

901:9-1-01

Amusement ride or device permit.

(A) No person shall operate an amusement ride, as defined in section ~~1711.50993.01~~ 1711.53993.01 of the Revised Code, without a permit issued pursuant section ~~1711.53993.04~~ 1711.53993.04 of the Revised Code and this rule.

(B) Issuance.

(1) The department shall only issue a permit in the name of the applicant if the following conditions are met:

(a) The department has received a completed application and the appropriate permit and inspections fees as outlined in paragraph (D) of this rule.

(b) The department has received proof of insurance as outlined in paragraph (E) of this rule.

(c) The department has received the applicant's yearly itinerary in accordance with paragraph (F) of this rule, if applicable.

(d) The rides for which the owner is permitting have been inspected in accordance with paragraph (G) of this rule.

(e) The applicant does not have unpaid civil penalties, fees, fines, or other unpaid monies that have been assessed and are outstanding and owed to the department.

(2) The department shall within thirty days of receiving an application for an amusement ride or device permit shall decide whether or not to issue a permit. If the owner fails to meet the requirements for a permit, the department will inform the owner in writing that the permit is being denied. In the event of a denial, the owner shall be afforded a hearing in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(C) Term and transfer.

(1) All permits for amusement rides, except for inflatable rides, shall expire on the thirty-first day of December following the date of issue.

(2) All permits for inflatable rides shall be issued on a twelve-month basis and shall expire on the three hundred sixty-fifth day after issuance. In the case of a leap year, the permit shall expire on the three hundred sixty-sixth day after issuance.

- (3) In the event that a ride is sold, leased, or transferred to a new owner during the period that the permit is in effect, the new owner shall be responsible for obtaining a new permit in the new owner's name.

(D) Application.

- (1) At least thirty days prior to the operation of any amusement ride or device, the owner shall submit to the director all of the following for all rides that the owner intends to operate in Ohio:
- (a) A completed application for all rides the owner wishes to permit. Applications may be found on the department's website www.agri.ohio.gov;
 - (b) The permit fee, as outlined in section ~~1711.53~~993.04 of the Revised Code; and
 - (c) The appropriate initial inspection fees:
 - (i) For inflatable rides, the annual inspection and reinspection fee shall be one hundred four dollars.
 - (ii) For all other rides, the annual inspection and reinspection fee shall be in accordance with division (E)(1) of section ~~1711.53~~993.04 of the Revised Code.
 - (d) A list of all locations and dates where the portable ride was either stored for a period longer than thirty days or operated outside of the state of Ohio. Owners of portable rides shall submit these records for the following periods of time:
 - (i) Effective January 1, 2021: submit to the department the locations and dates as described in paragraph (D)(1)(d) of this rule that took place between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020.
 - (ii) Effective January 1, 2022: submit to the department the locations and dates as described in paragraph (D)(1)(d) of this rule that took place between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021.
 - (iii) Effective January 1, 2023: submit to the department the locations and dates as described in paragraph (D)(1)(d) of this rule that took place during the last three years.

- (2) Upon review of the information provided in paragraphs (D)(1)(d)(i) to (D)(1)(d)(iii) of this rule, the department may require additional testing, inspections, and documentation to be completed prior to issuing a permit.
- (3) All coin-operated rides located at a specific park or with a given show may be included on a single permit application.

(E) Insurance.

- (1) Each owner is required to have insurance coverage and provide proof of such coverage to the department.
- (2) Acceptable forms of proof of insurance are:
 - (a) A copy of the executed policy;
 - (b) A certified statement issued by the insurer attesting to the requirements set forth in section ~~1711.54~~993.06 of the Revised Code; or
 - (c) Other evidence which is deemed satisfactory to the director.
- (3) Proof of insurance shall include the amount and duration of the coverage and either:
 - (a) A listing of the rides and devices covered by manufacturer, make and model number, and either a serial number or unique identifying number; or
 - (b) A statement to the effect that all rides or devices operated under the control of the insured are covered. In this case, any and all exclusions from the coverage must be explicitly documented by the insurance company.

(F) Itinerary.

- (1) All owners of portable amusement rides shall submit with their ride permit application their yearly itinerary as known.
- (2) The itinerary shall include:
 - (a) The dates of operation with opening time;
 - (b) The date and time the operator will be ready for inspection;
 - (c) The location of operation, including street and address when within an incorporated or unincorporated city or village;

- (d) The local contact information, if available;
 - (e) The approximate number of adult and kiddie rides which shall be operated;
and
 - (f) The number of adult and kiddie rides which have not yet been licensed in
the current calendar year.
- (3) The permit holder shall report to the amusement ride safety division any changes, additions, or deletions to the itinerary at least ten days prior to the date the changes, additions, or deletions are scheduled to occur. Failure to report these changes to the amusement ride safety division prior to the ten day restriction is a violation of this rule unless supporting documentation can be provided to show that an itinerary change or cancellation prior to the start of the event was not practical.

(G) Initial inspection.

- (1) All rides must be completely assembled and operational prior to the initial inspection.
- (2) The ride shall pass inspection when it has been determined by the department that it meets all applicable laws and rules.
- (3) Any new permanent rides or those with major modifications must comply with the Ohio basic building code permit requirements.

(H) Midseason operational inspection.

- (1) All rides must be completely assembled and operational prior to the midseason operational inspection.
- (2) The midseason operational inspection may be conducted any time during the operating season. The midseason operational inspection may be, but is not required to be, conducted on any amusement ride which operates in Ohio less than fifteen days per calendar year.
- (3) Midseason operational inspections shall consist of, but not be limited to, review of operation, maintenance and safety procedures and all necessary record keeping in order to satisfactorily determine that the owner is in compliance with department regulations.

- (4) All midseason operational inspections shall be recorded on a form developed by the department, and a copy shall be given to the owner after completion by the inspector.

(I) Safety inspection.

To assure continued safety of all amusement rides or devices licensed under section ~~1711.53~~993.04 of the Revised Code periodic safety inspections may be conducted at various times throughout the term of the permit. These inspections are in addition to both the initial and midseason operational inspection and are provided to the owner at no cost. Any violations that are discovered during these inspections shall be enforced in the same manner of those violations discovered in the initial and midseason inspections.

(J) Plate and decal.

