All openings are too big or too small to entrap a child's finger in a moving part. | | | | |
| | | All wooden parts are smooth and without splinters. | | | | |
| | | All corners are rounded, especially at exit ends and sides along a slide bed. | | | | |
| | | Exposed ends of tubing have caps that cannot be removed without tools. There are no openings in the equipment where insects can build nests. | | | | |
| | | ndrails, and Safety Barriers | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Guardrails or protective barriers are provided to prevent unintentional or deliberate falls off elevated platforms. | | | | |
| | | For Preschool-age children: elevated surfaces more than 20 inches high have a guardrail or protective barrier; those more than 30 inches high have a protective barrier (an enclosing device that is intended to prevent both unintentional and deliberate attempts to pass through the barrier). | | | | |
| | | For Toddlers, elevated surfaces more than 18 inches high have protective barriers. | | | | |
| | | For School-age children: elevated surfaces more than 30 inches high have a guardrail or protective barrier; those more than 48 inches high have a protective barrier. | | | | |
| | | Handrails are between 1 inch and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and are at waist to shoulder height of (22 inches – 38 inches) for Preschool-age and School-age. Handrails are between 0.6 inches and 1.20 inches and are at waist to shoulder height (15 inches – 20 inches) for Toddlers. | | | | |
| | | Boundaries such as painted lines or dividers separate play equipment from walking areas. | | | | |
| | | Bike or trike riding areas are separate from other areas. | | | | |
| | | Playgrounds are fenced in. | | | | |

| | Unsafe Equipment | | | | |
|----------|------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Yes □ | No □ | There are no heavy swings or swings made out of wood, metal, or other rigid materials. | | | |
| | | There are no animal figure swings. | | | |
| | | ment (continued) | | | |
| Yes | No | | | | |
| | | There are no multiple-use occupancy swings (swings used by more than one child at a time) other than tire swings. | | | |
| | | There are no swing sets with more than 2 swings per bay. | | | |
| | | There are no rope swings; all ropes are anchored at both ends. | | | |
| | | There are no trapeze bars or free swinging rings (exception: rings with chains less than 7 inches long). | | | |
| | | Any see-saws present have a spring centering device for children 2-5 years of age. If see saws are used, for older children there must be a shock absorbing material required to cushion seat impact on the surface and the maximum height of the seat above the protective surfacing must not exceed 5 feet. | | | |
| | | There are no trampolines. | | | |
| | | There are no swinging gates. | | | |
| | | If possible, after installation and before use, have an audit done by a Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI). Request that the CPSI provide a copy of their current National Recreation and Park Association's certification. | | | |
| Mainte | nance | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Daily checks include: broken glass, animal waste, trash, toxic plants or plant debris, damage by vandals, displaced surfacing, broken equipment, chipping paint, puddles of water, insect hazards, need for lubrication of moving parts. | | | |
| | | All hardware fasteners, permanent coverings, or connecting devices are tight and cannot be removed without tools. | | | |
| | | All surfaces are intact. | | | |
| | | All structures are sturdy enough that they will not move or tip over when the weight of an adult is put against them. | | | |
| | | There is no peeling paint (Lead in peeling paint on older play equipment is a hazard). Play equipment manufactured prior to 1978 is likely to contain leaded paint. | | | |
| | | All ropes are tight, secured at both ends and strands cannot be pulled apart. | | | |
| Superv | <u>/ision</u> | | | | |
| Yes □ | No | All areas where children can play are in view of an adult at all times. | | | |
| | | The same child: staff ratio is maintained during active play indoors and outdoors. | | | |
| | | Every child is accounted for at all times by a supervising adult. Some method of assuring that no child is hidden or missing from the group must be used. | | | |

