

Soft indoor play areas — Code of practice

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

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Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
Co-opted members

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared by Technical Panel SW/65/-/5.

This British Standard is based on *Indoor Play Areas — Guidance on safe practice*¹⁾. It makes provisions for those involved in the indoor play industry to provide safe indoor play facilities. This standard covers the indoor play facility as a whole, because it is the combination of good design, materials and management that creates a safe facility.

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 23 and a back cover.

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Introduction

Play is the means by which children discover and understand the world in which they live and is an essential element in a child's physical and mental growth.

It is important for the rounded development of children that, through the medium of play, they arrive at an understanding of danger, which provides the basis for assessing safety in a variety of situations. The balance between challenge and safety is an important consideration for all play providers. The best facilities and environments are those that, through careful design, management and maintenance, offer children high quality play experiences without compromising their safety.

Indoor play areas that children find attractive are generally those presenting different levels of challenge and difficulty. Children can explore solutions to these challenges and practise their newly acquired abilities in carefully designed settings, where the levels of risk have been assessed and, through supervision or design, are managed.

Precautions need to be taken by play providers to reduce the severity of injuries if children make the wrong judgement but the possibility of harm cannot be completely removed.

This British Standard aims to help play providers develop facilities that children find enjoyable but where the possibility of injury has been minimized.

1 Scope

This British Standard gives recommendations for and guidance on the design, installation and management of contained indoor soft play areas.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document applies.

BS 5266-1, *Emergency lighting — Part 1: Code of practice for the emergency lighting of premises other than cinemas and certain other specified premises used for entertainment.*

BS 5306-3, *Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises — Part 3: Maintenance of portable fire extinguishers — Code of practice.*

BS 5306-8, *Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises — Part 8: Selection and installation of portable fire extinguishers — Code of practice.*

BS 5395-1, *Stairs, ladders and walkways — Part 1: Code of practice for the design, construction and maintenance of straight stairs and winders.*

BS 5395-2, *Stairs, ladders and walkways — Part 2: Code of practice for the design of helical and spiral stairs.*

BS 5395-3, *Stairs, ladders and walkways — Part 3: Code of practice for the design of industrial type stairs, permanent ladders and walkways.*

BS 5720, *Code of practice for mechanical ventilation and air conditioning in buildings.*

BS 5852:1990, *Methods of testing for assessment of the ignitability of upholstered seating by smouldering and flaming ignition sources.*

BS 5867-2:1980, *Specification for fabrics for curtains and drapes — Part 2: Flammability requirements.*

BS 5925, *Code of practice for ventilation principles and designing for natural ventilation.*

BS 6206, *Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings.*

BS 6465-1, *Sanitary installation — Part 1: Code of practice for scale of provision, selection and installation of sanitary appliances.*

BS 7671, *Requirements for electrical installations — IEE wiring regulations — Sixteenth edition.*

BS 8206-1, *Lighting for buildings — Part 1: Code of practice for artificial lighting.*

BS 8206-2, *Lighting for buildings — Part 2: Code of practice for daylighting.*

BS EN 1125, *Building hardware — Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar — Requirements and test methods*.

BS EN 1176 (all parts), *Playground equipment*.

BS EN 1177, *Impact absorbency of playground surfacing — Safety requirements and test methods*.

BS EN 1838, *Lighting applications — Emergency lighting*.

PD CR 1752, *Ventilation for buildings — Design criteria for the indoor environment*.

HEALTH AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE. *Safe use and operation of inflatables including bouncy castles*.
HSE Information Sheet No. 7. London: HSE, April 2000.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this British Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

indoor play facility

composite of play equipment and the building in which it is housed

3.2

indoor play equipment

items provided by a play equipment manufacturer or supplier

3.3

soft play area

indoor play facility designed so that children can engage in boisterous play, but where risk of injury is reduced through the design and selection of play equipment

NOTE For example, this might be achieved through the provision of padding and ball pools.

3.4

slow exit

exit designed to slow children down where their entry into traffic flows and/or social areas could prove hazardous

3.5

forced movement

movement to which a child is committed by the design of the equipment

NOTE For example, forced movement occurs on a slide.

3.6

traffic light

light used in conjunction with a slide, where the run-out is not visible and where some means of controlling the use of the slide is necessary to prevent collision

3.7

junior

child aged between five and twelve years

3.8

toddler

child aged between two and five years

3.9

carer

parent, guardian, childminder, relative or other responsible person, who provides adult care and is at least sixteen years of age

3.10

static equipment

equipment that remains fixed in a static position during use

NOTE For example, this could be a climbing net.

3.11**mobile equipment**

equipment that moves about fixed point(s) in use

NOTE For example, this could be a punch bag.

3.12**movable equipment**

equipment that is not fixed and can be moved by the user

NOTE For example, this could be foam shapes.

3.13**free-fall slide**

slide where the upper part of the chute is a near-vertical section, which then curves to a near-horizontal run-out

4 Planning and development**4.1 Preliminary considerations**

Before embarking upon an indoor play area project the following points should be considered:

- a) the type of facility, i.e. “stand-alone” or part of an existing business;
- b) whether it is intended to be supervised or unsupervised;
- c) whether it is to be located within an existing building or within its own purpose-built area;
- d) whether the facility is to be single- or multi-level;
- e) the type of equipment to be provided, i.e. static, mobile, movable or a combination of each;
- f) the persons for whom the facility is intended;
- g) the intended age groups;
- h) whether different age groups are to be provided with separate areas;
- i) how special needs and disabilities are to be catered for;
- j) whether the facility is to be used for functions and private parties;
- k) how adults are to be catered for;
- l) the intended opening hours;
- m) the arrangements for customer access and parking, including access and egress for emergency vehicles.

NOTE If the indoor play area is to be part of a crèche requiring local authority registration, the provisions of the Children Act [1] will apply.

Once these points have been addressed and the profile of the facility has been decided, a business plan should be written, which covers the building, operating, maintaining and staffing of the facility and includes a full risk assessment.

