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901:9-1-21 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of rules 901:9-1-01 and 901:9-1-21 to 901:9-1-41 of the Administrative Code is to set out the standards that must be met for the operation of bungee jumps. In addition to these standards, bungee jumps must also comply with all other applicable rules in Chapter 901:9 of the Administrative Code.

901:9-1-22 Definitions.

(A) "Air bag" means a device which cradles the body using an air release breather system to dissipate the energy due to a fall.

(B) "ANSI" means the American national standards institute. More information about ANSI and the location of their standards can be found at www.ansi.org.

~~(B)~~(C) "Anti two-blocking device" means a positive acting device which prevents contact between the load block or fall ball and the boom tip of a crane.

(D) "ASTM" means ASTM International. More information about ASTM and the location of their standards can be found by visiting www.astm.org.

~~(C)~~(C) ~~"Two-block damage prevention feature" means a system which deactivates the hoisting mechanism before a load block or fall ball contacts the boom tip of a crane.~~

~~(D)~~(E) "Binding cord" means the material used to hold the bungee cord threads in place.

~~(E)~~(F) "Bungee catapulting" means the practice of holding the jumper stationary while the bungee cord is stretched and then releasing the jumper.

~~(F)~~(G) "Bungee cord" means the elastic rope to which the jumper is attached to produce a bouncing action.

~~(G)~~(H) "Bungee jumping" means a fall or jump from a height by an individual who is attached to an elastic cord that prevents the individual from hitting the ground, water, or other solid, semi-solid, liquid, or elastic surface.

~~(H)~~(I) "Controlled load lowering" means a system or device on the power train of a crane, other than the load hoist brake, which can be used to regulate the lowering speed of a hoist mechanism.

~~(I)~~(J) "Cord" see bungee cord.

~~(J)~~(K) "Defined area" means the area designated for the bungee jump by either the owner or operator and approved by the department.

~~(K)~~(L) "Dynamic loading" means the load placed on the rigging and attachments by the initial free fall of the jumper.

~~(L)~~(M) "Fence" means a permanent or temporary structure designed and constructed to restrict people, animals and objects from entering the defined area.

~~(M)~~(N) "Incident" means an event that causes personal injury or property damage or causes operation of the bungee jump to be interrupted or stopped.

~~(N)~~(O) "Jump direction" means the direction in which a jumper jumps from the jump point.

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- ~~(P)~~(P) "Jump harness" means the assembly worn by a jumper, which is attached to a bungee cord.
- ~~(Q)~~(Q) "Jump master" means the person who is responsible for assisting the bungee jumper.
- ~~(R)~~(R) "Jump point" means the position from which the jumper leaves the platform.
- ~~(S)~~(S) "Jump zone" means an imaginary volume which extends downward from the jump point for a distance equal to the maximum stretched length of the bungee cord system. The extent of the volume in the direction of the intended jump is equal to fifty per cent of the maximum stretched length of the bungee cord system. The fifty per cent value applies to both fore and aft directions from the jump point. The extent of the volume at the jump point, perpendicular to the intended jump direction, is equal to ten per cent of the maximum stretched length of the bungee cord system and twenty five per cent at the bottom of the jump.
- ~~(T)~~(T) "Jump space" means the area bounded by both the jump zone and the safety space.
- ~~(U)~~(U) "Jumper weight" means the weight of the jumper and harness.
- ~~(V)~~(V) "Landing area" means the surface area to which the jumper is lowered after he jumps.
- ~~(W)~~(W) "Live boom" means a boom in which lowering is controlled only by a brake without aid from any other lowering retarding devices.
- ~~(X)~~(X) "Lowering system" means any manual or mechanical equipment capable of lowering a jumper to the designated landing area.
- ~~(Y)~~(Y) "Platform" means the structure from which a jumper launches.
- ~~(Z)~~(Z) "Preparation area" means the location where the jumper is prepared for jumping.
- ~~(AA)~~(AA) "Rigging system" means the bungee cord and any webbing or rope connected to the bungee cord which may be set at variable lengths by the jump master for each jumper.
- ~~(BB)~~(BB) "Recovery area" means a location next to the landing area, where the jumper may recover from the jump before returning to the public area.
- ~~(CC)~~(CC) "Safe working load (SWL)" means the maximum rated load as determined by the manufacturer which can be safely handled under specified conditions, by a machine, equipment or the rigging system.
- ~~(DD)~~(DD) "Safety hook" means a hook with a latch to prevent rigging or loads from accidentally slipping off the hook.
- ~~(EE)~~(EE) "Safety lines" means a line used to connect a safety harness or belt to an anchor point.
- ~~(FF)~~(FF) "Safety space" means the space extending beyond the jump zone.
- ~~(GG)~~(GG) "Site operating manual" means the document containing the procedures and forms for the operation of all bungee jumping activities and equipment.
- ~~(HH)~~(HH) "Sandbagging" means the practice of loading excess weight to a jumper intended to be released at the bottom of the jump to gain extra momentum on the rebound.
- ~~(II)~~(II) "Site controller/manager" means the person having complete control over the entire bungee jumping facility.

