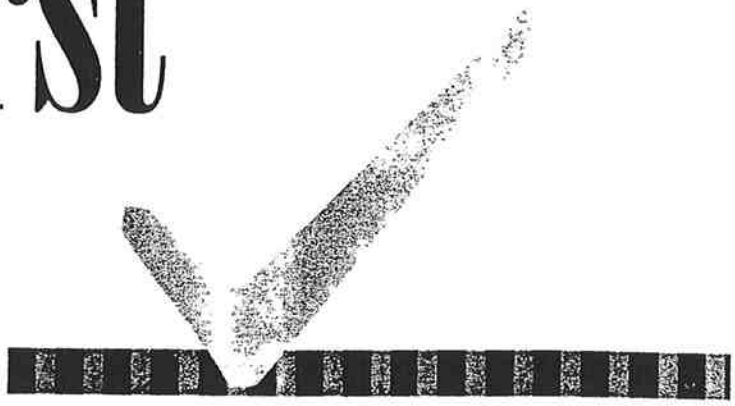
SECOND EDITION

Safety First Checklist



Audit & Inspection Program for Children's Play Areas

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11/17/09
First Inspection

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Finally, we would like to dedicate this book to all the hundreds of children with and without disabilities in Project PLAE at the Washington Environmental Yard in Berkeley—including Charlie, Emily, Jean, Shoshanna, and Dolly. These children and their families taught us what we really needed to learn.

Susan Goltsman and Sally McIntyre

ABOUT MIG

Moore Iacofano Goltsman (MIG), Inc., is a firm of recreation specialists, landscape architects, planners, social scientists, designers, and communications experts. We offer a full range of services, including: universal design; public involvement and information, park and recreation master planning; ADA transition plans; children's environments; recreation programming; staff training; plan checking for safety and accessibility; and benefits-based planning and design.

In all our work, MIG is committed to planning and design that supports human development for people of all ages and abilities. MIG has offices in Berkeley, California; Los Angeles; Eugene, Oregon; and Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Ms. Goltsman has written many articles promoting design that responds to the needs of children and youth, and has lectured extensively throughout the country. She is coauthor of the *Play For All Guidelines,* which has been internationally adopted as a reference on the planning, design, and management of outdoor play settings for all children. Ms. Goltsman also coauthored *The Accessibility Checklist,* an evaluation system for buildings and outdoor settings. She is an adjunct faculty member for the Program on Urban Studies at Stanford University.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE SAFETY FIRST CHECKLIST?

The *Safety First Checklist* translates the most up-to-date information on playground safety into an easy-to-use play area inspection system. The *Checklist* is based on ASTM F 1487-95 and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* (CPSC, 1994). The American Society for Testing and Materials' (ASTM) standard is a voluntary standard intended primarily as a guide for equipment manufacturers. The CPSC guidelines are intended as a guide for professionals and members of the general public who are concerned with playground safety. Both documents address "public" playground equipment installed in parks, schools, childcare facilities, institutions, multiple-family dwellings, restaurants, recreational developments, and other public areas. The *Safety First Checklist* does not apply to amusement park equipment, exercise equipment, home playground equipment, or soft-contained play equipment. In some instances where guidance is not provided by CPSC or ASTM F 1487, the authors provide additional guidance. Safety criteria not addressed by CPSC or ASTM F 1487 are identified as the authors' opinion.

The *Safety First Checklist* includes:

- definitions of safety terms;
- a list of tools needed to conduct an inspection;
- a description of inspection procedures;
- a daily inspection checklist;
- a general site survey;
- a surfacing evaluation;
- modular inspection forms for each type of play equipment (swings, slides, climbers, etc.);
- a sample inspection summary form to document inspection results; and
- a bibliography.

The Daily Inspection Checklist and the provision of separate audit, periodic inspection, and annual inspection checklists are new features of the second edition. We hope these additions make your inspections easier and faster, and provide a higher degree of user safety.

IS THE CHECKLIST COMPREHENSIVE?

The *Safety First Checklist* is intended to provide a comprehensive list of potential safety hazards. However, due to limitations of current research information and the possibility of unique and unpredictable hazards, many critical inspection decisions should be made on-site by a trained playground inspector. In addition, some items were too variable to present in a brief checklist format. Some of these include harmful plants (e.g., local toxic species and trees that

INTRODUCTION *continued*

6. Is park use high?

7. Is there a high rate of vandalism and documented repairs, or a greater than average number of reported accidents?

If the answer to the following questions is "Yes," a bimonthly or quarterly inspection may be required:

1. Is synthetic safety surfacing used in play equipment use zones?

2. Is play equipment free of moving parts, such as chains, ring treks, track rides, etc.?

3. Is wooden play equipment and/or site elements less than one year old?

4. Is metal play equipment and/or site elements less than three years old?

5. Is the climate mild and free of severe conditions, such as cold, hot, or wet weather, coastal climates, acidic soils, or poor drainage?

6. Is park use low to moderate?

7. Is there a low rate of vandalism and documented repairs, and few reported accidents?

Annual Inspection. The annual inspection is an in-depth evaluation of play area health and safety issues. In addition to completing the inspection, inspectors should review all hazards noted during the last year and corrective actions taken to ensure that all hazards have been promptly and correctly addressed.

HOW IS THE CHECKLIST SYSTEM ORGANIZED?

Audits, Annual Inspections, and Periodic Inspections. Separate checklist sections address the overall site, playground surfacing, and individual play equipment items (swings, climbers, etc.). The first page of each section includes an illustration or chart. Next, a series of "Yes" or "No" questions in checklist format allows the inspector to assess safety factors. Each checklist section includes audit questions, annual inspection questions, and periodic inspection questions.

For audits: the audit, annual inspection, and periodic inspection questions should be completed.

For annual inspections: the annual and periodic inspection questions should be completed.

For periodic inspections: the periodic inspection questions should be completed.

For all inspection questions: "No" answers indicate a potential safety hazard. If the answer to any item on the checklist is "No," removal or repair of equipment and/or a site element may be necessary. Play area redesign may also be needed.

piece of equipment must be removed, you may wish to stop the inspection of that equipment.

Example 1. A horizontal ladder does not have the appropriate unobstructed use zone. Field inspections showed that it was free of severe structural deterioration and did not exceed the recommended equipment height. The inspector's conclusion was that this structure needed relocation. In this case, the play area inspector continued the survey to assess whether the horizontal ladder would be safe if relocated to a 72-inch use zone.

Example 2. During the survey, a composite structure was found to have severe wood rot in all vertical supports. The structure was unstable. It was evident that the structure could not be repaired and must be immediately removed. After discovering its poor condition, the inspector discontinued the evaluation of this equipment.

4. If the play equipment includes ladders, stairways, ramps, stepped platforms, or transfer points, the Equipment Access & Egress checklist (#3) should be attached to the equipment checklist and used during the audit. Both the general considerations and the specific questions for each type of access provided should be completed. During annual or periodic inspections, the Equipment Access & Egress checklist will not be needed. The condition of access components can be determined using the checklist for the equipment type provided.

5. If you are evaluating equipment that includes platforms requiring protective barriers, attach the Guardrails & Protective Barriers checklist (#4) to the equipment checklist. This checklist can also be used to inspect freestanding game panels. Complete the checklist questions indicated for the type of inspection you are performing (audit, annual, or periodic).

6. Evaluate composite structures by completing the Composite Structures checklist (#22) and a checklist for each type of play equipment attached to the structure. For example, to evaluate a composite structure that includes a horizontal ladder and a rotating swing, select the following checklists: Composite Structures, Horizontal Ladders & Ring Treks, Rotating Swings, Guardrails & Protective Barriers, and Equipment Access & Egress. Next, complete the checklist questions indicated for the type of inspection you are performing (audit, annual, or periodic).

7. Site-built and community-built structures are common in every jurisdiction. To evaluate these structures, select the checklist section or the combination of sections that best describes the structure. Next, complete the checklist questions indicated for the type of inspection you are performing (audit, annual, or periodic).

Daily Inspections. For daily inspections, complete the Daily Inspection Checklist on page 22.

DEFINITIONS

clearance zone. A clearance zone is a required unobstructed zone surrounding play equipment.

slide clearance zone. This zone (Figure 1) should extend at least 60 inches (1500 mm) above the chute surface and 21 inches (530 mm) from each side (measured from the inside face of the walls). The zone should extend through the slide exit region. Slide hoods, guardrails, or other devices intended to channel users into a sitting position are excluded from this guideline. For spiral slides, the zone should extend 21 inches (530 mm) from the inside face of the outer edge of the slide along the entire length of the slide.

rotating swing clearance zone. The minimum clearance zone (Figure 2) should be a cylindrical area with a radius equal to the distance from the pivot point to the sitting surface of the seat plus 30 inches (760 mm). This distance should extend both sides of the pivot point. The vertical height of the clearance zone should extend from the top of the safety surface to the height of the pivot point throughout the horizontal length of the clearance zone.

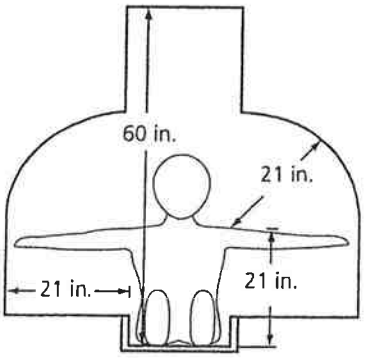
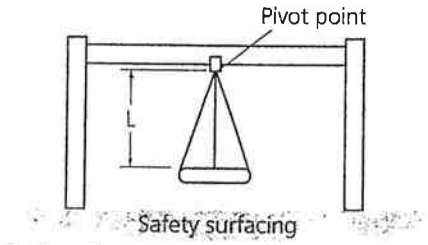
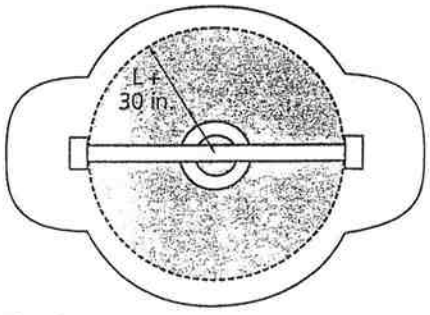


Figure 1. Slide clearance zone.



Section view



Plan view

Figure 2. Rotating swing clearance zone.

composite structure. A composite structure consists of two or more play events that are attached or functionally linked to create one integral unit.

crush points. See *pinch, crush, and shear points*.

entanglement. Entanglement occurs when a person's clothing or items worn around the person's neck become caught or entwined on play equipment. Entanglement can result in strangulation, loss of a body part, or emotional injury. To prevent entanglement, fasteners should be closed (see *fasteners and connecting devices*), and protrusions should meet ASTM F 1487 requirements (see Inspection Procedures).

DEFINITIONS *continued*

This S-hook fails because the bottom leg extends past the boundary lines established by the top of the exposed loop of the S-hook.

Figure 7. End wire of S-hook extends beyond upper loop.

hooks, C-hooks, and clevis devices should be closed to prevent entanglement. Fastening devices are considered closed when the space between points measures less than 0.04 inches (1 mm) (Figure 6). When an S-hook is closed, the lower loop should not extend beyond the upper loop more than 1/8 inch (3 mm) (Figure 7). Connecting devices should not spin and create an entanglement. Fasteners and connecting devices should consist of corrosion-resistant material, such as stainless steel, brass, zinc-plated metal, zinc-chromate-plated metal, or galvanized steel.

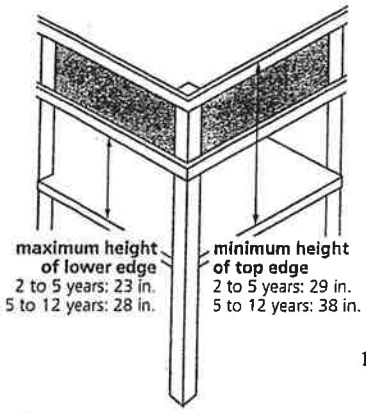


Figure 8. Guardrail requirements. Height represents the distance above the platform.

guardrails. A guardrail is a partially enclosed barrier used to help prevent children from falling off elevated platforms. CPSC and ASTM allow the use of guardrails for some platform heights and age groups. Guardrails, however, provide less protection. ASTM F 1487 requires guardrails for elevated surfaces that are greater than 20 inches (510 mm) when used for 2- to 5-year-olds, and on elevated surfaces greater than 30 inches (760 mm) when intended for use by 5- to 12-year-olds. ASTM requires protective barriers for elevated surfaces greater than 30 inches (760 mm) for 2- to 5-year-olds and 48 inches (1200 mm) when intended for use by 5- to 12-year-olds. Figure 8 illustrates ASTM requirements for guardrails.

maximum equipment heights. A common hazard in children's play areas is play equipment that is inappropriate for the users' age group. Equipment should allow safe and successful use by children of a specific chronological age, mental age, and physical ability. Selected play equipment should be of an appropriate height and complexity for the age group of the intended users. ASTM F 1487 provides guidance for maximum equipment heights for several types of equipment. These recommended heights are included in the appropriate checklist. An individual child's skills, however, may vary from these averages. In such cases, play ability should be assessed by parents, guardians, and staff.

maximum user. The maximum user of play equipment is a 12-year-old in the 95th percentile, approximately 62 inches (1600 mm) tall and 120 pounds (55 kg).

paint. All paints and similar finishes must comply with ASTM F 1487 requirements to minimize lead exposure (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight). Manufacturers should verify that paints meet this specification.

pinch, crush, and shear points. These junctures can cause contusion, laceration, abrasion, amputation, or fracture during use. Defined as any point that entraps a 5/8-inch (16 mm) diameter rod at one or more positions, these points are created when components move in relationship to each other or to a fixed component (see Inspection Procedures). Chains and the attachment area of heavy-duty coil springs to the base of rocking equipment are exempt.

DEFINITIONS *continued*

sharp points, corners, and edges. Sharp edges may cut or puncture a person's skin and should be avoided in play areas, as prescribed by ASTM F 1487. Exposed open ends of tubing should be covered with caps or plugs that cannot be removed without tools. Bolt ends should not extend more than two threads beyond the face of the nut, and should be free of burrs and sharp edges. The corners and edges of suspended parts should have a minimum curvature radius of 1/4 inch (6 mm). Flexible components such as belts, straps, and ropes are exempt.

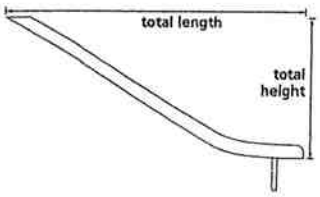


Figure 10. Height of slide divided by length should not exceed 0.577.

shear points. See *pinch, crush, and shear points*.

slide height/length ratio. The height of the slide bed divided by its length should not exceed 0.577 (Figure 10).

structural integrity. ASTM has developed test procedures that measure the load-bearing capacity of manufactured play equipment. The manufacturer should verify that the play equipment has been tested and meets all standards for structural integrity, as specified by ASTM F 1487.

suspended hazards. Hazards can be created by chains, cables, or ropes suspended between play equipment or from play equipment to the ground. Flexible elements should not be suspended within 45 degrees of horizontal at a height less than 84 inches (2100 mm) above the playground surface. Suspended elements must measure at least 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter at the narrowest cross section. They should be fixed at both ends, and should not be capable of being looped back in itself. Two or more suspended cables or wires that are located at two or more heights may be suspended below 84 inches (2100 mm) if they meet all of the above requirements and cannot be looped or stretched to contact another suspended component. Suspended elements should be brightly colored or contrast with surrounding equipment to increase visibility.

transfer point. A platform along an accessible route of travel that allows a wheelchair user to transfer from the wheelchair onto play equipment. A transfer point and adjacent platforms or steps that allow a child to move through the equipment is called the transfer system.

use zone. A use zone is an obstacle-free area under and around play equipment where a child could land when falling from, jumping from, or exiting the equipment. The entire use zone must be covered with safety surfacing.

use zone dimensions. Use zone dimensions depend on the equipment type. ASTM F 1487 recommends a minimum use zone for typical stationary equipment of 72 inches (1800 mm) extending from all sides of the equipment (Figure 11, page 12). Slide and swing use zones have other requirements, which are described on pages 12 and 13.

overlapping use zone. Use zones generally may not overlap. Two pieces of stationary play equipment that are functionally linked, such as two balance beams or two nonclimbable playhouses, and that have no designated play surfaces higher than 30 inches (760 mm) may have overlapping use zones (Figure 12, page 12). These exceptions are noted on individual checklists.

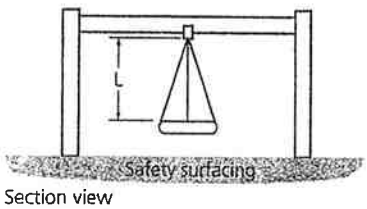
DEFINITIONS *continued*

twice the distance measured from the top of the occupant's sitting surface to the swing pivot point (Figure 14). The zone should also extend at least 72 inches (1800 mm) from both sides of the support structure. Adjacent swing structures can share the 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone at the side.

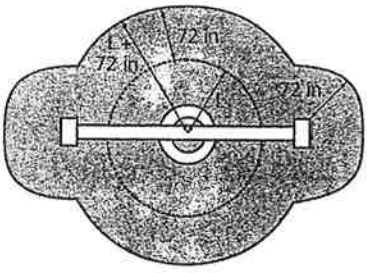
rotating swing use zone. This zone (Figure 15) should extend in all directions from the pivot point of the swing. The distance should measure at least 72 inches (1800 mm) plus the vertical distance between the pivot point and the top of the swing seat. The zone should also extend at least 72 inches (1800 mm) from both sides of the support structure. Adjacent swing structures can share the 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone on the side.

slide use zone. The slide use zone (Figure 16) should extend at least:

- 72 inches (1800 mm) from all sides of the entry steps or platform;
- 72 inches (1800 mm) from both sides of the slide chute; and
- at the slide exit zone, a distance equal to the height of the slide entrance zone plus 48 inches (1200 mm), measured from the point where the slide's slope decreases to less than 5 degrees from the horizontal. A minimum use zone of 72 inches (1800 mm) from the slide exit zone must be provided.

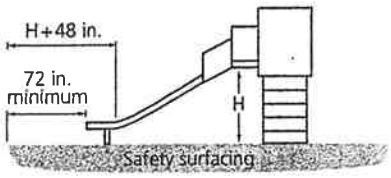


Section view

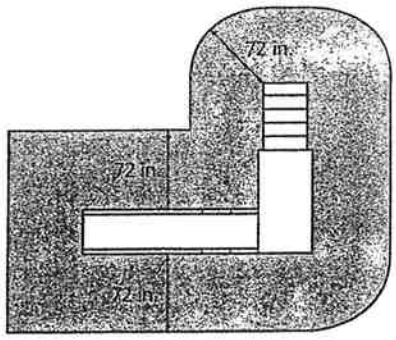


Plan view

Figure 15. Rotating swing use zone.



Section view



Plan view

Figure 16. Slide use zone.

wood preservatives. Wood used in playground equipment should be naturally rot- and insect-resistant or treated with a wood preservative that meets ASTM F 1487 requirements. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) is acceptable for use if the dislodgeable arsenic on the wood surface is minimized. However, arsenic-treated wood should not be used to construct drinking fountains or other water sources. Copper or zinc naphthenates and borates have low toxicity and are suitable for use in play areas. Creosote, pentachlorophenol, and tributyl tin oxide should not be used. Pesticide-containing finishes should also not be used. Manufacturers should provide verification that wood preservatives used do not pose a hazard to play area users.

INSPECTION TOOLS *continued*

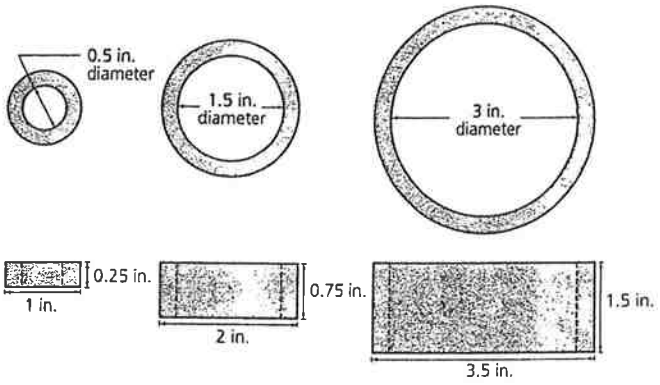


Figure 20. Set of three protrusion inspection gauges.