Accompanying such permit shall be a decal with a unique number corresponding to the unique number noted on the permit. In addition to the decal referred to in this rule, the department shall issue a permanent identification plate for all permitted rides. Such plate shall be permanently attached to the ride as part of the licensing procedures. On all annually licensed rides, the decal shall be affixed to the permanent plate.

(K) Rides or conveyances not subject to a permit.

Rides or conveyances not subject to a permit or inspection include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Canoe livery rides,
- (2) Riding stables;
- (3) Hay rides;
- (4) Untethered balloon rides;
- (5) Pressure boilers used for locomotion on train or trolley rides used in the portable or permanent amusement industry;
- (6) Spa-type fitness devices;
- (7) Hand-held animal rides;
- (8) Airplane or helicopter flights, and

- (9) Single or multiple passenger coin-operated rides customarily found in public locations outside the amusement industry.

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Certification

05/31/2022

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01/03/2000, 08/25/2003, 10/08/2007, 09/29/2017
(Emer.), 01/07/2018, 11/09/2020

901:9-1-02

Powers of the director.

(A) The director or his designee has the authority to issue stop orders under the authority of division (F) of section ~~1711.55993.07~~ of the Revised Code, suspend any permit issued pursuant to section ~~1711.53993.04~~ of the Revised Code and to levy fines under the authority of section ~~1711.56993.09~~ of the Revised Code for any violation of this chapter adopted under authority of division (B) of section ~~1711.53993.04~~ of the Revised Code.

(B) Ride inspectors or other designees of the department are authorized by the director to prohibit the operation of any ride found to be in an unsafe condition, or the ride was not set-up, and ready to operate at the time ready for inspection listed on the ride company's itinerary on file with the department, by issuing a "Stop Operation Order" as provided in division (F) of section ~~1711.55993.07~~ of the Revised Code.

A "Stop Operation Order" may be issued to any owner who is operating an unlicensed ride based on the premise that under division (F) of section ~~1711.55993.07~~ of the Revised Code no ride can be presumed to be safe until it is inspected.

(C) The "Stop Operation Orders" shall be issued as follows:

(1) The inspector shall fill out the "Stop Operation Order" form in triplicate. The order shall contain the reason for the order.

(2) The owner shall sign all copies, retaining one for his own use. The inspector shall retain one for the department's use. The third copy shall be forwarded immediately to the individual or group responsible for the event.

(3) The inspector shall place on the ride or device, in clear view of potential riders, a "Stop Operation Order" sign stating "Temporarily closed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture." This sign shall be in place prior to his leaving the event or park. This sign shall be part of the order and shall remain posted until removed by an inspector or other designee of the department.

(D) No ride or device shall be open to the public while a "Stop Operation Order" is outstanding against it.

(E) Any owner, who disagrees with the issuance of any "Stop Operation Order" is entitled to a hearing as provided by Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(F) The "Stop Operation Order" will be removed when:

(1) The order has been determined unreasonable by the director or his designee at a hearing held in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

- (2) When the department determines the condition causing the violation has been corrected as prescribed under division (F) of section ~~1711.55~~993.07 of the Revised Code.

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Prohibitions.

- (A) No person shall interfere with any inspector in the performance of his lawful duties of inspection under the rules of this chapter.
- (B) No person shall operate or contract to operate, or offer to operate by means of renting or leasing, an amusement ride or device as defined in ~~division (A) of section 1711.50~~993.01 of the Revised Code under any of the following conditions:
- (1) When the amusement ride or device does not have a valid permit.
 - (2) When the amusement ride or device is not covered by the required insurance.
 - (3) When the amusement ride or device is in an unsafe condition that could cause a hazard to riders, employees or the public.
 - (4) When the operation of the ride is being conducted in a negligent, reckless or careless manner.
 - (5) When any employee or operator appears to be impaired due to the influence of alcohol, drugs or is fatigued.
 - (6) When the amusement ride does not conform to the manufacturer's required operation and maintenance procedure, updated bulletins and/or directives.
 - (7) While a "Stop Operation Order" is in effect.
 - (8) Following the expiration date of any safety order when the required corrective action has not been accomplished.
- The owner of an amusement ride or device to whom a safety order is issued shall file a signed and dated copy of the safety order with the department no later than twenty-four hours after the date specified in the safety order for compliance with the order. Failure to comply is a violation of paragraph (H) of rule 901:9-1-03 of the Administrative Code.
- (9) In violation of any other rule adopted pursuant to section ~~1711.53~~993.04 of the Revised Code.
 - (10) During any period when the ride permit is suspended by the director.
 - (11) Until a daily pre-opening inspection of the ride has been completed. The inspection records shall be maintained for a minimum of the current calendar year plus the two prior calendar years.

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Procedure for safety inspection of amusement rides or devices.

- (A) The owner of an amusement ride shall ensure that the ride or device is well maintained and conforms to the manufacturer's or equivalent specifications or in the absence of such specifications, generally accepted engineering standards and practices.
- (B) Inspection of amusement rides and devices shall be conducted by authorized inspectors of the department in accordance with rules 901:9-1-01 to 901:9-1-47 of the Administrative Code. These inspectors shall file a form provided for this purpose for every ride or device the authorized inspectors inspect. This form shall be kept on file in the amusement ride safety division of the department for a minimum of two years following the term of the permit application to that particular ride or device. All rides submitted for inspection shall show evidence that the ride is in substantial compliance with all owner requirements of American society for testing and materials, volume 15.07, 2019 edition, (ASTM) standards regarding amusement rides currently in effect except go karts shall be in compliance with the standards set forth in rules 901:9-1-42 to 901:9-1-47 of the Administrative Code plus any additional requirements as may be set forth in this chapter. ASTM standards will be on file at the "Ohio Department of Agriculture, Amusement Ride Safety Division, 8995 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068" or may be purchased for a nominal fee from:

"American Society for Testing and Materials

100 Barr Harbor Drive

West Conshohoken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959"

610/832-9500

In those instances where the manufacturer of the ride has not provided the owner with sufficient information to comply with this requirement, the owner shall contact said manufacturer by certified mail requesting said information to be supplied with a copy of the request being submitted with his application for licensing to the department. In those cases where the required information is not obtained from the manufacturer due to reticence on the part of the manufacturer, manufacturer no longer in existence, data not available, etc., the owner shall generate a fact sheet consisting of all known information relative to normal manufacturer suppliable data. Effective January 1, 1991, no new amusement ride shall be licensed in the state of Ohio unless the amusement ride is in compliance with ASTM standards except go karts shall be in compliance with the standards set forth in rules 901:9-1-42 to 901:9-1-47 of the Administrative Code.