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~~(H)~~(JJ) "Tandem jumping" means the practice of two people jumping while connected together.

~~(J)~~(KK) "Testing authority" means an organization acceptable to the department, for the purpose of testing equipment used for bungee jumping.

(LL) "Two-block damage prevention feature" means a system which deactivates the hoisting mechanism before a load block or fall ball contacts the boom tip of a crane.

~~(K)~~(MM) "Unloaded length" means the length of the bungee cord without load or stress applied.

901:9-1-23 Permit application.

- (A) Any person who applies to the department for a permit to operate a bungee jump shall include with their application:
- (1) A site operation manual;
 - (2) Site plans which shall include equipment locations, safety zones, safety space, fences, jump zones and jump space; and
 - (3) Proof of insurance coverage meeting the requirements set out in section 1711.54 of the Revised Code.
- (B) The department may also require a registered engineer's report confirming that the design and construction of the equipment to be used meets engineering standards acceptable to the department and confirming that all applicable local codes have been complied with.

901:9-1-24 Safety space.

- (A) Where jumps occur over land, a safety space of thirty feet shall be maintained between the bottom of the jump zone and the ground level.
- (B) Where jumps occur over water, the water over the entire bottom of the jump zone shall be no less than three feet deep with a minimum water depth of no less than twelve feet within a ten foot radius of a point directly beneath the jump point.
- (C) An additional extension of the jump zone volume shall be maintained as a safety space which will not be less than ten per cent of the jump zone dimensions at the jump point and twenty per cent of the jump zone dimensions at the bottom of the jump.
- (D) A minimum of ten per cent of the height of the jump shall be maintained beneath the jump point as the top safety space.

901:9-1-25 Platform safe working load.

- (A) The safe working load (SWL) shall be determined by the maximum weight on the platform at any one time, with a safety factor of not less than five times the maximum designed loaded platform weight.
- (B) When the platform is not an integral part of the structure, the attachment devices and the part of the structure to which they are attached, shall have a safety factor of at least five over the total load.

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- (C) The platform shall have a non slip surface.
- (D) The platform shall have anchor points for safety harnesses, designed and placed to best suit the movements of anyone on the platform.
- (E) There shall be a gate across the jump point which shall remain closed when a jumper is not present.
- (F) The jump master shall stop the jumping operation when wind speeds are in excess of twenty miles per hour and can affect the safe operation on the jump platform and/or the recovery area.

901:9-1-26 Lowering system.

- (A) The system for lowering the jumper to the landing pad shall be operated under the direction of the jump operator, jump master or crane operator.
- (B) The alternative method for jumper recovery shall be specified in the site manual and approved by the director.

901:9-1-27 Cranes.

