**Section 6000.340 Bungee Jumping**

This Section specifies the site, site approval, design, testing of equipment, management of the operation, operating procedures, emergency provisions and procedures for Bungee Jumping from any mechanically operated platforms that carry jumpers to the top of the structure.

a) In addition to the definitions in Section 6000.10, the following shall apply:

"Air Bag" – means an inflated device that cradles the body, with an air release breather system that dissipates the energy due to fall and allows the person to land without an abrupt stop or bounce.

"Ankle-binding" – means a harness used to wrap and hold together the jumper's ankles and attach the jumper to the bungee cord.

"Binding of Cord" – means a material used to hold the cord threads in place. May also protect the cord threads from damage.

"Bungee Cord" – means the elastic rope to which the jumper is attached. It lengthens and shortens and thus produces the bouncing action.

"Bungee Jumping" – means that activity in which a person free falls from a height and the person's descent is limited by the person's attachment to the bungee cord.

"Carabiners" – means shaped metal or alloy device used to connect sections of the jump rigging, equipment or safety gear.

"Catapulting" – means that the jumper is held on the ground while the bungee cord is stretched. On release, the jumper is propelled upwards.

"Cord" – See Bungee Cord.

"Double Jumping" – See Tandem Jumping.

"Dynamic Loading" – means the load placed on the rigging and attachments by the initial free fall of the jumper and the bouncing movements of the jumper.

"Equipment" – means the equipment, power or manually operated, used to raise, lower and hold loads.

"Incident" – means an event that could or does result in harm to a person or damage or loss of process (jumping interrupted or stopped).

"Jump Direction" – means the direction (forward or backward) in which a jumper is designed to jump from the jump point.

"Jump Height" – means the distance from the jump platform to the bottom of the jump zone.

"Jump Master" – means a person who has responsibility for the bungee jumping operation and who takes a jumper through the final stages to the actual jump.

"Jump Operator" – means a person who assists the jump master to prepare a jumper for jumping and operates the lowering system to lower the jumper to the landing pad.

"Jump Point" – means the position from which the jumper begins to fall or jump.

"Jump Space" – means the jump zone plus a safety factor in all directions.

"Jump Zone" – means the space bounded by the maximum designed movements of the jumper or any part of the jumper.

"Jumper" – means the person who falls or jumps from a height attached to a bungee cord.

"Jumper Safety Harness" – means an assembly to be worn by a jumper and to be attached to a bungee cord. It is designed to prevent the patron from becoming detached from the bungee cord.

"Jumper Weight" – means the weight of the jumper only.

"Landing Area" – means the surface area of the air bag or water directly under the jump space.

"Landing Pad" – means a padded area on which the jumper lands by means of the lowering appliance or equipment.

"Lateral Direction" – means movement of the jumper measured at 90 degrees to the designed jump direction.

"Launching" – See Catapulting.

"Licensed Professional Engineer" – means an individual who holds a valid license as a licensed professional engineer from the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or comparable authority in another state.

"Loaded Length" – means the length of the bungee cord when extended to its fullest designed length.

"Moused" – means a binding around the point and shank of a hook to prevent it from slipping off.

"Operating System" – means the system of processing a jumper through the jump methods used on a particular site. This includes registration, preparation, getting to the jump point, methods of attachment, the rigging and lowering system, and the landing recovery method.

"Operating Manual" – means a document containing the procedures and forms for the operation of the bungee jumping activity and equipment on the site.

"Platform" – means the area attached to a lifting appliance from which the jumper falls or jumps.

"Preparation Area" – means the area where the jumper is prepared for jumping. It is a separate area on the ground.

"Recovery Area" – means an area beside the landing area where the jumper may recover from the jump before returning to the public area.

"Reverse Jumping" – See Catapulting.

"Rigging System" – means a combination of components that connects the jumper to the lifting point or hook of the appliance. The rigging system includes ropes, pulleys, carabiners, shackles and lowering equipment.

"Safe Working Load" or "SWL" – means the maximum rated load which can be safely handled under specified conditions, by a machine, equipment or component of the rigging.

"Safety Factor" – means the ratio obtained by dividing the breaking load of any piece of equipment by its working load.

"Safety Harness" – means an assembly to be worn by an operator. It is designed to be attached to a safety line and to prevent the operator from falling.

"Safety Line" – means a line used to connect safety harness or belt to an anchorage point or rail.

"Safety Space" – means the space extending beyond the jump zone as a safety factor (i.e., a space beyond the maximum designed movements of the jumper).