(C) The department hereby adopts by reference the following chapters of the American society for testing and materials (ASTM) international amusement ride safety standards:

(1) ASTM F1193-18

(2) ASTM F770-18

(3) ASTM F2291-18

(D) If the inspector finds the ride to be in an unsafe condition, the inspector shall issue a "Stop Operation Order" in accordance with rule 901:9-1-02 of the Administrative Code.

(E) All aerial passenger tramway-type rides shall comply with American national standards institute, B77.1 2017 edition, (ANSI B-77) standards as currently in effect. ANSI B-77 standards will be on file at the "Ohio Department of Agriculture, Amusement Ride Safety Division, 8995 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068" or may be purchased from the website for a nominal fee from:

"American National Standards Institute

25 West 43rd Street

New York, New York 10036

<http://webstore.ansi.org/>"

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901:9-1-04.1 **Fatigue and corrosion review.**

(A) Categories. As used in rules 901:9-1-04.1 and 901:9-1-04.2 of the Administrative Code, the terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Low Intensity Rides" means all kiddie rides, carousels, go karts, and inflatable devices. For the purpose of this rule, kiddie rides are all rides that are primarily designed for children forty-eight inches and under.
- (2) "Intermediate Rides" means all rides that are not classified as low intensity rides, towers, or roller coasters pursuant to this rule.
- (3) "Towers" means any amusement ride, other than a roller coaster, whose main body components exceed twenty feet in height.
- (4) "Roller Coasters" means any ride licensed as a roller coaster pursuant to section ~~171-53993.04~~ of the Revised Code and whose main body components exceed fifty feet in height.

(B) Fatigue and corrosion review.

- (1) Owners of low intensity rides shall ensure that the manufacturer's minimum requirements for inspection and testing are met.
- (2) Owners of intermediate rides, towers, and roller coasters shall ensure the following:
 - (a) That all rides meet the manufacturer's minimum requirements for inspection and testing.
 - (b) Annually perform a complete visual inspection of a ride's structure including removing access panels where possible to do so. Special attention shall be given to structural members and their connections for signs of fatigue or corrosion. If fatigue or corrosion are found, the owner will discuss the findings with the ride's manufacturer and implement mitigation strategies. For orphaned amusement rides, the owner shall seek the consultation of a registered professional engineer in good standing. If fatigue or corrosion are found, the owner will discuss the findings and implement mitigation strategies as recommended by the registered professional engineer.
 - (i) Documentation of the visual inspection and the findings shall be made available to the department. Additionally, the documentation shall be maintained for the life of the ride and transferred to any subsequent owner.

- (ii) The ride owner shall ensure compliance with the mitigation strategies, if any, pursuant to the recommendations made by either the manufacturer or registered professional engineer where applicable.
- (C) Effective date. The ride categories must complete the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule by the effective date assigned to each ride category in paragraphs (C)(1) to (C)(4) of this rule.
 - (1) Low intensity rides effective date is the same date as the first effective date of this rule.
 - (2) Intermediate rides effective date is April 1, 2021.
 - (3) Towers effective date is April 1, 2022.
 - (4) Roller coasters effective date is April 1, 2023.
- (D) Failure to timely complete or follow the mitigation strategies or minimum requirements shall be grounds for the department to place a stop order on the ride immediately.
- (E) The department may at any time require a ride owner to complete a new visual inspection as specified in paragraph (B) of this rule.

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901:9-1-04.2 **Inspection requirements.**

The ride categories referenced in this rule have the same meaning as the ride categories defined in paragraph (A) of rule 901:9-1-04.1 of the Administrative Code.

(A) Inspection frequency. For each ride category in this paragraph, the minimum number of inspections during the applicable permit shall be as follows:

- (1) For low intensity rides, no less than once per year for which the applicable permit is valid.
- (2) For intermediate rides, no less than twice per year for which the applicable permit is valid.
- (3) For towers, no less than twice per year for which the applicable permit is valid.
- (4) For roller coasters, no less than twice per year for which the applicable permit is valid.

(B) Number of inspectors. For each ride category below, the minimum number of inspectors shall be determined as follows:

- (1) For low intensity rides, inspected by at least one inspector.
- (2) For intermediate rides, inspected by at least two inspectors for an initial licensing inspection, and by at least one inspector for supplemental inspections.
- (3) For towers, inspected by at least two inspectors for an initial licensing inspection, and by at least two inspectors for supplemental inspections.
- (4) For roller coasters, inspected by at least two inspectors for an initial licensing inspection, and by at least two inspectors for supplemental inspections.

(C) The requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule do not apply to midseason operational inspections provided for in ~~division (H) of section 1711.53993.04~~ of the Revised Code.

(D) The requirements of paragraph (A) of this rule do not apply to rides that operate for less than thirty days in this state during the year for which the applicable permit is valid.

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901:9-1-06

Additional operation procedures for amusement rides and devices.

- (A) All amusement rides or devices operated under section ~~1711.53993.04~~ of the Revised Code must bear a numbered decal as required by rule 901:9-1-01 of the Administrative Code. The number appearing on the decal shall at all times match the number on the permit. If these numbers do not coincide, or if the required decal does not appear on the ride, the ride shall be ordered stopped until proof of a valid permit is furnished.
- (B) All amusement rides or devices must be under the control of a competent trained operator or attendant, at least sixteen years of age, at all times when the ride or device is in operation. This operator shall operate no more than one ride at a time.
- (C) Adequate fencing or barriers must be provided for the protection of spectators and riders from the action of the ride and its associated power units. All fencing, if required, shall comply with American society for testing and materials, volume 15.07, 2003 edition, (ASTM) standard 1159 (standard practice for the design and manufacture of amusement rides and devices) by January 1, 2005 regardless of the date of manufacture of the amusement ride or device. In the case of aerial rides or swings, these barriers must provide a safe distance from the outmost arc of such swing or aerial ride. For portable rides where an electrical source could contact a ride fence and/or platform, a daily pre-opening inspection shall be performed to ensure that no voltage is traveling through the fence and/or platform. This inspection shall be performed by use of a device measuring voltage and the inspection shall be documented.
- (D) No amusement ride or device or its power unit shall be so located as to present a fire hazard to adjacent buildings, exhibits or other structures. In the case of a ride or device using gasoline engines, storage of gasoline must be in approved safety containers, and located so that it does not cause a safety hazard.
- (E) All electrical wires leading to and from a ride or device must be protected and insulated so as to prevent shock hazard. All electrical equipment must be properly grounded. All electrical junction boxes and generator panels/doors shall be locked or sealed and properly identified as such. All wiring shall conform to manufacturer's recommended practices. All electrical equipment shall be properly grounded prior to energizing the ride or device with power source.
- (F) Any ride when patron restraint is required shall be provided with lap bars or seat belts, or other safety restraints as appropriate. Height and weight restrictions may be required on any ride by the department inspector or ride owner.