4.2 Consultation and advice

Before talking to prospective suppliers, advice should be sought from other operators of such facilities, the relevant local authorities and companies about the following aspects:

- a) child welfare;
- b) environmental health;
- c) food hygiene;
- d) health and safety;
- e) noise;
- f) planning and building controls;
- g) heating and air conditioning/ventilation (mechanical and electrical) considerations;

- h) fire precautions, fire safety management and means of escape;
- i) areas for insurance and maximum and minimum cover.

NOTE A list of useful addresses can be found in Annex A.

4.3 Choosing a supplier

Users of this standard should establish that the supplier is able to do the following, where relevant:

- a) provide product information and assistance;
NOTE 1 This might include information and instructions on installation procedures, post-installation procedures, inspection, maintenance, servicing, special disposal, and static and live loadings.
- b) demonstrate a quality control system for design, manufacture, installation, maintenance and repair;
- c) offer a post-installation independent inspection service, to be carried out before the facility is first open for public use;
- d) provide documented confirmation from the manufacturer that the play equipment has been installed in accordance with their instructions;
- e) provide an after-sales inspection, repair and maintenance service, including an emergency response and a warranty covering defects in design, manufacture and installation;
- f) demonstrate that they are covered by appropriate and adequate professional and product indemnity insurance;
- g) take new clients to existing facilities and/or provide a list of satisfied clients.

NOTE 2 The Indoor Play Section of the Association of Play Industries (the recognized trade association for the industry) can supply a list of approved members. (See Annex A for their contact details.)

5 Design and layout

5.1 Design and layout of building housing the play equipment

5.1.1 Indoor play facility design and layout checklist

Many problems can be avoided in any kind of indoor play facility if it is carefully designed. A well-designed indoor play facility requires careful and thorough planning of layout related to the system of management and age group use. Certain aspects of the design will be dependent on the particular management and supervision of each individual facility.

The following should be incorporated into the design and layout.

- a) Following a fire risk assessment and in consultation with the local fire prevention officer, emergency features and equipment should be provided as follows:
 - 1) fire-fighting equipment in accordance with BS 5306-8;
 - 2) emergency lighting in accordance with BS 5266-1 or BS EN 1838;
 - 3) emergency escapes in accordance with BS 5395-1, BS 5395-2, BS 5395-3 or BS EN 1125, as applicable;
 - 4) a minimum of two access/egress points with unobstructed approaches.
- b) Measures should be taken to prevent access to roofs and to avoid interference with lights, electrical fittings, heat sources, ventilation, ceilings and other structural features and fixings.
- c) Where tables and chairs are provided adjacent to the playing area, a clear passageway should be provided to the fire exits. Tables and chairs should be stable, with rounded corners and chamfered edges.
- d) Any other feature or facility accessible to the children within the indoor play facility should not present a significant risk, e.g. electrical wiring, loose ceiling panels, sharp or hard projections should all be made safe.
- e) Staff viewing areas and, where appropriate, public viewing areas should be located to allow a clear view of the playing area.
- f) If the indoor play facility entry/exit point leads directly into a restaurant/bar, traffic way or similar area, a slow exit should be provided.
- g) The design of the indoor play area should incorporate a means of securely locking or restricting access to the facility when not in use.

5.1.2 Doors

Doorways should be provided with vision panels and door closers where appropriate. Doorways should not open into traffic areas or into areas of the play space where they could present a hazard.

Measures should be taken to avoid finger and foot entrapment on doors.

NOTE For example, a special fitting is available to mask the hinged side of doors within the indoor play facility.

Handles should be chamfered or rounded and, where children need to use a door, should be fixed to a height of 610 mm.

5.1.3 Ventilation and lighting

The indoor play facility should have ventilation designed in accordance with BS 5720, BS 5925 or PD CR 1752 as appropriate.

NOTE Further guidance on interior ventilation can be obtained in the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers' *Guide A: Environmental design* [2] and *Guide B: Installation and equipment data* [3].

The indoor play facility should have adequate lighting in accordance with BS 8206-1 and BS 8206-2.

NOTE Further guidance on lighting can be obtained in the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers' *Code for interior lighting* [4].

5.1.4 Storage space

Suitable and sufficient storage should be provided for shoes and outdoor clothing outside the playing area.

5.1.5 Playing and other areas

Playing areas should be clearly identified and kept separate from refreshment, adult seating and other social areas.

5.1.6 Emergency access

Emergency doorways should be audio alarmed for supervision purposes and should lead to a safe area.

The choice of floor surface to and around emergency exits should take into account that children may not have time to put on shoes and will therefore only have socks on their feet.

5.1.7 Vision panels

If glass is used for vision panels in the vicinity of the indoor play area it should be safety glass as specified in BS 6206. If other materials are used for vision panels they should be inherently robust, e.g. transparent polycarbonates.

5.1.8 Toilet and baby changing facilities

Proper toilet and baby changing facilities are essential. These should be housed within the facility or close at hand. Soap and means of hand drying should be provided within the facility, in accordance with BS 6465-1.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 [5], which specifies provisions for the temperature of water at wash hand basins.

5.1.9 Security aspects

Security aspects of design should be considered.

NOTE Doors with alarms, closed-circuit television and tagging systems may be used to enhance child security.

5.1.10 Children with special needs

There are many different types of special needs that can affect the way in which children use an indoor play facility and how it is managed, e.g. they might have specific safety needs. Before allowing use of a general purpose indoor play facility, therefore, managers should carry out a risk assessment and undertake appropriate measures. This can mean temporary or permanent alteration to the design, staffing and management.

NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to the Disability Discrimination Act (1995) [6].

NOTE 2 For health and safety reasons, access to and use of the facilities might have to be limited. Further guidance on the design of buildings to meet the needs of disabled people can be found in BS 8300, BS 5588-8 and PD 6523.

NOTE 3 Kidsactive, who specialize in play opportunities for disabled children, are a useful source of advice (see Annex A).

5.2 Design and layout of indoor play area

5.2.1 General

Unless stated otherwise, play equipment conforming to BS EN 1176 should be used. Play features should not be placed in a position that creates a hazard with other activities, for example activities that cause children to linger at a slide run-out.

5.2.2 The use of exterior equipment indoors

There may be particular problems with the use of exterior equipment indoors. Prior to use, confirmation should be obtained from the supplier as to its suitability. Particular note should be taken of the need for assessment of equipment finishes to determine their fire retardant performance.