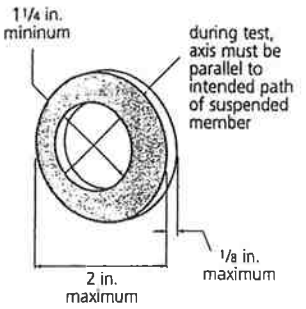


Figure 21. Protrusion gauge for swing seats and swing hardware.

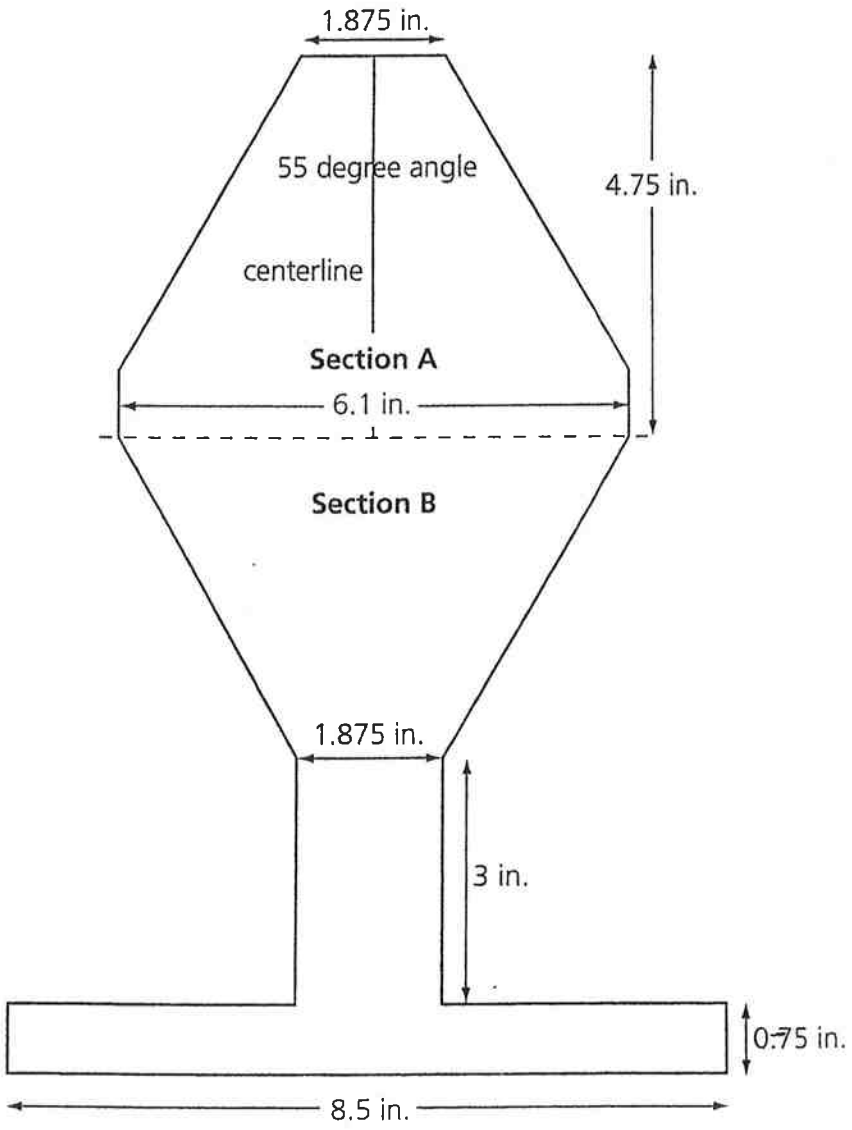


Figure 22. Test template for partially bounded openings.

INSPECTION PROCEDURES *continued*

1. *Using the torso probe*. Hold the torso probe parallel to the opening. Attempt to push or pull the probe through the opening using no more than 50 lbf (222 N) of pressure. If the base of the probe does not fit through the opening when rotated in any direction, the opening is not a potential entrapment and does not require further inspection. If the torso probe does pass through the opening, the opening must be inspected with the head probe.

2. *Using the head probe*. Hold the head probe parallel to the opening and attempt to insert it through the opening. If the probe does not pass freely through the opening, the space is a potential entrapment.

Inspecting openings with limited depth

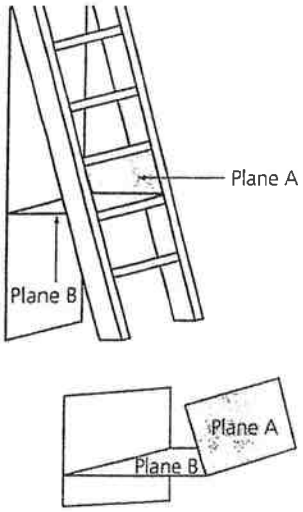


Figure 23. Opening with limited depth.

An example of an opening with limited depth is a ladder with a barrier behind it. In openings with limited depth (Figure 23), there are two potential entrapment areas: a vertical opening (A) and a horizontal opening (B). The inspection procedure emulates a child crawling into the vertical opening feet first and passing downward through the horizontal space. To pass the inspection, the vertical opening (A) must not permit the torso probe to pass through it, *or* the torso probe may pass through the vertical opening (A) but not the horizontal opening (B). If the torso probe passes through both openings, the head probe must also pass through both openings.

1. *Inspecting the vertical opening (A) with the torso probe*. Hold the torso probe parallel to the opening and attempt to insert it through the opening. If the probe does not fit into the opening when rotated in any direction, the opening is not a potential entrapment and does not require further inspection. If the torso probe does pass through the opening, the horizontal opening (B) must be inspected with the torso probe.

2. *Inspecting the horizontal opening (B) with the torso probe*. Hold the torso probe horizontally with the longest end of the tool against the edge of the vertical opening (A). Attempt to insert the probe through the opening. If the probe does not fit through the opening, the space is not large enough for a child to completely enter it and is not a potential entrapment. If the torso probe does pass through the horizontal opening (B), both openings (A and B) must be inspected with the head probe.

3. *Inspecting the vertical and horizontal openings (A and B) with the head probe*. Hold the head probe parallel to both openings. Attempt to insert it through the openings. If the head probe passes through both spaces, there is no potential entrapment. If the probe does not pass freely through both openings, the space is a potential entrapment.

pletely within the opening, the opening is deep enough to be hazardous and fails the test unless the opening fully allows the head probe to pass through it. If the test template does not fit completely inside the opening, the opening passes the test and is not a hazard.

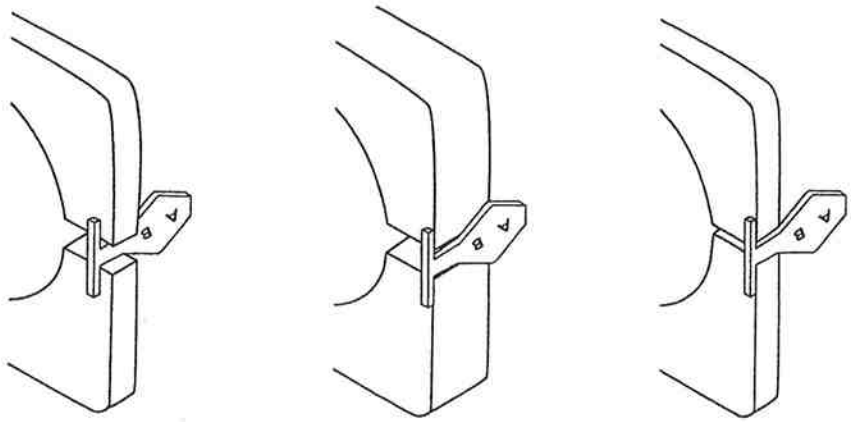


Figure 26. Partially bounded openings (Section B). If the test template fits completely within the opening, and the opening does not allow the head probe to pass through it completely, the opening is a hazard.

HEAD AND NECK ENTRAPMENT INSPECTION: ANGULAR OPENINGS

Angles may be formed by adjacent intersecting surfaces or by surfaces that would intersect if projected. All angles formed by the surfaces of an opening should measure at least 55 degrees, unless it meets exemption requirements (see Definitions under *entrapment*) (Figure 4, page 8). Use the head probe to inspect angular openings for potential entrapment. The angle passes the inspection if the head probe cannot simultaneously contact both sides of the angle as follows:

1. *Inspecting angular openings with the head probe.* The distance between angle surfaces should be greater than 9 inches (228 mm) to prevent head entrapment. To measure compliance, insert the head probe between the angle surfaces. If the head probe cannot contact both surfaces of the angle simultaneously when the probe is rotated to any orientation, the angle is not a potential entrapment.

2. *Inspecting inverted angles.* An angle is inverted if the lower edge of the angle is horizontal or slopes downward (Figure 4, page 8). An inverted angle cannot entrap the head or neck, and is exempt from requirements for angular openings.

3. *Inspecting angles with a filled apex.* To measure compliance, insert the head probe between the angle surfaces. If an angle less than 55 degrees is infilled so that the head probe cannot contact both surfaces of the angle simultaneously when the probe is rotated to any orientation, the angle is not a potential entrapment (Figure 5, page 8).

trusion. To pass the inspection, the total length of the protrusion must not extend beyond the face of any of the three test gauges.

5. *Inspecting swing seat and swing hardware protrusions*. The swing protrusion test gauge (Figure 21, page 15) is used to test protrusions on the front or rear surfaces of suspended swings. The gauge should be placed over the protrusion. To pass the inspection, the protrusion must not extend beyond the face of the gauge.

PINCH, CRUSH, AND SHEAR POINT INSPECTION

Openings that may provide access to potential pinch, crush, and shear points should be inspected with the articulated web stop probe (Figure 19, page 14). A tape measure will also be needed. Requirements for passing the inspection are described below:

1. *Inspecting openings with a minimum width of less than 1 inch (25 mm).* Insert the articulated web stop probe point first into the opening in all possible positions with a force that does not exceed 1 pound (4 N). To pass the inspection, the probe must not touch any pinch, crush, or shear point.

2. *Inspecting openings with a minimum width of 1 inch (25 mm) or more.* When potential pinch, crush, or shear points are covered with material that contains openings of 1 inch (25 mm) or more, measure the distance from the opening to the potential pinch, crush, or shear point. To pass the inspection, the opening must meet the following requirements:

Minimum width of opening		Minimum distance from opening to part	
inches	*mm*	*inches*	*mm*
1	25	6 1/2	165
1 1/4	32	7 1/2	190
1 1/2	38	12 1/2	320
1 7/8	48	15 1/2	395
2 1/8	54	17 1/2	445

1 SITE SURVEY

Note: CPSC and ASTM F 1487 do not address general site safety. The questions in this checklist reflect the opinion of the authors.

Park name SCCCD Willow Internat CDC

Owner SCCCD

Address Willow + Intern

Date of inspection 11/17/09

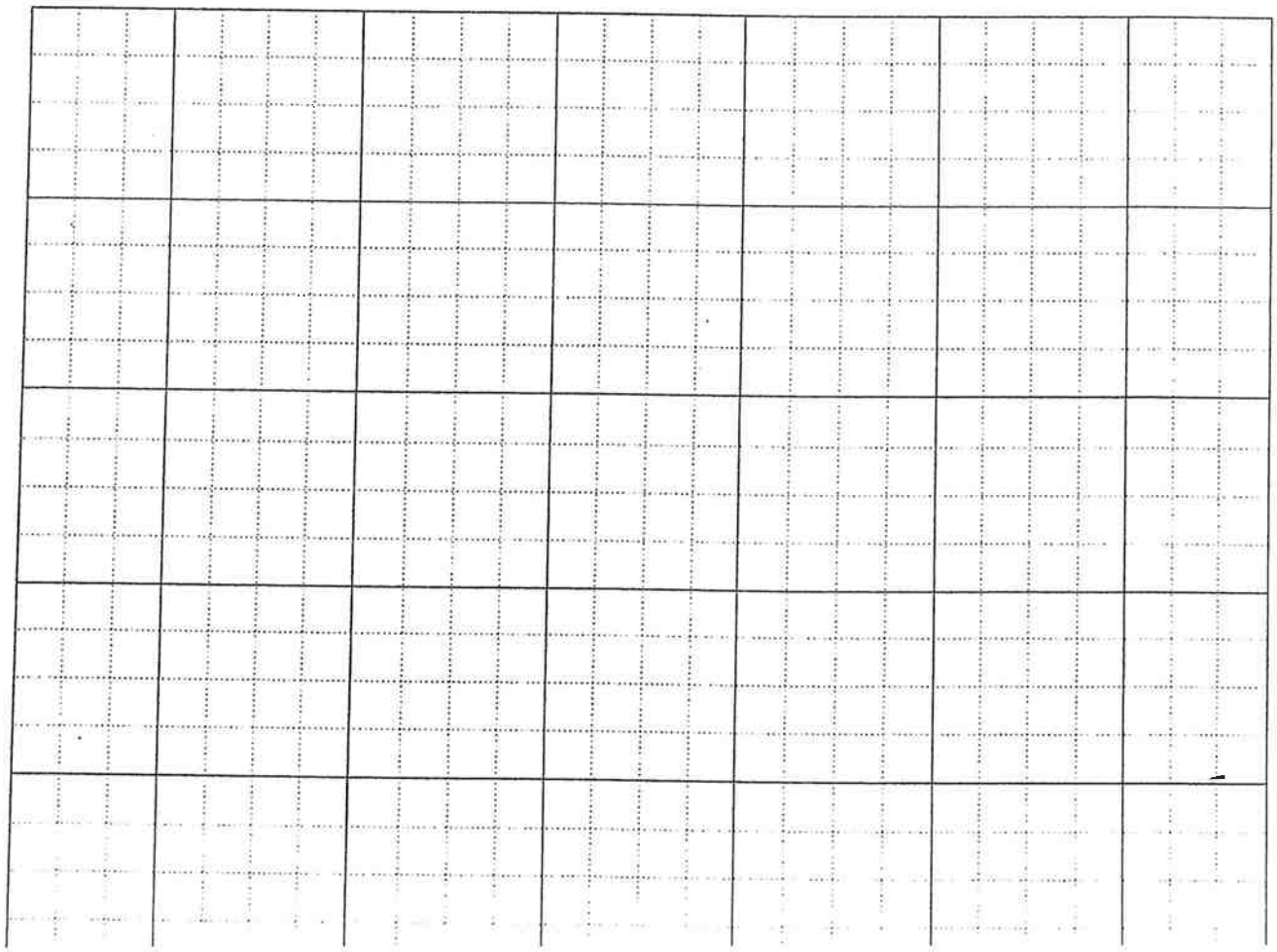
Inspector Glen Foth

Supervised hours 7:30 – 5:30 pm Unsupervised hours N/A

Number of hours of maintenance per week _____

Dimensions of play area _____

Sketch the layout of the play area below, indicating the location of play equipment.
Scale: 1 inch = _____ feet (4 squares per inch)



2 SAFETY SURFACING

WT N/A — 11/17/09

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Note: CPSC and ASTM do not address general site safety or specifications for loose-fill safety surfaces. The questions below addressing general safety considerations reflect the opinion of the authors. The questions below addressing material depth and specifications for loose-fill safety surfacing also reflect the opinion of the authors, and are based on tests prescribed by ASTM F 1292 and conducted by the authors at an independent testing laboratory.

Yes	No	N/A	Synthetic Surfacing: AUDIT
☐	☐	☒	1. Is the surface guaranteed by the manufacturer to meet ASTM F 1292 standards for impact attenuation? ▷ *According to these standards, a head-first fall from the highest accessible height of the play equipment must not result in an impact of more than 200 g's or an HIC value of more than 1,000 (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☒	2. Have cutouts been filled with sealant to eliminate voids at equipment?

TO CONTINUE AUDIT, COMPLETE ANNUAL OR PERIODIC INSPECTION.

			Synthetic Surfacing: ANNUAL OR PERIODIC INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	3. Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of loose material and foreign objects, such as debris, sand, wood chips, gravel, leaves, soil, and toys?
☐	☐	☐	4. Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of puddles, ice, and snow?
☐	☐	☐	5. Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles firmly attached to the underlying surface?
☐	☐	☐	6. Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of abrupt changes in level greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of cuts, nicks, or damaged areas?
☐	☐	☐	8. Are synthetic tiles free of exposed hardware and sharp edges?

2 SAFETY SURFACING

WT
PARK NAME

11/17/09
DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	Wood-Product Surfacing: PERIODIC INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	13. Are the wood products free of debris and foreign objects, such as stones, leaves, twigs, branches, toys, broken glass, or other sharp objects?
☒	☐	☐	14. Are the wood products free of animal feces?
☒	☐	☐	15. Are the wood products free of mold, mushrooms, fungi, mildew, rot, and insect or rodent infestation?
☒	☐	☐	16. Are the wood products contained in the surfacing area or removed from adjacent areas and pathways?
☒	☐	☐	17. Are the wood products free of holes or low areas caused by digging or play activities? ▷ *Wood products require continuous maintenance to ensure a uniform depth and proper thickness for impact attenuation.*
☒	☐	☐	18. Are the wood products free of puddles and poor drainage?
☐	☒	☐	19. Are the wood products at least 12 inches (300 mm) deep throughout the use zone?
☒	☐	☐	20. Do the wood products meet the following specifications for materials?

WOOD PRODUCT	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION
bark mulch	untreated chipped bark with a maximum size of 1½ inches (40 mm) and no twigs, leaves, branches, thorns, dirt, or poisonous plants
wood mulch	untreated chipped tree prunings with a maximum size of 1½ inches (40 mm) and no thorns, dirt, or poisonous plants
manufactured wood chips	particles varying in size from ⅛ to ½ inch (3 to 15 mm) thick by 1 to 3 inches (25 to 75 mm) long

2 SAFETY SURFACING N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Sand Surfacing: PERIODIC INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	26.	Is the sand free of debris and foreign objects, such as stones, leaves, twigs, branches, toys, broken glass, or other sharp objects?
☐	☐	☐	27.	Is the sand free of animal feces?
☐	☐	☐	28.	Is the sand contained in the surfacing area or removed from adjacent areas and pathways?
☐	☐	☐	29.	Is the sand free of holes or low areas caused by digging or play activities? ➢ *Sand requires continuous maintenance to ensure a uniform depth and proper thickness for impact attenuation.*
☐	☐	☐	30.	Is the sand free of insect infestation?
☐	☐	☐	31.	Is the sand free of puddles and poor drainage? ➢ *Sand is not recommended for use as a safety surface in wet climates because its impact-attenuating ability is greatly reduced when wet.*
☐	☐	☐	32.	Is the sand at least 18 inches (450 mm) deep throughout the use zone?
☐	☐	☐	33.	Is the sand rounded (by natural or mechanical means); washed; free of dust, clay, soil, hazardous substances, or foreign objects; and sieved as shown in the following table?

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
3/8 inch (10 mm)	100 percent
#4	99–100 percent
#8	81–95 percent
#16	53–75 percent
#30	35–56 percent
#50	20–25 percent
#100	5–9 percent
#200	less than 2 percent

2 SAFETY SURFACING N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Gravel Surfacing: PERIODIC INSPECTION

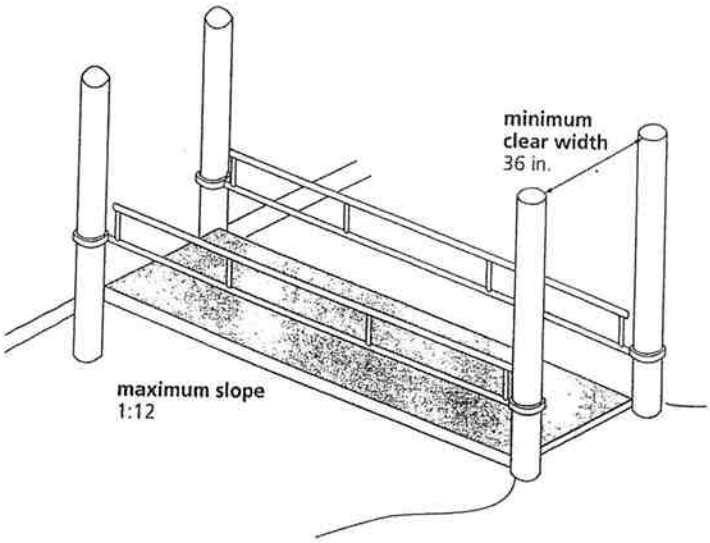
Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☒	39.	Is the gravel free of debris and foreign objects, such as stones, leaves, twigs, branches, toys, broken glass, or other sharp objects?
☐	☐	☒	40.	Is the gravel free of animal feces?
☐	☐	☒	41.	Is the gravel contained in the surfacing area or removed from adjacent areas and pathways?
☐	☐	☒	42.	Is the gravel free of holes or low areas caused by digging or play activities? ➢ *Gravel requires continuous maintenance to ensure a uniform depth and proper thickness for impact attenuation.*
☐	☐	☒	43.	Is the gravel free of insect infestation?
☐	☐	☒	44.	Is the gravel free of puddles and poor drainage?
☐	☐	☒	45.	Is the gravel at least 12 inches (300 mm) deep throughout the use zone?
☐	☐	☒	46.	Is the gravel rounded (by natural or mechanical means); washed; free of dust, clay, soil, hazardous substances, or foreign objects; and sieved as shown in the following table?

