



## Standard Guide for ASTM Standards on Playground Surfacing<sup>1</sup>

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### 1. Scope

- 1.1 This guide covers standards for selecting and specifying surface systems under and around playground equipment.
- 1.2 This guide describes how to apply existing ASTM standards to evaluate the impact attenuation, accessibility characteristics and product characteristics when selecting surfacing systems for use under and around playground equipment.
- 1.3 This guide does not imply that an injury cannot be incurred when the surface system complies with standards referred to in this guide.
- 1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.
- 1.5 **Warning**—Mercury has been designated by EPA and many state agencies as a hazardous material that can cause central nervous system, kidney, and liver damage. Mercury, or its vapor, may be hazardous to health and corrosive to materials. Caution should be taken when handling mercury and mercury-containing products. See the applicable product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for details and EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm>) for additional information. Users should be aware that selling mercury or mercury-containing products, or both, in your state may be prohibited by state law.
- 1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*
- 1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- [C136 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates](#)
- [E1613 Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry \(ICP-AES\), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry \(FAAS\), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry \(GFAAS\) Techniques](#)
- [F963 Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety](#)
- [F1292 Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surfacing Materials Within the Use Zone of Playground Equipment](#)
- [F1487 Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use](#)
- [F1918 Safety Performance Specification for Soft Contained Play Equipment](#)
- [F1951 Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment](#)
- [F2075 Specification for Engineered Wood Fiber for Use as a Playground Safety Surface Under and Around Playground Equipment](#)
- [F2479 Guide for Specification, Purchase, Installation and Maintenance of Poured-In-Place Playground Surfacing](#)
- [F3012 Specification for Loose-Fill Rubber for Use as a Playground Safety Surface under and around Playground Equipment](#)
- [F3313 Test Method for Determining Impact Attenuation of Playground Surfaces Within the Use Zone of Playground Equipment as Tested in the Field](#)

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F08 on Sports Equipment, Playing Surfaces, and Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F08.63 on Playground Surfacing Systems.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

## 2.2 Canadian Standard:

CSA Z614 Children's Playspaces and Equipment<sup>3</sup>

## 2.3 Government Publications:

CPSC (US Consumer Product Safety Commission) Handbook for Public Playground Safety, Pub. No. 325<sup>4</sup>

EPA Method 3050B Acid Digestion of Sediments, Sludges, and Soil<sup>5</sup>

EPA Method 3051A Microwave Assisted Acid Digestion of Sediments, Sludges, Soils, and oils<sup>5</sup>

EPA Method 6010B<sup>5</sup>

EPA Method 7470A Mercury in Liquid Wastes (Manual Cold-Vapor Technique)<sup>5</sup>

16 CFR 1500.48 Technical requirements for determining a sharp point in toys and other articles intended for use by children under 8 years of age<sup>6</sup>

US Code of Federal Regulations Part 3, 36 CFR Part 1191 Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines: Play Areas: (Final Rule)

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *acceleration*—the time rate of change of velocity.

3.1.2 *critical height*—the maximum height in full feet for a surfacing system that, when tested in accordance with Specification F1292, no value shall exceed 200 *g* -max or 1000 HIC.

3.1.3 *deceleration*—the time rate of reduction of velocity.

3.1.4 *drop height*—the distance from which the instrumented headform is released to the surface.

3.1.5 *fall height*—the vertical distance between a designated play surface of the play equipment and the protective surfacing beneath it. In the case of swings, the vertical distance from the pivot point for the swinging element to the protective surface beneath it. The playground standard that has relevant jurisdiction should be consulted with relation to specific play structures.

3.1.6 *g*—acceleration due to gravity at the earth's surface at sea level (32 ft/s<sup>2</sup> (9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>)).

3.1.7 *g-max*—the multiple of *g* that represents a maximum deceleration experienced during an initial impact.

3.1.8 *headform*—the striking part of testing apparatus.

3.1.9 *head injury criteria (HIC)*—a measure of impact severity that considers the duration over which the most critical section of the deceleration pulse persists as well as the peak level of deceleration.

3.1.10 *impact attenuation*—the ability of a surface to reduce and dissipate the energy of an impacting body.

3.1.11 *impact velocity*—the velocity of a falling body immediately prior to striking the surface.

3.1.12 *loose fill system*—a surface system consisting of small independent, moveable components such as sand, gravel, wood chips, engineered wood fiber, rubber particles, and like materials.

3.1.13 *surface system*—all materials that contribute to the impact absorption of force to minimize the likelihood of a life threatening head injury under and around a piece of playground equipment.

3.1.14 *theoretical drop height*—equates the measured velocity of the headform to a height that would generate the same velocity if the test were performed at sea level and there was no friction to retard the headform during a drop from that height.

3.1.15 *unitary system*—a surface system consisting of one or more components bound together, such as foam composites, urethane/rubber systems such as prefabricated blocks, tiles, or mats or as poured in place, and like materials.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide is to be used to assist the playground owner/operator, specifier, designer, etc., in determining the properties that can be considered with regard to the protective surfacing in the playground. It is the intent to outline the requirements associated with design, installation, and maintenance of the surface. This is not a technical document and technical information must be found in the various standards.