5.2.3 Structural integrity of play frames and platforms

Data on the static and live loading of the build system when in use, including a method(s) of surface fixing where appropriate, should be obtained from the manufacturer.

NOTE A structural engineer's report may be used for this purpose.

5.2.4 Impact-absorbing surfaces

5.2.4.1 General

Impact-absorbing surfaces in indoor areas have a number of functions. In addition to providing considerable play value they also have protective functions.

Lengths of wall, floor surface and structural features within the playing area should be padded in accordance with this subclause, 5.2.4.2 and 5.2.8.8 to provide both impact absorption and durability, for example with PVC-covered foam. Care should be taken to prevent tripping hazards by ensuring that there are no gaps in or slippage of the floor padding and by making steps non-slip and easily visible with a light and/or white painted strip on the edge.

Advice should be sought from suppliers on the appropriate thickness and density of padding required. Different thicknesses of padding might be needed depending upon its location within the indoor play area and, in the case of floor padding, upon the type and fall height of equipment for which it is designed to provide protection.

Floor padding should be provided for all equipment where there is a risk of falls. Padding should be fitted to all accessible vertical surfaces. This should be to a minimum height from any floor or playing surface of 1.2 m for toddlers' play facilities, or 1.6 m if juniors are to use the indoor play facility. Padding should also be fitted to accessible, horizontal, structural members up to a height of 2 m from the playing surface.

5.2.4.2 Floor surfaces

Where direct vertical falls in excess of 600 mm are likely floor materials that have been tested in accordance with, and meet the critical fall height (CFH) requirement of, BS EN 1177 should be used.

Dimensions of the floor padding should be suitable for the item and its use.

Where there are timber and metal structural elements, e.g. supports, platforms and steps, padding should be provided where head injury is likely, for example where there is crawl access under timber or metal platforms.

NOTE The use of materials that could contribute to poor hygiene, poor impact absorbency, friction and fire spread, is not recommended within the play structure.

5.2.5 Retention netting

5.2.5.1 General

Retention netting should be provided for all equipment where there is a risk of falls and floor padding has not been provided. Retention netting should also be provided where it is necessary to define the indoor play area and determine the layout of features, contain the children or retain items of mobile play equipment, such as balls.

5.2.5.2 Performance

Retention netting should be strong and durable and not significantly impair visibility.

The retention netting should be able to be cut to extricate children in the event of an emergency and should not ensnare fingers, feet and heads (the standard net size of between 40–60 mm² should be selected for that purpose).

NOTE The choice of a thicker net mesh helps to prevent lacerations to body parts in the event of ensnarements.

The retention netting should be of a size to prevent balls from passing through.

5.2.5.3 Flame-retardancy

Retention netting should be flame-retardant, in accordance with BS 5867-2:1980, 4.1.

5.2.6 PVC-covered foam: standards of ignition resistance

NOTE While it is generally accepted that supervised indoor play areas present a relatively low risk of fire, the consequences of a fire being started, either accidentally or deliberately, could be very serious indeed.

The Home Office issued guidance to Chief Fire Officers in 1994 [7]. This guidance confirmed that indoor play facilities containing cellular foam should be regarded as very high risk.

PVC-covered foam composites should meet standards of ignition resistance equivalent to those specified in BS 5852:1990, Section 4, Ignition sources 0 + 5. Where polyurethane foam fillings are used they should be combustion modified, as defined by The Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988, Schedule 1, Part 1 [8].

5.2.7 Ball pools

5.2.7.1 Ball pools should be designed to minimize ball spillage during normal play. Surrounding retention netting should be provided to prevent balls from being thrown from the ball pools.

NOTE Where ball pools are part of a supervised crèche they may have a more open design to allow quick access to the children.

5.2.7.2 Impact-absorbing (see 5.2.4), continuous-level bases and sides that are easily cleanable should be provided. The base should be designed to prevent objects that might present a hazard from being lodged in gaps.

5.2.7.3 To minimize the dangers of accidents arising from concealment of children in ball pools, junior ball pools should not exceed a depth of 600 mm and toddler ball pools should not exceed a depth of 450 mm. Ball pools should not be part of a slide run-out area, i.e. ball pools should not be combined with a slide.

5.2.7.4 Balls should be a minimum of 70 mm in diameter to prevent choking.

5.2.8 Slides

5.2.8.1 Indoor play areas are usually multi-level and as such provide the perfect setting for a variety of slides. These are manufactured in many shapes and styles ranging from free-fall slides, spiral slides and tube slides. Roller slides, if used, should be subject to a strict risk assessment at the design stage, because of known risks of entrapment.

5.2.8.2 Access and egress areas should have a means of visual verification to the run-off area from the point of access to establish that the slide exit is clear, e.g. traffic lights. There should be extra safety measures when slides exit into traffic routes or circulation areas.

5.2.8.3 To avoid entanglement, unprotected mesh netting should not be situated within easy reach of a slide.

5.2.8.4 Sectionally constructed slides should not have any significant changes of level between adjoining section ends. Any changes of level of sectionally constructed slides should be in the direction of flow.

5.2.8.5 There should not be any fixing bolts or rivets protruding on the inside of slides.

5.2.8.6 Tube slide run-offs should have a cut-back upper rim, so that children do not impact against the top of the slide when emerging from it.

5.2.8.7 Protective padding should extend to potentially hazardous, external, hard and sharp slide edges and flanges, especially when partially concealed. However, the free-flow of users from the slide run-off should not be impeded.

5.2.8.8 A slide that requires supervision should have a means of prohibiting its use when supervision cannot be provided.

5.2.9 Other features

5.2.9.1 Hazardous adhesives, paints and other materials might have been used in the manufacture of play equipment. These substances should not pose a continuing risk to children when the equipment is in use.

5.2.9.2 Spring-loaded clips should not be used to suspend play features.

5.2.9.3 All shackles and other fixing devices should be secured against tampering. Security screws should be used and countersunk or fitted with protective caps where accessible. As part of the safeguard against entrapment and protection against falling, there should be no protruding screws, nails or staples in the playing area (see BS EN 71).