"Sandbagging" – is the practice of a jumper holding onto any object (including another person) while jumping off of a platform and during the initial descent, for the purpose of exerting more force on the bungee cord in order to stretch it further and then releasing the object at the bottom of the jump, causing the jumper to rebound with more force than could be created by the jumper's weight alone.

"Stunt Jumping" – is the combining of any other activity with bungee jumping; or, bungee jumping with a disregard for clearances with the ground or other structures.

"Tandem Jumping" – means the practice of two people harnessed together while jumping simultaneously from the same jump platform.

"Thread" – means a single strand of material used in a bungee cord. A bungee cord is constructed of a varying number of threads.

"Unloaded Length" – means the length of the bungee cord laid on a horizontal flat surface without load or stress applied.

b) Site and Operating Approval

1) Site Plan and Equipment Design and Construction

A) A licensed professional engineer's report that the design and construction of the structures, equipment, and operating areas meet the engineering requirements of ANSI B30.5, 29 CFR 1910.180 and 29 CFR 1926.550(g). These standards are incorporated by reference, do not include any later editions, amendments or corrections, and are considered suitable for a bungee jumping operation. The report shall contain site plans, safety zones, drawings and specifications of equipment, platform, rigging system and safety equipment and be submitted to the Department before construction.

B) An engineering evaluation shall be conducted annually and each time a major component is modified.

C) The Department shall maintain the confidentiality of the engineer's report as authorized by Section 7(1)(g) of the Freedom of Information Act.

2) Jumps shall be completed only under the direct control of a jump master.

3) Owners shall maintain a bottom safety space of at least 60 inches above the air bag, safety net, or water surface and a side safety space of at least 40 feet in all directions to any structure.

4) Prohibited activities include bungee catapulting, tandem jumping, stunt jumping, reverse jumping, launching and sandbagging.

c) Platform

1) The platform and its lifting appliance shall meet the requirements for working platforms. All components shall have a safety factor of not less than 3. The safe working load shall be marked on the platform.

2) The jump rigging shall be attached directly to the lifting point or hook of the appliance.

3) The jump rigging shall pass through or around the platform in such a way as to prevent damage to the jump rigging.

4) The platform for jumping shall be a constant height above the ground or surface. That is, adjustments for the weight of each jumper shall be made by the jump master's selection of bungee cord in accordance with the manual and the manufacturer's specification for the cord.

5) The platform shall have a non-slip floor surface.

6) The platform shall have sufficient working space for the required number of persons.

7) There shall be a gate across the jump point until the platform reaches the jump height.

8) The platform shall have anchor points for safety harnesses or safety belts for all persons carried on the platform.

9) All persons on the platform shall wear a safety harness and safety line. The jumper shall use a safety line until ready to jump.

10) There shall be an alternative method of jumper recovery should the main lowering system fail to lower the jumper.

11) The design of the platform and support straps shall provide for maximum stability of the platform.

12) The position of the jump point in relation to the equipment or platform shall be controlled to enable the jump to be in the designed direction. This shall be at 90 degrees (±10) to the equipment or platform.

13) All hooks, shackles and pins shall be moused.

14) The maximum wind speed and direction for the operation of the bungee jump shall be stated in the operation manual. The decision to operate is the responsibility of the equipment operator and jump master.

15) The jump master shall check the following daily:

A) The equipment has a current certificate to operate;

B) The wire rope shall be given a visual inspection;

C) All hooks, shackles and pins are moused;

D) All outriggers are fully extended;

E) There are established lines of communication between the jump platform and the equipment operator and between the equipment operator and the ground;

F) The hand signals required for visual communication between the person directing the equipment or lifting appliance and the equipment or lifting appliance operator are known by all parties; and

G) That the equipment operator knows who is directing the equipment.

d) Bungee Cord Requirement

1) The cord shall be designed and tested to perform within prescribed limits of stretch and load as stated in this Section.

2) The cord shall be made from natural or synthetic rubber or blends of natural and synthetic rubber that may be of various dimensions.

3) The materials used in the construction of the cord shall be such that the stretched length is consistent each time the same loading is applied.

4) Cord Binding

A) The binding shall hold the cord threads together in their designed positions.

B) The binding material shall have characteristics/specifications as approved by the manufacturer of the bungee cord.

C) The cord bindings shall be intact.

D) When bindings break during a day's operation, the cord shall be withdrawn from use until the bindings are replaced.