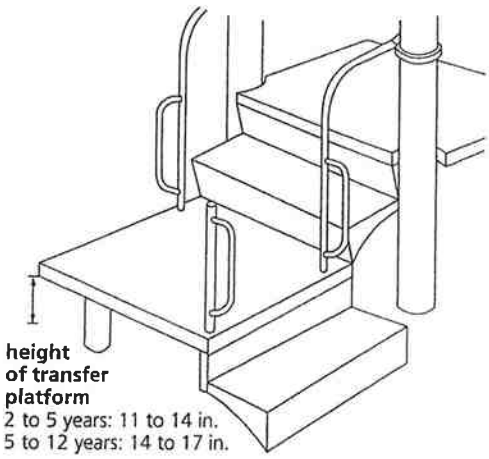
SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
1/2 inch (15 mm)	100 percent
3/8 inch (10 mm)	75–85 percent

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

ramp intended for wheelchair access





transfer point

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☐	☐	☐	5. Are platforms and play surfaces horizontal within a tolerance of 2 degrees?
☐	☐	☐	6. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are ramps or stairways with closed risers provided? ➢ *For 2- to 5-year-olds, rung ladders and step ladders may be provided if a less difficult means of access and egress is also included.*
			Rung Ladders
☐	☐	☐	7. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are rung ladders at least 12 inches (300 mm) wide?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are rung ladders at least 16 inches (400 mm) wide?
☐	☐	☐	8. Do rung ladders have a slope of 75 to 90 degrees?
☐	☐	☐	9. For 2- to 12-year-olds, is the distance between rungs (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 12 inches (300 mm)?
☐	☐	☐	10. Do the rungs measure between 0.95 and 1.55 inches (24.1 and 39.4 mm) in diameter?

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

W.I | 11/17/09 | _____

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
			Stepladders
☐	☐	☐	11. Do stepladders have a slope of 50 to 75 degrees?
☒	☐	☐	12. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stepladders for single-file use have a tread width between 12 and 21 inches (300 and 530 mm)? *➢ Stepladders designed for use by two children abreast are not recommended for this age group.*
☒	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders for single-file use have a minimum tread width of 16 inches (400 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders for use by two children abreast have a minimum tread width of 36 inches (910 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	13. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stepladders with open or closed risers have a minimum tread depth of 7 inches (180 mm)?
☒	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders with open risers have minimum tread depth of 3 inches (76 mm)?
☒	☐	☒	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders with closed risers have minimum tread depth of 6 inches (150 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	14. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is the distance between stepladder rungs (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 9 inches (228 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the distance between stepladder rungs (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 12 inches (300 mm)?
			Stairways
☒	☐	☐	15. Do stairways have a maximum slope of 50 degrees?
☒	☐	☐	16. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stairways for single-file use have a minimum tread width of 12 inches (300 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	b. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stairways for use by two children abreast have a minimum tread width of 30 inches (760 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stairways for single-file use have a minimum tread width of 16 inches (400 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	d. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stairways for use by two children abreast have a minimum tread width of 36 inches (910 mm)?

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

WT — PARK NAME

11/12/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☒	☐	☐	17. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stairways with closed risers have a minimum tread depth of 7 inches (180 mm)? ▷ *Stairways with open risers are not recommended for this age group.*
☒	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stairways with either open or closed risers have a minimum tread depth of 8 inches (200 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do spiral stairways have a minimum tread depth of 8 inches (200 mm) at the outer edge of the steps?
☒	☐	☐	18. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is the distance between steps (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 9 inches (228 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the distance between steps (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 12 inches (300 mm)?
			Ramps (Not Intended for Wheelchair Access)
☐	☐	☒	19. Do ramps not intended for wheelchair access have a maximum slope of 1:8?
☐	☐	☒	20. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do ramps (not intended for wheelchair access) for single-file use have a minimum width of 12 inches (300 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do ramps for use by two children abreast have a minimum width of 30 inches (760 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	c. For 5- to-12 year-olds, do ramps for single-file use have a minimum width of 16 inches (400 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	d. For 5- to-12 year-olds, do ramps for use by two children abreast have a minimum width of 36 inches (910 mm)?
			Wheelchair-Accessible Ramps
☐	☒	☐	21. Do accessible ramps (i.e., intended for wheelchair access) have a minimum clear width of 36 inches (910 mm)?
☐	☒	☐	22. Do accessible ramps have a maximum slope of 1:12?
☐	☐	☐	23. Do accessible ramps have a maximum cross slope of 1:50?
☐	☐	☐	24. Do accessible ramps have a horizontal run no greater than 144 inches (3700 mm)?

No ramp Needs one

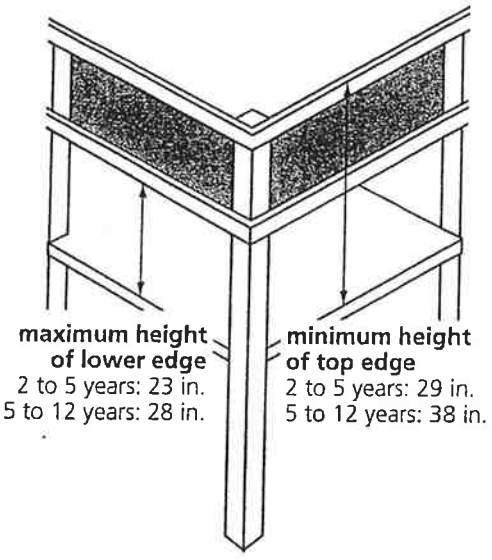
3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

PARK NAME: WT DATE OF INSPECTION: 11/7/09 INSPECTOR:

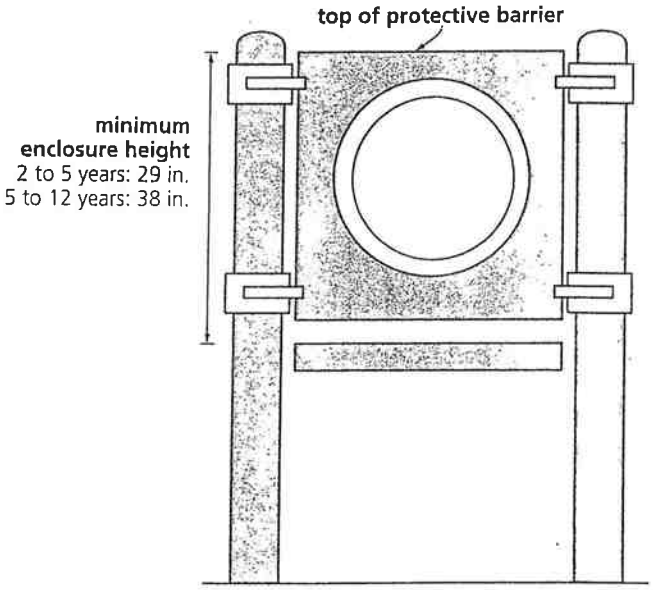
Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
X			35. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do accessible ramps have handrails between 12 and 16 inches (305 and 410 mm) high along both sides of the ramp?
X			b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do accessible ramps have handrails between 20 and 28 inches (500 and 710 mm) high along both sides of the ramp?
			Stepped Platforms
X			36. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stepped platforms have a maximum height difference of 12 inches (300 mm)?
X			b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepped platforms have a maximum height difference of 18 inches (460 mm)?
			Transfer Points
	X		37. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are transfer points located at a height of 11 to 14 inches (275 to 350 mm) above the accessible route or platform?
	X		b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are transfer points located at a height of 14 to 17 inches (350 to 425 mm) above the accessible route or platform?
X			38. Are transfer points at least 24 inches (610 mm) wide?
X			39. Are transfer points at least 14 inches (360 mm) deep? *▷ Further research is needed to verify whether or not this depth is adequate. A depth greater than 14 inches may be required.*
	X		40. Do transfer points have handrails to assist wheelchair users?
	X	X	41. Do steps and platforms adjacent to transfer points have closed risers to prevent potential entrapment?
X			42. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do steps adjacent to transfer points have a maximum step height of 6 inches (150 mm)?
X			b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do steps adjacent to transfer points have a maximum step height of 8 inches (200 mm)?
	X		43. Is a wheelchair turning space measuring at least 60 inches (1525 mm) in diameter provided at the base of transfer points?

4 GUARDRAILS & PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____



guardrail



protective barrier

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the equipment meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	3. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier at least 29 inches (740 mm) high?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 48 inches (1200 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier at least 38 inches (970 mm) high?
			▷ *Game panels that meet design criteria for protective barriers are acceptable.*
☒	☐	☐	4. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 20 inches (510 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 23 inches (580 mm) high at the lower edge and 29 inches (740 mm) high at the top edge?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 28 inches (710 mm) high at the lower edge and 38 inches (970 mm) high at the top edge?

4 GUARDRAILS & PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

WT — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

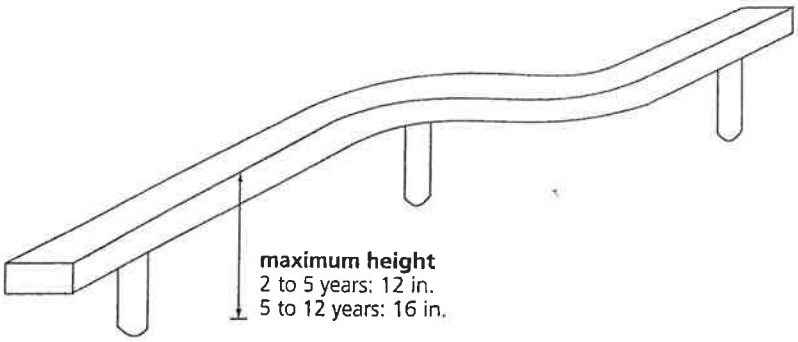
Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	15. Is the equipment free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)? ▷ *For protective barriers and game panels functioning as barriers, openings within the barrier and between the barrier's lower edge and platform surface should preclude the passage of the torso probe.*
☒	☐	☐	16. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	17. Is the equipment free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☒	☐	☐	18. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☒	☐	☐	19. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☒	20. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☒	☐	☐	21. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

5 BALANCE BEAMS

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the balance beam meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the balance beam have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone? ➢ *Two balance beams may have overlapping use zones.*
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is the balance beam no more than 12 inches (300 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the balance beam no more than 16 inches (410 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the balance beam free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the balance beam free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?

5 BALANCE BEAMS

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

ANNUAL INSPECTION

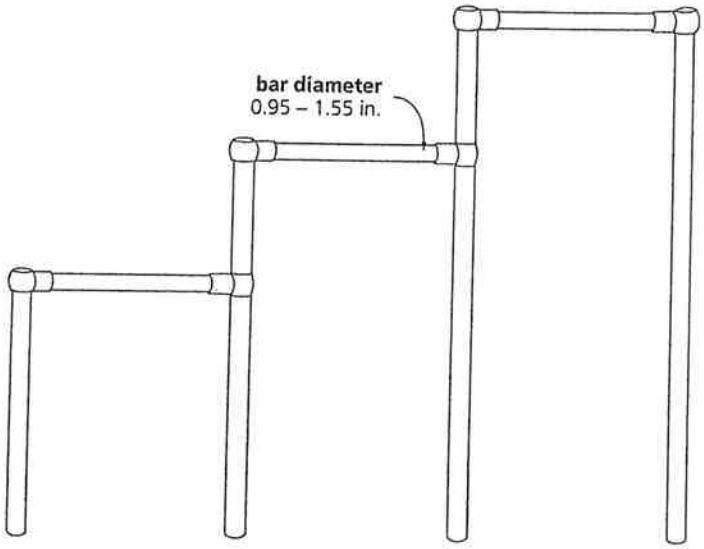
Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	15.	Is the balance beam free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Is the balance beam free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	18.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	19.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	20.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	21.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

6 BARS, CHIN-UP & TURNING

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



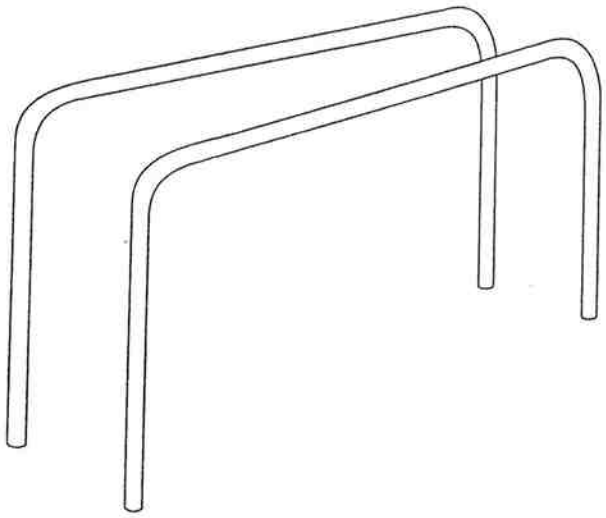
Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Do the bars meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Do the bars have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Are the bars free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Are the bars free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6. Are the bars free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Do the bars measure between 0.95 and 1.55 inches (24.1 and 39.4 mm) in diameter?

7 BARS, PARALLEL

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Note: According to ASTM F 1487, upper-body equipment requiring full support of body weight is not recommended for children under 5 years.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Do the parallel bars meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Do the parallel bars have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Are the parallel bars free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Are the parallel bars free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6. Are the parallel bars free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Are lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment?

7 BARS, PARALLEL

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION n/A INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	12. Are the parallel bars free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	13. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	14. Are the parallel bars free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	15. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	16. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	17. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	18. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

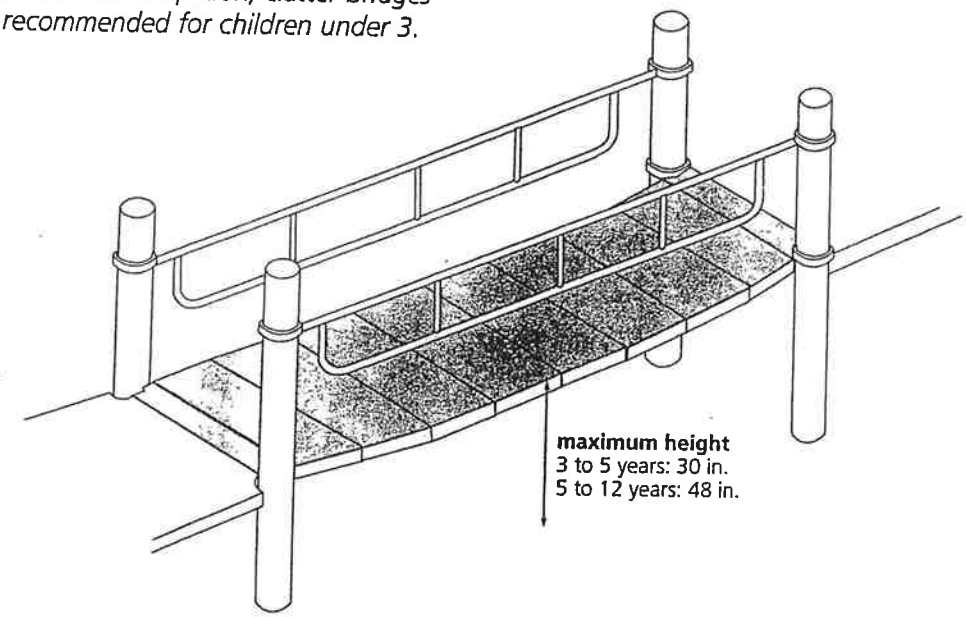
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

8 BRIDGES, CLATTER

NA

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: In the authors' opinion, clatter bridges are not recommended for children under 3.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the bridge meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the bridge have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. a. For 3- to 5-year-olds, is the bridge surface no more than 30 inches (760 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the bridge surface no more than 48 inches (1200 mm) high? ➢ *The specified maximum height of the bridge surface allows the use of a guardrail, which is necessary for the function of the bridge.*
☐	☐	☐	5. a. Are guardrails provided to help prevent children from falling off the bridge?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 3- to 5-year-olds, is the top edge of the guardrail at least 29 inches (740 mm) high and the lower edge no more than 23 inches (580 mm) above the bridge walking surface?

8 BRIDGES, CLATTER

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION: N/A | INSPECTOR

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	16.	Is the bridge free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	18.	Is the bridge free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	19.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	20.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	21.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	22.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

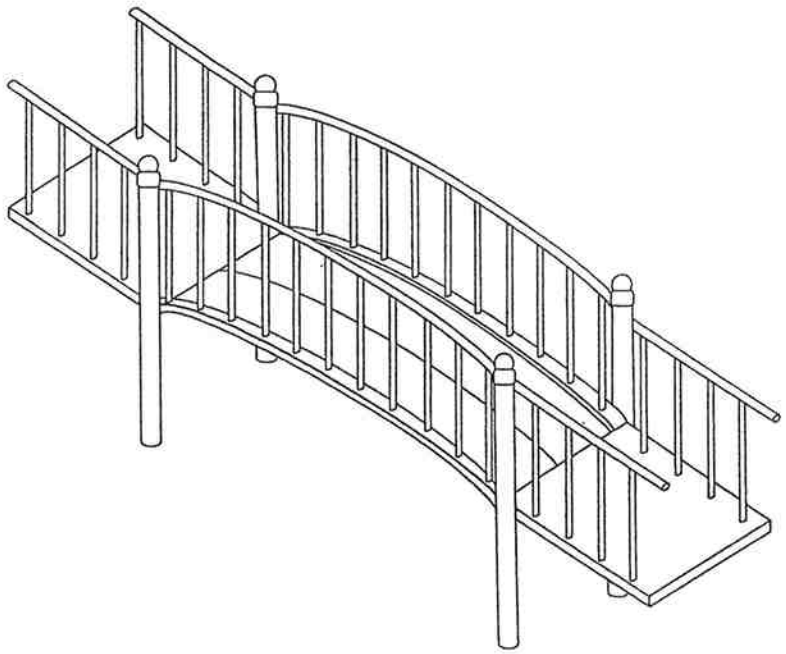
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

9 BRIDGES, STATIONARY

WI
PARK NAME

11/7/09
DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
X			1. Does the bridge meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
X			2. Does the bridge have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
X			3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
X			4. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play platforms that are more than 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier 29 inches (740 mm) or greater in height?
X			b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play platforms that are more than 48 inches (1200 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier 38 inches (970 mm) or greater in height?
X			5. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 20 inches (510 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 23 inches (580 mm) high at the lower edge and 29 inches (740 mm) high at the top edge?
X			b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 28 inches (710 mm) high at the lower edge and

9 BRIDGES, STATIONARY

WT — PARK NAME

11/7/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	14. Is the bridge free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	15. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (See Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	16. Is the bridge free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☒	☐	☐	17. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☒	18. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☒	☐	☐	19. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☒	☐	☐	20. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

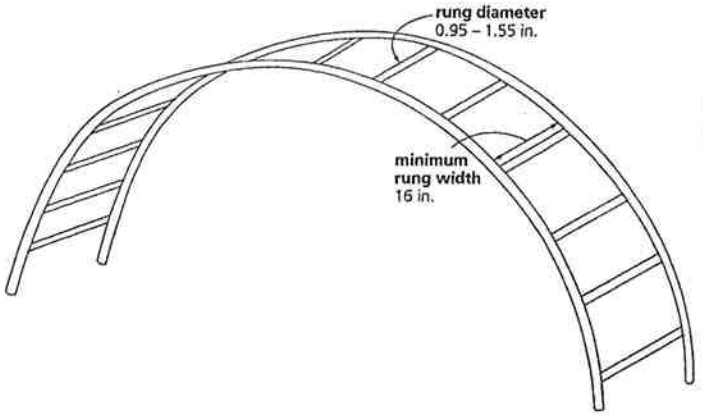
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

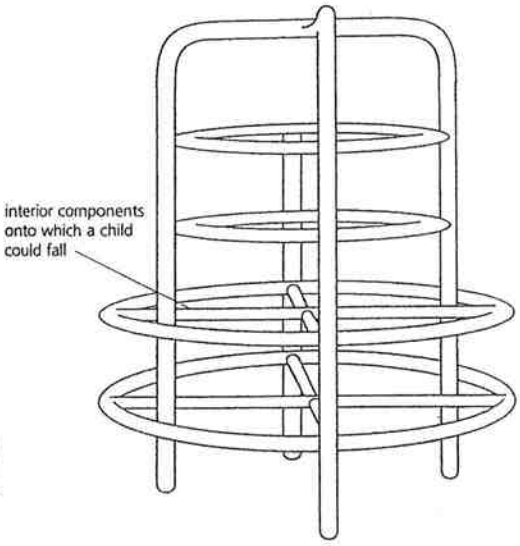
10 CLIMBERS

NA

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: According to CPSC, arch climbers are not recommended for children under 4.





Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT	
☐	☐	☐	1.	Does the climber meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2.	Does the climber have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3.	Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4.	Is the climber free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5.	Is the climber free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6.	Is the climber free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7.	Do the rungs measure between 0.95 and 1.55 inches (24.1 and 39.4 mm) in diameter?
☐	☐	☐	8.	Are the rungs at least 16 inches (400 mm) wide?

10 CLIMBERS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	19.	Is the climber free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	20.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	21.	Is the climber free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	22.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	23.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	24.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	25.	Are paints free from lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

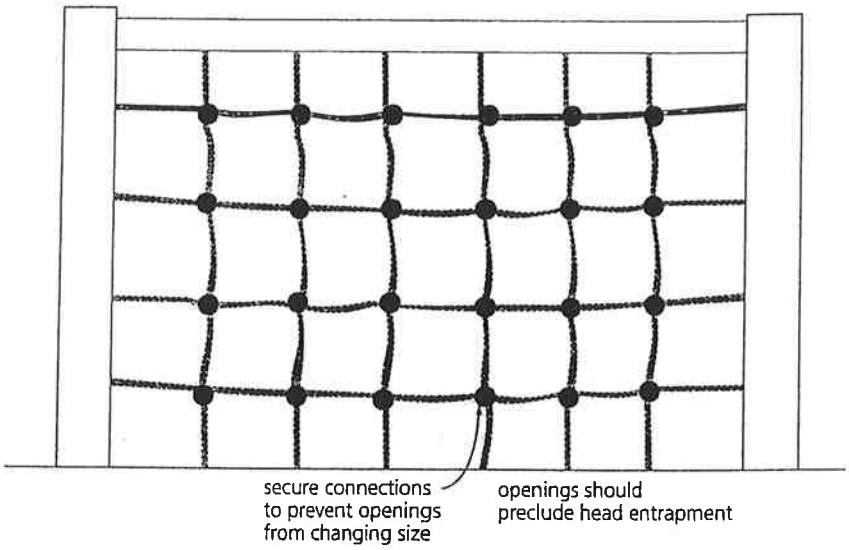
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

11 CLIMBERS, FLEXIBLE

WI | 11/17/09 | _____

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Note: In the authors' opinion, flexible climbers are not recommended for children under 3.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the climber meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Does the climber have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☒	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	4. For 3- to 5-year-olds, does the climber allow users to bring both feet to the same level before ascending to the next level?
☒	☐	☐	5. When the climber is used to provide access to a composite structure, is another means of access also provided?
☒	☐	☐	6. Is the climber free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☒	☐	☐	7. Is the climber free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	8. Is the climber free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards

11 CLIMBERS, FLEXIBLE

WI — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	PERIODIC INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	23. Is the climber stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
☒	☐	☐	24. Is the climber free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
☒	☐	☐	25. Is the climber free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
☒	☐	☐	26. Is the climber adjusted to eliminate loose cable?
☒	☐	☐	27. Are connections securely fixed to prevent net openings from changing size?
☒	☐	☐	28. Are chains or cables without significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, or corrosion.*
☒	☐	☐	29. Are cables free of frayed or projecting wires?
☒	☐	☐	30. Are cables or chains fixed tightly at both ends so that there is no possibility of overlapping and entrapping a child?
☒	☐	☐	31. When one end of the flexible climber is attached at ground level, is the anchoring device below the playing surface?
☒	☐	☐	32. Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
☒	☐	☐	33. Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
☒	☐	☐	34. Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	35. Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
☒	☐	☐	36. Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
☒	☐	☐	37. Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?
☒	☐	☐	38. Are plastic parts unbroken, unchipped, and uncracked, particularly at joints and connections?

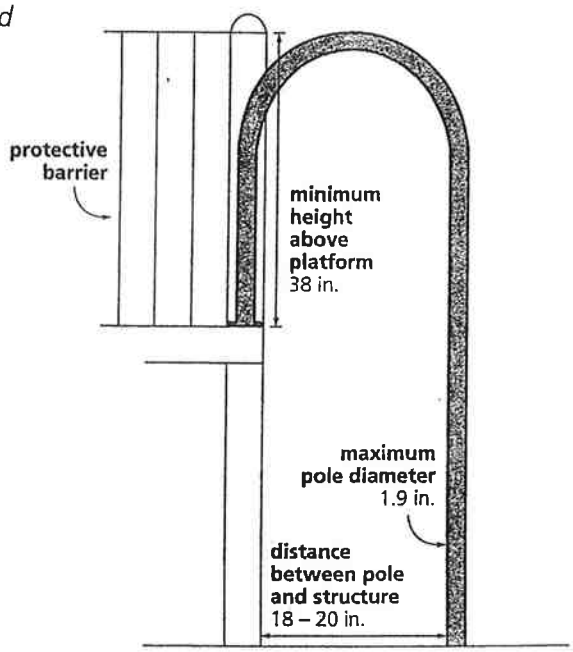
✓

12 FIRE POLES

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Note: In the authors' opinion, fire poles are not recommended for children under 5.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the fire pole meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the fire pole have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Is the fire pole attached to a composite structure platform with a maximum height of 72 inches (1800 mm)? ▷ *A fire pole should not be installed as freestanding equipment.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the fire pole free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the fire pole free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Is the fire pole free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?

12 FIRE POLES

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	20. Is the fire pole free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	21. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	22. Is the fire pole free of hollow support posts or tubing with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	23. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	24. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	25. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	26. Are paints free from lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

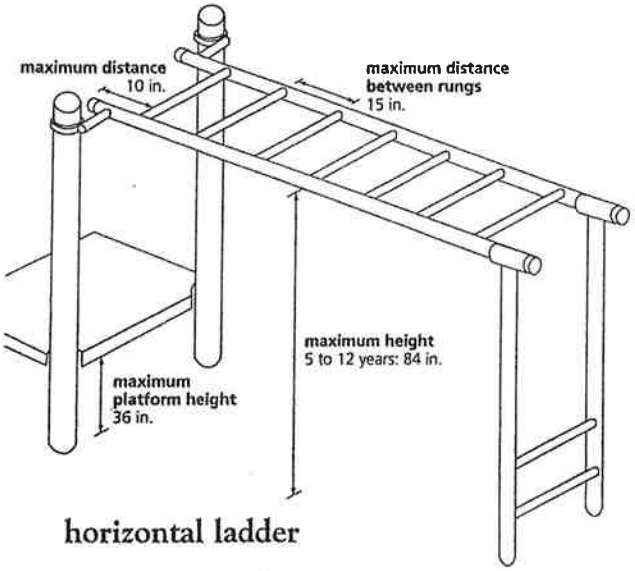
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

13 HORIZONTAL LADDERS & RING TREKS

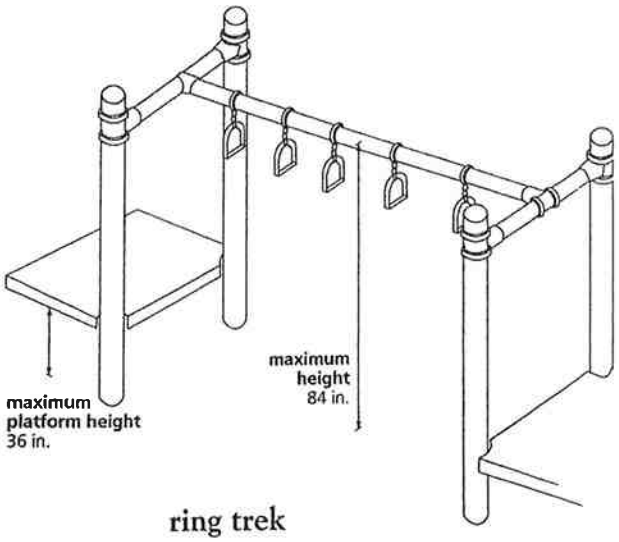
WT | 11/17/09 |

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Note: According to CPSC, horizontal ladders and ring treks are not recommended for children under 4 years.



horizontal ladder



ring trek

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT	
☒	☐	☐	1.	Does the equipment meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2.	Does the equipment have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☒	☐	☐	3.	Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	4.	For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the equipment no more than 84 inches (2100 mm) high?
☒	☐	☐	5.	Are the takeoff and landing platforms no more than 36 inches (910 mm) high?
☒	☐	☐	6.	Is the equipment free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☒	☐	☐	7.	Is the equipment free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?

13 HORIZONTAL LADDERS & RING TREKS

WI — PARK NAME

11/17/05 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

ANNUAL INSPECTION

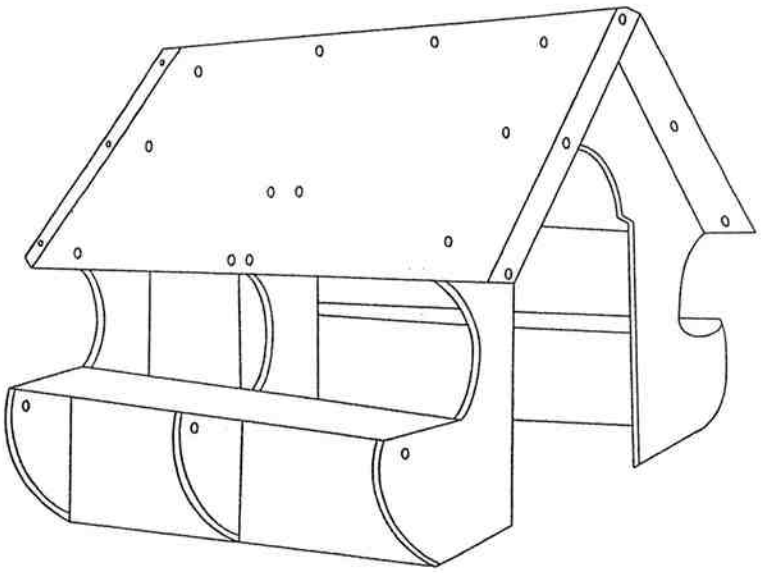
Yes	No	N/A		
☒	☐	☐	22.	Is the equipment free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	23.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	24.	Is the equipment free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☒	☐	☐	25.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☒	☐	☐	26.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☒	27.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☒	☐	☐	28.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

14 PLAYHOUSES

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the playhouse meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the playhouse have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone? ▷ *Two nonclimbable playhouses may have overlapping use zones (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Is the playhouse free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the playhouse free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the playhouse free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?

14 PLAYHOUSES

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	13.	Is the playhouse free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	14.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	15.	Is the playhouse free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	18.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	19.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

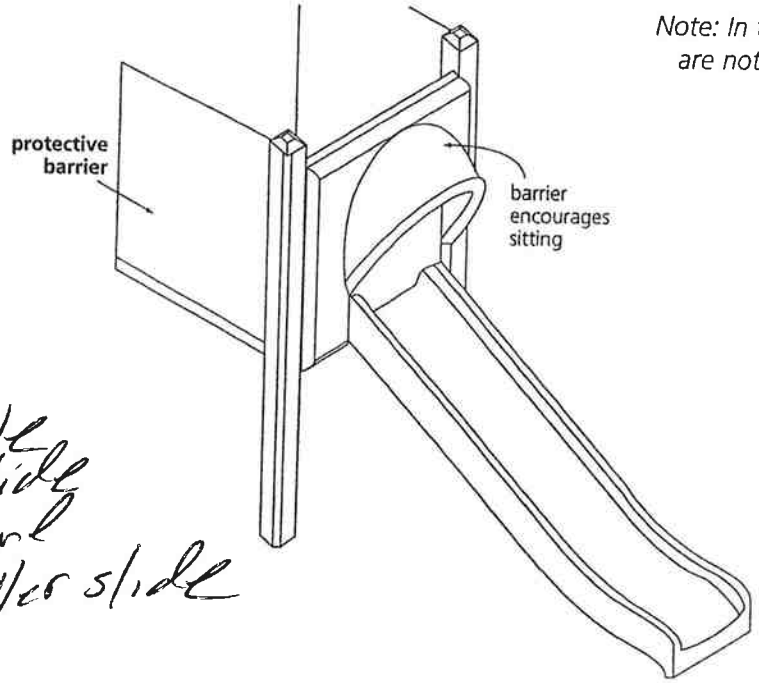
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

15 SLIDES

WI
PARK NAME

11/17/09
DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR



Double slide and Roller slide

Note: In the authors' opinion, bannister slides are not recommended for children under 5, and curved or tunnel slides are not recommended for children under 3.

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the slide meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Does the slide have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone by the slide entry steps and platform?
☒	☐	☐	3. Does the slide have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone on both sides of the slide bed?
☒	☐	☐	4. Does the slide have an unobstructed use zone in front of the slide exit extending a distance equal to the height of the slide plus 48 inches (1200 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	5. Is the use zone between 72 and 168 inches (1800 and 4300 mm) long, measured from where the slide bed levels out to 5 degrees from the horizontal (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	6. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	7. Is the slide free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

15 SLIDES

WI
PARK NAME

11/17/09
DATE OF INSPECTION

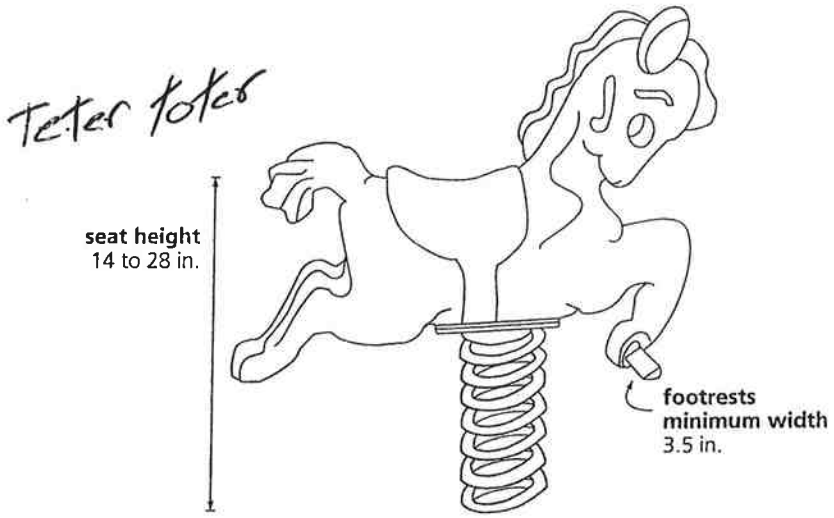
INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	PERIODIC INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	41. Is the slide stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
☒	☐	☐	42. Is the slide free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
☒	☐	☐	43. Is the slide free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
☒	☐	☐	44. Is the slide bed securely attached?
☐	☐	☒	45. For metal slide beds, is the slide located in a shaded area or oriented in a northerly direction?
☒	☐	☐	46. Is the slide free of any opening between the entrance platform and the sliding surface?
☒	☐	☐	47. Does the slide have a smooth and continuous surface that is free of any gaps or spaces?
☒	☐	☐	48. Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
☐	☒	☐	49. Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
☒	☐	☐	50. Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	51. Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
☐	☐	☒	52. Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
☒	☐	☐	53. Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?
☒	☐	☐	54. Are plastic parts unbroken, unchipped, and uncracked, particularly at joints and connections?
☒	☐	☐	55. Is the slide free of chipped, peeling, or worn paint?

16 SPRING ROCKING EQUIPMENT

WA | 11/17/09 | _____

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the equipment meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Does the equipment have an unobstructed use zone? ➢ *The use zones of two spring rockers intended for sitting may overlap. A minimum 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone is required for spring rockers intended for sitting; rockers intended for standing require an 84-inch (2100 mm) use zone that cannot overlap with the use zone of other equipment.*
☐	☒	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	4. Is the seat height between 14 and 28 inches (360 and 710 mm) above the safety surface when unloaded and at rest?
☒	☐	☐	5. Is the equipment free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

16 SPRING ROCKING EQUIPMENT

WT — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

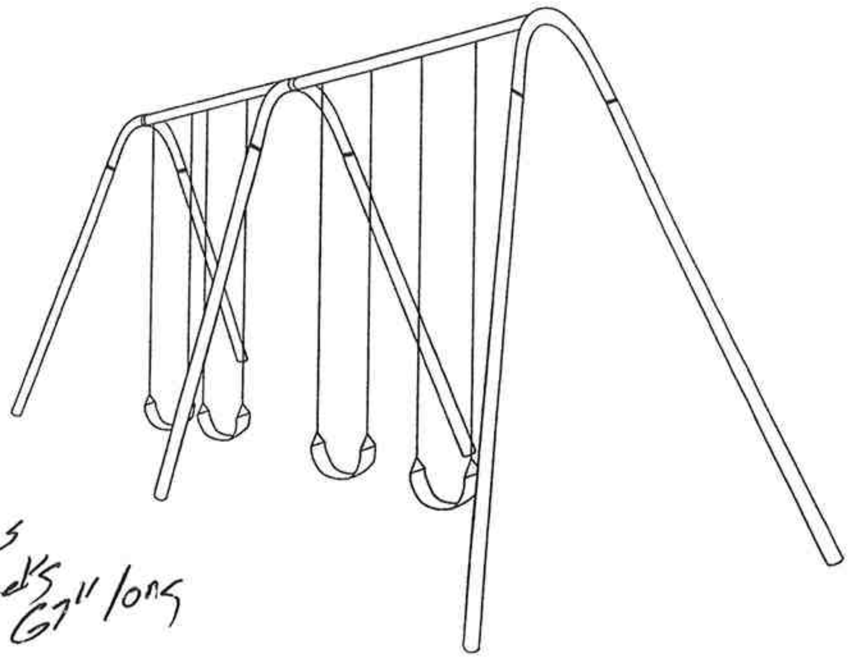
INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	16. Is the equipment free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	17. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	18. Is the equipment free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☒	☐	☐	19. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☒	☐	☐	20. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☒	21. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☒	☐	☐	22. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

17 SWINGS

WI — PARK NAME
11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION
INSPECTOR



replace chain on Belt swings 2 sets 67" long

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the swing meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Is the swing use zone free of any obstruction (see Definitions)? ⊳ *For swings with belt seats, the length of the swing use zone is equal to two times the distance from the safety surface to the swing pivot point. The use zone should extend for this distance to both the front and rear of the crossbeam for a width at least as wide as the beam. For swings with enclosed seats, such as tot swings or bucket swings, the distance provided to the front and rear of the crossbeam should be equal to twice the distance measured from the top of the occupant's sitting surface to the swing pivot point. For both belt swings and swings with enclosed seats, a 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone should extend out from both sides of the swing support. When swings are located adjacent to each other, the swings may share the 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone at the side.*
☒	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ⊳ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*

17 SWINGS

W I — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☒	☐	☐	16. Are swing seats spaced at least 24 inches (600 mm) apart when occupied by the maximum user? ▷ *Measure the distance at a height of 60 inches (1500 mm) above the safety surface.*
☒	☐	☐	17. Are swing seats spaced at least 30 inches (760 mm) from the swing support structure when occupied by the maximum user? ▷ *Measure the distance at a height of 60 inches (1500 mm) above the safety surface.*
☒	☐	☐	18. Are swing hangers spaced wider than the width of the swing seat to reduce side-to-side motion? ▷ *Swing hangers are the hardware from which the swing chains are suspended.*
☒	☐	☐	19. Is the distance between swing hangers supporting one swing seat at least 20 inches (510 mm) apart and greater than the width of the seat when occupied by the maximum user?
☐	☒	☐	20. Do chains or cables meet ASTM F 1487 structural integrity requirements?
☐	☐	☒	21. Do cables measure at least 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter?
☒	☐	☐	22. Are lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment?
☒	☐	☐	23. Do all metal edges have rolled edging or rounded capping?
☒	☐	☐	24. Are metal materials painted, galvanized, anodized, or composed of non-rusting materials?
☒	☐	☐	25. When located in direct sunlight, have metal materials been coated in plastic to avoid the risk of a contact-burn injury? ▷ *Bare or painted metal surfaces should be avoided in intense, direct sunlight.*
☒	☐	☐	26. Are plastic materials ultraviolet-stabilized to resist fading? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

need replacement

TO CONTINUE AUDIT, COMPLETE ANNUAL AND PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