5.2.9.4 All rope features should be securely knotted and strand ends treated to prevent fraying. Care should be taken when heat sealing nylon rope to avoid hard edges. Cargo rope netting climbs and walks should be designed in such a way as to prevent limbs from falling through, for example by an additional mesh undernet. This should not create an additional hazard. Where rope nets go over a rigid bar they should be secured against movement. Plastics sleeves may be fitted to sections of nylon rope where they need to improve the comfort of grip and/or minimize friction burns.

5.2.9.5 Plastic securing ties should be cut back or not exposed to avoid injuries.

5.2.9.6 Uncovered plywood features should be machine-shaped and smoothed to eliminate splintering. Corners and edges should be chamfered or radiused to a minimum of 3 mm.

5.2.9.7 PVC-covered foam products should be well fitted and securely stitched. Eyelets and zip-type fasteners of the suitable gauge should be correctly and, in the case of zips, discreetly fitted with all zip ends covered.

5.2.9.8 Staples, upholstery pins and other pointed fixings, where used, shall be rendered incapable of causing injury during normal use.

5.2.9.9 Inflatables should conform to HSE Information Sheet No. 7, *Safe use and operation of inflatables including bouncy castles*, issued by the Health and Safety Executive. Further advice can be obtained from the Inflatable Play Manufacturers' Association (IPMA), a specialized trade association for inflatables manufacturers (see Annex A).

NOTE This guidance might not be fully applicable to inflatables, where they are used as an integral part of the structure.

5.2.10 Access and emergency exits

Adequate means of egress from all areas and levels of the play equipment should be provided, in particular access for emergency services and supervisory staff (see Annex B).

5.2.11 Traffic flow

Equipment should be located and spaced to avoid excessive speed, congestion and dangerous traffic flows. This is especially important in areas of forced movement, for example aerial runways, swinging and rotating features, and the run-off areas of slides. Long, straight or near-straight runs should be avoided to reduce children's speed and, therefore, the severity and likelihood of collisions.

5.2.12 Visibility

Blind corners that could be a major cause of collision accidents should be avoided.

5.2.13 Demarcation of indoor play area

The demarcation between playing and non-playing areas should be clearly defined and tripping hazards should be avoided.

5.2.14 Age and height considerations

Clear and separate definition of age- and/or height-restricted areas should be given. Any height line should be clearly indicated with no opportunity for ambiguity.

5.2.15 *Fixtures and fittings*

Accessible fixings should be tamper-resistant and flush-fitting and protrusions presenting a risk should be protected.

6 Installation and layout

6.1 General

All play equipment should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.2 Electrical installations

All new electrical installations should be installed in accordance with BS 7671. The installation should be protected by a residual current device (RCD) with a rated tripping current of 30 mA and tripping time of 30 ms. All cables should be securely fixed and routed out of the reach of children.

6.3 Play frames and platforms

Play frames and platforms should be installed and surfaces fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The static and live loadings should be verified by a structural engineer before use of the equipment.

Upper level platforms should be securely fixed in position to prevent accidental or deliberate removal in use.

6.4 Retention netting

Retention netting should be fitted to the appropriate tension for the purpose intended.

Retention netting should be securely and tightly fitted to the play frame to prevent children falling through gaps at different levels.

7 Managing the indoor play area

7.1 Staffing and monitoring

7.1.1 *Supervision*

Management and staff can and should intervene where carers or children take actions that may put at risk the health and safety of themselves or others.

Staff should be instructed to ensure that carers stay adjacent to but outside the indoor play area in a position where they can see and hear the children and readily provide reassurance or control.

Staff should be instructed to ensure that carers do not enter the playing area itself, unless there is express permission from the operators of the facility. This may happen where a child has special needs, during a "parent and toddler" session or in a specific baby/toddler area.

Staff should be instructed to ensure that carers remain where they can view the indoor play facility to supervise their child or remove their child, except in circumstances where the facility is registered under the Children Act 1989 [1], or there are alternative care arrangements. An indoor play area that deliberately encourages boisterous play may present circumstances in which staff have to intervene to ensure the health and safety of children.

NOTE Carers will be encouraged to stay if the indoor play facility has well-trained staff, is well-designed and has good signage.

Facilities offering care should have a system for contacting carers in an emergency.

7.1.2 Staffing levels

Each indoor play area should be individually risk assessed to determine clearly defined staffing levels, which should be constantly reviewed in the light of experience.

The overall minimum level of staffing should be based on:

- a) the amount of playing space, number of levels, design complexity and general visibility of the facility;
- b) the number and age range of and levels of disability of children using the facility at any one time;
- c) play equipment manufacturers' recommendations;
- d) level of training;
- e) level of assessed risk.

7.1.3 Unsafe or inappropriate behaviour

There should be a recognized and documented method for the identification of unsafe or inappropriate behaviour, which could be harmful to children. Management should ensure that all staff are familiar with this. Where repeated warnings to a child are ignored the carer should be asked to supervise the child more closely. If necessary, staff or management should be prepared to ask the child and carer to leave so that they do not provide a bad example to other children or endanger other customers. If a child has known behavioural difficulties, the carer should be asked to remain in close attendance at all times.

7.1.4 Monitoring access routes and climate

Staff should be instructed to ensure that routes from the staff viewing area, and public viewing area where provided, to the playing area are unobstructed at all times.

Staff should be instructed to ensure that all emergency doorways are unobstructed at all times.

When in use, the indoor play facility should be maintained at an appropriate temperature and level of ventilation.

7.2 Staff training

7.2.1 General

Staff and management should receive training in accordance with 7.2 to 7.4. Detailed records of training should be maintained.

7.2.2 Training checklist

Staff should receive instruction and training on the following:

- a) the basics of children's play behaviour and child development;
- b) the facility, including the composition, function and correct use of the play equipment;
- c) how to carry out routine inspections, including the importance of keeping accurate inspection records;
- d) the correct action and reporting procedure if hazards or defects are discovered during inspection or while the equipment is in use;
- e) monitoring children, with special emphasis upon the firm and fair enforcement of the rules of play, maximum occupancy levels and security;
- f) the encouragement of positive attitudes towards users with disabilities or special needs;
- g) customer service skills and discouraging children from becoming too aggressive, hot, excited, agitated or overtired;
- h) fire and emergency evacuation procedures and how they should be applied;
- i) first aid and accident procedures;
- j) relevant legislation and their responsibilities in relation to it;
- k) line management, reporting and accountability.