5) Shock Load on the Jumper. The following requirements apply:

A) The cord shall stretch in the jump to at least 2.5 times its unloaded length in its designed jumper weight range;

B) The unloaded length of the rigging system shall be less than half the designed extended length;

C) Maximum loaded length. The operating length of a bungee cord at its maximum designed dynamic load shall not exceed 4 times its unloaded length.

6) Testing of a New Design of Bungee Cord

A) Each manufacturer shall supply specifications for the cords being used.

B) Any change in specifications, including, but not limited to, changes that affect the performance of the bungee threads or cord, a change to the end attachments, a change in the material, source of supply or manufacturer, manufacturing methods, or equipment, shall constitute a new design and require review by a licensed professional engineer.

C) Bungee Cord End Attachment

i) Each end of the cord shall have an end attachment to connect the cord to the rigging and the jumper.

ii) The end attachment shall be of sufficient size and shape to allow easy attachment to the jumper harness and the rigging.

iii) The end attachment shall have a minimum breaking load of at least 4,400 pounds.

7) The maximum allowable life of the cord shall not exceed the manufacturer's specification.

8) A cord and its non-metallic connectors shall be withdrawn from use when the cord reaches its stated jump life.

9) Early withdrawal of the cord and its non-metallic connectors shall be required when:

A) The exposure to daylight exceeds 250 hours. This criterion does not apply when the cord cover or sleeve fully protects all of the cord from visible and ultra-violet exposure;

B) The time since the cord was manufactured is greater than 6 months;

C) There is evidence of threads exhibiting wear, such as bunched threads or uneven tension between threads or thread bands;

D) Broken threads exceed 5% of the total number over the length of the cord;

E) As the bungee cord stretches over the course of its jump life, the dynamic load required to extend the bungee to four times its unloaded length will reduce. When this dynamic load reduces to less than the maximum designed dynamic load, the cord shall be destroyed;

F) It has been in contact with solvents, corrosive or abrasive substances;

G) An incident occurs that could result, immediately or in due course, in a substantial substandard performance of the cord or its attachments;

H) Any discolorations are found; or

I) Any other flaws are found.

10) A cord withdrawn from use shall be destroyed. A bungee cord is considered destroyed when it is cut into lengths of 5 feet or less.

11) Daily Testing. Before starting and during the day's operations, the jump master shall:

A) Visually inspect the entire length and circumference of the bungee cord for signs of wear. The inspection shall be repeated at least 4 times during daily operation and recorded;

B) Visually check the bungee cord if the extended dynamic or static length changes during jumping; and

C) When unexpected changes in bungee cord performance occur, remove the bungee cord from service immediately and destroy it.

e) Jumper Safety Harness and Ankle Bindings

1) Jumper safety harness shall be either a full-body harness, a sit harness with shoulder straps, or ankle bindings.

2) Jump safety harness shall be available to fit the range of patron sizes accepted for jumping.

3) The ankle binding shall have been designed as an ankle harness and securely bind the jumper's ankles and secure the patron to the cord. The ankle binding shall not cause bruising and must provide evidence of redundancy.

4) The jumper safety harness shall be designed for the type of stress expected during operation.

5) The jumper safety harness shall be approved by the licensed professional engineer who conducts the annual inspection.

f) Ropes

All ropes for holding or lowering the jumper shall have a breaking load of at least 4,400 pounds.

g) Hardware

1) Carabiners shall be of the screw gate type with a minimum breaking load of 4,400 pounds.

2) Pulleys and shackles shall have a minimum breaking load of 4,400 pounds.

3) All pulleys shall be compatible with the rope size.

4) Webbing shall be of flat tubular mountaineering webbing or equivalent with a minimum breaking load of 4,400 pounds.

h) Life Lines and Harnesses

1) A safety harness and life line shall be used by all persons on the platform.

2) Life lines shall have a minimum breaking load of 4,400 pounds.

3) A life line shall be worn by the jumper until ready to jump.

i) Testing and Inspection

1) All jump rigging shall be inspected and tested daily. Harnesses, lowering/braking system and safety gear shall be inspected daily as set out in the manual. Inspections, findings and action shall be recorded.

2) All jump rigging, harnesses, lowering/braking systems and safety gear shall be of a load rating at least equal to the standard stated in the regulation.

3) Hardware that has been subject to abnormal loadings, impact against hard surfaces, or surface damage shall be replaced.

4) Ropes subject to abnormal shock load shall be replaced.