- (A) All cranes must have a certification of inspection by a testing firm accredited by the U.S. department of labor. This certification must be complete prior to an inspection by the department. This must be done at each location prior to operation and must be re-certified on an annual basis. Re-certification is also required whenever the crane is used for other material lifting purposes.
- (B) Cranes used to elevate personnel platforms for bungee jumping shall be equipped with the following:
 - (1) Boom angle indicators;
 - (2) Boom extension indicators; and
 - (3) Drum rotation indicators.
- (C) ~~A positive acting device shall be used which prevents contact between the load block or overhaul ball and the boom tip (anti two blocking device). If a positive acting device is not available, a system shall be used which deactivates the hoisting action before damage occurs in the event of a two blocking situation (two block damage prevent feature).~~ An anti two-blocking device shall be used. If an anti two-blocking device is not available, a system shall be used with a two-block damage prevention feature to deactivate the hoisting action.
- (D) Cranes shall be derated to fifty per cent of its capacity e.g., a rated load of three thousand pounds becomes one thousand five hundred pounds.
- (E) Cranes shall be level, on firm footing and all outriggers fully extended and blocked during operation.
- (F) The load line hoist drum shall be equipped with controlled load lowering ~~have a system or device on the power train, other than the load hoist brake, which regulates the lowering rate of speed of the hoist mechanism (controlled load lowering).~~ Free fall is prohibited.
- (G) Live boom equipment shall not be used.

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- (H) Load lines shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least seven times the maximum intended load, except that where rotation resistant rope is used, the lines shall be capable of supporting without failure, at least ten times the maximum intended load.
- (I) Load and boom hoist drum brakes, swing brakes, and locking devices such as pawls or dogs shall be engaged when the occupied personnel platform is in a stationary working position.
- (J) A daily log book for operator inspections and repairs will be kept on site.
- (K) The main boom shall be fully extended at all times.
- (L) All cranes that use a jib with cable supported back stays shall have an offset and a positive stop to prevent the jib from flipping over backwards or detaching from its mount point. Cranes with jibs having three or four mounting pins that can not be offset will not require offsetting.
- (M) The lifting and supporting shall be made under controlled conditions and under the direction of an appointed signal person.
- (N) Cranes shall be operated by a trained operator in accordance with occupational safety and health administration "OSHA" standards and utilize certified hand signals or direct verbal communications. For more information, please visit: <https://www.osha.gov/>.
- (O) Communications between the crane operator, the signal person, and person being lifted shall be maintained at all times during the lift.
- (P) The operator shall remain at the controls when the personnel platform is occupied.
- (Q) Movement of the personnel platform shall be done in a slow, controlled, continuous manner with no sudden movements of the crane or personnel platform.
- (R) Cranes shall not travel while personnel are on a personnel platform.
- (S) Personnel shall keep all parts of the body inside the personnel platform during raising and lowering to avoid pinch points. Personnel shall not stand on the top rail, midrail or toe board of the personnel platform.
- (T) Personnel platforms shall not be used when winds are in excess of twenty miles per hour, during electrical storms, or other adverse weather conditions which could affect the safety of personnel.

901:9-1-28 Suspended personnel platforms.

- (A) Personnel platforms elevated by cranes which are used as bungee jump platforms shall be constructed and rigged according to the requirements of ~~29 CFR 1926.50 (December 2011)~~ [29 CFR 1926.1431 \(2010\)](#).
Where wire rope is used:
 - (1) Each bridle leg shall be connected to a master link or shackle;
 - (2) Wire rope with thimble eyes shall be used;
 - (3) Wire rope shall have a safety factor of five;
 - (4) Locking load hooks shall be used;