| Super | vision (d | <u>continued)</u> | | | | |
|----------|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | When children must leave the play area to use the toilet, to get first aid, or for any other reason, supervision of the child who leaves and the children who remain in the play area is secure and consistent. | | | | |
| | | Children are prevented from playing in a way that challenges them beyond their abilities or that puts others at risk of significant injury. | | | | |
| | | Practitioners understand the basics of playground safety. | | | | |
| | | Practitioners understand the signs of traumatic brain injury and can give recommended first aid. | | | | |
| Slides | 3 | | | | | |
| Yes | No □ | Slides for Toddlers are no taller than 32 inches high and have side rims at least 4 inches high. | | | | |
| | | • | | | | |
| | | Slides for Preschool-age and School-age are no taller than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet and have side rims at least 4 inches high. | | | | |
| | | A bar or other means channels the user into a seated position to go down the slide. | | | | |
| | | Slide ladders have flat steps and a handrail on each side. For Preschool-age and School-age, steps are no more than 9 inches apart. Rungs are no more than 12 inches apart. (If steps are no more than 9 inches apart, check the steps for an entrapment hazard.) Steps on slide ladders for Toddlers are less than or equal to 7 inches apart and all risers are closed. | | | | |
| | | Slide beds for Toddlers are sloped no greater than 24 degrees. | | | | |
| | | Slide beds for Preschool-age and School-age have a flat surface at the bottom to slow children down and are sloped at no greater than a 30 degree angle overall. | | | | |
| | | Check the surface temperature of all slides before use to prevent burns. Slides with metal or dark plastic beds are shaded and/or face north to prevent overheating. The CPSC says that ALL slide beds should be shaded. What is possible has been done to make sure the slide beds do not get hot. | | | | |
| | | Any spiral slides accessible to Toddlers or Preschool-age children are one 360° turn or less. (Full spiral slides are acceptable for School Age children.) | | | | |
| Sand | | | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Sand digging areas are in the shade. | | | | |
| | | Sand digging areas are contained by smooth frames. Sand is covered when not in use to prevent infectious disease and injury risk when animals and insects get into it. | | | | |
| Swing | <u>is</u> | | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Swings are not attached to any other type of equipment. | | | | |
| | | Swing footings are stable and buried below the ground and covered by protective surfacing. | | | | |
| | | There is no corrosion evident on hooks or chains. | | | | |

| Swings (continued) | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | There are no "A" frames with horizontal cross bars present. | | | |
| | | Full bucket swings are in a separate bay from the other swings. | | | |
| | | Swing hangers are spaced wider than the seats, not less than 20 inches. | | | |
| | | There is a minimum space of 24 inches between seats and 30 inches between the swings and supporting structure for Preschool-age and School-age. There is a minimum of 20 inches between seats and between the swings and the support structure for Toddlers. | | | |
| | | Swing seats are lightweight and not made of wood or metal | | | |
| | | The distance between the bottom of the seat and the protective surface is at least 12 inches. | | | |
| | | The distance between the bottom of the full bucket swing and the protective surface is at least 24 inches. | | | |
| can be l | hung. Thi ent meets | F1487 Section 8.6.7 requires a Suspended Element Impact Attenuation Test for play elements that is test can only be done in a laboratory but the manufacturer should document that the suspended is the test that no suspended element imparts a peak acceleration in excess of 100 g's and shall in not to exceed 500 when tested in accordance with this test. | | | |
| | | Swings | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Tire swings are not attached to any other type of play equipment. | | | |
| | | Tire swings do not share a bay with any other type of swing and are not mounted on any structure with other play components. | | | |
| | | There are no exposed steel belts in steel-belted radial tire swings. | | | |
| | | There are drain holes in tire swing tires. | | | |
| | | The minimum clearance between the extended tire and support structure is 30 inches. | | | |
| | | The tire swing itself weighs less than 35 pounds. | | | |
| | | There are no tire swings used by Toddlers. | | | |
| Climbe | ers | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | Climbers have a safe way off for children who cannot complete the activity. | | | |
| | | No places exist where Preschool-age and School-age children can fall more than 18 inches onto any component of the climber. No places exist where Toddlers can fall more than 7 inches onto any component of the climber. | | | |
| | | Connections between ropes, cables, or chains are securely fixed. | | | |
| | | There are no free standing arch climbers, sliding poles, chain walks, and free standing climbers with flexible components or parallel bars accessible to Toddlers or Preschool-age. | | | |
| | | Horizontal ladders and chinning bars are used only by children who are over 4 years of age. There are no overhead rings or track rides accessible to Toddlers or Preschool-age. | | | |
| | | Climbers for Toddlers have a maximum surface for foot support of 32 inches. | | | |