5) All ropes, webbing and bindings shall be inspected visually and by feel for signs of wear, fraying, or damage by erosive substances. Criteria for planned inspection shall be included in the manual.

6) Criteria for the periodic replacement of ropes, webbing, harnesses and hardware shall be included in the manual.

j) Replacement of Rigging and Equipment

1) At the beginning of each day's operation, replacements of at least the following equipment shall be available on site:

A) Bungee cord or cords;

B) Rigging hardware;

C) Ankle binding for jumpers;

D) Body safety harness for jumpers and staff; and

E) Safety lines and clips.

2) Any items of equipment, rigging or personal protective equipment found to be sub-standard shall be replaced immediately.

3) Jumping shall cease immediately when a sub-standard item cannot be replaced.

k) Identification of Equipment, Rigging, Bungee Cord and Safety Equipment

1) Each item shall have its own unique permanent identification number or tag.

2) The identification shall not harm the material of the item.

3) The identification shall be clearly visible to the operators during daily operations.

4) The identification of each item shall be recorded in the items log sheet.

5) The cords shall be color-coded as described in the on-site operations manual.

l) Landing Recovery Area

1) Over Land

A) The area shall be free of spectators at all times;

B) The area shall be free of staff and equipment except for an air bag or a safety net when a jumper is being prepared on the jump platform and until the bungee cord is at its static extended state;

C) The air bag or safety net shall be in position before jumper preparation commences on the platform;

D) The air bag or safety net shall be at least 18 feet by 25 feet and rated for the maximum free fall height possible from the platform during operation;

E) The jumper shall be lowered onto a clean, smooth, padded surface;

F) The jumper shall be allowed to recover before moving off the landing spot; and

G) A place to sit and recover should be provided close to, but outside, the landing area.

2) Over Water

A) Where the jump space or landing area is over pond, lake, river or harbor waters, the following shall apply:

i) The jump space and landing area shall be free from floating and submerged objects, members of the public, and all vessels except the landing/recovery vessel. In open waters, this space must be marked with buoys. A sign of at least 1 foot by 3 feet in dimension that reads "BUNGEE JUMPING KEEP CLEAR" shall be fixed to the shore structure or land mass. When above moving water, a mesh or screen must be placed in an upstream position to keep floating debris from entering the landing area;

ii) The landing and recovery vessel shall be positioned accurately and remain in a constant position for the duration of the landing procedure;

iii) The landing vessel shall have a landing pad size of at least 5 feet by 5 feet;

iv) The landing pad shall be within and lower than the sides of the vessel;

v) A vessel shall be present that can be maneuvered in the range of water conditions expected and will enable staff to pick up a jumper or other person who has fallen into the water;

vi) One person may operate the landing vessel when the vessel is positioned without the use of power. A separate person shall pilot the vessel when power is required to maneuver into or hold the landing position; and

vii) The vessel shall be equipped as required by the U.S. Coast Guard.

B) If the landing area is part of a constructed swimming pool complex, other pool, or is specially constructed for bungee jumping, the following shall apply:

i) The pool size shall meet the requirements for jump space shown in the engineer's report;

ii) Rescue equipment shall be available;

iii) The jump space and side safety space shall be fenced to exclude the public; and

iv) Only the operators of the bungee jump shall be within the jump space and landing areas.

C) The minimum water depth shall be 8 feet.

m) Fences

1) Fences shall be designed and constructed to retain people, animals and objects outside the landing area.

2) All areas in which the jumper may land shall be fenced.

n) Storage

Adequate storage shall be provided both on-site and off-site to protect equipment from physical, chemical and ultra-violet ray damage. The storage shall be provided for current, replacement and emergency equipment organized for easy and orderly access. The storage shall be secure against unauthorized entry.

o) Communication

1) The following shall apply within the site:

A) There shall be an electronic voice communication link between:

i) The equipment operator and the platform;

ii) The platform and the landing/recovery area or vessel;

B) All staff shall be easily identifiable by other operators and the public; and

C) Instructions to jumpers and the public shall be put in positive terms to avoid misinterpretation and mistakes.

2) Emergency Service

There shall be a telephone communication link to the emergency service within 200 feet of the operation.

p) Safety and Loss Control Management

1) A jump master shall be designated Safety, Health and Loss Control Coordinator. The jump master shall hold a current Red Cross first aid rating and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certificate or their equivalent.

2) Training, as required by Section 6000.120(c), shall be provided to all staff relative to their present or future duties as part of the operating staff. A record of training shall be kept available on site for review by the Department.