- (G) The operator of an amusement ride or device shall have the authority to view patrons so that no one is permitted on such ride who appears to be in an intoxicated, drugged or other condition that could be detrimental to the safety of the patrons, the operator or bystanders. An operator shall exercise reasonable control to prohibit the wearing of improper attire as prescribed by the owner and prohibit the carrying of any article which might be dropped from the ride.
- (H) An ABC type fire extinguisher meeting the standards of state fire officials shall be present or readily accessible, within a maximum of 100 feet, to every ride or device as determined by the department and must be properly charged and operable at all times.
- (I) Procedures required for operator training:
- (1) The owner of an amusement ride or device shall read and become familiar with the contents of the manufacturer's recommended operating instructions and specifications. The owner shall prepare an operating fact sheet. This fact sheet shall be made available to each ride or device operator and attendant of the amusement ride or device. The owner's fact sheet (on a ride-by-ride basis) shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Specific ride or device operation policies and procedures with pertinent information from manufacturer's instructions.
 - (b) Description of the ride or device operation.
 - (c) Duties of the specific assigned position of the ride or device operator or attendant.
 - (d) General safety procedures.
 - (e) Additional recommendations of the owner.
 - (f) Specific emergency procedures in the event of an abnormal condition or an interruption of service.
 - (2) The owner shall develop a written training checklist which shall be used in training to ensure uniformity of training. The owner shall provide training, including written proof of training, for each ride operator or attendant of an amusement ride. This training shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Instruction on ride or device operating procedures.
 - (b) Instructions on specific duties of the assigned position.

- (c) Instructions on general safety procedures.
 - (d) Instructions on emergency procedures.
 - (e) Demonstration of the physical ride or device operation.
 - (f) A period of supervised operation of the ride or device by the trainee.
 - (g) Additional instructions deemed necessary by the owner.
- (J) The owner shall provide written proof that the fact sheet on each specific ride has been reviewed with the operator and attendant of each ride.
- (K) Procedures required in the event of an accident.
- (1) The owner of an amusement ride or device shall maintain records of all accidents and serious injuries and make reports of all accidents occurring on a ride or device as follows:
 - (a) In the case of an accident as defined in section ~~1711.50~~993.01 of the Revised Code, the owner shall immediately notify the department by telephone or in person and subsequently file a written report with the department within twenty-four hours of the accident.
 - (b) Accidents will be reported on forms provided by the department or similar forms.
 - (2) After an accident that occurs as a result of the action of the ride or device involved, it shall be taken out of operation and the department immediately notified. Until the department gives the owner permission, the ride or device shall remain out of operation and undisturbed, unless an accident scene has to be altered because it is necessary to administer medical assistance to a patron, free of any changes from the condition of the ride or device at the time of the accident. If the accident occurs during department working hours, the owner shall notify the department by telephone. If the accident occurs during department nonworking hours, the owner will notify the department on a toll-free telephone number provided by the department which features an automatic answering service or device. The owner shall not disturb the scene of the accident until after either reinspection or approval of the department. However, the amusement ride or device owner may take witness information, including addresses, telephone numbers and statements.
- (L) The owner of an amusement ride shall notify the department when design flaws or failures that may affect rider safety are identified. On rides for which the manufacturer

is no longer in existence, the owner shall take appropriate corrective action. An individual with a recognized degree or professional certificate shall determine the corrective action. The individual shall have extensive knowledge and experience in the subject field and capable of the analysis, design, and specification of the corrective action. The corrective action shall meet American society for testing and materials, volume 15.07, 2003 edition, (ASTM) F846-standard guide for testing performance of amusement rides and devices and ASTM 1159-standard practice for the design and manufacture of amusement rides and devices.

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Safety standards for inflatable amusement devices.

- (A) As defined in section ~~1711.53~~993.01 of the Revised Code, inflatable amusement devices are an amusement ride subject to the rules of this chapter.
- (B) Inflatable amusement devices owners and operators shall have the manufacturer's specifications on-hand and available for the department at the time of inspection.
- (C) An owner/operator of an inflatable amusement device may vary from the manufacturer's operating instructions or make alterations to the design, only by doing the following:
- (1) Obtaining permission, in writing, from the manufacturer for such a variance;
 - (2) Submitting the written permission from the manufacturer to the department for approval by the department; and
 - (3) Re-inspection by the department to ensure compliance with the revised manufacturer's specifications and or operating instructions.
- (D) Inflatable amusement devices shall not be inflated with flammable gases.

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Rules pertaining to signage for amusement rides and devices.

- (A) Each owner shall display or post a sign at each ride containing, at a minimum, the following language:
- (1) "Section ~~1711.551~~993.08 of the Revised Code requires that riders must obey all warnings and directions regarding this ride and behave in a manner that will not cause or contribute to injury to themselves or others. Failure to comply is a misdemeanor."
 - (2) Additional language shall be posted setting forth the operational instructions and/or other requirements for the use of the ride or device and shall include height, size or other physical requirements and other duties and obligations of the rider. Warnings and directions shall be based on current industry standards, manufacturer's recommendations for a ride, the standards of ASTM, operator rules for the ride based on their knowledge and experience, or other nationally recognized authorities.
- (B) All signs required by this rule shall be prominently placed, clearly visible to the public entering the ride, bold in design, with wording short, simple and to the point. All signs shall be clearly legible with letters a minimum of three eights inches high and shall be displayed on or near each ride. Additional methods of providing warnings and directions to the public may include pre-recorded messages, live public address, verbal, pictures, video and visual signals.

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Standard definitions of terms relating to amusement rides or devices.