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- (5) Gates shall swing inward and shall be equipped with a latching device that prevents accidental opening;
 - (6) The personnel platform and attaching devices shall have a minimum design factor of five;
 - (7) The personnel platform shall have a plate specifying the weight of the empty personnel platform and the maximum number of persons and weight for which the personnel platform is rated; and
 - (8) At each new set-up, and at least annually, prior to hoisting personnel in the suspended personnel platform, the personnel platform, rigging, and hook block shall be proof tested to one hundred twenty-five per cent of the personnel platform's rated capacity by holding it in a suspended position for five minutes with the test load suitably distributed on the personnel platform. After proof testing, any deficiencies revealed by inspection by a qualified person shall be corrected and another proof test shall be conducted. Any modification to personnel platform or rigging shall require retesting of the personnel platform.
- (B) A trial lift with the unoccupied personnel platform loaded at least to the anticipated liftweight shall be made from ground level, or any other location where personnel will enter the platform, to each location at which the personnel platform is to be hoisted and positioned. This trial lift shall be performed immediately prior to placing personnel on the platform. The operator shall determine that all systems, controls and safety devices are activated and functioning properly; that no interferences exist; and that all configurations necessary to reach those work locations will allow the operator to remain under the fifty per cent limit of the hoist's rated capacity. After a trial lift, and just prior to hoisting personnel, the platform shall be hoisted a few inches and inspected to ensure that it is secure and properly balanced. Personnel shall not be hoisted unless the following conditions are determined to exist:
- (1) Hoist ropes are free of kinks;
 - (2) Multiple part lines are not be twisted around each other;
 - (3) The primary attachment is centered over the platform; and
 - (4) The hoisting system shall be inspected if the load rope is slack to ensure all ropes are properly seated on drums and in sheaves.
- (C) The jump rigging shall be attached to the lifting system.
- (D) The personnel platform shall be limited to a capacity of four persons.
- (E) A grab rail shall be provided around the personnel platform.
- (F) The sides of the personnel platform shall be enclosed from floor to midrail as defined under OSHA standards with rails.
- (G) An open roof design of the personnel platform is optional for better visibility.
- (H) Nothing shall be added to the personnel platform which affects it's stability in the wind.
- (I) A jumper shall only jump perpendicular to the boom.
- (J) If the personnel platform is accidentally lowered onto the cords, the cords shall be inspected before jumping is continued.
- (K) In addition, all rules and regulations pertaining to the safe hoisting of personnel as specified by OSHA or

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other authorities must be complied with.

901:9-1-29 Bungee cord specifications.

- (A) The performance criteria and system requirements contained in these rules are for both types of bungee cords currently in use in the United States.
- (B) The maximum G-force allowable on a jumper using waist and chest harness is four and one-half G's. The maximum G-force allowable on a jumper using an ankle harness is three and one-half G's.
- (C) The minimum factor of safety (FS) for any cord configuration attached to a jumper whether "mil.spec." or "New Zealand" shall be no less than five. This means that the maximum dynamic load possible for a jumper to exert on a bungee cord configuration shall be no greater than twenty per cent of the cord configuration's minimum breaking strength.

	Minimum break strength	
fs =	-----	= five
	Maximum dynamic load for a jumper	

- (D) Bungee cord design, manufacturing and testing is to be such that it meets the following specifications:
 - (1) In a single cord system, the binding shall hold the cord threads in the designed positions. The binding shall have the same characteristics as the cord itself. In a multiple cord system, the cord shall be bound together in a manner to prevent potential jumper entanglement. The bindings shall not damage or effect the performance of the cords.
 - (2) All bungee cords shall be designed and tested to perform within the prescribed limits of the maximum G force and factor of safety as stated.
 - (3) All bungee cord manufacturers must perform conclusive minimum break strength testing on a representative section of all manufactured bungee cords. The bungee cord samples must have been constructed using the manufacturer's standard methods which shall include bungee cord loop end connections that meet the guidelines in this document. All tests shall be performed or supervised by an independent certified testing authority or a independent certified engineer. Test results must be readily available to purchasers of the bungee cords, or regulating authorities, upon request.

The testing authority shall determine the ultimate tensile strength of each test specimen and use the lowest failure value recorded as the ultimate tensile strength value for the corresponding lot of bungee cords tested. The ultimate tensile strength is reached when the applied load reaches a maximum before failure.
 - (4) A load verses elongation curve resulting from the aforementioned test shall be used to calculate the maximum G force and factor of safety of the corresponding lot of bungee cords tested. These test results must be readily available to purchasers or users of the bungee cords, or regulating authorities upon request.
 - (5) Operator testing: All commercial operators shall follow the inspection and testing recommendations set forth by the cord manufacturer or distributor. These tests shall be completed utilizing the maximum load

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the cords are designated for.