3) Planned inspections shall be conducted of the site, equipment and procedures by the jump master. The information gathered and the reporting and investigation of incidents shall be regularly analyzed and reviewed by management. Procedures, equipment, rigging and structures shall be designed to reduce the likelihood of any incidents occurring, or being repeated. All findings shall be forwarded to the Department.

4) A comprehensive emergency plan shall be developed for inclusion in the operations manual. The plan shall include the following elements: the steps necessary to rescue a jumper in case of crane failure or accident, emergency first aid to be given, contacting of and directing emergency service personnel to the site, crowd control, and notification to the Department.

5) The manual shall contain the site rules concerning the health and safety of employees and the public.

q) Staff and Duties

1) The minimum age for the crane operator and jump master shall be 21 years and for other staff members 18 years.

2) The staff of a bungee jumping operation shall include the following persons:

A) Site Controller

When more than one jump master is on the site, one of the jump masters shall also be designated controller. The site controller shall coordinate and be responsible and accountable for all operations;

B) Jump Master

i) Has complete control when jumping is occurring;

ii) Is the only person who takes the jumper through the final stages to the jump take-off;

iii) Is responsible for the training of the other staff (see Section 6000.120(c));

iv) Shall have a thorough knowledge of the site, its equipment, procedures and staff;

v) Selects the bungee cord and adjusts the rigging;

vi) Shall be located on the platform;

vii) Keeps a record of the number of times each cord has been used; and

viii) Shall ensure that the number of jumps undertaken in a period of time allows the tasks of each job to be carried out to meet the requirements of each job, as set out in the manual.

C) Jump operator's duties include:

i) Assisting the jump master to prepare the jumper;

ii) Attaching the jumper to ankle bindings or harness;

iii) Potentially attaching the jumper to rigging at the direction of the jump master;

iv) Carrying out check procedures;

v) Operating the lowering system; and

vi) Assisting in controlling the public.

D) Landing/recovery operator's duties include:

i) Assisting the jumper to land on the landing pad;

ii) Assisting the jumper to the recovery area;

iii) Overseeing the recovery of jumpers; and

iv) Assisting in controlling the public.

E) Registration clerk's duties include:

i) Registration of the jumper;

ii) Obtaining/deciding on medical clearance;

iii) Weighing and marking of the jumper's weight. The scale shall be certified annually and checked monthly by the operator for accuracy. The certification shall be done by a person recognized under the Weights and Measures Act [225 ILCS 470];

iv) Controlling movement of jumpers to the preparation area;

v) Controlling or assisting in controlling the public; and

vi) The payment process.

F) Vessel operators' duties shall include operating the landing and emergency vessels.

G) Crane operators must:

i) Be knowledgeable of the particular crane's controls and physically capable of performing the duties; and

ii) Respond to move signals only from the jump master but obey a stop signal given by any employee at any time.

r) Minimum Staff and Training

1) An operating team shall consist of no fewer than 4 people.

2) Training (see Section 6000.120(c)) shall be conducted by, or under the direct supervision of, a jump master.

3) Staff who are operating in training mode shall be directly supervised at all times.

4) A training component of the operating manual covering the critical tasks in the operation shall be available on the site. The tasks shall include maintenance and testing as well as jump procedures. The training shall require achieving mastery of the specified skills and knowledge.

s) Injury, Damage and Incident Events

1) Serious injury (as defined in Section 6000.10) shall be reported to the Department within one hour, and the operation shall be closed until the Department reopens it. All incidents shall be reported within 24 hours in accordance with Section 6000.160.

2) Owners/operators shall record all injuries, damage or near-miss events in the daily log.

t) Work Periods

The staff shall take regular breaks to ensure that fatigue does not downgrade their ability to operate an incident-free operation.

u) Medical and Age Restrictions for Jumpers

1) Jumpers shall be questioned on their medical condition.

2) Jumpers who declare medical conditions that may be affected by the jump shall not be allowed to jump. Medical conditions that disqualify a jumper include, at a minimum:

A) Pregnancy;

B) High blood pressure;

C) Heart conditions;

D) Neurological disorders;

E) Epilepsy; and

F) Neck, back, or leg injuries or disabilities.

3) A sign shall be erected listing the medical and age restrictions for jumpers. The sign shall be clearly visible to intending jumpers.

4) Any jumpers who, in the opinion of the operations staff, represent a danger to themselves or others shall not be allowed into the preparation area nor allowed to jump.