- (A) "Accepted engineering practice" means that which conforms to accepted principles, tests or standards of nationally recognized technical or scientific authorities.
- (B) "Carnival" means a mobile enterprise principally devoted to offering amusement or entertainment to the public, in, upon, or by means of portable amusement rides or devices or temporary structures in any number or combination, whether or not associated with other structures or forms of public attraction.
- (C) "Circular ride" means an amusement ride whose motion is primarily rotary in a fixed or variable plane from horizontal to forty-five degrees above horizontal.
- (D) "Flat ride" means an amusement ride that operates on a single level whether over a controlled, fixed course or track, or confined to a limited area of operation.
- (E) "High ride" means an amusement ride whose motion is in a fixed or variable plane from horizontal to vertical.
- (F) "Kiddie ride" means an amusement ride designed primarily for use by children up to twelve years of age.
- (G) "Operator" means the person having direct control of the starting, stopping, or speed of an amusement ride.
- (H) "Other ride" means any ride or device together with its structures which is intended to provide amusement, pleasure, or excitement to its patrons.
- (I) "Stop order" means any order for the temporary cessation of a ride or device issued by the director or his designee as provided in section ~~4744.55~~993.07 of the Revised Code.
- (J) "Time ready for inspection" shall mean the ride is set up, ready to operate, and the pre-opening inspection has been completed by the owner.
- (K) "Subsequent violation" means a violation which occurs within twenty-four months of the first violation on the same or different ride.

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901:9-1-09

Violations and fines.

The following schedule of fines for violations of sections ~~1711.50~~993.01 to ~~1711.57~~993.10 of the Revised Code and rules in Chapter 901:9-1 of the Administrative Code is established. After notice and opportunity for hearing pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, all fines are assessed on the owner of the ride and shall be paid by the owner within thirty days of receipt of notice of the fine from the director of the department.

- (A) The following violations may be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars for the first violation and not more than five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation on the same or other ride that occurs within two years of the first violation or preceding subsequent violation:

Any violation of the prohibitions listed in rule 901:9-1-03 of the Administrative Code.

- (B) The following violations may be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for the first violation, not more than twenty-five hundred dollars for the second violation and not more than five thousand dollars for each subsequent violation on the same or other ride that occurs within two years of the second violation or preceding subsequent violation:

- (1) Violation of any of the requirements listed in divisions (A) to (E) of section ~~1711.55~~993.07 of the Revised Code.
- (2) Violation of any other rule adopted pursuant to section ~~1711.53~~993.04 of the Revised Code.

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901:9-1-14

Water quality for aquatic devices using chemically treated water.

- (A) Water quality of any aquatic device where full body contact with water exists such as, but not limited to wave pools, water slides, lazy rivers, aquatic activity areas shall be maintained to standards listed below:
- (1) Gas chlorine shall not be used for disinfection of any aquatic device.
 - (2) If chlorine is used as a disinfectant, there shall be a residual of free chlorine in all parts of the aquatic device, maintained preferably between two and four parts per million (ppm), but not less than one ppm.
 - (3) If bromine is used as a disinfectant, there shall be a residual of total bromine in all parts of the aquatic device, maintained preferably between four and six ppm, but not less than two ppm.
 - (4) The licensee of an aquatic device shall maintain the water of the device in an alkaline condition as indicated by a pH of not less than 7.2 and not over 7.8.
 - (5) The licensee shall ensure that the total alkalinity of an aquatic device is maintained at a minimum of sixty ppm.
 - (6) Cyanuric acid, if used, shall not exceed one hundred ppm.
 - (7) The licensee shall ensure that the water in an aquatic device has sufficient clarity when in use that a black disc, six inches in diameter, is readily visible when placed on a light field at the deepest point of the pool and is viewed from the pool side when the water is at rest.
 - (8) The licensee shall ensure that the water in an aquatic device meets at least one of the two bacteriological standards (fecal coliform or E. Coli), but the licensee is not required to take water samples for bacteriological analysis except when the licensor has reason to believe that the water in an aquatic device does not meet the bacteriological standards. The licensee is responsible to ensure that the required water samples are taken and analyzed by a certified or approved testing facility. The bacteriological standards are:
 - (a) "MPN" means most probable number.
 - (b) "MF" means membrane filter.
 - (c) The geometric mean fecal coliform content (either MPN or MF) based on not less than four samples within a time period determined by the licensor

shall not exceed two hundred per one hundred milliliter with no sample exceeding four hundred per one hundred milliliter.

(d) The geometric mean E. Coli content (either MPN or MF) based on not less than four samples within a time period determined by the licensor shall not exceed one hundred twenty-six per one hundred milliliter with no sample exceeding two hundred thirty-five per one hundred milliliter.

(e) For sampling procedures, see paragraph (B) of rule 901:9-1-15 of the Administrative Code.

(B) For aquatic devices where only partial body contact with water exists such as, but not limited to log flume rides, paddle boats, bumper boats:

(1) The licensee shall ensure that the water in an aquatic device meets at least one of the two bacteriological standards (fecal coliform or E. Coli), but the licensee is not required to take water samples for bacteriological analysis except when the licensor has reason to believe that the water in an aquatic device does not meet the bacteriological standards. The licensee is responsible to ensure that the required water samples are taken and analyzed by a certified or approved testing facility. The bacteriological standards are:

(a) The geometric mean fecal coliform content (either MPN or MF) based on not less than four samples within a time period determined by the licensor shall not exceed five thousand per one hundred milliliter (either MPN or MF).

(b) The geometric mean E. Coli content (either MPN or MF) based on not less than four samples within a time period determined by the licensor shall not exceed five hundred seventy-six per one hundred milliliter.

(2) Gas chlorine shall not be used for disinfection of any aquatic device.

(3) Free chlorine must be maintained not less than one ppm.

(C) Documentation:

(1) Full body water contact:

(a) Record keeping: All aquatic devices shall maintain records of chemical levels and water quality.

(b) Records shall report the disinfectant levels and pH of the aquatic device for each day it is in operation.

- (c) Manual checks, performed with diethyl-p-phenylenediamine (DPD) test kit, shall be recorded at pre opening and each two hours of operation thereafter if the aquatic device does not have automated chemical control.
- (d) Manual checks, performed with a DPD test kit, shall be recorded at pre opening and each four hours of operation thereafter if the aquatic device is equipped with automatic control. The manual checks shall be used to calibrate the electronic monitoring devices' accuracy.
- (e) Each four hours of operation after opening, a reading shall be taken from the automatic controller and documented.
- (f) Water balance test results shall be recorded at least weekly.