17 SWINGS

WT — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

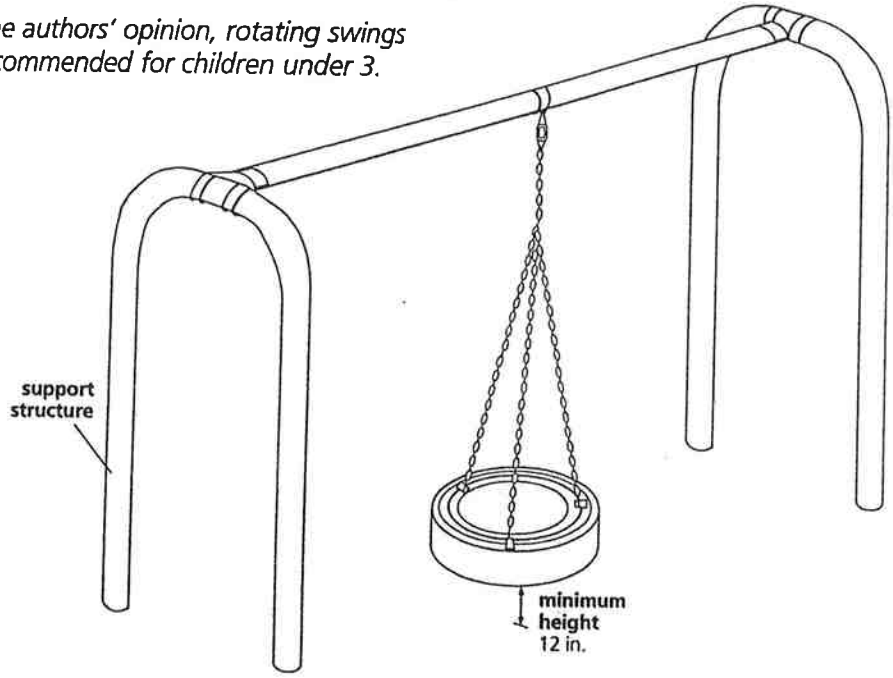
Yes	No	N/A	PERIODIC INSPECTION
X			34. Is the swing stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
X			35. Is the swing free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
X			36. Is the swing free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
X			37. For metal swings and swing chains, is the outdoor temperature above freezing when in use?
	X		38. Are chains without significant wear? *> Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, or corrosion.*
		X	39. Are cables free of frayed or projecting wires?
X			40. Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? *> Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
X			41. Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
X			42. Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
X			43. Are all swing chains or cables connected to the crossbeam with bearings that reduce friction and wear? *> A steel cable permanently affixed to a hanger assembly meets this requirement.*
X			44. Are swing bearings in good condition and well lubricated?
X			45. Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
X			46. Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
X			47. Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?
X			48. Are plastic parts unbroken, unchipped, and uncracked, particularly at joints and connections?
X			49. Is the swing free of chipped, peeling, or worn paint?

need replacement

18 SWINGS, ROTATING

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: In the authors' opinion, rotating swings are not recommended for children under 3.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the swing meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the swing have a minimum 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone extending in all directions from the swing support structure (see Definitions)? ➢ *Adjacent swing support structures may share the 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone on the side.*
☐	☐	☐	3. Does the swing have a use zone that extends in all directions from the swing seat and equals the vertical distance between the pivot point and the swing seat plus 72 inches (1800 mm) (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	4. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the lower edge of the rotating swing at least 12 inches (300 mm) above the playing surface when occupied by the maximum user?
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the swing free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	7 Is the swing free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?

18 SWINGS, ROTATING

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

ANNUAL INSPECTION

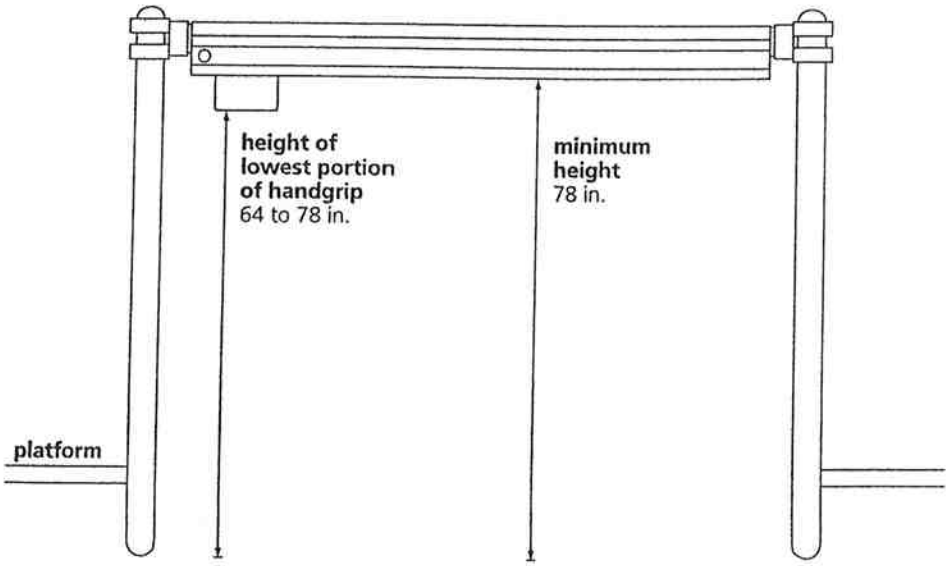
Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	25.	Is the swing free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	26.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	27.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	28.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	29.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	30.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

19 TRACK RIDES

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION N/A INSPECTOR _____

Note: According to ASTM F 1487, track rides are not recommended for children under 5.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the track ride meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the track ride have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? *▷ Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the track ride at least 78 inches (1950 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the track ride free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? *▷ This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the track ride free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)? *▷ When the rolling portions of the handgrip are enclosed within the track beam, the track assembly is exempt from pinch, crush, and shear requirements.*

19 TRACK RIDES

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION N/A | INSPECTOR

ANNUAL INSPECTION

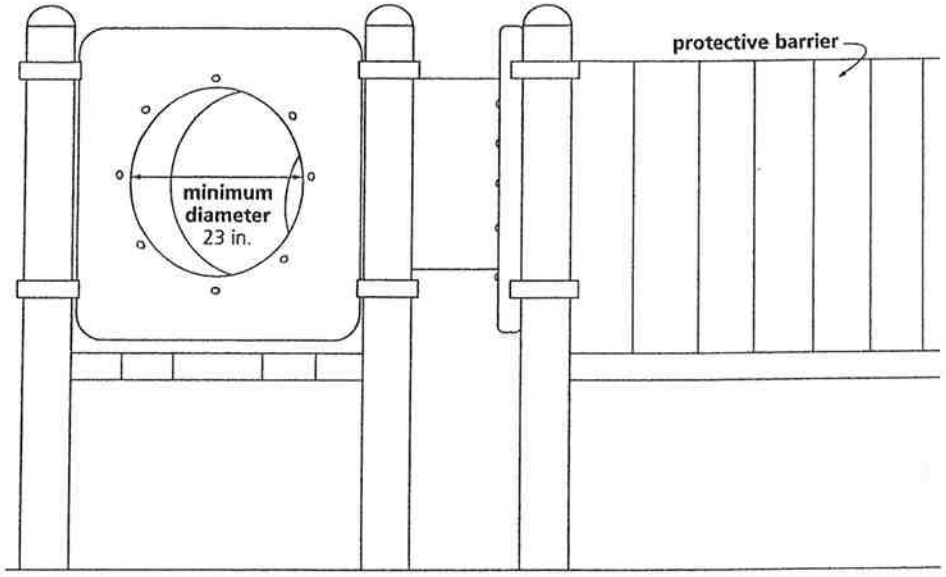
Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	19.	Is the track ride free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	20.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	21.	Is the track ride free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	22.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	23.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	24.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	25.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

20 TUNNELS

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the tunnel meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the tunnel have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Is the interior diameter of the tunnel at least 23 inches (580 mm)?
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the tunnel free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the tunnel free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Are all tunnel edges rounded?
☐	☐	☐	8. Is the tunnel free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?

20 TUNNELS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	13.	Is the tunnel free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	14.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	15.	Is the tunnel free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	18.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	19.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

21 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

WI — PARK NAME

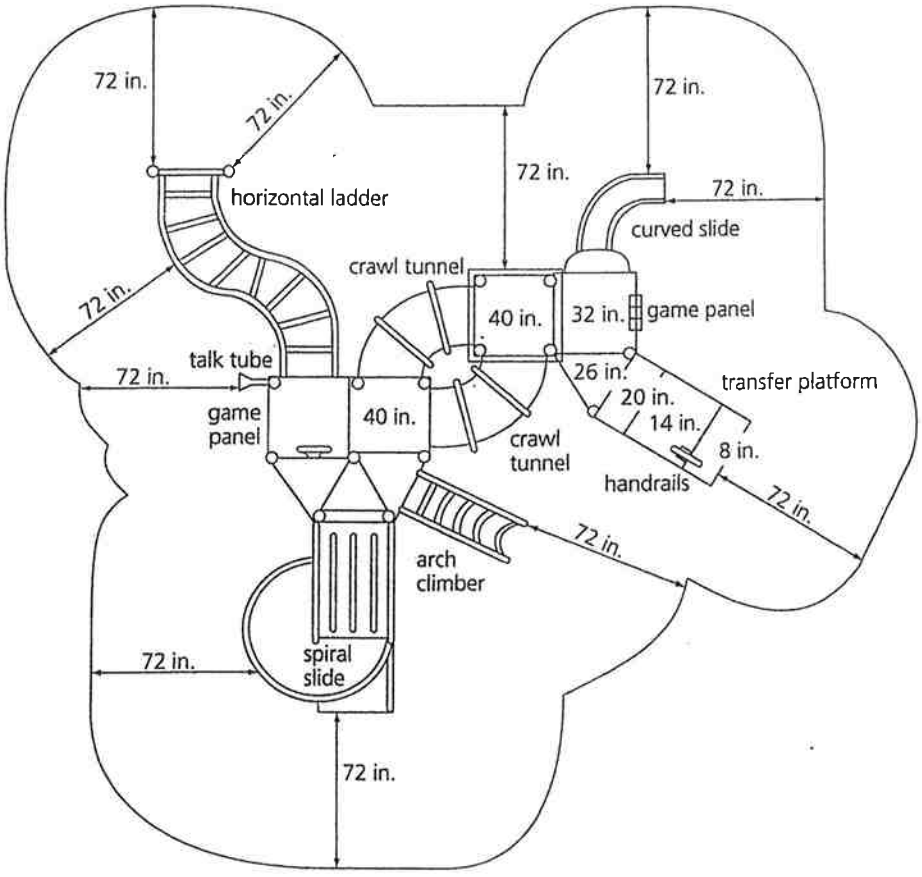
11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

PLAY EVENTS

▷ To inspect a composite structure, use this checklist plus the separate checklists for each play event attached to the structure.

- [x] ladders
- [x] stairways
- [x] ramps
- [x] guardrails & protective barriers
- [ ] balance beams
- [ ] bars, chin-up & turning
- [ ] bars, parallel
- [ ] bridges, clatter
- [x] bridges, stationary
- [ ] climbers
- [x] climbers, flexible
- [ ] fire poles
- [x] horizontal ladders & ring treks
- [ ] playhouses
- [x] slides
- [x] spring rocking equipment
- [x] swings
- [ ] swings, rotating
- [ ] track rides
- [ ] tunnels
- [ ] other: _____



21 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☑	☐	☐	10. Are handrails or handgrips provided to ease the transition between platforms and attached play events?
☑	☐	☐	11. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do adjacent platforms that have a height difference greater than 12 inches (300 mm) have a handgrip or handrail to ease the transition between platforms?
☑	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do adjacent platforms that have a height difference greater than 18 inches (460 mm) have a handgrip or handrail to ease the transition between platforms?
			▷ *See Equipment Access & Egress checklist for handrail and handgrip requirements.*
☑	☐	☐	12. Are the platforms level (within 2 degrees of the horizontal)?
☑	☐	☐	13. Are openings provided in the platforms to allow for drainage?
☑	☐	☐	14. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is there another means of equipment access (e.g., ramp, stairway, or stepladder) in addition to a climbing apparatus?
☒	☒	☐	15. Do chains or cables meet ASTM F 1487 structural integrity requirements?
☐	☐	☒	16. Do cables measure at least 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter?
☑	☐	☐	17. Are lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment?
☑	☐	☐	18. Do all metal edges have rolled edging or rounded capping?
☑	☐	☐	19. Are metal materials painted, galvanized, anodized, or composed of non-rusting materials?
☑	☐	☐	20. When located in direct sunlight, have metal materials been coated in plastic to avoid the risk of a contact-burn injury? ▷ *Bare or painted metal surfaces should be avoided in intense, direct sunlight.*
☑	☐	☐	21. Are plastic materials ultraviolet-stabilized to resist fading? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

TO CONTINUE AUDIT, COMPLETE ANNUAL AND PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

21 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

WT
PARK NAME

11/17/05
DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	PERIODIC INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	29. Is the composite structure stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
☒	☐	☐	30. Is the composite structure free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
☒	☐	☐	31. Is the composite structure free of wet or icy surfaces?
☒	☐	☐	32. Is the composite structure free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
☒	☐	☐	33. Are chains or cables without significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, or corrosion.*
☒	☐	☐	34. Are cables free of frayed or projecting wires?
☒	☐	☐	35. Are cables or chains fixed tightly at both ends so that there is no possibility of overlapping and entrapping a child? ➢ *Swing chains are exempt from this requirement.*
☒	☐	☐	36. Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
☒	☐	☐	37. Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
☒	☐	☐	38. Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	39. Are all moving suspended elements connected to the fixed support with bearings that reduce friction and wear? ➢ *A steel cable permanently affixed to a hanger assembly meets this requirement.*
☒	☐	☐	40. Are the bearings in good condition and well lubricated?
☒	☐	☐	41. Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
☒	☐	☐	42. Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
☒	☐	☐	43. Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?

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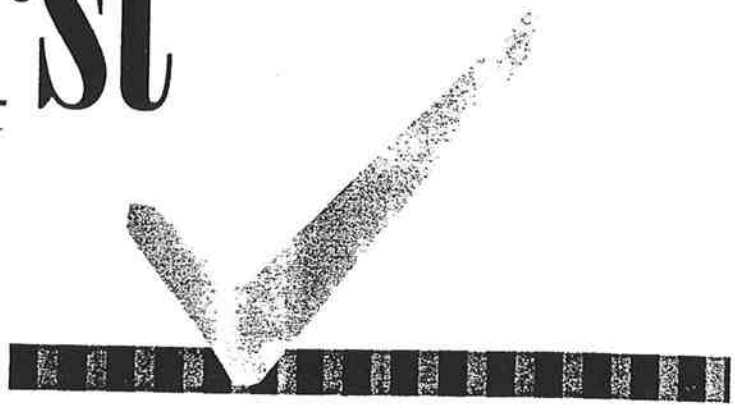
SECOND EDITION

Safety First Checklist



Audit & Inspection Program for Children's Play Areas

WT tot Area
11/17/09
first Inspection

Sally McIntyre and Susan M. Goltsman

NIG Communications
Berkeley, California

1 SITE SURVEY

Note: CPSC and ASTM F 1487 do not address general site safety. The questions in this checklist reflect the opinion of the authors.

Park name WT tot

Owner SCCCP

Address willow and Internet

Date of inspection 11/17/05

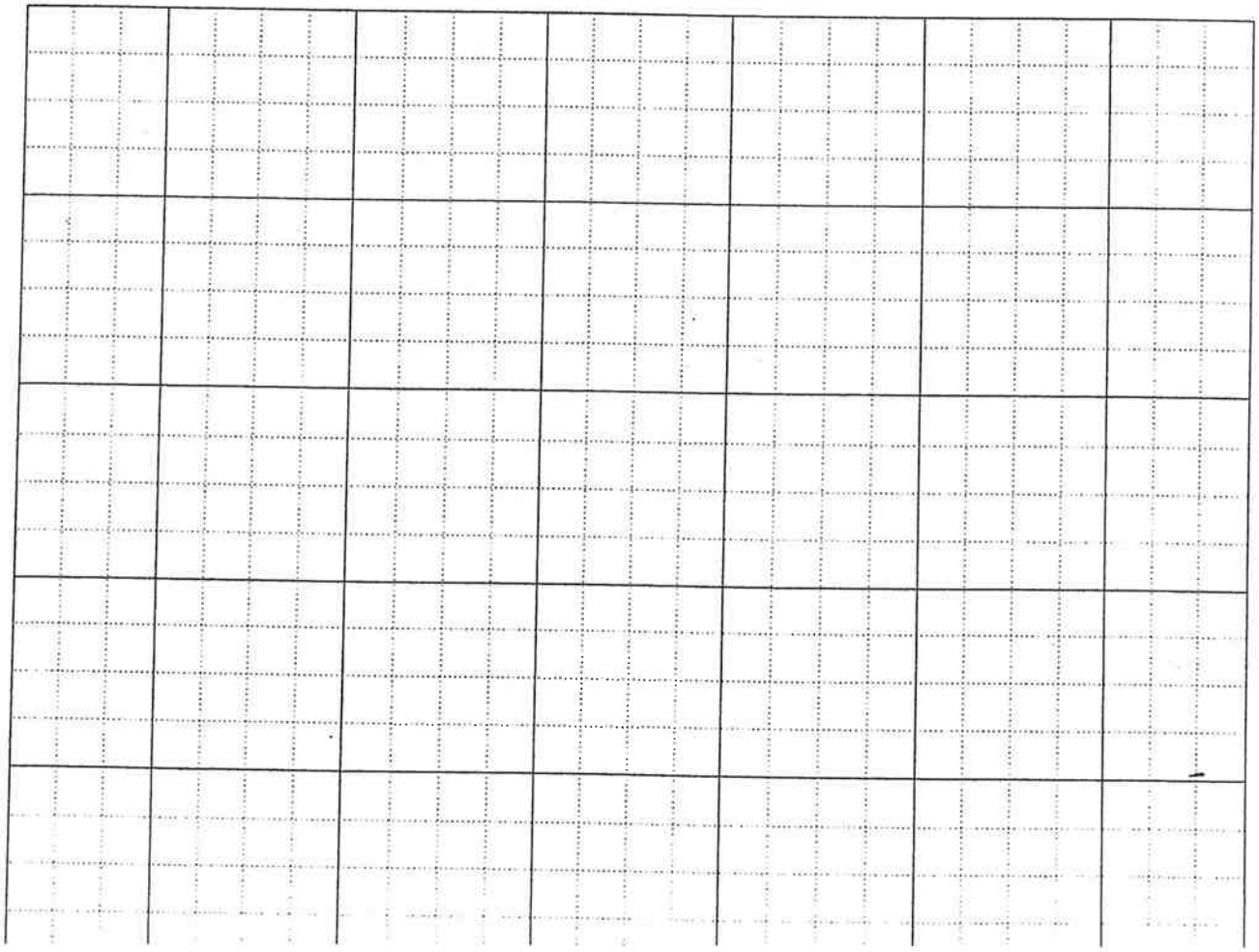
Inspector Glen Foth

Supervised hours 7:30 a - 5:30 pm Unsupervised hours N/A

Number of hours of maintenance per week

Dimensions of play area

Sketch the layout of the play area below, indicating the location of play equipment.
Scale: 1 inch = _____ feet (4 squares per inch)



2 SAFETY SURFACING

WT pot — PARK NAME

11/17/05 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Note: CPSC and ASTM do not address general site safety or specifications for loose-fill safety surfaces. The questions below addressing general safety considerations reflect the opinion of the authors. The questions below addressing material depth and specifications for loose-fill safety surfacing also reflect the opinion of the authors, and are based on tests prescribed by ASTM F 1292 and conducted by the authors at an independent testing laboratory.

Synthetic Surfacing: AUDIT

Yes	No	N/A		
☒	☐	☐	1.	Is the surface guaranteed by the manufacturer to meet ASTM F 1292 standards for impact attenuation? ▷ *According to these standards, a head-first fall from the highest accessible height of the play equipment must not result in an impact of more than 200 g's or an HIC value of more than 1,000 (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	2.	Have cutouts been filled with sealant to eliminate voids at equipment?

TO CONTINUE AUDIT, COMPLETE ANNUAL OR PERIODIC INSPECTION.

Synthetic Surfacing: ANNUAL OR PERIODIC INSPECTION

☒	☐	☐	3.	Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of loose material and foreign objects, such as debris, sand, wood chips, gravel, leaves, soil, and toys?
☒	☐	☐	4.	Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of puddles, ice, and snow?
☒	☐	☐	5.	Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles firmly attached to the underlying surface?
☒	☐	☐	6.	Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of abrupt changes in level greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	7.	Are poured-in-place surfaces and synthetic tiles free of cuts, nicks, or damaged areas?
☒	☐	☐	8.	Are synthetic tiles free of exposed hardware and sharp edges?