5) Jumpers who appear to be in an intoxicated or drugged state shall not be allowed to jump.

6) The minimum age for jumping shall be 18 years and proof of age shall be provided at the time of the jump. Proof of age shall be a valid driver's license or another type of photo identification issued by an agency of government or employer.

v) Site Operating Manual and Documentation

1) Each site shall have an operating manual, referred to as the manual, for the safe operation of bungee jumping on that site. The manual and all amendments shall be on-site and be freely available to staff and governing bodies.

2) The manual shall include the procedures for complying with this Part.

3) The manual shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

A) A site plan;

B) A description of operating systems and equipment;

C) Job procedures, including training (see Section 6000.120(c)), for each task in the operating system;

D) Job descriptions;

E) Sample of staff qualifications;

F) Staff selection procedures;

G) Maintenance standards and procedures;

H) Testing procedures and recording;

I) Criteria for the periodic replacement of rigging;

J) Criteria for the regular planned inspections of ropes, webbings and bindings;

K) Emergency plan and procedures;

L) Reporting of injuries, damage and incidents;

M) Requirements for maintaining logs, including:

i) Site;

ii) Equipment and rigging;

iii) Personnel;

iv) Name of jumper; and

v) Bungee cord used;

N) Records to be kept;

O) Requirements for analysis of records;

P) Inspection procedures, standards and follow-up actions; and

Q) Examples of forms to be used.

4) Daily Pre-opening Operating Procedures shall include:

A) Preparation. Setting up the site equipment and public amenities. There shall be a written checklist ;

B) Inspection, testing and checking;

C) Personal protective equipment including gloves, life jackets, buoyancy aids, harnesses and life lines;

D) Items of equipment;

E) The communication systems;

F) The jump equipment and rigging;

G) The jump procedures;

H) Carry out test jumps;

I) Checking the bungee cord performance; and

J) Staff briefing for the day's operations. Includes appointment of the site controller when applicable.

5) Jump Procedures. The procedures shall at a minimum include the following:

A) Ensuring the exclusion of the public from the operating areas;

B) Registration of jumpers, including:

i) Name, address, city, county, state, zip code, and telephone number;

ii) Medical factors and exclusions;

iii) Age;

iv) Weight and marking; and

v) Payment;

C) Removal of loose objects;

D) Jumper preparation, including:

i) Harness or binding attachment; and

ii) Briefing/instructions to the jumper;

E) Jump preparation, including:

i) Prepare bungee cord and adjust connections;

ii) Connect the jumper and check connections to the rigging; and

iii) Final inspection by jump master (a checklist shall be used);

F) Landing/recovery procedures, including:

i) Lowering;

ii) Landing; and

iii) Disconnecting cord connections;

G) Return of the jumper to the public area; and

H) Preparing the bungee cord for the next jumper.

6) Closedown Procedures. The manual shall include the following close down procedures:

A) Equipment – cleaning, inspection, testing and checking;

B) Completion of records, both site and personal;

C) The necessary daily maintenance of equipment, structures and facilities;

D) The storage of equipment;

E) The cleanup and disposal of rubbish;

F) Security check and lock-up;

G) De-briefing of staff on:

i) Incidents/events occurring during the day;

ii) Equipment, rigging and bungee cord changes required before the next day's operations start; and

iii) Maintenance work not completed but required before the next day's start.

w) Emergency Provisions and Procedures

1) Each site shall have an emergency plan.

2) A medium first aid kit and blankets shall be on site.

3) All jump masters shall be qualified in lifesaving techniques, first aid, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques through the American Red Cross or equivalent training, including "in water rescue of spinal injuries or unconscious patients".

4) Where the site includes moving water or swift water, the site operating manual shall specify the rescue training and qualification required for all operators and staff on the site.

5) Emergency lighting shall be provided at all jump sites that operate between ½ hour before sunset and ½ hour after sunrise. The emergency lighting system shall illuminate the jump platform, the jump space, and the landing area. The emergency lighting system shall have its own power source.

x) An owner or operator of a bungee jumping operation that is permitted under the Act and this Part may disclose or advertise such permit status. Misrepresentation of permit status shall be a violation of the Act. No owner or operator shall advertise any bungee jumping operation as being otherwise endorsed or approved by the Department, in any advertisement, brochure, commercial, TV or radio show, or newspaper, or in any other public manner.

(Source: Amended at 46 Ill. Reg. 9899, effective May 26, 2022)