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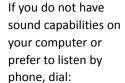


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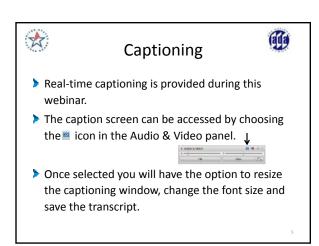


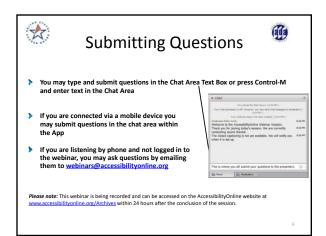
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Accessible Playground Surfaces

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Presenters





Peggy Greenwell

Jennifer Skulski



Session Agenda

- Study Background
- Review of Findings
- Questions and Answers



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Study Background

- □ Playground surfacing number one concern!
- □Focus on "performance" measure for firmness and stability began in early 90's
- □ ASTM Laboratory test

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Study Background

- ☐ Additional requirements for surface inspection and maintenance added to the final rule
- ☐ Lack of reliable product performance data for playground owners to make informed choices



Purpose of Study

To evaluate a variety of playground surfaces, their ability to meet accessibility requirements, their costs upon initial installation and maintenance over 3-5 years.

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Research Questions

Installation & Maintenance

- 1. How well do various playground surfaces meet the accessibility requirements upon installation?
- 2. What are the costs for the various playground surfaces and are the costs related to performance?
- 3. What accessibility issues arise out of initial installation?
- 4. What accessibility issues arise out of long term use and require maintenance?

Research Design

- ☐ The first site visit was conducted within 12 months of installation
- □ Annual site visits during summer months
- □ Piloted data collection
- □ National advisory committee

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Playground Selection

- □ Municipal park settings
- □ Limited within driving distances of IU-Bloomington;
- □ Accessibility to children with and without disabilities;
- □ Surface materials consistent with study;
- ☐ Geographic location;
- □ Seasonal weather conditions; and
- □ Willingness of owner/operator to participate.

Study Sample

Surface Type	N
Poured in Place Rubber (PIP)	14
(w/EWF)	(5)
Tiles (TIL)	10
(w/EWF)	(8)
Engineered Wood Fiber (EWF)	6
Shredded Rubber (SHR)	0
Hybrid (HYB)	5

N = 35

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Limitations

- ☐ Sample size, recruiting technique and ability to generalize findings to general population
- □ Visitor use and impact on surface conditions
- □ Weather
- ☐ Liability associated with sites found to be noncompliant with the standards may affect the playground owner's willingness to participate in the study

5 Categories of Surfaces

- 1. Engineered wood fiber product
- 2. Shredded rubber / crumb rubber
- 3. Unitary rubber mat / tile surfaces
- 4. Unitary rubber "poured in place" surfaces
- 5. Combination or hybrid surface systems under development

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Surface Requirements

- 1. 2010 ADA Standard and Architectural Barriers Act Standard
- 1. 1008.2 Accessible Routes
- 2. 1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces
- ASTM F1292-99 Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment as determined by the surface manufacturer in laboratory testing;
- ASTM F1951-99 Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment as determined by the surface manufacturer in laboratory testing; and
- 4. ASTM F2075 Standard Specification for Engineered Wood Fiber for Use as a Playground Safety Surface Under and Around Playground Equipment. VOLUNTARY

□23

On-site inspection

9 Critical Areas

- 1. Entry to playground where playground surface starts
- 2. Accessible route connecting accessible play elements
- 3. Egress point of slide(s)
- 4. Swings
- 5. Entry point(s) to composite structure(s)/transfer stations
- 6. Climber(s)
- Ground level play element(s) such as spring rockers, play tables, interactive panels, etc.
- 8. Sliding poles
- 9. Other areas (i.e. water play elements, etc.)

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Instrumentation

- 1. Installation form
- 2. On-site visual inspection form
- 3. Rotational Penetrometer measurements for firmness & stability
- 4. TRIAX 2000 measurements for impact attenuation (optional)

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Installation Form

- □ Completed by the playground owner
- ☐ Playground size, total surface area
- □ Equipment
 - Manufacturer and cost
- □ Surface
 - Manufacturer and cost
 - Base
 - Sub-base
 - Top layer
 - Installed in-house or by contractor, hours of labor 27

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Surface Deficiency Score (SDS)

□ Slope exceeds 1:16 (6.25%)

- □ Cross slope exceeds 1:48 (2.08%)
- □ Change in level greater than ½ inch
- \square Opening greater than ½ diameter











ASTM F1951-99

- □ A lab test in a controlled environment
- □ Wheelchair work method
- □ 7% ramp used as baseline
- ☐ Measures work per sq. ft. for straight propulsion and turning
- □ Manual rehabilitation wheelchair with rider 165 + 11 lbs
- □ Records data applied to pushrim over 6 ½ ft. distance









ASTM F1951-99

☐ The surface "passes in the lab" if the work to propel across the surface and to turn is less than the work required to propel across a 7% ramp.

