

WET POUR INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

All Wet Pour Surfacing should undergo routine and operational inspection and maintenance in accordance with the recommendations of EN 1176.

The frequency of inspection will vary with the type of equipment used and other factors such as heavy use, levels of vandalism, coastal location, air pollution, age of equipment, location adjacent trees.

If the surface is discovered to be unsafe during inspection and cannot be corrected immediately, the surface should be secured against further use.

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

Routine Visual Inspection

A routine visual inspection is recommended. This should consist of the following as a minimum, in the case where the surface is under intensive use or the object of vandalism, a daily check of this kind should be necessary:

Operational Inspection (1 to 3 months intervals)

Operational Inspections should be carried out by trained operatives with the results recorded in a permanent log.

Check List General

- Surfaces not cracking and still bonded to all perimeter edges and equipment up-stands.
- Surfaces are not slippery; free from leaf build-up or other organic growths.
- Surfaces are free from contaminates or sharp objects.
- Surfaces are not vandalised, burnt or excessively worn.
- Overhanging tree branches should be cut back as far as possible to allow sunlight onto the surface and prevent a coating of sap or other associated fungal growths.

Recommended Professional Cleaning

To enhance any installed surface, we recommend a minimum of two professional cleans per year. This removes surface dirt and detritus and importantly maintains the porosity of the surface. Please contact us to find out more information.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Whilst any maintenance is carried out the surface must be secured against use and the public warned of any risks associated with the work. Any areas replaced must comply with original specifications.

1. Cleaning / Upkeep.

The periodic removal of litter, leaves and surface debris should be completed regularly using a leaf blower and surfaces should be inspected for moss, particularly in damp and shaded areas.

Cold pressure washing at 3000psi as part of routine maintenance can help to restore the appearance and porosity of the surface, and may be required to remove some ingrained dirt or pollution. Any proprietary pathway moss killer should be applied but care is needed in its application because of possible hazard to children.

Loose rubber granules and debris should be brushed or blown off. Accelerated wear may occur if this is not carried out.

2. Winter care.

In adverse weather conditions the surface may be prone to frost and /or ice. Salt, rock salt and grit can be used to de-ice the surface but this may leave unsightly stains. Urea based products such as 'Magic Ice Melt' are considered to be the least harmful type of de-icing product. It should clear the ice quickly, preventing the surface from becoming too slippery. Metal shovels or scrapers may damage the surface and should not be permitted.

Please note – If the play area is used when the surface is in a frozen state, the degree of shock absorption will also be substantially reduced.

Once the bad weather has passed, The application of washing detergent, copious amounts of water and sweeping with a stiff brush can also be used to remove any built-up residues.

3. Weeds.

Weeds may occasionally appear on the surface, usually as a result of wind-blown seeds. Small numbers of weeds can be removed by hand without damaging the surface. If the weeds are removed by hand, it is important to ensure that the full root of the weed is extracted, not broken off. If weeds are deep-rooted it is advisable to kill them off with an appropriate weed-killer. Localised areas of weed seedling infestation can be treated with domestic weed-killers without causing damage to the surface.

Solvent or petrochemical AND oil based products (Including weed-killers) should NOT be used and will invalidate the guarantee.

4. Repairing cracks.

Any cracks in the surface, particularly where bonded to edges/equipment, should be repaired as soon as possible.

5. Repairing damaged patches.

Any holes/damage in the surface should be repaired as soon as possible. Common forms of vandalism are burning with cigarette lighters or with fuel assistance. Burnt or other areas of damage will need to be cut out and patched by the installer.

Small holes can be repaired using a repair kit and must be completed in accordance with the original surface specification.



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