(2) Partial body water contact:

- (a) Record keeping: All aquatic devices shall maintain records of chemical levels and water quality.
- (b) Records shall report the disinfectant levels for each day it is in operation.
- (c) Manual checks, performed with a DPD test kit, shall be recorded at pre opening of each day of operation.

Records for both full body water contact and partial body water contact shall be maintained for such a period as dictated by insurance carriers, local legal statutes, and company counselor's advice, or for a minimum of two calendar years.

(D) Procedures for fecal release (full body water contact only):

- (1) If a fecal release occurs in an aquatic device, the following minimum shall be done:
 - (a) Ensure patrons exit the aquatic device and then close the aquatic device.
 - (b) Remove as much of the solid fecal matter from the aquatic device as possible. Ensure the fecal matter is handled properly and disposed of in a sanitary sewer (toilet).
 - (c) Ensure the free chlorine residual of the aquatic device is at least two ppm or increase the free bromine residual to at least four ppm.
 - (d) Ensure the pH of the aquatic device is between 7.2 and 7.8.

- (e) Prior to reopening the aquatic device, manual testing shall be taken at representative regions on the water body to ensure the average water body is at least two ppm free available chlorine, and the pH is between 7.2 and 7.8.
 - (f) If the fecal release is diarrheal in nature, increase the free chlorine residual to at least five ppm or increase the free bromine to at least eight ppm. Prior to reopening the aquatic device, manual testing shall be taken at representative regions on the water body to ensure the average water body is at least five ppm free available chlorine and the pH is between 7.2 and 7.8.
 - (g) Diaper age children and diaper dependent adults shall wear a protective outer wear covering, designed specifically for use in aquatic settings. The protective covering must be made of a material that will not allow water to penetrate and have an elasticity at the legs and waist to prohibit any liquid to pass from outside in or inside out.
- (E) Any person with an obvious infectious wound shall not be permitted to use an aquatic device. No person who is observed passing feces, urine, or blood into an aquatic device shall be permitted to use the aquatic device. Any person who has been refused entry to or removed from an aquatic device under this paragraph because of an infectious wound may be granted entry upon presentation of a written statement from a physician that the condition is not infectious.
- (F) Operation and management:
- (1) Management qualifications. All facilities containing aquatic devices with full body water contact shall have at least one employee properly trained in sanitation, safety, and proper maintenance of the aquatic device, and all physical and mechanical equipment and be trained in accordance with the standard of one of the following agencies:
 - (This does not apply to aquatic devices where only partial body contact with water exists)
 - (a) National swimming pool foundation's certified pool/spa operator course (CPO);
 - (b) National recreation and parks association aquatic facility operator course (AFO);
 - (c) YMCA pool operator on location (POOL) certified operator.

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901:9-1-14.1 **Ultraviolet disinfection systems for full body contact aquatic devices.**

- (A) For all aquatic devices, existing on or before December 31, 2011 and which are regulated pursuant to paragraph (A) of rule 901:9-1-14 of the Administrative Code, an ultraviolet disinfection system (UVDS) shall be added to their filtration system according to the following schedule:
- (1) All indoor aquatic devices by December 31, 2014;
 - (2) All aquatic devices at large outdoor aquatic parks (aquatic parks with annual attendance greater than two hundred fifty thousand people) by December 31, 2017; and,
 - (3) All other aquatic parks and devices by December 31, 2020.
- (B) All newly constructed aquatic devices operating to the public for the first time which are regulated pursuant to paragraph (A) of rule 901:9-1-14 of the Administrative Code must have a UVDS as part of their filtration system.
- (C) A UVDS is not required if another treatment process is used which the department has determined to be capable of providing a 3-log (99.9 per cent) reduction of cryptosporidium at the peak flow rate of the entire recirculation flow. Such performance must be validated by an industry recognized and capable third party.
- (D) UVDS' must be certified to meet the NSF/ANSI Standard 50 for pools, spas, hot tubs, and other recreational water facilities.
- (E) All UVDS' must include an automatic alarm to warn of a malfunction or impending shutdown.
- (F) All UVDS' must be installed in an enclosure designed to protect the operator against electrical shock, excessive radiation, and protection from sunlight.
- (G) The ultraviolet equipment, electrical components, wiring, and installation shall comply with all local and national electrical codes and Underwriters Laboratory standards.
- (H) All UVDS must have an accurately calibrated ultraviolet light intensity readout with sensors capable of accurately reading the ultraviolet dosage. Sensors shall be calibrated at a frequency in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and records of valid calibration shall be maintained by the facility. The minimum dosage of the UVDS will not go below forty millijoules per square centimeter.

- (I) The UVDS shall be installed per the design of an industry recognized and capable third party registered engineer or third party pool designer with sufficient appropriate experience.

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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.

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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.
- (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.
- (E) "Binding cord" means the material used to hold the bungee cord threads in place.
- (F) "Bungee catapulting" means the practice of holding the jumper stationary while the bungee cord is stretched and then releasing the jumper.
- (G) "Bungee cord" means the elastic rope to which the jumper is attached to produce a bouncing action.
- (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.
- (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.
- (J) "Cord" see bungee cord.
- (K) "Defined area" means the area designated for the bungee jump by either the owner or operator and approved by the department.
- (L) "Dynamic loading" means the load placed on the rigging and attachments by the initial free fall of the jumper.
- (M) "Fence" means a permanent or temporary structure designed and constructed to restrict people, animals and objects from entering the defined area.
- (N) "Incident" means an event that causes personal injury or property damage or causes operation of the bungee jump to be interrupted or stopped.
- (O) "Jump direction" means the direction in which a jumper jumps from the jump point.

- (P) "Jump harness" means the assembly worn by a jumper, which is attached to a bungee cord.
- (Q) "Jump master" means the person who is responsible for assisting the bungee jumper.
- (R) "Jump point" means the position from which the jumper leaves the platform.
- (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) "Jump space" means the area bounded by both the jump zone and the safety space.
- (U) "Jumper weight" means the weight of the jumper and harness.
- (V) "Landing area" means the surface area to which the jumper is lowered after he jumps.
- (W) "Live boom" means a boom in which lowering is controlled only by a brake without aid from any other lowering retarding devices.
- (X) "Lowering system" means any manual or mechanical equipment capable of lowering a jumper to the designated landing area.
- (Y) "Platform" means the structure from which a jumper launches.
- (Z) "Preparation area" means the location where the jumper is prepared for jumping.
- (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) "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) "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) "Safety hook" means a hook with a latch to prevent rigging or loads from accidentally slipping off the hook.