PASS = WORK on surface sample < WORK on 7% ramp

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2nd On-Site Measure Firmness & Stability

- □ Rotational Penetrometer
- Developed by Beneficial
 Designs as a portable field test
 to replace ASTM 1951.
- Wheelchair caster set in spring loaded caliper.
- Measures the vertical displacement of the penetrator.



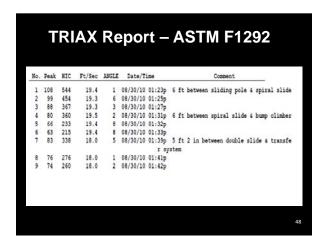


Sample Values for Various Surface Types* Surface Type Firmness Stability Concrete .15 - .17 .17 - .19 Turfgrass .55 - .65 .69 - .79 Carpet .32 - .43 .41 - .55 Sand 1.13 < 1.13





D	ata	Report																
RecordiD	PlaygroundID	AssessVisit#	AssessDate	Type_Surface	Type_Surf_Code	Location	AirTemp	SurfaceTemp	FirmnessAve	Firmnes s50	StabilityAve	StabilitySD	SumFirm+Stab	Slope	Cross slope	Change in level	Openings	DefScore
93	012EWF008	1	5/12/2009	EWF	3	1	72	108	0.334	0.040	0.820	0.125	1.154	- 1	1	0	0	2
94	012EWF008	1	5/12/2009	EWF	3	2	72	117	0.328	0.026	0.674	0.068	1.002	1	1	0	0	2
95	012EWF008	1	5/12/2009	EWF	3	5	72	109	0.296	0.040	0.628	0.124	0.924	1	1	1	0	3
96	012EWF008	1	5/12/2009	EWF	3	6	72	113	0.308	0.028	0.768	0.166	1.076	1	1	1	0	: 3
97	012EWF008	1	5/12/2009	EWF	3	7	72	76	0.314	0.027	0.754	0.131	1.068	1	1	1	0	3
98	012EWF008	1	5/12/2009	EWF	3	8	72	118	0.278	0.034	0.628	0.058	0.906	1	1	1	0	3
181	012EWF008	2	9/29/2010	EWF	3	1	74	115	0.320	0.041	0.886	0.053	1.206	1	1	1	0	3
182	012EWF008	2	9/29/2010	EWF	3	2	74	118	0.276	0.015	0.932	0.057	1.208	1	1	1	0	3
183	012EWF008	2	9/29/2010	EWF	3	5	74	114	0.260	0.012	0.814	0.036	1.074	1	1	0	0	2
184	012EWF008	2	9/29/2010	EWF	3	6	74	94	0.278	0.025	0.914	0.117	1.192	1	1	1	0	3
185	012EWF008	2	9/29/2010	EWF	3	7	74	115	0.282	0.026	0.744	0.104	1.026	1	1	1	0	3
186	012EWF008	2	9/29/2010	EWF	- 3	. 8	74	105	0.328	0.049	0.910	0.149	1.238	1	1	1	0	3



Key Findings

- □ Cost per square foot
- □ Surface Deficiency Score (SDS)
- □ Firmness & Stability
- □ Qualitative data

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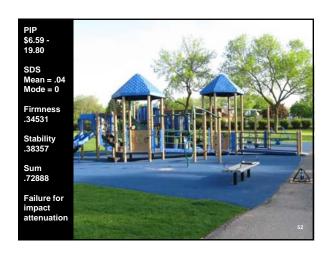
	Surface Area	Cost / sq ft	Total
PIP	755 to 7,720 sq ft	\$6.59 to \$19.80	\$30,019 to \$136,065
Tile	740 to 2,571	\$8.96 to \$21	\$15,950 to \$29,971
EWF	1,920 to 12,510	\$1 to \$2.50	\$4,200 to \$12,500
Hybrid	6,031 to 8,500	\$7.50 to \$12.65	\$74,000 to \$111,626

Surface Deficiency Score (SDS) Slope, cross slope, openings, changes in level 0 to 4 points 0 = no deficiencies identified Up to 4 max deficiencies for each location