NOTE 1 A training video is available from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) and training courses are provided by the Institute of Leisure and Amenities Management (ILAM) and Play Wales (see Annex A). Some manufacturers provide training on play equipment.

NOTE 2 HSE Information sheet No. 7 gives advice on managing inflatables including bouncy castles. The Inflatable Play Manufacturers Association (IPMA) can also give information.

7.3 Management training

7.3.1 Staff with management responsibilities require a more in-depth knowledge of the elements outlined in 7.2.1 and should be given additional training.

7.3.2 Managers should also be trained to be aware of the need to monitor and assess recurring incidents or accidents that might require adjustments to supervision levels, maximum numbers or the actual indoor play facility (see Clause 10).

7.4 Refresher training

7.4.1 All staff should receive refresher training in maintaining safety at the premises.

7.5 Rules of play

7.5.1 Some rules of play should be specific to particular play facilities or particular equipment. Subclauses 7.5.2 to 7.5.15 should comprise the general rules of play.

7.5.2 Staff should be instructed to ensure that children only use the facility in the charge of a carer.

7.5.3 Carers should be prohibited from using the play equipment but should be allowed to enter indoor play areas to supervise or retrieve their children.

7.5.4 If a child has obvious recent injuries, or is clearly unwell, they should not be allowed to use the facility.

7.5.5 Recommendations on the number of children that can use the indoor play area at any one time should be obtained from the suppliers.

NOTE It may be necessary in the light of experience to adjust this number. A guide level of one child per two square metres of indoor play area has been found to be a reasonable and workable ratio. A higher ratio would be justified for younger children, particularly in designated "toddler areas" (see 7.5.9).

7.5.6 A scheme should be devised to regulate the number of children using the facility at any one time.

NOTE This can, for example, involve the use of coloured tabards or wristbands, hand stamps and colour-coded timing devices.

7.5.7 There should be no overcrowding. Strict adherence to maximum numbers should be maintained.

7.5.8 Smoking should be prohibited within the facility.

7.5.9 Children of widely different ages should be discouraged from using the same equipment at the same time. Where separate areas for toddlers are provided, discretion should be used as to whether older or larger children are actively prohibited from this area. In cases where toddlers are allowed into areas where older children play:

- a) the toddler should not be allowed to go into the area unsupervised;
- b) the consent of the carer or accompanying adult should be gained;
- c) the staff should be notified;
- d) the number and behaviour of older children should not overwhelm younger children.

7.5.10 Notices informing carers that food and drink should not be taken or consumed within the playing areas should be displayed. Staff should be instructed to ensure that this is enforced. This should be strictly extended to sweets and chewing gum. Where there is a social or refreshment area within the facility staff should be instructed to enforce a "no glass and no smoking" policy.

7.5.11 Notices informing carers and children that jewellery, pinned badges, watches, money and other personal possessions should not be taken into the playing areas should be displayed. Staff should be instructed to ensure that this is enforced.

7.5.12 Provision should be made for children with impaired sight, e.g. those who wear spectacles and some forms of contact lenses, to use the indoor play area without causing a hazard to themselves or others, for example, by the use of retainers on spectacles or shatterproof lenses.

7.5.13 Notices should be displayed informing carers that shoes are to be removed, though socks are to be kept on and that belts with large buckles, neckties and clothing with neck cords are not to be worn. Staff should be instructed to ensure that this is enforced.

7.5.14 Care should be taken to ensure that users are not carrying hard, sharp or otherwise hazardous objects in their pockets.

7.5.15 Carers should be asked to encourage children to visit the toilet before using the play equipment.

7.6 Rules for free-fall slides

Free-fall slides should be supervised by a member of staff at the top of the slide to control its use. The person supervising the slide should ensure that:

- a) manufacturers' recommendations on how many people can use the slide at any one time are followed;
- b) children start in a feet-first sitting position, place their hands on top of their thighs and straighten their legs as they take off;
- c) children wear outer garments and socks to avoid friction burns;
- d) children are clear of slide run-off areas before the next child slides.

7.7 Rules for ball pools

7.7.1 Staff should be instructed to ensure that balls removed to other parts of the playing area are returned to the pool.

7.7.2 The throwing of balls within the playing area (other than at intended ball targets) should be discouraged.

7.7.3 While there is in fact no danger of children suffocating in ball pools, some have been known to panic when submerged and staff supervising ball pools should be made aware of this possibility. Staff should also be made aware that there have been injuries to children who have been "landed upon" while submerged in ball pools.

7.8 Signage

7.8.1 Signage should be used to communicate the main rules of play. Signs should be clear, well-positioned and ideally with pictographic symbols to accompany the written instructions.

7.8.2 Where carers and/or children having different first or official languages regularly use the play facilities, the signage should be in the appropriate languages in addition to English.

7.8.3 Rules regarding supervision should be made clear in all publicity material relating to the facility and on the signage provided. To reinforce this policy, staff should be encouraged to inform all carers verbally at reception, especially carers leaving the premises.

7.9 Private parties

7.9.1 At the point of booking, information needs to be given concerning the rules of play (see 7.5 to 7.7) and emphasis given to the fact that the supervision of children is the responsibility of attending adults.

7.9.2 At least one member of staff should remain present during the private function. Where use of the play equipment is not exclusive to a private party staff should take particular care to ensure that the maximum numbers are not exceeded.

8 Inspection and maintenance procedures

8.1 A regular, systematic and informed inspection and maintenance routine is a central factor in providing a safe indoor play area. Where defects and the need for repair are identified during inspection and maintenance they should be followed by prompt remedial action.

8.2 An inspection schedule should be drawn up in accordance with Annex C. This is applicable to inspection of a new facility or an existing facility that has undergone a major refurbishment. Management should ensure that inspection is carried out in accordance with this schedule.

8.3 In the early days of the new indoor play area, which are often characterized by exceptionally heavy use, the play equipment should be monitored regularly so that emerging faults and weaknesses are quickly identified and the supplier recalled to take corrective action.