2 SAFETY SURFACING

N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	
			Wood-Product Surfacing: PERIODIC INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	13. Are the wood products free of debris and foreign objects, such as stones, leaves, twigs, branches, toys, broken glass, or other sharp objects?
☐	☐	☐	14. Are the wood products free of animal feces?
☐	☐	☐	15. Are the wood products free of mold, mushrooms, fungi, mildew, rot, and insect or rodent infestation?
☐	☐	☐	16. Are the wood products contained in the surfacing area or removed from adjacent areas and pathways?
☐	☐	☐	17. Are the wood products free of holes or low areas caused by digging or play activities? ➢ *Wood products require continuous maintenance to ensure a uniform depth and proper thickness for impact attenuation.*
☐	☐	☐	18. Are the wood products free of puddles and poor drainage?
☐	☐	☐	19. Are the wood products at least 12 inches (300 mm) deep throughout the use zone?
☐	☐	☐	20. Do the wood products meet the following specifications for materials?

WOOD PRODUCT	MATERIAL SPECIFICATION
bark mulch	untreated chipped bark with a maximum size of 1½ inches (40 mm) and no twigs, leaves, branches, thorns, dirt, or poisonous plants
wood mulch	untreated chipped tree prunings with a maximum size of 1½ inches (40 mm) and no thorns, dirt, or poisonous plants
manufactured wood chips	particles varying in size from ⅛ to ½ inch (3 to 15 mm) thick by 1 to 3 inches (25 to 75 mm) long

2 SAFETY SURFACING

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Sand Surfacing: PERIODIC INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	26.	Is the sand free of debris and foreign objects, such as stones, leaves, twigs, branches, toys, broken glass, or other sharp objects?
☐	☐	☐	27.	Is the sand free of animal feces?
☐	☐	☐	28.	Is the sand contained in the surfacing area or removed from adjacent areas and pathways?
☐	☐	☐	29.	Is the sand free of holes or low areas caused by digging or play activities? ➢ *Sand requires continuous maintenance to ensure a uniform depth and proper thickness for impact attenuation.*
☐	☐	☐	30.	Is the sand free of insect infestation?
☐	☐	☐	31.	Is the sand free of puddles and poor drainage? ➢ *Sand is not recommended for use as a safety surface in wet climates because its impact-attenuating ability is greatly reduced when wet.*
☐	☐	☐	32.	Is the sand at least 18 inches (450 mm) deep throughout the use zone?
☐	☐	☐	33.	Is the sand rounded (by natural or mechanical means); washed; free of dust, clay, soil, hazardous substances, or foreign objects; and sieved as shown in the following table?

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
3/8 inch (10 mm)	100 percent
#4	99–100 percent
#8	81–95 percent
#16	53–75 percent
#30	35–56 percent
#50	20–25 percent
#100	5–9 percent
#200	less than 2 percent

2 SAFETY SURFACING

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION N/A INSPECTOR _____

Gravel Surfacing: PERIODIC INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	39.	Is the gravel free of debris and foreign objects, such as stones, leaves, twigs, branches, toys, broken glass, or other sharp objects?
☐	☐	☐	40.	Is the gravel free of animal feces?
☐	☐	☐	41.	Is the gravel contained in the surfacing area or removed from adjacent areas and pathways?
☐	☐	☐	42.	Is the gravel free of holes or low areas caused by digging or play activities? ➢ *Gravel requires continuous maintenance to ensure a uniform depth and proper thickness for impact attenuation.*
☐	☐	☐	43.	Is the gravel free of insect infestation?
☐	☐	☐	44.	Is the gravel free of puddles and poor drainage?
☐	☐	☐	45.	Is the gravel at least 12 inches (300 mm) deep throughout the use zone?
☐	☐	☐	46.	Is the gravel rounded (by natural or mechanical means); washed; free of dust, clay, soil, hazardous substances, or foreign objects; and sieved as shown in the following table?

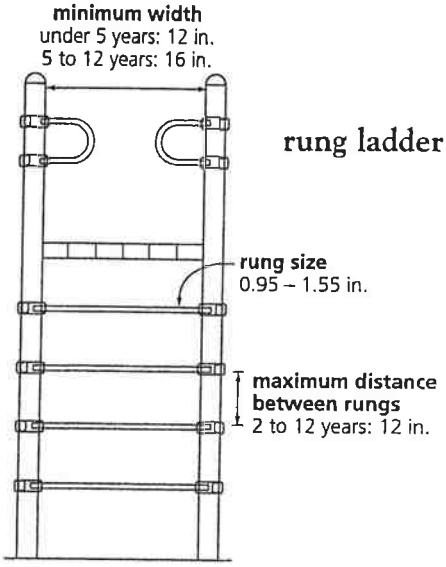
SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
1/2 inch (15 mm)	100 percent
3/8 inch (10 mm)	75–85 percent

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

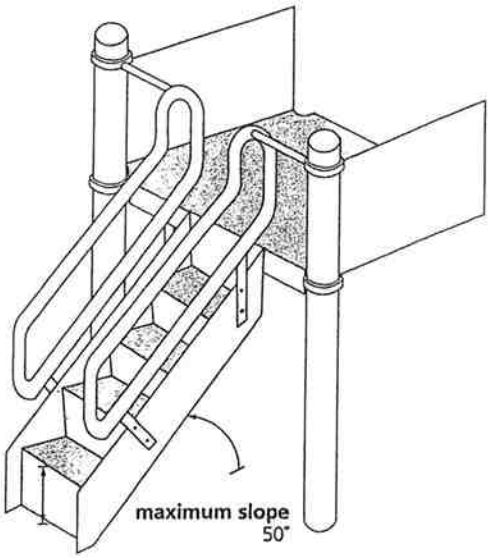
ust tot — PARK NAME

4/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR



rung ladder



stairway

Note: Questions relating to wheelchair-accessible ramps and transfer points are not based on ASTM or CPSC recommendations; these questions reflect the opinion of the authors. As of March 1997, the final ADA requirements for wheelchair-accessible ramps and transfer points were still under development. Contact the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Compliance Board at (202) 272-5434 for updated information and guidelines.

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
			General Considerations
☒	☐	☐	1. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	2. On rung ladders, net climbers, and arch climbers used for play equipment access, is the stepping surface used for final access located evenly with the play surface it serves? ➢ *Connecting play events above this point creates a potential head and neck entrapment and a trip hazard.*
☒	☐	☐	3. Are steps, closed risers, ramps, and platforms designed so that they do not accumulate water, sand, or other debris?
☑	☐	☐	4. Are ladder rungs and steps evenly spaced within a tolerance of 0.25 inch (6 mm) and horizontal within a tolerance of 2 degrees?

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

WI TOT — PARK NAME
11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION
INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
			Stepladders
☒	☐	☐	11. Do stepladders have a slope of 50 to 75 degrees?
☒	☐	☐	12. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stepladders for single-file use have a tread width between 12 and 21 inches (300 and 530 mm)? ▷ *Stepladders designed for use by two children abreast are not recommended for this age group.*
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders for single-file use have a minimum tread width of 16 inches (400 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders for use by two children abreast have a minimum tread width of 36 inches (910 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	13. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stepladders with open or closed risers have a minimum tread depth of 7 inches (180 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders with open risers have minimum tread depth of 3 inches (76 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepladders with closed risers have minimum tread depth of 6 inches (150 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	14. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is the distance between stepladder rungs (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 9 inches (228 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the distance between stepladder rungs (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 12 inches (300 mm)?
			Stairways
☒	☐	☐	15. Do stairways have a maximum slope of 50 degrees?
☒	☐	☐	16. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stairways for single-file use have a minimum tread width of 12 inches (300 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	b. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stairways for use by two children abreast have a minimum tread width of 30 inches (760 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stairways for single-file use have a minimum tread width of 16 inches (400 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	d. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stairways for use by two children abreast have a minimum tread width of 36 inches (910 mm)?

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

WT KS — PARK NAME

11/17/05 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☒	☐	☐	17. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stairways with closed risers have a minimum tread depth of 7 inches (180 mm)? *▷ Stairways with open risers are not recommended for this age group.*
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stairways with either open or closed risers have a minimum tread depth of 8 inches (200 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	c. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do spiral stairways have a minimum tread depth of 8 inches (200 mm) at the outer edge of the steps?
☒	☐	☐	18. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is the distance between steps (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 9 inches (228 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the distance between steps (tread-to-tread vertical rise) no more than 12 inches (300 mm)?
			Ramps (Not Intended for Wheelchair Access)
☒	☐	☐	19. Do ramps not intended for wheelchair access have a maximum slope of 1:8?
☒	☐	☐	20. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do ramps (not intended for wheelchair access) for single-file use have a minimum width of 12 inches (300 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	b. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do ramps for use by two children abreast have a minimum width of 30 inches (760 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	c. For 5- to-12 year-olds, do ramps for single-file use have a minimum width of 16 inches (400 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	d. For 5- to-12 year-olds, do ramps for use by two children abreast have a minimum width of 36 inches (910 mm)?
			Wheelchair-Accessible Ramps
☒	☐	☐	21. Do accessible ramps (i.e., intended for wheelchair access) have a minimum clear width of 36 inches (910 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	22. Do accessible ramps have a maximum slope of 1:12?
☒	☐	☐	23. Do accessible ramps have a maximum cross slope of 1:50?
☒	☐	☐	24. Do accessible ramps have a horizontal run no greater than 144 inches (3700 mm)?

3 EQUIPMENT ACCESS & EGRESS

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PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

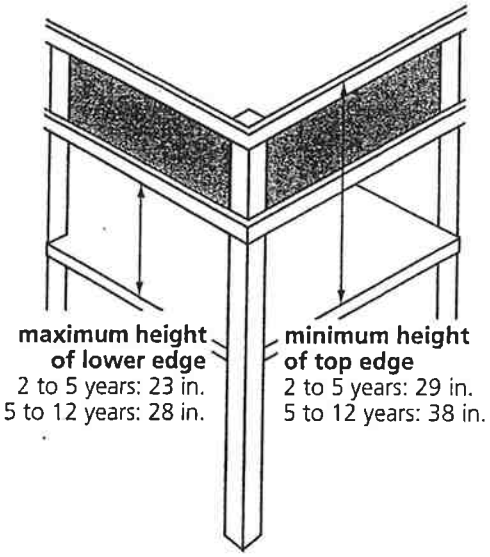
Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☒	☐	☐	35. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do accessible ramps have handrails between 12 and 16 inches (305 and 410 mm) high along both sides of the ramp?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do accessible ramps have handrails between 20 and 28 inches (500 and 710 mm) high along both sides of the ramp?
			Stepped Platforms
☒	☐	☐	36. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do stepped platforms have a maximum height difference of 12 inches (300 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do stepped platforms have a maximum height difference of 18 inches (460 mm)?
			Transfer Points
☒	☐	☐	37. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are transfer points located at a height of 11 to 14 inches (275 to 350 mm) above the accessible route or platform?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are transfer points located at a height of 14 to 17 inches (350 to 425 mm) above the accessible route or platform?
☒	☐	☐	38. Are transfer points at least 24 inches (610 mm) wide?
☒	☐	☐	39. Are transfer points at least 14 inches (360 mm) deep? ▷ *Further research is needed to verify whether or not this depth is adequate. A depth greater than 14 inches may be required.*
☒	☐	☐	40. Do transfer points have handrails to assist wheelchair users?
☒	☐	☐	41. Do steps and platforms adjacent to transfer points have closed risers to prevent potential entrapment?
☒	☐	☐	42. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do steps adjacent to transfer points have a maximum step height of 6 inches (150 mm)?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do steps adjacent to transfer points have a maximum step height of 8 inches (200 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	43. Is a wheelchair turning space measuring at least 60 inches (1525 mm) in diameter provided at the base of transfer points?

4 GUARDRAILS & PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

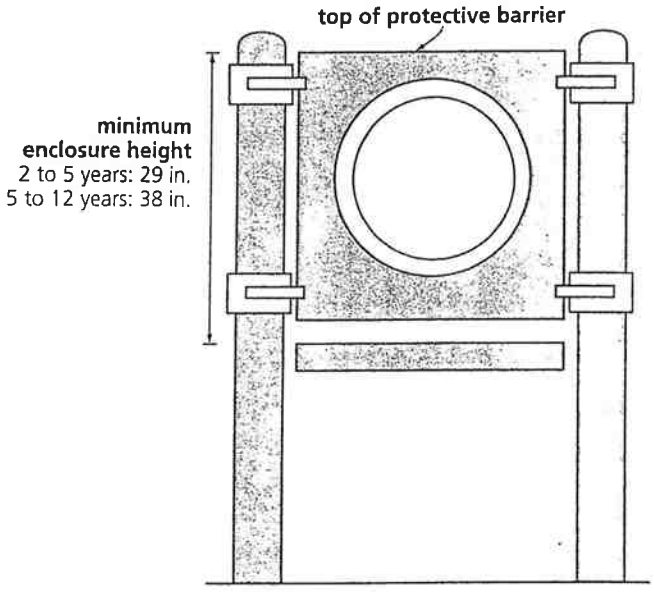
WI tot — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR



guardrail



protective barrier

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the equipment meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	3. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier at least 29 inches (740 mm) high?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 48 inches (1200 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier at least 38 inches (970 mm) high? ▷ *Game panels that meet design criteria for protective barriers are acceptable.*
☒	☐	☐	4. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 20 inches (510 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 23 inches (580 mm) high at the lower edge and 29 inches (740 mm) high at the top edge?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 28 inches (710 mm) high at the lower edge and 38 inches (970 mm) high at the top edge?

4 GUARDRAILS & PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

WA Tot
PARK NAME

11/17/09
DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

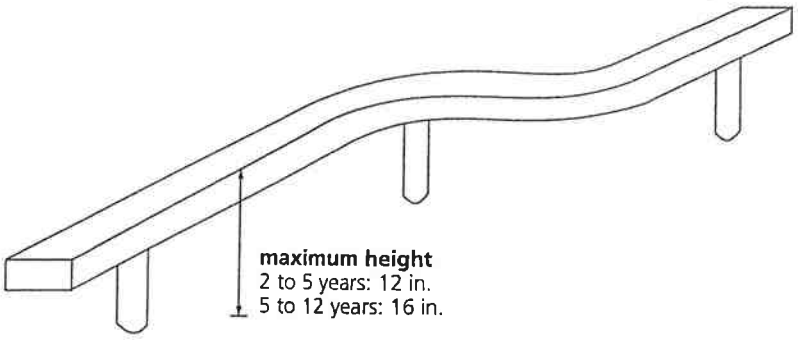
Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	15. Is the equipment free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)? ▷ *For protective barriers and game panels functioning as barriers, openings within the barrier and between the barrier's lower edge and platform surface should preclude the passage of the torso probe.*
☒	☐	☐	16. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	17. Is the equipment free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☒	☐	☐	18. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☒	☐	☒	19. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☒	20. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☒	☐	☐	21. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

5 BALANCE BEAMS

N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the balance beam meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the balance beam have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone? ➢ *Two balance beams may have overlapping use zones.*
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is the balance beam no more than 12 inches (300 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the balance beam no more than 16 inches (410 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the balance beam free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the balance beam free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?

5 BALANCE BEAMS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

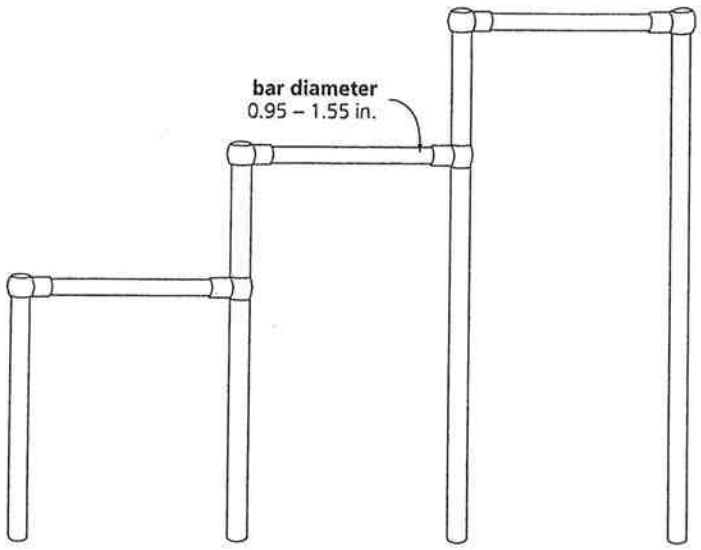
ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	15.	Is the balance beam free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Is the balance beam free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	18.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	19.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	20.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	21.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

6 BARS, CHIN-UP & TURNING

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



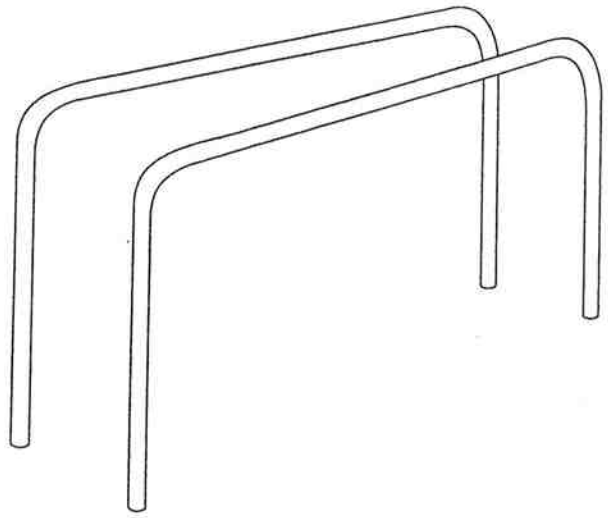
Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT	
☐	☐	☐	1.	Do the bars meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2.	Do the bars have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3.	Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4.	Are the bars free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5.	Are the bars free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6.	Are the bars free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7.	Do the bars measure between 0.95 and 1.55 inches (24.1 and 39.4 mm) in diameter?

7 BARS, PARALLEL

N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: According to ASTM F 1487, upper-body equipment requiring full support of body weight is not recommended for children under 5 years.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Do the parallel bars meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Do the parallel bars have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Are the parallel bars free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Are the parallel bars free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6. Are the parallel bars free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Are lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment?

7 BARS, PARALLEL

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION N/A INSPECTOR _____

ANNUAL INSPECTION

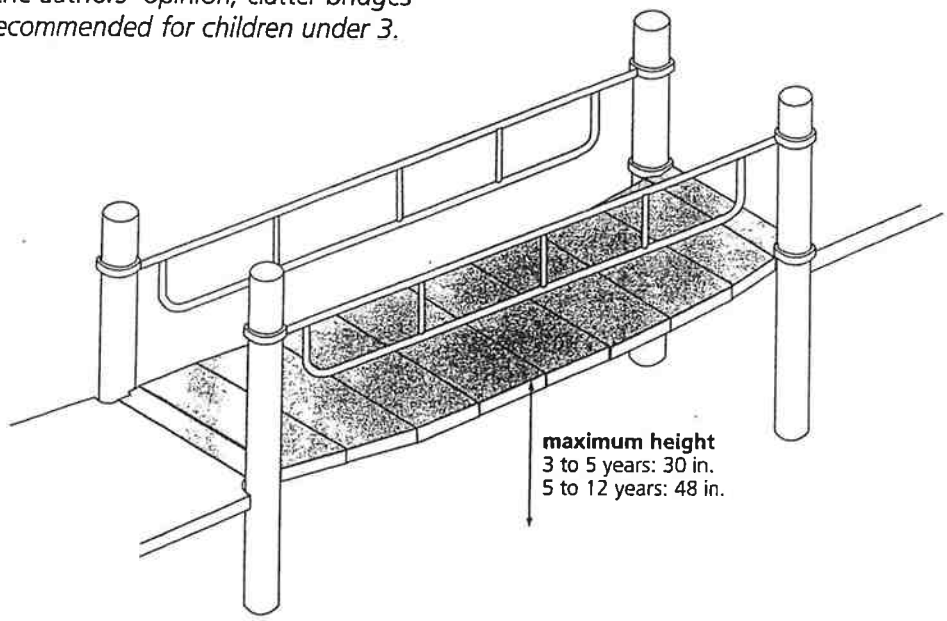
Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	12.	Are the parallel bars free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	13.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	14.	Are the parallel bars free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	15.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	17.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	18.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

8 BRIDGES, CLATTER

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: In the authors' opinion, clatter bridges are not recommended for children under 3.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the bridge meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the bridge have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. a. For 3- to 5-year-olds, is the bridge surface no more than 30 inches (760 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the bridge surface no more than 48 inches (1200 mm) high? ➢ *The specified maximum height of the bridge surface allows the use of a guardrail, which is necessary for the function of the bridge.*
☐	☐	☐	5. a. Are guardrails provided to help prevent children from falling off the bridge?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 3- to 5-year-olds, is the top edge of the guardrail at least 29 inches (740 mm) high and the lower edge no more than 23 inches (580 mm) above the bridge walking surface?