Review of Values

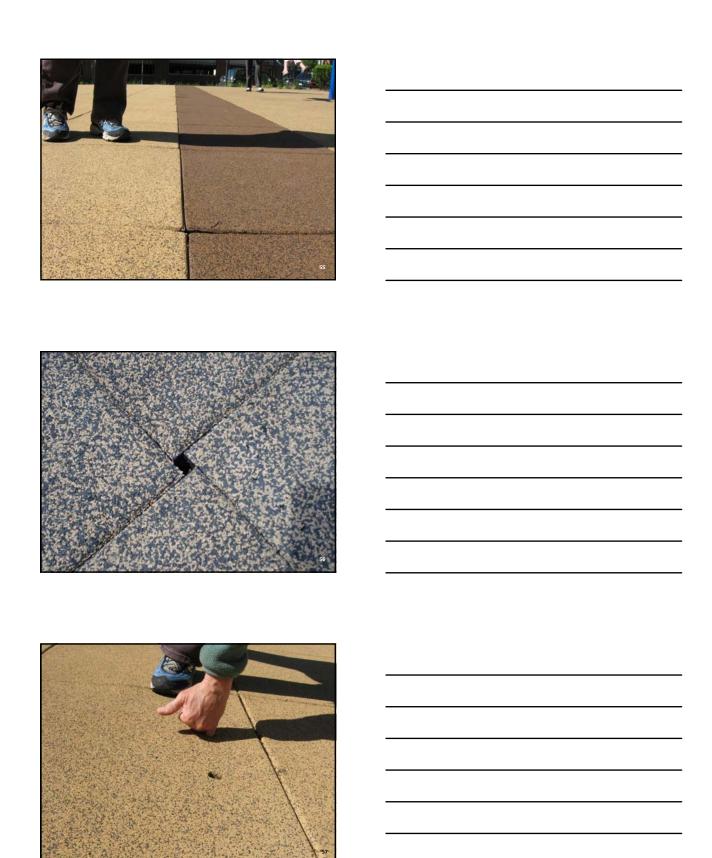
 $\hfill\Box$ Firmness & stability

■ Measured in tenths-hundredths of an inch penetration into the surface







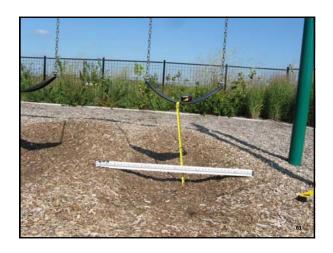


AccessibilityOnline Webinar Series Accessible Playground Surfaces November 7, 2013



























Key Finding(s)

No surface type was found better than others when comparing ability to meet accessibility standards with issues related to installation and maintenance.

Key Findings

□Within 12 months of installation, loose fill EWF had greatest number of deficiencies affecting accessible route (excessive running slope, cross slope, change in level).

Key Findings

- Loose fill EWF had the highest values for firmness and stability, indicating greater work force needed to move across the surface.
- Unitary surfaces PIP and TIL had the lowest values for firmness and stability, indicating less work force necessary to move across the surface.

Key Findings

□ Deficiencies (excessive running slope, cross slope, change in level) among PIP, TIL and HYB began to emerge 24-36 months after installation.

Key Findings

□Occurrences were identified where the installation did not parallel the manufacturer's installation instructions or procedures for the laboratory test sample for ASTM F1951.

Key Findings

□A surface with fewer accessibility deficiencies and lower measurement for firmness and stability does not necessarily meet the safety standards for impact attenuation.

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General Findings – Design Issues

- □ Inaccurate application of the accessibility standards.
- □ Inefficient use of the intended accessible surface.
- □ Lack of initial site survey to address changes in site elevation.
- □ Deviations from design plan during construction.

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General Findings – Installation

- ☐ Intensive installation requirements require contractor specialization
- ☐ Learning curve for park personnel
- □ Costs for contractor return for repairs or patches
- □ Installation temperature & bonding agents















General Findings – Maintenance

- □ Surface wear
- □ Over-filling loose fill material without leveling and compacting
- ☐ Puncture holes, separation at seams
- □ Cross-contamination between surface materials
- □ Vegetation growth in the surface material
- □ Exposure of sub-base like geo-textile fabric
- Learning curve on maintenance of various surface materials
- □ Lack of maintenance information/instructions provided to owner upfront















General Findings – Product

 Owner/consumer concerns with chemical composition of surface materials and whether they are truly "eco-friendly" or "green"

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Positive Outcomes From Study

- ☐ Creating greater awareness amongst participating owners and perspective buyers
 - Purchasing specifications
 - Surface testing
 - Maintenance forecasting
- □ IPEMA position statement on installation of FWF
- □ Encouraging innovation for surface product research & development

Questions?

You may type and submit questions in the Chat Area Text Box or press Control-M and enter text in the Chat Area

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Thank you for participating in today's webinar





Next session:

"FINAL RULE - Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards for Trails, Picnic and Camping Facilities, and Beach Access Routes"

> November 8, 2013 2:30 - 4:00 (ET)

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