8.4 Any inspection and maintenance procedures carried out should be documented. This should include details of action taken and confirmation of all remedial work carried out. This written record should be carefully and systematically maintained and stored permanently, so that the results are available for examination by management, the supplier and any interested authority.

8.5 A daily safety checklist, which is tailored to the specific needs of the facility and includes advice, should be obtained from the supplier. This should form part of an annual inspection. A daily checklist form should be completed by the duty staff member every day before the facility opens to the public.

NOTE In a busy facility it might be necessary to carry out these inspections before each session.

8.6 An annual inspection should be carried out by a competent person with knowledge and experience in this type of facility, to audit procedures and identify long-term problems.

NOTE More frequent auditing or inspection procedures may be required in facilities with heavy use.

Inspection forms should be analysed over a period of time so that inherent defects or weaknesses can be identified and remedial action taken.

8.7 Additional safety testing programmes should be carried out for areas in or adjacent to the indoor play area, for example:

- a) fixed electrical installation and portable electrical appliances (see 8.8);
- b) gas equipment;
- c) lifting equipment;
- d) fire detection equipment;
- e) fire-fighting equipment, which should be maintained in accordance with BS 5306-3.

8.8 All electrical installations should be maintained in accordance with BS 7671. RCD performance should be confirmed by periodic testing. All electrical appliances should be maintained and/or tested at appropriate periods.

8.9 Materials that are used for impact protection can deteriorate in use over a period of time and these should be replaced accordingly at appropriate intervals. Particular attention should be paid to areas of high traffic or continual impact, such as the edges of pads, which are particularly prone to breakdown in these situations.

8.10 Retention netting should be maintained at the appropriate tension for the purpose intended. The cutting equipment used to cut retention netting should be kept in a suitable location, e.g. the main office.

8.11 Plastic slides can cause a build-up of static electricity, especially from nylon clothing and in certain atmospheric conditions. While it is unlikely that this will pose a health hazard, a spray that reduces the level of static electricity should be applied.

8.12 All damaged balls should be removed as they are found. Balls should be maintained to an even depth throughout the pool.

9 Cleaning procedures

9.1 The indoor play area should be maintained in a clean state at all times. Only cleaning products identified as non-hazardous should be used.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations [9]. Guidance on these regulations can be found in the Approved Codes of Practice [10] issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

Guidance on cleaning procedures is given in Annex D.

9.2 The frequency of cleaning is dependent on many factors, including level of use, abuse, materials and design.

9.3 There should be a procedure put in place so that immediate cleaning and disinfecting is carried out in the event of urination, defecation, vomiting or blood spillage.

NOTE "Body fluid cleaning kits" are available for this purpose.

9.4 Professional cleaners should be employed with specialist equipment to clean at high levels, e.g. the exterior of a play frame and top surfaces of tubular slides. If necessary, netting should be removed to permit access to some areas.

10 First aid, reporting injury and emergency procedures

10.1 Injuries happen in the very best managed facilities and procedures for coping with them should be properly established. The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDD OR) 1997 [11] require a procedure to be established for the reporting of injuries.

NOTE A guide to these regulations has been published by the Health and Safety Executive [12].

10.2 A risk assessment to formulate a first-aid action plan should be carried out. The level of first aid provision should be considered as part of this assessment. Management should ensure that all staff are familiar with and adhere to this action plan.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1997 [13]. The Health and Safety Executive has published guidance on these regulations [14] and on first aid at work [15].

10.3 An evacuation plan for fire or other emergency should be drawn up. Management should arrange for practices to be carried out on a regular basis (normally every three months). This should be carried out with a near maximum number of children participating relative to the capacity of the facility. An announcement that a practice will happen should be made to avoid unnecessary alarm.

NOTE Detailed guidance regarding emergency procedures and fire safety management is given in Annex B. Attention is drawn to the Fire Precautions (Workplace) Regulations 1997 [16]. The Home Office has issued guidance on fire safety for employers [17] and fire precautions [18].

10.4 Management should ensure that staff observe the following checklist in the event of an injury to an employee, contractor, child or any other member of the public.

- a) Comfort the injured person while assessing the injury.
- b) If a child is injured, find the adult carer if possible, inform the line manager and obtain first aid.
- c) If in any doubt about the severity of the injury ensure that an ambulance is called.
- d) In the case of injury to a child, inform carers of the actions taken.

10.5 Procedures for recording and investigating near misses and non-injury incidents should be established. An analysis of these, together with accidents, over a period should identify problem areas to enable modifications to be carried out, which can reduce accidents.

10.6 Cutting equipment to extricate children in the event of entrapment in retention netting should be kept in an appropriate location, e.g. the main office, and all staff should be made aware of its whereabouts.

10.7 When it is necessary to take a piece of equipment or an area out of service for investigation and/or repairs, or where an equipment design fault or defect appears to be contributory to an incident, the supplier should be informed.

NOTE Health and Safety Inspectors and Environmental Health Officers may require the scene of an injury to be left undisturbed while they carry out their investigations.

Annex A (informative)

Useful organizations

Association of Play Industries (API)
Federation House
National Agricultural Centre
Stoneleigh Park
Warwickshire
CV8 2RF
Tel: 02476 414999
Fax: 02476 414990

NOTE The API, through its member companies, can give advice on the choice, manufacture, installation, design, layout, maintenance, durability and supply of equipment.