- (6) All bungee cord manufacturers must provide specifications to purchasers on maximum allowable usage of bungee cords expressed in number of jumps.
- (7) Bungee cord retirement: Bungee cords shall be retired when the cords exhibit deterioration or damage, do not react according to specifications, or have reached the maximum usage expressed in number of jumps as specified by the manufacturer. All commercial operators must have an auditable system for recording the number of jumps on each individual cord in use. This data must be readily available to the manufacturer and any regulating authority upon request.
- (8) Bungee cord destruction: Bungee cords retired from use shall be destroyed by cutting the cord into five foot lengths.
- (9) Bungee cords end connections: The end connections shall have a minimum safety factor of five times the maximum dynamic load for that bungee cord configuration. All end connections shall be of a size and shape to allow easy attachment to the jumper harnesses and to the rigging. On multiple cord systems, each cord must meet its own independent end connection. All end attachment points subject to wear are to be retired when the cord is retired. On multiple cord systems, all end attachment points shall be bound together in a protective sheath that allows the individual ends to move with respect to each other. All cord ends shall be inspected every day for wear, slippage, or any other abnormalities, unless the manufacturer specifies more frequent inspections.

901:9-1-30 Jumper harness and hardware.

- (A) All harnesses, webbing, bindings, ropes, and hardware shall meet or exceed one of the following ~~the standards: as set by the "International Mountaineering and Climbing Federation" (UIAA) or, the requirements of ANSI A10.14-1975. For more information about these standards please visit <http://www.theuiaa.org/> or <http://www.ansi.org/>.~~
 - (1) International Mountaineering and Climbing Federation. More information can be found by visiting <http://www.theuiaa.org/>.
 - (2) ASTM F1772-17.
 - (3) ANSI 10.32-2012.
- (B) A jumper harness shall be either a full body harness, a sit harness with shoulder straps, or an ankle harness. Harnesses shall be specifically designed and manufactured for mountaineering or bungee jumping.
- (C) Harnesses shall be available to fit the range of patron sizes accepted for jumping.
- (D) There shall be a redundant connection (backup) between the harness and the cord.
- (E) All load supporting slings or webbing shall be flat tubular mountaineering webbing or its equivalent. Minimum breaking strength shall be six thousand pounds. Slings or webbings shall be formed by sewing, or properly tied with a "water knot" with taped ends.
- (F) Carabineers shall be the steel screw gate type with a minimum breaking strength of six thousand pounds.

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- (G) All ropes, pulleys, and shackles used to raise, lower, or hold the jumper shall have a minimum breaking strength of six thousand pounds. All pulleys shall be compatible with the rope.
- (H) All anchors shall meet or exceed the following:
- (1) Where a single anchor is used to attach the bungee cord to the platform, it shall have a safety factor of twenty;
 - (2) Where two anchors are used to attach the bungee cord to the platform, each shall have a safety factor of five;
 - (3) Where the anchor is made of wire rope, it shall have swagged ends with the thimble eyes; and,
 - (4) Where the anchor is made of "webbing," it shall be manufactured by a company that normally supplies these anchors to crane and rigging companies.

901:9-1-31 Testing and inspection.

- (A) All jump rigging, harness, lowering system and safety gear shall be regularly inspected and tested as set forth in the operating manual. Inspections, findings and corrective action shall be recorded in the site log.
- (B) Hardware subject to abnormal loadings, impacts against hard surfaces or having surface damage, shall be replaced immediately.
- (C) All ropes, webbing and bindings shall be inspected visually, and by feel for signs of wear, fraying, or damaged substances in accordance with the site operating manual.

901:9-1-32 Replacement of rigging and equipment.

- (A) Replacement equipment for the following shall always be available on site:
- (1) Bungee cords.
 - (2) All rigging ropes.
 - (3) Binding, ankle strapping for jumpers.
 - (4) Jump harness.
 - (5) Life line and clips.
- (B) Items of equipment, rigging or personal protective equipment found to be sub-standard shall be replaced immediately.
- (C) Jumping shall cease immediately when a sub-standard item cannot be replaced.
- (D) This equipment shall be stored in a secure area to prevent tampering and vandalism.

901:9-1-33 Identification of equipment, rigging, bungee cord and safety equipment.

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- (A) Each bungee cord shall have its own permanent identification number.
- (B) The form of identification shall not damage or detract from the integrity of the material.
- (C) The identification shall be clearly visible to the operators during daily operations.
- (D) The identification of each piece of equipment shall be recorded in the site operating manual.