8 BRIDGES, CLATTER

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

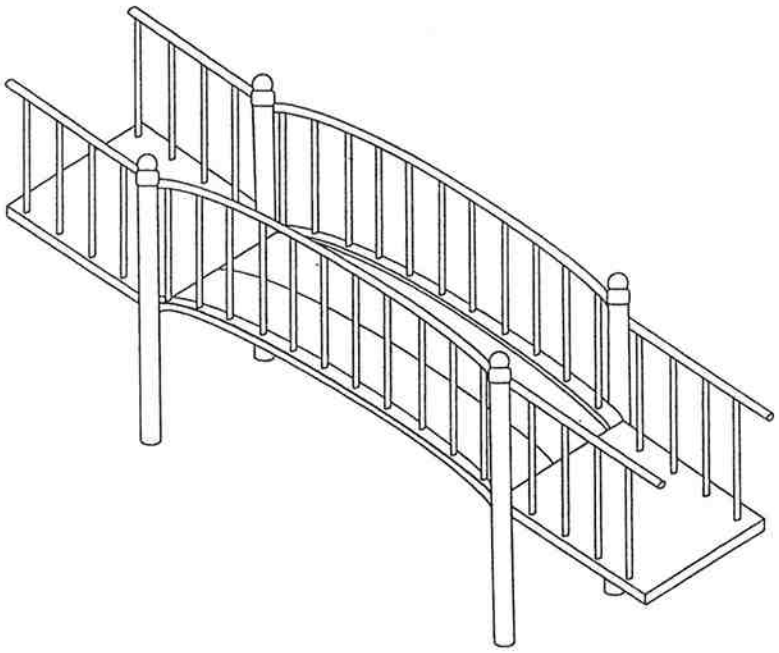
ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A	
☐	☐	☐	16. Is the bridge free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	17. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	18. Is the bridge free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	19. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	20. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	21. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	22. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

9 BRIDGES, STATIONARY

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the bridge meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the bridge have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play platforms that are more than 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier 29 inches (740 mm) or greater in height?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play platforms that are more than 48 inches (1200 mm) high enclosed by a protective barrier 38 inches (970 mm) or greater in height?
☐	☐	☐	5. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 20 inches (510 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 23 inches (580 mm) high at the lower edge and 29 inches (740 mm) high at the top edge?
☐	☐	☐	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, are all play equipment platforms over 30 inches (760 mm) high enclosed by a guardrail that is a maximum 28 inches (710 mm) high at the lower edge and

9 BRIDGES, STATIONARY

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION N/A | INSPECTOR

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	14.	Is the bridge free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	15.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (See Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Is the bridge free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	18.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	19.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	20.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

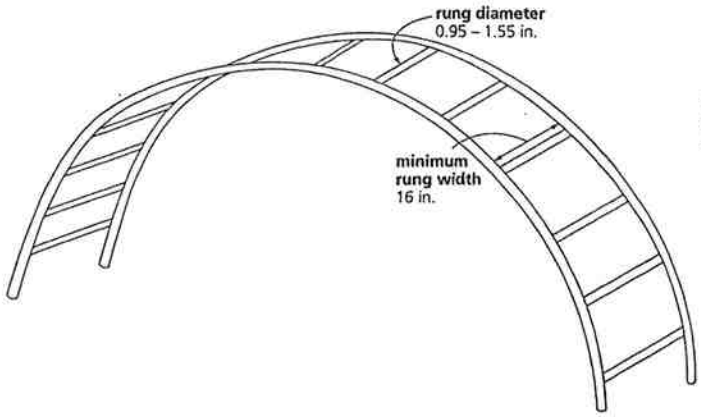
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

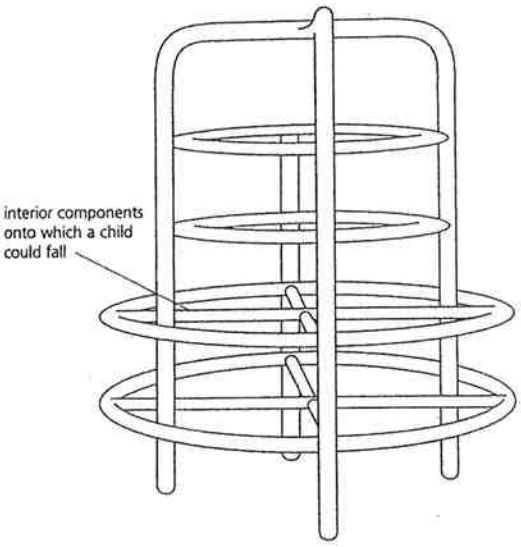
10 CLIMBERS

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Note: According to CPSC, arch climbers are not recommended for children under 4.





Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the climber meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the climber have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Is the climber free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the climber free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the climber free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Do the rungs measure between 0.95 and 1.55 inches (24.1 and 39.4 mm) in diameter?
☐	☐	☐	8. Are the rungs at least 16 inches (400 mm) wide?

10 CLIMBERS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	19. Is the climber free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	20. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	21. Is the climber free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	22. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	23. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	24. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	25. Are paints free from lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

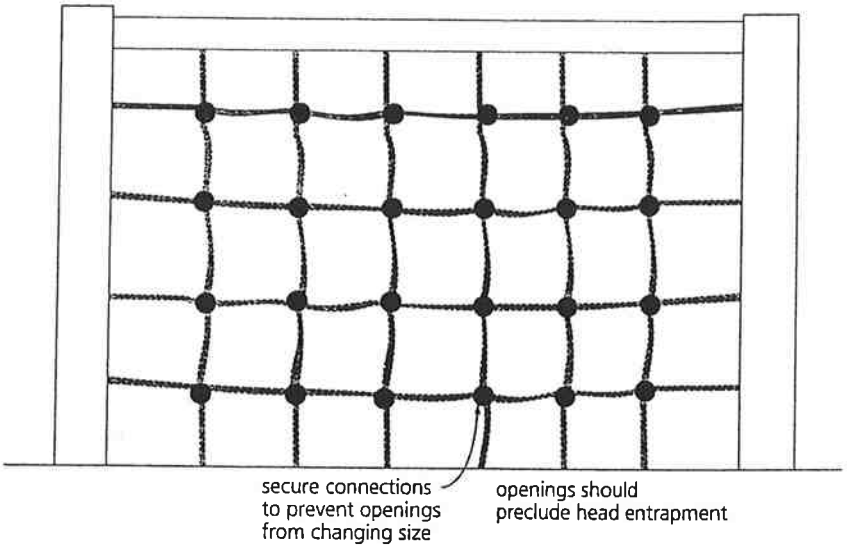
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

11 CLIMBERS, FLEXIBLE

N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: In the authors' opinion, flexible climbers are not recommended for children under 3.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the climber meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the climber have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. For 3- to 5-year-olds, does the climber allow users to bring both feet to the same level before ascending to the next level?
☐	☐	☐	5. When the climber is used to provide access to a composite structure, is another means of access also provided?
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the climber free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	7. Is the climber free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	8. Is the climber free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards

11 CLIMBERS, FLEXIBLE

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION N/A INSPECTOR _____

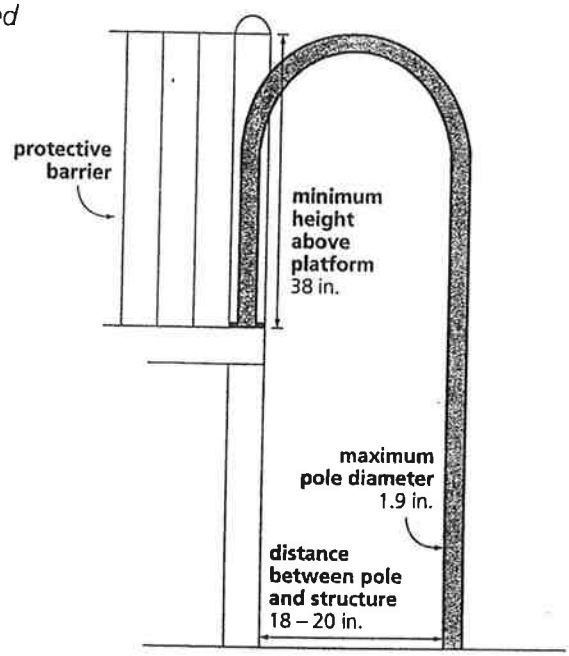
Yes	No	N/A	PERIODIC INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	23. Is the climber stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
☐	☐	☐	24. Is the climber free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
☐	☐	☐	25. Is the climber free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
☐	☐	☐	26. Is the climber adjusted to eliminate loose cable?
☐	☐	☐	27. Are connections securely fixed to prevent net openings from changing size?
☐	☐	☐	28. Are chains or cables without significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, or corrosion.*
☐	☐	☐	29. Are cables free of frayed or projecting wires?
☐	☐	☐	30. Are cables or chains fixed tightly at both ends so that there is no possibility of overlapping and entrapping a child?
☐	☐	☐	31. When one end of the flexible climber is attached at ground level, is the anchoring device below the playing surface?
☐	☐	☐	32. Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
☐	☐	☐	33. Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
☐	☐	☐	34. Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	35. Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
☐	☐	☐	36. Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
☐	☐	☐	37. Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?
☐	☐	☐	38. Are plastic parts unbroken, unchipped, and uncracked, particularly at joints and connections?
☐	☐	☐	39. Is the climber free of exposed hooks?

12 FIRE POLES

N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: In the authors' opinion, fire poles are not recommended for children under 5.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the fire pole meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the fire pole have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Is the fire pole attached to a composite structure platform with a maximum height of 72 inches (1800 mm)? ▷ *A fire pole should not be installed as freestanding equipment.*
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the fire pole free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the fire pole free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7. Is the fire pole free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?

12 FIRE POLES

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION N/A INSPECTOR _____

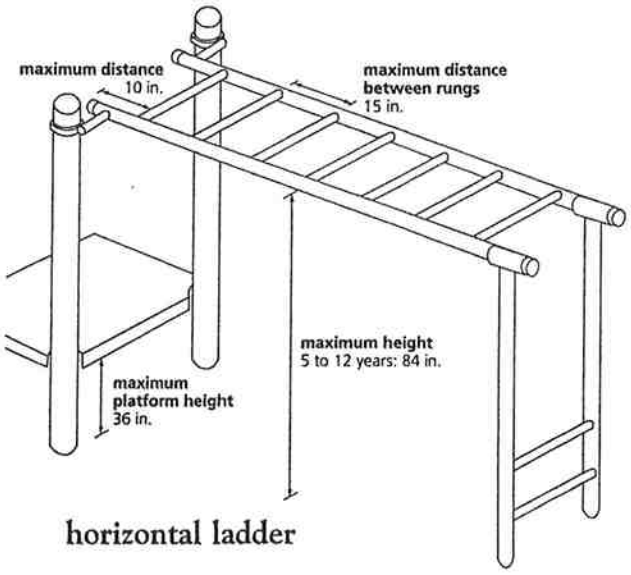
Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	20. Is the fire pole free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	21. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	22. Is the fire pole free of hollow support posts or tubing with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	23. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	24. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	25. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	26. Are paints free from lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

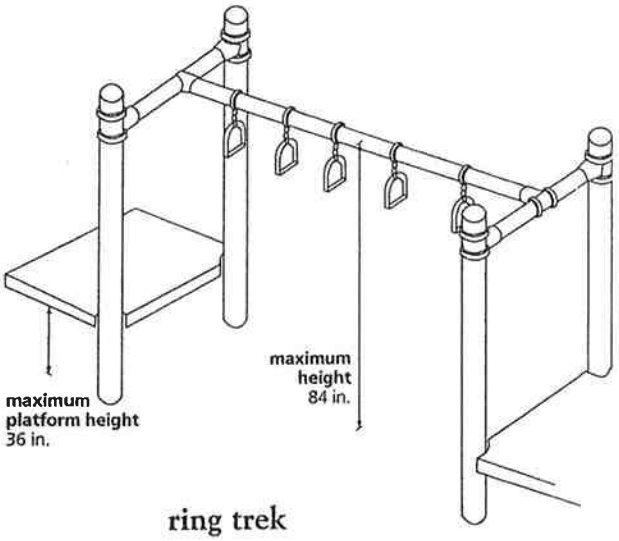
13 HORIZONTAL LADDERS & RING TREKS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: According to CPSC, horizontal ladders and ring treks are not recommended for children under 4 years.



horizontal ladder



ring trek

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the equipment meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the equipment have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? *▷ Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the equipment no more than 84 inches (2100 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	5. Are the takeoff and landing platforms no more than 36 inches (910 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the equipment free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? *▷ This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	7. Is the equipment free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?

13 HORIZONTAL LADDERS & RING TREKS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION 1/4 INSPECTOR _____

ANNUAL INSPECTION

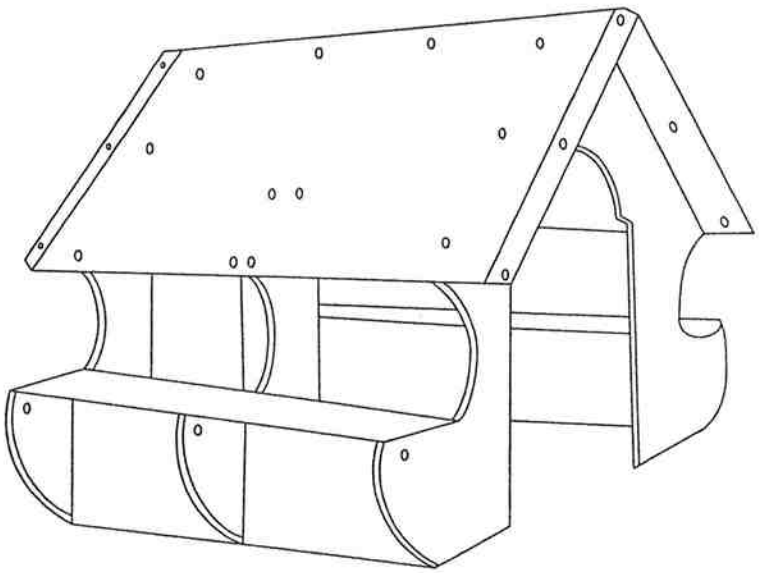
Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	22.	Is the equipment free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	23.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	24.	Is the equipment free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	25.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	26.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	27.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	28.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

14 PLAYHOUSES

WT TOT | 11/19/09 | _____

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☒	☐	☐	1. Does the playhouse meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2. Does the playhouse have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone? ▷ *Two nonclimbable playhouses may have overlapping use zones (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☑	☐	☐	4. Is the playhouse free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☒	☐	☐	5. Is the playhouse free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	6. Is the playhouse free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?

14 PLAYHOUSES

WL tot — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	13. Is the playhouse free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	14. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☒	☐	☐	15. Is the playhouse free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☒	☐	☐	16. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☒	17. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☒	18. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☒	☐	☐	19. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

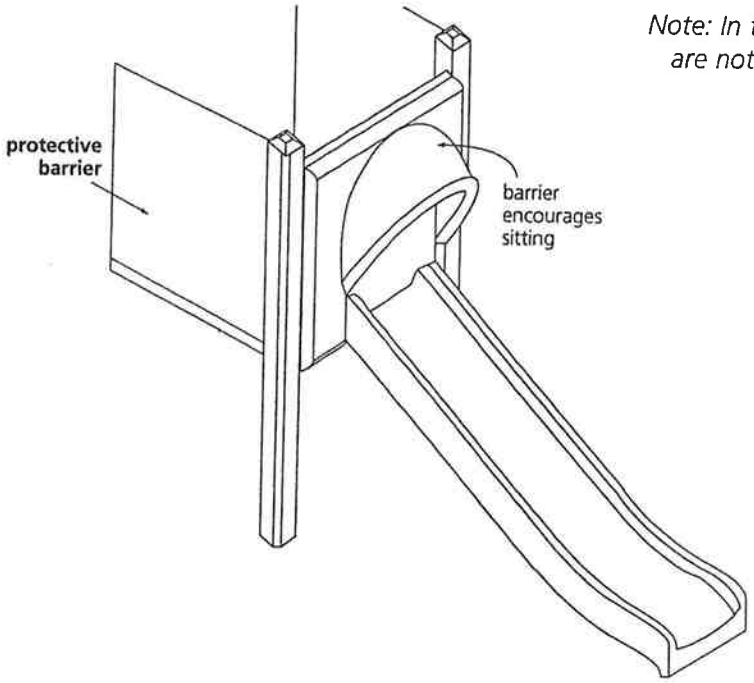
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

15 SLIDES

WA TOT
PARK NAME

11/17/09
DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR



Note: In the authors' opinion, bannister slides are not recommended for children under 5, and curved or tunnel slides are not recommended for children under 3.

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT	
☒	☐	☐	1.	Does the slide meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☒	☐	☐	2.	Does the slide have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone by the slide entry steps and platform?
☒	☐	☐	3.	Does the slide have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone on both sides of the slide bed?
☒	☐	☐	4.	Does the slide have an unobstructed use zone in front of the slide exit extending a distance equal to the height of the slide plus 48 inches (1200 mm)?
☒	☐	☐	5.	Is the use zone between 72 and 168 inches (1800 and 4300 mm) long, measured from where the slide bed levels out to 5 degrees from the horizontal (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	6.	Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☒	☐	☐	7.	Is the slide free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

15 SLIDES

wA tot — PARK NAME

11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

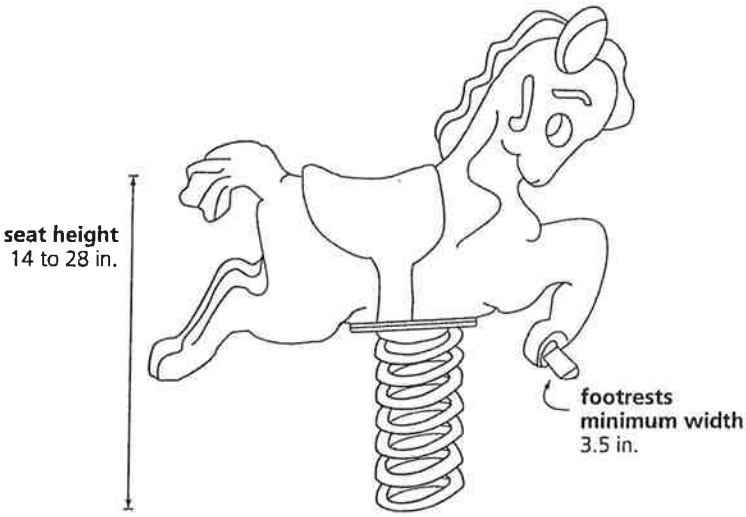
INSPECTOR

PERIODIC INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
X			41.	Is the slide stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
X			42.	Is the slide free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
X			43.	Is the slide free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
X			44.	Is the slide bed securely attached?
		X	45.	For metal slide beds, is the slide located in a shaded area or oriented in a northerly direction?
X			46.	Is the slide free of any opening between the entrance platform and the sliding surface?
X			47.	Does the slide have a smooth and continuous surface that is free of any gaps or spaces?
X			48.	Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
	X		49.	Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
X			50.	Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
		X	51.	Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
		X	52.	Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
X			53.	Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?
X			54.	Are plastic parts unbroken, unchipped, and uncracked, particularly at joints and connections?
X			55.	Is the slide free of chipped, peeling, or worn paint?