- (EE) "Safety lines" means a line used to connect a safety harness or belt to an anchor point.
- (FF) "Safety space" means the space extending beyond the jump zone.
- (GG) "Site operating manual" means the document containing the procedures and forms for the operation of all bungee jumping activities and equipment.
- (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) "Site controller/manager" means the person having complete control over the entire bungee jumping facility.
- (JJ) "Tandem jumping" means the practice of two people jumping while connected together.
- (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.
- (MM) "Unloaded length" means the length of the bungee cord without load or stress applied.

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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~~993.06 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.

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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.

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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.
- (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.

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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.

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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) 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. Free fall is prohibited.
- (G) Live boom equipment shall not be used.
- (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.

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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 1926.1431 (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;
 - (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 lightweight 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 other authorities must be complied with.

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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

$$fs = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{-----}} = \text{five}$$

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 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.

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Jumper harness and hardware.

- (A) All harnesses, webbing, bindings, ropes, and hardware shall meet or exceed one of the following standards:
- (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.
- (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.

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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.

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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.

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901:9-1-33

Identification of equipment, rigging, bungee cord and safety equipment.

- (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.

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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.
 - (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.

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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.

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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.

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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.
 - (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.

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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 a available in case of a power failure.

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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.

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901:9-1-41

Nets.

- (A) All safety nets shall comply with ANSI requirements for safety nets, ANSI 10.32-2012.
- (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.

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901:9-1-42

Go kart terminology.

As used in rules 901:9-1-42 to 901:9-1-46 of the Administrative Code:

- (A) "Attendant" means a person who assists the track operator with guest direction and control but is not responsible for instructing and dispatching the concession go karts.
- (B) "ASTM" means ASTM International. More information about ASTM and the location of their standards can be found by visiting www.astm.org.
- (C) "Barrier" means a device or a system of devices used to ensure go karts remain within the confines of a specified area.
- (D) "Concession go kart" and "go kart" or "kart" mean an amusement ride or device, other than a race kart, which meets all of the following specifications:
 - (1) The device is a single vehicle which is unattached to other vehicles or a common frame system;
 - (2) Is self-powered without connection to a common energy source;
 - (3) Is driver controlled with respect to acceleration, speed, braking, and steering;
 - (4) Operates within the range of a defined track which is intended to replicate competitive motor sports;
 - (5) Is used by members of the general public;
 - (6) Has a maximum capacity of two persons; and
 - (7) Has no cargo capacity.
- (E) "Containment system" means a device installed on the concession go kart track which defines the boundaries of the track and whose primary purpose is to contain the vehicles within the defined boundary.
- (F) "Driver" means the person who manipulates and controls the direction of travel, braking, and speed control(s) on a concession go kart.
- (G) "Open wheel/scaled racer concession go kart" means a concession go kart raced alone against a clock or for time with the maximum speed permitted governed by the track design and manufacturer's requirements and specifications.
- (H) "Passenger" means the person who is transported aboard a concession go kart without having control of the direction of travel, braking, and speed of the vehicle.

- (I) "Pit" means a defined station for the purpose of loading and unloading drivers and passengers during the initiation and conclusion of the ride cycle.
- (J) "Race kart" means go karts purposefully built by the manufacturer for racing on tracks, streets, or other areas in competition.
- (K) "Track" means a defined path intended to be used for the purpose of operation of concession go karts which is hard surfaced, and is fitted with a containment system to define the path of and retain the travel of vehicles.

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Design and manufacture.

(A) Concession go karts shall either:

- (1) Be constructed in such a manner that the wheels from one kart cannot, within reasonably foreseeable circumstances, override or engage the wheels of another kart; or,
- (2) Be operated only on a concession go kart track with a containment system which prevents the karts from coming in contact with each other.

(B) Concession go kart operators shall have on hand for concession go karts one or more operational, maintenance and repair manuals which meet ASTM F-2007-12.

(C) Concession go karts shall be equipped with a fuel tank and cap which will not leak more than one ounce of fuel in five minutes when the go kart is in the upright position, on its side, or upside down.

(D) Concession go kart fuel tanks shall be installed in such a manner to minimize the potential for rupture or damage in the event of a rollover collision with another kart or a track obstacle.

(E) The speed control and brake actuator locations of concession go karts shall be clearly identified with signage, or by coloring the speed control green and the brake actuator red.

(F) Concession go karts shall be equipped with occupant compartment padding. Padding shall be provided for the steering hub, headrest, steering wheel support post, and any other vehicle parts occupants are likely to come in contact with during a collision or rollover.

(G) Concession go karts shall have protective covers for moving or heated components to prevent driver and passenger contact with these components while seated in the normal position in the kart.

(H) Concession go karts shall be equipped with restraints to help prevent occupants from being ejected in a collision.

(I) Concession go kart braking systems shall have sufficient braking capacity to override the full power of the engine.

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Track design and construction.

- (A) Concession go kart tracks shall have a containment system which meets or exceeds manufacturer's recommendations. Karts that are designated open wheel/scaled racer concession go karts are not required to have a track containment system, but may be required to have barrier systems installed at specific location.

Tire containment systems, if used, shall have a track side banding system sufficient to keep karts on the track. When tires are used as support components for a containment system, the tires shall be placed to help prevent the tires from raising the band upon being impacted by a kart.

- (B) Concession go kart track surfaces shall be free of vertical misalignment which affects operational design and made of a material which cannot be moved or displaced by tire action.

Variations of the track surfaces for open wheel/scaled racer concession go kart operations may be granted upon the recommendation of the go kart manufacturer and the approval of the department.

- (C) Concession go kart track bridges shall have a barrier system behind the containment system and on either side of approach and egress of a bridge which is adequate to retain a kart on the track or perimeter surface without allowing kart rollover.

- (D) Tires used for a containment system on a concession go kart track shall be free of rims or wheels. Tires used for other purposes, such as pit entry "safety spinners", shall be mounted on rims/wheels, inflated and the wheels shall be installed on a rigidly mounted spindle.

(1) Spinner tires shall be inflated to a maximum pressure of five psi; and

(2) Spinner tire wheels shall be designed and marked as "no step" for employee and guest safety.