901:9-1-34 Landing/recovery area including the area immediately under the jump space.

- (A) The following requirements shall apply where the jump space is over land.
 - (1) All jumps require the use of an air bag or net certified by the manufacturer to be capable of absorbing a falling body from the height of the jump point.
 - (2) The sizing of the air bag or net shall be as follows:

HEIGHT OF JUMP:	MINIMUM SIZE:
70-100 feet	500 square feet (20 x 25)
100-150 feet	800 square feet (23 x 35)
150-200 feet	1000 square feet (25 x 40)

- (3) The air bag shall be in position before jumper preparation commences on the platform.
 - (4) Upon completion of a jump, the jumper shall be lowered into a landing area.
 - (5) The landing area shall be free of spectators at all times.
 - (6) The jump zone shall be free of any equipment or staff when a jumper is being prepared on the jump platform and until the jumper lands on the landing pad.
 - (7) A place for the jumper to sit and recover should be provided close to, but outside the landing area.
- (B) The following requirements shall apply where the jump space is over a body of water:
 - (1) A recovery vessel shall be positioned to recover jumpers.
 - (2) The vessel shall be equipped with coast guard approved life jackets and rescue equipment. The vessel operators shall wear required life jackets.
 - (3) The jump space shall be free of other vessels, floating objects, submerged objects, the public, and any spectators. When the landing vessel is in open water, it shall be defined by the deployment of buoys. A sign of appropriate size which reads "bungee jumping - keep clear" shall be displayed.
 - (C) Where the landing area is part of a constructed swimming pool complex or is specially constructed for bungee jumping, the following shall apply:
 - (1) The pool size shall meet the requirements for the jump area size.
 - (2) The minimum water depth shall be twelve feet.

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- (3) Rescue equipment shall be available.
- (4) The jump space and landing area shall be fenced.
- (5) Only the operators and participants of the bungee jump shall be within the jump space and landing area.
- (D) The defined area shall be enclosed by a fence of adequate height and design as to prevent people, animals and objects from entering the landing area.

901:9-1-35 Site requirements.

- (A) Adequate storage shall be provided to protect equipment from physical, chemical and ultra-violet ray damage. The storage area shall be secured against unauthorized entry.
- (B) There shall be a public address system in operation during all hours of business. There shall be a radio communication link on the permanent platform sites between the platform and the landing/recovery area or vessel.
- (C) All staff shall be easily identifiable.
- (D) Instructions to jumpers shall be placed at the entrance to the site.
- (E) There shall be a means of communication located within two hundred feet of the jump site to local emergency services.
- (F) Jumps shall only be made under the direct control of a jump master.
- (G) Adjustments for the weight of each jumper shall be made by the jump master's selection of either the bungee cord or length of webbing or rope attached to the bungee cord.
- (H) A clearly visible sign shall be erected listing the medical and age restrictions for jumpers.
- (I) Staff shall be briefed for each days operations. This shall include assignment of the designated jump master where more than one jump master is on site.
- (J) Prior to jumping, each jumper shall register with the operator giving the following information: name, address, city, state, zip code, and telephone number; medical factors and exclusions; age and weight.
- (K) Prior to jumping, each jumper shall be provided with information on jumping, landing, lowering, and recovery procedures.

901:9-1-36 Jumper requirements.

- (A) The minimum age and weight for jumping shall be established by the ride manufacturer.
- (B) Any jumpers who, in the opinion of the operation's staff, represent a danger to themselves or others, shall not be allowed to jump.
- (C) Jumpers visibly under the influence of drugs or alcohol shall not be permitted to jump.

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901:9-1-37 Staff and duties.

(A) To qualify as a jump master, a person shall:

- (1) Be not less than eighteen years of age.
- (2) Have conducted one hundred incident free jumps as jump master under supervision of a qualified jump master.
- (3) Have complete knowledge of the duties of all personnel operating on the site.
- (4) Be qualified to train personnel for all duties which are to be performed at a jump site.
- (5) Have complete knowledge of all aspects of the operation, the site manual and this regulation.
- (6) Have proof of experience and qualifications available on site at all times.