| Merry- | Go-Rou | <u>nds</u> | | | |
|----------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| Yes □ | No □ | The platform is continuous, approximately circular. | | | |
| | | There are no components, including handgrips, that extend beyond the perimeter of the platform. | | | |
| | | Unless the merry-go-round is tub shaped, there are 1 - 1 ½ inch handgrips available. | | | |
| Merry- | Go-Rou | nds (continued) | | | |
| Yes | No | | | | |
| | | There are no accessible shearing or crush points. | | | |
| | | The peripheral speed of rotation is limited to 13 feet/second and verified by the manufacturer. | | | |
| | | Merry-go-rounds should not be used on playgrounds intended for Toddlers. | | | |
| | | g Equipment | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | The seat accommodates only the intended number of users at one time. | | | |
| | | There are hand grips and foot rests for each seating position. | | | |
| | | Handgrips for Preschool-age and School-age are between 1 - 1 ½ inches in diameter; minimum length3 inches for one hand, and 6 inches for two hands. Handgrips for Toddlers are between 0.60 and 1.20 inches. | | | |
| | | Foot rests are a minimum width of 3 ½ inches. | | | |
| | | Seats for Preschool-age and School-age are not less than 14 inches nor more than 28 inches above the play area ground or floor surface. Seats for Toddlers are not less than 12 inches and not greater than 16 inches. | | | |
| | | There are no log rolls accessible to Toddlers or Preschool-age. | | | |
| Other I | Hazards | | | | |
| Yes □ | No □ | There are no litter or animal feces in the play area that may attract insects, hide hazards, and harbor infectious disease agents. | | | |
| | | There are no attractive climbing hazards (such a trees) that are accessible from an object placed underneath them. | | | |
| | | There are no plants present that are toxic, thorny, attract bees or have seeds or berries that could cause a choking hazard. | | | |
| | | There is a fence that encloses the play area. | | | |
| | | Shade is provided on the playground. There is a warning sign that states that equipment and surfacing exposed to intense sun can burn. | | | |
| | | Proper site selection and drainage is provided to prevent wash out of loose fill surfacing. | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | |

Planning Tool

Plan to fix or prevent access to any hazardous Items or items checked "No" on the checklist.

| Hazard to be Fixed | Person Responsible | Action Needed | Date to be Completed | Date Completed |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Example: Loose fill (wood mulch) displaced from slide exit zone | staff | Rake loose fill back to original location | immediately | today (or insert date) |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

SUGGESTIONS FOR FINANCING YOUR PLANS FOR THE ACTIVE PLAY AREA

Once you have all your plans together, make some drawings or cut out pictures of your proposed active play area. The design doesn't have to be fancy.

| What (equipment) do you plan to purchase? | |
|--|--|
| | |
| What do you think the active play area budget should be? | |
| How do you think you could fund the playground? | |
| | |
| Have you reviewed your plans with a CPSI? ☐ Yes ☐ No | |

Some fundraising ideas include:

- 1) Matching funds: try to get support from your school or community group and then go to local business organizations for matching funds.
- 2) Some ways for the school or community group to raise funds include:
 - Recycling drives
 - Raffles
 - Item or service auction
 - "Own-A-Piece of the Playground" drive -school children, parents, local area businesses
 and civic organizations can all "buy" a piece of the playground from a single bolt to a slide
 or more.
 - Budget over a few years
- 3) Various organizations offer grant funding. Check for funding available from federal, state and charitable organizations. For example, in Pennsylvania, see current funding being offered by the Office of Child Development and Early Learning, PA Keys STAR rewards, United Way, Kiwanis. Also, see www.kaboom.org.

This Checklist and Financing Suggestions updated by ECELS 3-26-14 with input from Betsy Caesar, Playcare Inc.