16 SPRING ROCKING EQUIPMENT

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the equipment meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the equipment have an unobstructed use zone? ➢ *The use zones of two spring rockers intended for sitting may overlap. A minimum 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone is required for spring rockers intended for sitting; rockers intended for standing require an 84-inch (2100 mm) use zone that cannot overlap with the use zone of other equipment.*
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. Is the seat height between 14 and 28 inches (360 and 710 mm) above the safety surface when unloaded and at rest?
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the equipment free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

16 SPRING ROCKING EQUIPMENT

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

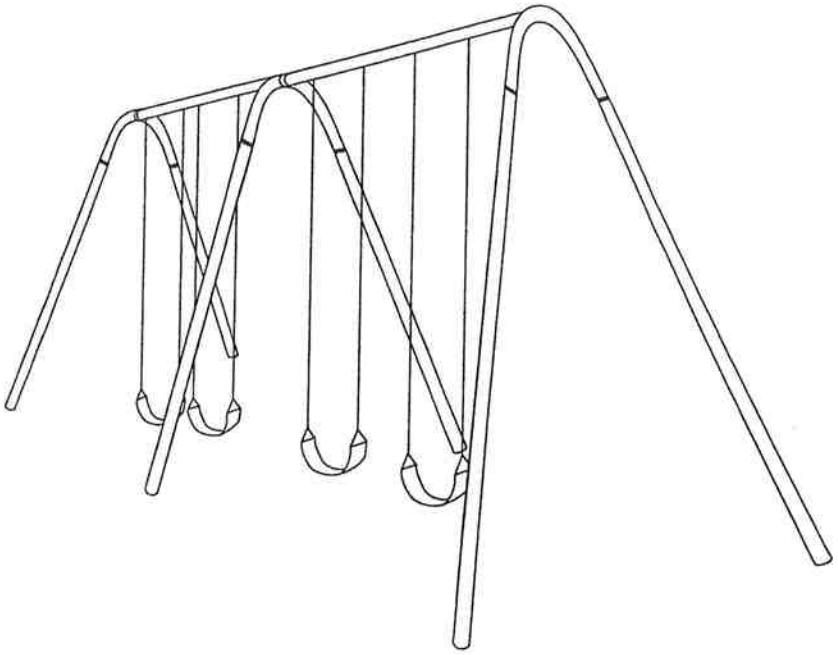
Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	16. Is the equipment free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	17. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	18. Is the equipment free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	19. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	20. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	21. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	22. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

17 SWINGS

N/A

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the swing meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Is the swing use zone free of any obstruction (see Definitions)? ➢ *For swings with belt seats, the length of the swing use zone is equal to two times the distance from the safety surface to the swing pivot point. The use zone should extend for this distance to both the front and rear of the crossbeam for a width at least as wide as the beam. For swings with enclosed seats, such as tot swings or bucket swings, the distance provided to the front and rear of the crossbeam should be equal to twice the distance measured from the top of the occupant's sitting surface to the swing pivot point. For both belt swings and swings with enclosed seats, a 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone should extend out from both sides of the swing support. When swings are located adjacent to each other, the swings may share the 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone at the side.*
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*

17 SWINGS

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☐	☐	☐	16. Are swing seats spaced at least 24 inches (600 mm) apart when occupied by the maximum user? ▷ *Measure the distance at a height of 60 inches (1500 mm) above the safety surface.*
☐	☐	☐	17. Are swing seats spaced at least 30 inches (760 mm) from the swing support structure when occupied by the maximum user? ▷ *Measure the distance at a height of 60 inches (1500 mm) above the safety surface.*
☐	☐	☐	18. Are swing hangers spaced wider than the width of the swing seat to reduce side-to-side motion? ▷ *Swing hangers are the hardware from which the swing chains are suspended.*
☐	☐	☐	19. Is the distance between swing hangers supporting one swing seat at least 20 inches (510 mm) apart and greater than the width of the seat when occupied by the maximum user?
☐	☐	☐	20. Do chains or cables meet ASTM F 1487 structural integrity requirements?
☐	☐	☐	21. Do cables measure at least 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter?
☐	☐	☐	22. Are lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment?
☐	☐	☐	23. Do all metal edges have rolled edging or rounded capping?
☐	☐	☐	24. Are metal materials painted, galvanized, anodized, or composed of non-rusting materials?
☐	☐	☐	25. When located in direct sunlight, have metal materials been coated in plastic to avoid the risk of a contact-burn injury? ▷ *Bare or painted metal surfaces should be avoided in intense, direct sunlight.*
☐	☐	☐	26. Are plastic materials ultraviolet-stabilized to resist fading? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

TO CONTINUE AUDIT, COMPLETE ANNUAL AND PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

17 SWINGS

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

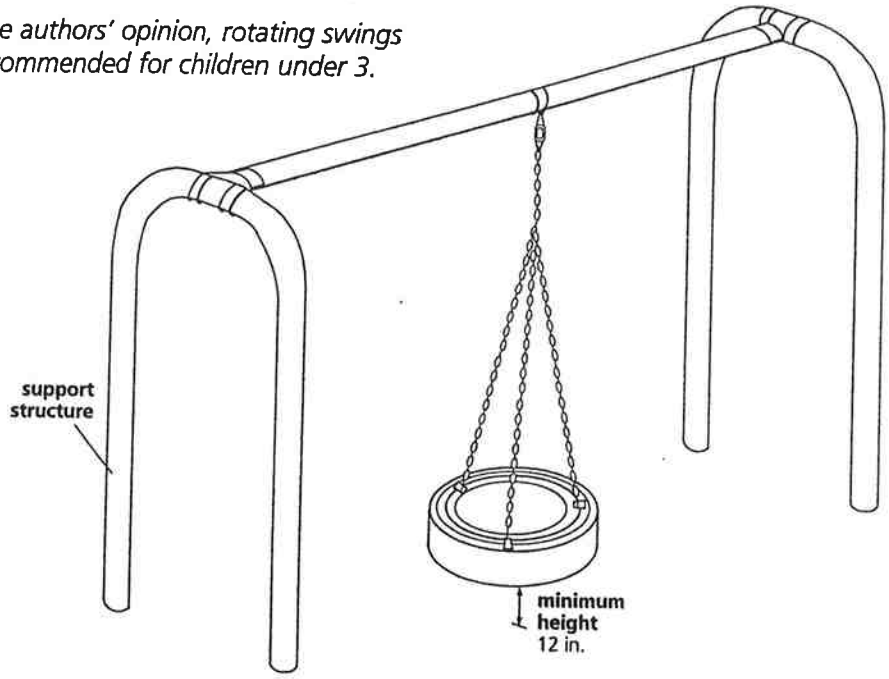
PERIODIC INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	34.	Is the swing stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
☐	☐	☐	35.	Is the swing free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
☐	☐	☐	36.	Is the swing free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
☐	☐	☐	37.	For metal swings and swing chains, is the outdoor temperature above freezing when in use?
☐	☐	☐	38.	Are chains without significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, or corrosion.*
☐	☐	☐	39.	Are cables free of frayed or projecting wires?
☐	☐	☐	40.	Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ➢ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
☐	☐	☐	41.	Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
☐	☐	☐	42.	Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	43.	Are all swing chains or cables connected to the crossbeam with bearings that reduce friction and wear? ➢ *A steel cable permanently affixed to a hanger assembly meets this requirement.*
☐	☐	☐	44.	Are swing bearings in good condition and well lubricated?
☐	☐	☐	45.	Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
☐	☐	☐	46.	Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
☐	☐	☐	47.	Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?
☐	☐	☐	48.	Are plastic parts unbroken, unchipped, and uncracked, particularly at joints and connections?
☐	☐	☐	49.	Is the swing free of chipped, peeling, or worn paint?

18 SWINGS, ROTATING

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: In the authors' opinion, rotating swings are not recommended for children under 3.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the swing meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the swing have a minimum 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone extending in all directions from the swing support structure (see Definitions)? ▷ *Adjacent swing support structures may share the 72-inch (1800 mm) use zone on the side.*
☐	☐	☐	3. Does the swing have a use zone that extends in all directions from the swing seat and equals the vertical distance between the pivot point and the swing seat plus 72 inches (1800 mm) (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	4. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ▷ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the lower edge of the rotating swing at least 12 inches (300 mm) above the playing surface when occupied by the maximum user?
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the swing free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	7. Is the swing free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?

18 SWINGS, ROTATING

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	25. Is the swing free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	26. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	27. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	28. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	29. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	30. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

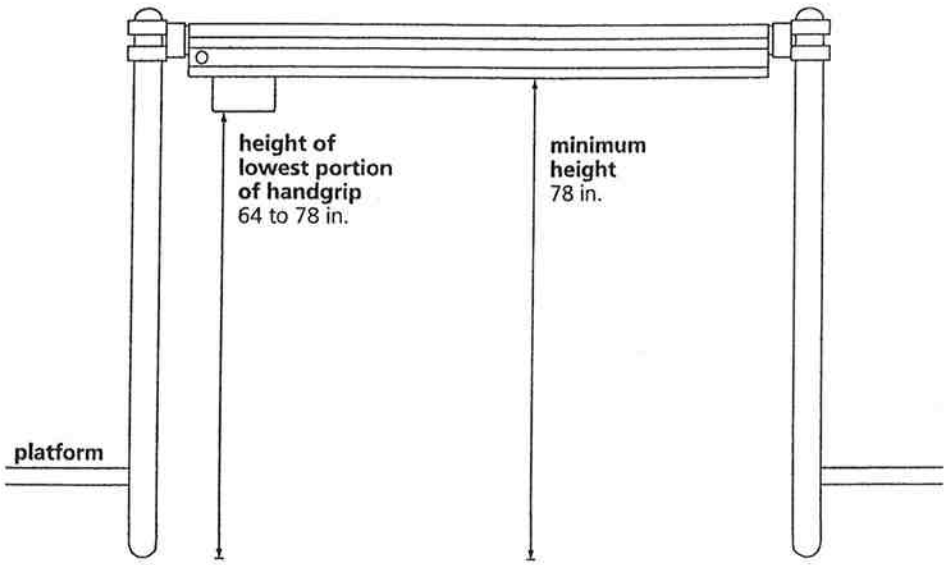
TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

19 TRACK RIDES

N/A

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION _____ INSPECTOR _____

Note: According to ASTM F 1487, track rides are not recommended for children under 5.



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT
☐	☐	☐	1. Does the track ride meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2. Does the track ride have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3. Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4. For 5- to 12-year-olds, is the track ride at least 78 inches (1950 mm) high?
☐	☐	☐	5. Is the track ride free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6. Is the track ride free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)? ➢ *When the rolling portions of the handgrip are enclosed within the track beam, the track assembly is exempt from pinch, crush, and shear requirements.*

19 TRACK RIDES

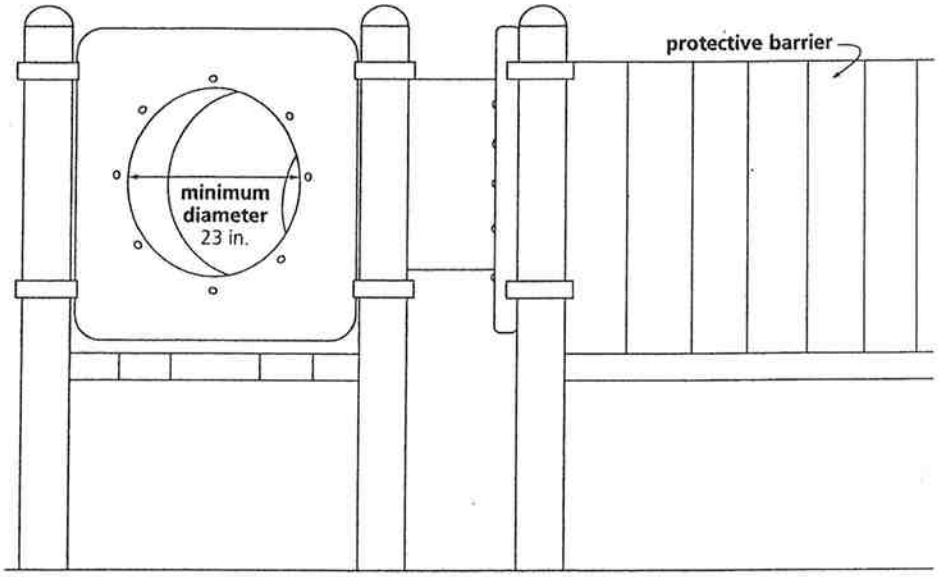
PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION 1/4/11 INSPECTOR _____

Yes	No	N/A	ANNUAL INSPECTION
☐	☐	☐	19. Is the track ride free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	20. Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	21. Is the track ride free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	22. Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	23. Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	24. Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	25. Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

20 TUNNELS

PARK NAME _____ DATE OF INSPECTION N/A INSPECTOR _____



Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT	
☐	☐	☐	1.	Does the tunnel meet all standards for structural integrity as specified by ASTM F 1487?
☐	☐	☐	2.	Does the tunnel have a 72-inch (1800 mm) unobstructed use zone?
☐	☐	☐	3.	Are vertical angles greater than 55 degrees? ➢ *Inverted angles or angles with a filled apex are exempt (see Definitions).*
☐	☐	☐	4.	Is the interior diameter of the tunnel at least 23 inches (580 mm)?
☐	☐	☐	5.	Is the tunnel free of extra holes that could harbor nesting insects? ➢ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*
☐	☐	☐	6.	Is the tunnel free of pinch, crush, and shear points (see Definitions)?
☐	☐	☐	7.	Are all tunnel edges rounded?
☐	☐	☐	8.	Is the tunnel free of cables, wires, or other suspended hazards hung within 45 degrees of horizontal (see Definitions)?

20 TUNNELS

PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION: N/A | INSPECTOR

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Yes	No	N/A		
☐	☐	☐	13.	Is the tunnel free of head and neck entrapments (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	14.	Do protrusions meet the protrusion test criteria (see Inspection Procedures)?
☐	☐	☐	15.	Is the tunnel free of hollow support posts or tubes with open ends?
☐	☐	☐	16.	Are equipment footings securely anchored?
☐	☐	☐	17.	Are wood materials naturally rot- and insect-resistant, or treated with a wood preservative below and up to 6 inches (150 mm) above the surface of the play area? If a wood preservative was used, list the preservative's name: _____.
☐	☐	☐	18.	Is the wood preservative safe for use in children's play areas, as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?
☐	☐	☐	19.	Are paints free of lead (0.06% maximum lead by dry weight) as specified by ASTM F 1487 standards?

TO CONTINUE ANNUAL INSPECTION, COMPLETE PERIODIC INSPECTION.

21 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

WT tots — PARK NAME

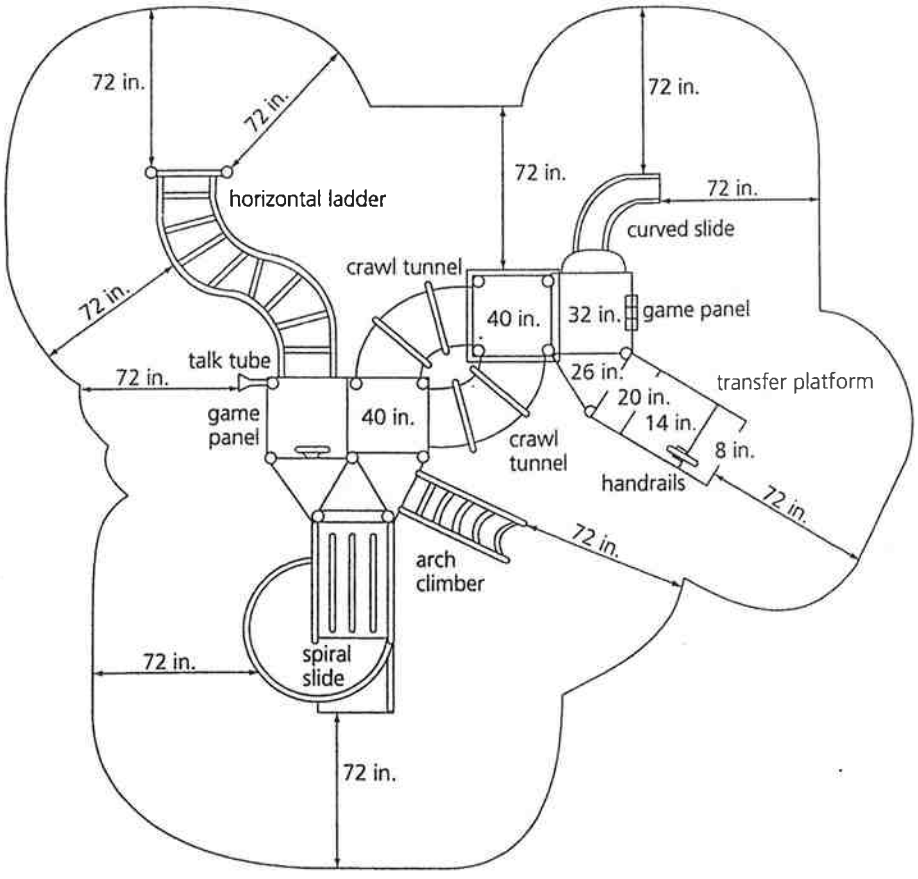
11/17/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

PLAY EVENTS

▷ *To inspect a composite structure, use this checklist plus the separate checklists for each play event attached to the structure.*

- ☒ ladders
- ☒ stairways
- ☐ ramps
- ☒ guardrails & protective barriers
- ☐ balance beams
- ☐ bars, chin-up & turning
- ☐ bars, parallel
- ☐ bridges, clatter
- ☐ bridges, stationary
- ☒ climbers
- ☐ climbers, flexible
- ☐ fire poles
- ☐ horizontal ladders & ring treks
- ☒ playhouses
- ☒ slides
- ☐ spring rocking equipment
- ☐ swings
- ☐ swings, rotating
- ☐ track rides
- ☐ tunnels
- ☐ other: _____



21 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

WT tot | 11/17/05 | | |
PARK NAME | DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	AUDIT (cont.)
☒	☐	☐	10. Are handrails or handgrips provided to ease the transition between platforms and attached play events?
☒	☐	☐	11. a. For 2- to 5-year-olds, do adjacent platforms that have a height difference greater than 12 inches (300 mm) have a handgrip or handrail to ease the transition between platforms?
☐	☐	☒	b. For 5- to 12-year-olds, do adjacent platforms that have a height difference greater than 18 inches (460 mm) have a handgrip or handrail to ease the transition between platforms?
			▷ *See Equipment Access & Egress checklist for handrail and handgrip requirements.*
☒	☐	☐	12. Are the platforms level (within 2 degrees of the horizontal)?
☒	☐	☐	13. Are openings provided in the platforms to allow for drainage?
☒	☐	☐	14. For 2- to 5-year-olds, is there another means of equipment access (e.g., ramp, stairway, or stepladder) in addition to a climbing apparatus?
☒	☐	☐	15. Do chains or cables meet ASTM F 1487 structural integrity requirements?
☐	☐	☒	16. Do cables measure at least 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter?
☒	☐	☐	17. Are lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment?
☒	☐	☐	18. Do all metal edges have rolled edging or rounded capping?
☒	☐	☐	19. Are metal materials painted, galvanized, anodized, or composed of non-rusting materials?
☒	☐	☐	20. When located in direct sunlight, have metal materials been coated in plastic to avoid the risk of a contact-burn injury? ▷ *Bare or painted metal surfaces should be avoided in intense, direct sunlight.*
☒	☐	☐	21. Are plastic materials ultraviolet-stabilized to resist fading? ▷ *This question is based on the authors' opinion and is not addressed by CPSC or ASTM.*

21 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

WT tot — PARK NAME

11/7/09 — DATE OF INSPECTION

INSPECTOR

Yes	No	N/A	PERIODIC INSPECTION
☒	☐	☐	29. Is the composite structure stable and without severe structural deterioration, such as at the footings and joints?
☒	☐	☐	30. Is the composite structure free of loose, missing, or broken parts and vandalism?
☒	☐	☐	31. Is the composite structure free of wet or icy surfaces?
☒	☐	☐	32. Is the composite structure free of sharp points, corners, or edges?
☒	☐	☐	33. Are chains or cables without significant wear? ▷ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, or corrosion.*
☒	☐	☐	34. Are cables free of frayed or projecting wires?
☒	☐	☐	35. Are cables or chains fixed tightly at both ends so that there is no possibility of overlapping and entrapping a child? ▷ *Swing chains are exempt from this requirement.*
☒	☐	☐	36. Is all hardware present, securely attached, and free of significant wear? ▷ *Wear is indicated by visible elongation, deformation, indentation, rust, corrosion, or stripping.*
☒	☒	☐	37. Do bolt ends extend no more than two threads beyond the face of the nut?
☒	☐	☐	38. Are all fastening devices closed to prevent entanglement (see Definitions)?
☒	☐	☐	39. Are all moving suspended elements connected to the fixed support with bearings that reduce friction and wear? ▷ *A steel cable permanently affixed to a hanger assembly meets this requirement.*
☒	☐	☐	40. Are the bearings in good condition and well lubricated?
☒	☐	☒	41. Are wood materials free of warping, wood rot, insect damage, cupping, and checking?
☐	☐	☒	42. Are wood materials free of splinters, heart center, and loose or missing knots?
☒	☐	☐	43. Are metal materials free of rust, corrosion, peeling paint, and bent parts?

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