(B) The staff of a bungee jumping operation shall include no less than four persons, with the jump master having control over the operation and the responsibility and accountability for the operation of the site, and is responsible for checking selection of the bungee cord and adjusting the rigging at the jump platform.

(C) Staff training shall be conducted by, or under the direct supervision of a qualified jump master.

(D) Staff who are in training shall be directly supervised at all times.

901:9-1-38 Site operating manual.

(A) The site manual shall describe the system of operation to be used and shall address, but not be limited to the following elements.

- (1) Site plan showing a plan view of the site with all components in place including fencing, site furniture, the jump zone, safety space, jump area and jump direction defined.
- (2) Site plan showing a profile of the site defining the jump platform and its supporting structure, the jump area, the jump zone, the safety space.
- (3) A complete description of all components in the rigging system which shall include manufacturers specification or a laboratory test certificate of each component.
- (4) A complete description of all operator, jumper and passenger safety equipment.
- (5) A complete description of all rescue equipment.
- (6) A complete job description of all personnel employed on the site with the minimum qualifications of each person and complete detail of work periods required.
- (7) A complete description of emergency procedures to be taken in all possible scenarios which may occur.
- (8) A complete description of standard operating procedures of every person employed in the processing of the bungee jumper.
- (9) A complete description of the reporting procedures to authorities of incidents resulting in injury.

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- (10) A complete description of the reporting procedure for any incidents which do not result in injury but which were not in accordance with normal operational procedures.
 - (11) A complete description of equipment inspection procedures and the logging of those inspections.
 - (12) A complete description of maintenance procedures.
 - (13) A complete description of the qualifications of jump masters employed on the site.
- (B) Each member of the operating staff shall have a thorough knowledge of the site operating manual.
- (C) Non-compliance with any of the criteria contained in the site manual may result in suspension or cancellation of the permit.

901:9-1-39 Emergency provisions and procedures.

- (A) Each site shall have an emergency plan. This plan shall be reviewed and approved in writing by the local emergency service responsible for providing emergency rescue service.
- (B) Each bungee jumping site shall have in attendance at all times during operation one staff member who shall have a current first aid certificate and has completed an annual refresher course from one of the following entities:
- (1) American Red Cross - standard first aid or advanced first aid.
 - (2) Ohio department of education - emergency medical technician - basic.
 - (3) Any other person, agency, or organization whose training the licensor determines is comparable.
- (C) At sites where the jump is over water, one of the landing/recovery staff shall be a holder of a current life saving certificate from one of the following entities:
- (1) American Red Cross - lifeguard training or advanced lifesaving.
 - (2) YMCA - national YMCA lifeguard.
 - (3) Boy Scouts of America - BSA, lifeguard (within the previous three years) or BSA, aquatic instructor (within the previous three years).
 - (4) Ellis and Associates - national pool and waterpark lifeguard training.
 - (5) Any other person, agency, or organization whose training the licensor determines is comparable.
- (D) Where the site includes moving water or swift water, the site operating manual shall specify the rescue training and/or qualifications required for all operators and staff on the site.
- (E) Emergency lighting shall be provided at all jump sites that operate one-half hour prior to sun set until one-half hour after sun rise. The emergency lighting system shall light the jump platform, the jump space and the landing area. The emergency lighting system shall have its own power source.
- (F) A backup means of communication shall be available in case of a power failure.

*****DRAFT - NOT FOR FILING*****

901:9-1-40 Prohibited activities.

The following practices are prohibited:

- (A) Bungee catapulting when the jumper has the potential of coming in contact with overhead structures.
- (B) Sandbagging.
- (C) Tandem jumping.
- (D) Bungee jumping from hot air balloons.

901:9-1-41 Nets.

- (A) All safety nets shall comply with ANSI requirements for safety nets, ANSI ~~A10.11-1989~~[10.32-2012](http://www.ansi.org/). ~~For more information regarding this standard, please visit: <http://www.ansi.org/>.~~
- (B) Support poles of the safety net shall be located outside of the jump space.
- (C) The safety net shall be of sufficient tension and height above the ground to be able to restrain a jumper in the event of any equipment malfunction.