## 5. Background and Rationale

5.1 Since 1986, ASTM has been involved in the ongoing development and publishing of a standard specification for the impact attenuation of the surface systems installed under and around playground equipment. This is the work of the F08.63 subcommittee

<sup>3</sup> Available from Canadian Standards Association (CSA), 178 Rexdale Blvd., Toronto, ON Canada M9W1R3.

<sup>4</sup> Available from the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207, website: [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov).

<sup>5</sup> Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460, <http://www.epa.gov>.

<sup>6</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

on playground surfaces. This subcommittee consists of a broad spectrum of members including testing laboratory personnel, scientists, engineers, manufacturers, safety experts, and owner/operators of playgrounds.

5.2 In 1986, Subcommittee F08.63 was given the responsibility to respond to the need for a standard for the impact-attenuating surface under and around playground equipment. Specification F1292 was first published in 1991. Since then, the specification has been revised ten times, in 1993, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2013, twice in 2017, and 2018.

5.3 In 1998, the subcommittee published a provisional standard specification (PS 83) for determination of accessibility for wheelchair access of surface systems under and around playground equipment. The standard was elevated to a full standard (see Specification F1951) in 1999. Since then, the specification has been revised several times, in 2007, 2008, 2009 (versions 09, 09a, and 09b), and 2014.

## 6. Factors to Consider in the Selection and Specification of Surface Systems

6.1 *Types of Material*—Every surface system is unique in material, formulation, composition, and source of raw materials and should be tested to confirm conformance with the ASTM specifications as identified within this guide (Specifications F1292, F1951, and F2075).

## 7. Impact Attenuation

7.1 The initial work of Subcommittee F08.63 was especially important since injuries sustained from falls to the surface were determined to be 60 % of all playground injuries.

7.2 There are two measurements considered in the guide. The first is the *g*-max and the second is the HIC or Head Injury Criteria. It should be recognized that serious injuries (for example, long bone injuries and so forth) might occur even though the playground surfacing system meets the requirements of Specification F1292. Lower values of *g*-max and HIC signify better performance for impact absorption.

7.3 *The g-max*—The *g*-max is the measurement of the peak deceleration of an instrumented metal headform when it impacts the surface. When the object falls from the same height onto a hard surface such as concrete, the impact duration will be very short and therefore the peak deceleration (*g*-max) will be high, but an impact on a resilient surface that yields and deforms with the force, results in a longer impact and a lower peak deceleration (*g*-max).

7.4 *Head Injury Criteria (HIC)*—A measure of impact severity that considers the duration over which the most critical section of the deceleration pulse persists as well as the peak level of the deceleration.

7.5 *Critical Height*—The maximum height from which the instrumented metal headform, upon impact, yields either a *g*-max that does not exceed 200 *g*'s or HIC exceeding 1000, when tested in accordance with the procedure described in Specification F1292. The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission states that “critical height—the fall height below which a life-threatening head injury would not be expected to occur.”

7.5.1 The surfacing material used under and around a particular piece of playground equipment should have a critical height value of at least the height of the highest designated play surface on the equipment.

7.5.2 The CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety (see 2.3), Specification F1487 for play structures, as well as other national standards (see Section 2), provide fall heights for various pieces of playground equipment.

### 7.6 Testing:

7.6.1 *Laboratory Testing (Three Temperatures)*—Specification F1292 recognizes that children play in climates with diverse temperature ranges. For this reason, the materials that are used under playground equipment are required to be tested in a laboratory at the temperatures of 30°F, 72°F, and 120°F (−1°C, 23°C, and 49°C) to determine the height from which the *g*-max does not exceed 200 or the HIC does not exceed 1000. The determination of this height is the critical height. When selecting an appropriate playground surface system, the owner, specifier, or purchaser, or a combination thereof, of the playground should ensure that the critical height meets or exceeds the fall height.

7.6.2 *Minimum Performance Standards*—Specification F1292 states that the pass/fail measurements for the specification are minimums.

7.6.3 *Field Testing*—Specification F1292 allows for the performance testing of the playground surface in the field. Both the *g*-max must not exceed 200 and the HIC must not exceed 1000 (the same as the laboratory test). The fall height is determined by the appropriate playground equipment standard (for example, in the United States, Specification F1487, in Canada, CSA Z614), however, the purchaser may specify a higher drop height consistent with the specification at the time of purchase. The specification requires that the drops take place at a minimum of three locations for each play structure or functionally linked play structures in a playground site and shall include those areas that may exhibit less than optimal impact characteristics. These areas may be high traffic or compressed areas as well as areas containing seams, partitions, corners and fasteners, or anchors. The equipment operator shall be trained in the proper orientation of the test instrument by a competent agency.

7.6.3.1 A failure for impact attenuation of the field test will be where the average of the last two of three drops at the exact same location and drop height using the procedure in the standard from the drop height specified by the purchaser for the surface produces a *g*-max greater than 200 or a HIC greater than 1000. These tests can be carried out at any ambient temperature. If the