



Euro Attractions Show

Wednesday, January 31, 2007
17:00 - 18:00

Ride Incident Reporting

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Euro Attractions Show
January 30 - February 1, 2007
Fibes
Seville Spain



The British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers and Attractions

PRESENTATION FOR EAS – SEVILLE

31ST JANUARY 2007

PRESENTED BY COLIN DAWSON



The British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers and Attractions

EUROPEAN RIDE SAFETY REPORTING PROGRAMME

- Background
 - Risk & Policy Analysis Study
 - Europarks Response
 - Current UK System (RIDDOR)
 - Proposed Europarks Programme



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Historically, no European Programme for Incident Reporting.

Although frequently discussed, no motivation to produce.

Until.....



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Appointed Risk & Policy Analysts Ltd based in Suffolk, UK.

Identify existing regulatory and non-regulatory measures aimed at consumer safety in fairgrounds and amusement parks.

Undertake a comparative analysis of existing non-regulatory measures.

Identify different options for improvement of existing non-regulatory measures.



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METHODOLOGY - QUESTIONNAIRE TO OPERATORS ACROSS EUROPE

UK questioned the suitability of RPA

Concern over the format of the questions

RESPONSES

UK:	14	Denmark:	2
Belgium:	1	France:	1
Germany:	1	Spain:	1



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RPA FINAL REPORT FINDINGS

Estimated 19,000 injuries per annum across Europe, expected half to be ride related (estimated 300 million visitors).

Based on Euphin data collected from a "few selected hospitals which could not be readily linked to data collected by individual facilities or national bodies".

Compared to 2004 IAAPA Survey for the USA which found 1,673 injuries from 300 million visitors.



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QUOTATIONS FROM THE STUDY

"This makes comparative analysis of the effectiveness of safety measures over time a very uncertain process."

"In Ontario it is a legal requirement that amusement rides and ride owners are licensed and monitored under the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)."



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An international workshop on accident/injury data collection held in February 2006 concluded:

1. Available data on accidents and injuries is limited.
2. Parks in the USA are currently providing statistical data to an independent organisation, an extension of this system is planned for Europe.



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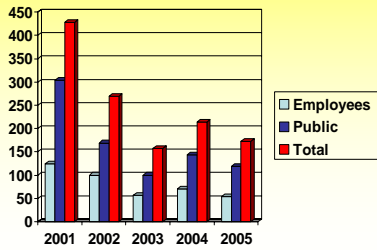
EUROPARKS RESPONSE

Propose the introduction of a Europe-wide data collection system, self regulated and managed via the national trade associations.



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Current UK data collected using RIDDOR



N.B. ADIPS introduced in 2001



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PROPOSED EUROPEAN RIDE SAFETY REPORTING PROGRAMME

- Deliberate omission of emotive words i.e. incident, accident.
- Deliberate inclusion of the word 'safety'.
- Programme implemented for 2007 season.
- Each national association will make an Annual Return to an independent organisation.



The British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers and Attractions

We must not allow ourselves to be accused of complacency.

It is vital that we protect what we have, a self-regulated industry.

IAAPA Incident Reporting Program for Fixed Site Attractions

31 January 2007

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IAAPA Mission Statement

“Our mission is to serve the membership by promoting safe operations, global development, professional growth, and commercial success of the amusement parks and attractions industry.”

2

IAAPA’s Global Focus

- Founded in 1918, IAAPA represents over 4,000 facility, supplier, and individual members from more than 85 countries
- Services include
 - Exhibitions/Conventions/Meetings
 - Communications
 - Training
 - Safety Standards
 - Online
 - Government Relations
 - Global Partnerships

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U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC)

- CPSC focus is protecting the public from unreasonable risks from more than 15,000 types of consumer products
- CPSC uses the NEISS data base, sampling 100 of the more than 5000 hospitals in the U.S.
- The NEISS sampling system works well for consumer products generally distributed through the population

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CPSC Executive Summary November 2003

“Because fixed-site injuries occur in a relatively small number of locations, the sites of amusement and theme parks, the number of recorded injuries in NEISS depends to a large degree on the geographical closeness of the NEISS hospitals to the parks. Thus, the utility of NEISS for estimating fixed-site ride injuries may be limited.”