British Standards Institution (BSI)
389 Chiswick High Road
London
W4 4AL
Tel: 020 8996 9000
Fax: 020 8996 7400

Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE)
222 Balham High Road
London
SW12 8BS
Tel: 020 8675 5211
Fax: 020 8675 5449

Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH)
Chadwick Court
15 Hatfields
London
SE1 8DJ
Tel: 020 7928 6006
Fax: 020 7827 5866

Child Accident Prevention Trust (CAPT)
4th Floor
Clerks Court
18-20 Farringdon Lane
London
EC1R 3HA
Tel: 020 7608 3828
Fax: 020 7608 3674

Kidsactive (Play and Opportunities for Disabled Children)
Pryor's Bank
Bishop's Park
London
SW6 3LA
Tel: 020 7731 1435
Fax: 020 7731 4426

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

Rose Court
2 Southwark Bridge
London
SE1 9HS
Tel: 020 8717 6000
Fax: 020 8717 6717

Inflatable Play Manufacturers' Association (IPMA)

Federation House
National Agricultural Centre
Stoneleigh Park
Warwickshire
CV8 2RF
Tel: 02476 414999
Fax: 02476 414990

Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management (ILAM)

ILAM House
Lower Basildon
Reading
RG8 9NE
Tel: 01491 874800
Fax: 01491 874801

National Play Information Centre (NPIC)

36-38 Southampton Street
London
WC2 7HE
Tel: 020 8240 9590
Fax: 020 8240 8507

National Playing Fields Association (NPFA)

Stanley House
St Chad's Place
London
WC1X 9HH
Tel: 020 7833 5360
e-mail: npfa@npfa.co.uk

Play Wales

Baltic House
Mount Stuart Square
Cardiff
CF10 5FH
Tel: 029 2048 6050
Fax: 029 2045 0216
e-mail: mail@playwales.org.uk

Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB)
 Education and Leisure Division
 105 Judd Street
 London
 WC1H 9NE
 Tel: 020 7388 1266
 Fax: 020 7388 2034

Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA)
 Edgbaston Park
 353 Bristol Road
 Birmingham
 B5 7ST
 Tel: 0121 248 2000
 Fax: 0121 248 2001

Annex B (informative)

Emergency procedures and fire safety management

The text of this annex is taken from Section 11 of *Indoor Play Areas — Guidance on safe practice* [19] and is based on advice from HM Fire Inspectorate. It is reproduced with permission of Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management.

11.1 There have been very few fires involving indoor play facilities. However, in the event of a fire, the time needed to escape has to take account of the potentially slow movement of children from multi-storey play areas, mazes and play tubes. If a play facility becomes involved in fire, the time available for escape may be short.

11.2 The risk of fire can be greatly reduced by ensuring that:

- play equipment components are incombustible and are not easily ignitable;
- unless specifically designed for use in a play area, electrical equipment is designed out;
- ignition sources (e.g. matches and lighters) and rubbish (e.g. crisp packets) are kept out;
- fire occurring elsewhere in the building is prevented from reaching the play facility;
- suitable maintenance regimes are in place and are followed;
- suitable management procedures are in place, including supervision and no-smoking rules;
- staff are trained in emergency procedures and practise regularly.

Risk of fire in play equipment

a) Ignition sources

11.3 A well-designed play facility will not incorporate any possible sources of ignition within the play equipment. Light fittings should be kept clear of the play equipment and designed so that thrown play balls cannot become lodged in contact with lighting tubes or bulbs. Electrical equipment should not be accessible to the children unless it is specifically designed and maintained to ensure their safety. Fans supplying air-inflated play items should be inaccessible to the public and air supply grilles to electric blowers must be kept clean and unobstructed.

b) Ignitability and flammability of play equipment

11.4 Plastic and rubber are particularly suitable for the construction of indoor play equipment due to their durability, impact absorbency, ease of maintenance and wide range of colours available. However, many types of plastic and rubber have little resistance to ignition and present significant dangers when they become involved in fire, e.g. rapid fire spread, generation of high temperatures and dense toxic smoke and the formation of hot (often flaming) liquid droplets.

11.5 The risk of ignition can be reduced by the use of flame-retardant materials and combustion modified foam and by physically separating play equipment from sources of ignition and from other parts of the building. It is essential to keep smoking materials (e.g. cigarettes), food and rubbish well clear of the play equipment. If play items become contaminated with food or rubbish, such as crisp packets, the risk of rapid fire spread is greatly increased.

11.6 Although these measures can significantly reduce the risk of fire starting in or spreading to play equipment, if the play equipment does become involved in a fire the risks to life and property remain high.

Means of escape in case of fire

a) From within play equipment

11.7 There should be at least two routes down from, or out of, any part of the play equipment. Where there is only one route from a part of the equipment, the dead-end part of the route should be short enough to allow an adult to reach in and assist children to escape.

b) From play equipment to a place of safety

11.8 The means of escape from the room or space housing the play equipment should be sufficient to accommodate the maximum number of children, adult carers and spectators likely to occupy the facility at peak use times. The distribution of chairs and tables should be monitored to ensure they do not obstruct exits. There should be a minimum of two routes out, each leading to a place of safety. If either of the places of safety is an adjacent part of the building, it should be separated from the play facility by fire-resisting construction and fire-resisting, self-closing doors and should itself lead directly to a place of safety outside the building.

Emergency lighting

11.9 Emergency lighting for escape routes is normally designed to provide a minimum light level of 0.2 lux at floor level. However, this assumes that the escape route is clearly defined and unobstructed (e.g. a corridor or stairway). During an emergency, including loss of primary lighting, the light level within play items needs to be adequate to enable children and adults to clearly identify hazards, e.g. nets, drops and obstacles. Emergency lights need to be mounted in positions where they will adequately illuminate all levels of the play equipment.

Signs and notices

11.10 The following signs and notices should be provided where appropriate:

- Fire routine — stating the action to be taken in the event of a fire;
- Exit — to indicate exit routes and to incorporate the “running man” pictogram;
- Emergency access — to indicate the position of access points through netting and other play equipment;
- Emergency equipment — to indicate location of knife or shears for emergency use;
- No smoking — displayed at all entrances and prominently within the facility;
- Fire-fighting equipment — indicating the location of equipment in recesses or cupboards.

Fire alarm

11.11 If the building has an electrical fire alarm system, it should be extended to provide at least one call point within the room housing the play equipment, and preferably sited near to an exit door. The audibility of the alarm should be checked to ensure it can be heard above the expected noise levels within the facility. To provide for people with hearing difficulties there should be a visual indicator (e.g. flashing light). Where a public address system is installed, the operation of the fire alarm should suspend all broadcast music and programmed routine announcements but should maintain the facility to use the staff microphone so that any necessary emergency announcements can be made.

11.12 If the play facility is housed in a separate building, or is in part of a building that has a manual alarm or no alarm, seek the advice of a local fire safety officer.

Fire-fighting equipment

11.13 While water-type or dry-powder-type extinguishers may be effective on small fires involving indoor play equipment, they may be less effective where the fire is well developed or involves vertical surfaces.