- (E) A fence or physical device at least forty-two inches high shall enclose the entire concession go kart track, driveways and pit and fuel storage areas in order to provide a separation between those areas and areas generally accessible by the public. Fences and gates shall have no opening through which a four inch ball could pass. Fence gates shall be equipped with a positive latching device. Gates shall not open towards the track if doing so poses a hazard. There shall be a fence between the queue area and the pit area.

- (F) There shall be no intersections in the kart track which allow or enable go karts on a concession go kart track to cross one another in opposite directions, on the same track plane.
- (G) Obstructions which could be struck by go karts during operation on a concession go kart track shall be protected by a material which will reduce or minimize the impact.
- (H) Concession go kart tracks operating at night shall have appropriate illumination to allow for visual observation of the track by attendants and drivers.
- (I) A ten pound or heavier b-c rated fire extinguisher shall be accessible within a maximum of seventy feet of any point of the concession go kart track. Fire extinguisher locations should be properly marked in accordance with local, state, or federal regulations. Locations shall be, but are not limited to pit, maintenance, and fuel storage areas.
- (J) Concession go kart track pit areas shall be free of permanent obstructions other than those protected by material which will reduce or minimize impact. Impact safety systems may include but not be limited to safety spinners, traffic guidance or remote control devices.
- (K) Markings or signs indicating direction of kart travel and to identify pit lanes shall be provided in a manner that is clearly visible to kart drivers.
- (L) The entry and the pit area of a concession go kart track shall include instructions and rules signs visible from the main entrance to the queue line and other appropriate locations to enable all patrons to read rules and procedures of safe track operation. The instructions and rules signs shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) Keep hands and feet inside the kart at all times;
 - (2) Height and/or age restrictions;
 - (3) All loose clothing and hair longer than shoulder length must be secured;
 - (4) No smoking in karts or in pit areas;
 - (5) Starting and stopping instructions;
 - (6) Drivers and passengers shall remain seated with seat belts fastened at all times, unless instructed otherwise by attendant;
 - (7) Obey verbal instructions by track attendant; and,
 - (8) No bumping with karts.

(M) A conspicuous warning sign shall be posted which shall convey at least the following:

- (1) "You should not ride this ride if you have a heart condition, are pregnant, have had a recent illness or have a history of head, back, or neck ailments."
- (2) "Persons under the influence of intoxicants will not be allowed to operate or to be a passenger in any concession go kart."
- (3) Any other manufacturer requirements or specifications.

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CERTIFIED ELECTRONICALLY

Certification

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901:9-1-45

Concession go kart facility operations.

- (A) The owner of a concession go kart track shall provide training for each operator and attendant of the go kart track. This training shall include but not be limited to the following:
- (1) Instructions on concession go kart track operating procedures;
 - (2) Instructions on specific duties of the assigned position;
 - (3) Instructions on general safety procedures;
 - (4) Instructions on emergency procedures;
 - (5) Demonstration of the physical ride or device operation;
 - (6) Supervised observation of the ride or device operator's physical operation of the ride or device;
 - (7) Instructions in basic fire safety and/or equipment training in accordance with local, state, or federal codes;
 - (8) Instructions on fueling procedures; and,
 - (9) Additional instructions deemed necessary by the owner or manufacturer.
- (B) The track owner shall develop a written training outline/checklist which shall be used in all training programs to ensure uniformity of training.
- (C) Concession go kart fueling operations shall be performed a distance from any person not directly involved in the procedure in accordance with local, state, or federal regulations.
- (D) Concession go kart track personnel shall conduct a daily pre-opening inspection of karts in accordance with the go kart manufacturer's recommendation. Pre-opening inspections should include but not be limited to go kart track safety equipment, the pit area, and track facilities.
- (1) The facility shall maintain a written record of daily inspections including items checked, identity of discrepant items, disposition of the discrepant items, identity of the inspector, and sign-off by authorized personnel. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three calendar years.

- (2) In the absence of specific manufacturer's recommendations for pre-opening inspections, the daily pre opening inspections shall include criteria approved by the department.
- (E) Owner shall maintain brake and throttle markings so they are clearly visible, and in the event markings are not provided by the manufacturer, shall provide such markings.
- (F) Concession go kart track owners shall maintain written maintenance and repair records for each go kart.
- (1) Maintenance records shall contain information as specified by the go kart manufacturer but shall contain at least the serial number of the kart, date of repair, nature of repair or adjustment, and the identity of the person making the repair or adjustment; and
 - (2) Records of vehicle maintenance and staff training shall be maintained for a minimum of three calendar years.
- (G) Concession go kart track attendants shall be positioned so that they can identify and reach any section of the concession go kart track within twenty seconds during track operation in order to render assistance.
- (H) Concession go kart personnel shall verify that drivers and passengers are properly secured in provided restraint devices in accordance with go kart manufacturer's specifications prior to the beginning of each ride cycle.
- (I) A signaling system or procedure shall be provided by the owner for track staff to warn drivers of hazardous or caution situations while go karts are operating on the concession go kart track.
- (J) Audible verbal instructions concerning go kart ride rules shall be announced to all guest drivers/passengers prior to each ride cycle. Pre-ride instructions shall include, but not be limited to:
- (1) Directions to ask for assistance prior to riding should the instructions not be understood;
 - (2) Directions for identifying the brake and fuel actuator markings shall be included in driver and passenger instruction signs; and
 - (3) Directions to remain seated with seat belt fastened until instructed otherwise by the attendant.

- (K) Child passengers in two seat concession go karts shall be accompanied by a driver meeting the minimum specifications for driver height or age established by the go kart manufacturer.
- (L) Concession go kart track employees shall be readily identifiable to patrons.
- (M) Multiple passengers shall not be permitted to occupy the same seat or to use a single set of restraints.
- (N) Concession go kart track surfaces shall be maintained in good repair, and free of cracks, obstructions, and pot holes which could either damage the kart or cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- (O) Only go karts in operation shall be permitted on track during operation. No concession go karts shall be on the track at any time unless the kart is in operation under the control of a driver.

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Go kart track plan review.

No person shall construct a new go kart track or construct, install, or make major modifications to an existing go kart track until plans have been submitted to, reviewed, and approved by the department.

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Exemptions.

Division (B) of section ~~1711.53~~1993.05 of the Revised Code does not apply to a ride powered solely through a three prong plug connected to an existing and permanent one hundred ten volt, three prong outlet.

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