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NEISS Data for Fixed Sites

<u>Year</u>	<u>NEISS data</u> <small>(Hospital data from 100 sites)</small>	<u>CPSC Estimate</u> <small>(Fixed site injuries estimate)</small>
2002	69	3,800
2003	47	3,900
2004	38	3,400

For Comparison:

IAAPA Survey Data: Fixed Site Incidents

<u>Year</u>	<u>Participant Injury Data</u>	<u>Estimated Injuries</u>
2004	1,255	1,637

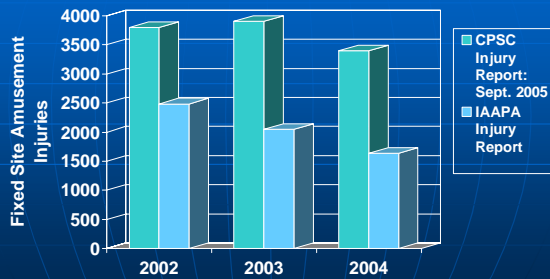
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IAAPA Reporting Chronology

- 2001: Reporting initiated by IAAPA
- 2002: The National Safety Council (NSC) became the collection source for IAAPA Fixed Site Incident Data
- 2003: NSC “Injury Insights” reported 2001 & 2002 data
- 2005: Reporting became a requirement for membership in IAAPA for U.S. parks

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Fixed Site Injury Data



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IAAPA Reporting Process

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Annual Reporting Process

- Parks are requested to report injury data
- Individual park data is submitted directly to an independent organization outside the amusement industry
- Confidentiality of the individual park data is maintained to encourage accurate reporting
- Summary U.S. ride data is provided to the public by an independent organization (NSC)

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Reporting Data Requested

- Name of Park(s), Attraction, or Center
- Total Attendance for the calendar year
- Total number of rides taken by visitors
- Incidents reported by injury type:
 - Serious Injuries (Injuries resulting in a fatality or a hospital stay in excess of 24hrs)
 - Other Reportable Injuries (Injuries requiring medical treatment other than ordinary first aid)
- Incidents reported by amusement ride or device type
 - Children's Rides
 - Family and Adult Rides
 - Roller Coasters

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IAAPA Reporting Results

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2005 Highlights

- 96% of the top 48 U.S. parks participated in reporting
- All sites reporting represented:
 - 63% of the estimated 2005 attendance, totaling 300 Million visitors
 - 64% of the estimated 2005 ridership, totaling 1.82 Billion rides
 - 53% of the estimated fixed ride incidents

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Appendix: Definitions

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CEN (EN 13814) Definition for Amusement Device

Any ride, structure, textile, or membrane structure or device, side stall, side show, tent constituting part of a ride, booths, grandstands, etc. which can be installed repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity as well as temporarily or permanently at fairs, parks or any other locations

(Source: European Standard EN 13814, Fairground and amusement park machinery and structures –Safety, December 2004)

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ASTM F24 Definition for Amusement Ride or Device

A device or combination of devices or elements that carry, convey, or direct a person (s) over or through a fixed or restricted course or within a defined area, for the primary purpose of amusement or entertainment.

(Source: ASTM F 747-97: Standard Terminology Relating to Amusement Rides and Devices).

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Ride Classifications Children's Rides

• An amusement ride designed primarily for use by children up to 12 years of age.

•Source: ASTM F 747-97, Standard Terminology Relating to Amusement Rides and Devices (defined as "kiddie ride" by ASTM)

• Adults may also be able to ride, the seating will normally be tight for the 95th percentile of adult male.

•Note: A ride should be classified as "children's ride" even if it fits other ride classifications (examples: small circular rides for children, miniature roller coaster, miniature swings, and children's carousels)

• (Source: IAAPA Incident Reporting Process)

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Ride Classifications Roller Coasters

An amusement ride whose motion is constrained by an elevated, fixed railway where the ride is based on gravity and momentum derived from an initial drop, acceleration, or launch.

(Source: IAAPA Incident Reporting Process)

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Ride Classifications Family and Adult Rides

All amusement rides as defined by ASTM F747-97 which are not “children’s Rides” or “Roller Coasters” as defined by IAAPA ride classifications.

• (Source: IAAPA Incident Reporting Process) 19