11.14 It is therefore recommended that extinguishers installed to protect play equipment are of the aqueous film-forming (AFFF) type. The size and number of extinguishers should be determined in consultation with the local fire safety officer.

Fire safety management

11.15 The responsibility for the management of fire safety in an indoor play facility rests with the employer/operator of the facility.

11.16 While the guidance in this section on fire safety is based on current best practice, the design and operation of indoor play facilities are continuously developing. The conditions within a single play facility also change significantly throughout the day. It is therefore essential that the management of fire safety keeps pace with these changes and is based on a continuous risk assessment.

11.17 A well-defined fire safety management plan will incorporate the following essential features.

a) Fire routine

11.18 This should be clearly stated in notices and should be practised at least every three months by all staff or more often if there are new staff.

b) Supervision

11.19 This should be based on the level indicated as necessary by the risk assessment. Supervision may therefore range from regular checks of the facility (the minimum) to the continuous presence of a competent supervisor(s).

c) Inspection and testing

11.20 All fire safety equipment, including fire alarms, emergency lighting and fire extinguishers, should be regularly inspected to ensure that it is in position and available for use. Equipment should be tested and maintained in accordance with the appropriate British Standards and any defects promptly rectified.

11.21 The availability of escape routes should be checked before each occasion the play facility is brought into use and periodically during use to ensure routes have not been obstructed. A regular check should be made to ensure the play equipment has not become contaminated with food or rubbish.

d) Records

11.22 A record should be kept of all fire training and practice drills, detailing the staff attending and the nature of the instruction given. Details of the inspection, testing and maintenance of all fire safety equipment should be recorded, together with the action taken to deal with any defects.

11.23 It is also recommended that a record is kept of any incidents affecting the fire safety of the play facility and its occupants, and any subsequent action taken to minimize the possibility of a similar incident occurring in the future."

Annex C (normative)

Inspection schedule

C.1 Post-installation

There should be an inspection of new and upgraded facilities designed to ascertain whether or not the finished product meets a safe specification. This should be carried out immediately upon completion of work and before opening the facility for public use.

The indoor play facility should be inspected by a competent person with the ability to identify safety issues.

NOTE Ideally, this inspection would be carried out by an independent inspector.

C.2 Daily

A daily visual inspection should be carried out by the on-site manager or trained delegated staff. This should be carried out on each day the facility is in use and before the public is admitted.

NOTE It may be necessary to undertake such an inspection before each session in a busy facility.

At least the following items should be checked as applicable. Further checks specific to the facility should be carried out in accordance with the suppliers' daily checklist.

- a) Is the framework stable and secure?
- b) Is the perimeter and other protective netting intact, correctly positioned and maintaining its tension?
- c) Is protective padding fitted correctly to all hard features, floors and walls in accordance with the design?
- d) Is all equipment complete with no missing parts?
- e) Soft play modules:
 - 1) are they free from splits?
 - 2) is stitching intact and in a safe condition?
 - 3) are eyelets intact and in a safe condition?
- f) Is the safety mesh under netting intact, in a safe condition and in position?
- g) Are the aerial runway trolleys moving smoothly and free from obstructions?
- h) Are the balls in the ball pools evenly distributed and maintaining a minimum depth?
- i) Have damaged balls been removed and all loose balls been returned to the ball pool?
- j) Are all rotating items moving freely on their bearings and without displaying movement indicating excessive wear?
- k) Are the fire doors functioning correctly and fire exit routes free from obstruction?
- l) Is all fire-fighting equipment in place?
- m) Are all electrical cables safely routed and secured in position as recommended in this standard?
- n) Are electrical plugs and sockets in good condition with unused sockets protected by childproof covers?
- o) Is the first-aid box on hand and fully stocked in accordance with its contents list?
- p) Is all signage in place and clearly visible?
- q) Is the area clean and ready for use?

C.3 Weekly

A more detailed physical (hands-on) inspection should be carried out by the on-site manager or trained delegated staff each week.

At least the following items should be checked as applicable. Further checks specific to the facility should be carried out in accordance with the suppliers' instructions.

- a) Are all mainframe sections and supports stable and secure?
- b) Are PVC covers in good repair, i.e. not showing wear at corners, seams and other pressure points (interior foam should not be exposed and shapes should retain their integrity)?
- c) Are all bolts, shackles, clips, suspension and tension wires, clamps and other fixing devices properly engaged, secure and free from serious metal wear?
- d) Are all load-bearing rope features free from broken links, serious wear and secure at their points of fixing?
- e) Are slides secure at their fixings and free from wear, cracks and other damage?
- f) Are slide-restraining wires and clamps secure?

C.4 Periodic

Independent safety inspections should be carried out periodically; the frequency should be determined by the risk assessment, but they should be at least annually. The inspection should include operating and management procedures as well as the equipment.

The inspection should be carried out by a competent person with knowledge and experience of this type of facility.

Annex D (informative)

Cleaning guide

Table D.1 — Cleaning guide

Area	Cleaning agent/method	Special notes
PVC fabrics and surfaces	Wash down with detergent solution.	
Slides and PVC surfaces intended to be slippery	Wash with detergent solution. Spray with an anti-static silicone based polish.	It is important that silicone is applied sparingly and kept away from other surfaces where slipping would be a hazard. Some polishes contain materials, e.g. beeswax, which can attract dirt.
Ball pool	Follow manufacturer's instructions. Main points include: Local soiling: — evacuate and close ball pool; — remove and clean affected balls (use procedure below). Routine cleaning. This should be undertaken when the ball pool is closed. — remove all balls and place in net bags; — wash in water containing a detergent solution; — immerse in a solution of sanitizer; — drain and allow to air dry fully; — clean base and sides, and dry; — inspect before replacing.	Unless prompt action is taken to prevent the spread of soiling this can become widespread and require the prolonged closure and complete emptying of the ball pool. A plastics bin or similar container placed over the balls may be used to isolate and remove them. Protective gloves and clothing should be used. Remove all punctured or damaged balls. Ensure all traces of detergent are removed. NOTE Commercial ball pool cleaning services are available.

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²⁾ Available from the BSI Education Officer, BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL.

BSI — British Standards Institution

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