CHAPTER 14A

CARNIVAL-AMUSEMENT RIDES

Authority

N.J.S.A. 5:3-36.

Source and Effective Date

R.2002 d.400, effective December 16, 2002.
See: 34 N.J.R. 2554(a), 34 N.J.R. 4343(a).

Chapter Expiration Date

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1c, Chapter 14A, Carnival-Amusement Rides, expires on June 13, 2008. See: 39 N.J.R. 2301(a).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 14A, Carnival-Amusement Rides, was adopted as new rules by R.2002 d.400, effective December 16, 2002. See: Source and Effective Date.

Public Notice: The notices of adoption that appeared in the December 16, 2002 New Jersey Register (at 34 N.J.R. 4343(a) and 4412(a), respectively) contained no illustrations and figures within the rule text. An advisory concerning this omission was sent by the publisher, West Group, to all New Jersey Register subscribers, as was a corrected replacement run of that issue of the New Jersey Register.

Subchapter 14, Climbing Wall Amusement Rides, was adopted as new rules by R.2008 d.44, effective March 3, 2008. See: 39 N.J.R. 2405(a), 40 N.J.R. 1079(a).

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

5:14A-1.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) These rules shall be known and may be cited as chapter 14A, Carnival-Amusement Rides of Title 5, N.J.A.C.

(b) The purpose of this chapter is to provide reasonable standards for the design, construction and operation of amusement rides for the safety of the public.

(c) No person shall manufacture or sell for use in this State, operate, arrange for or cause to be used any ride that is not in compliance with this chapter.

1. No person shall change a ride in any way that makes the ride less conforming with the provisions of this chapter.

(d) This chapter shall apply to:

1. An amusement ride subject to the Carnival-Amusement Ride Safety Act, N.J.S.A. 5:3-31 et seq.;

2. An amusement ride as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:14A-1.2;

i. Amusement ride shall include a water slide exceeding 15 feet in height with the height of a water slide calculated as the difference in elevation between the highest point on the sliding surface and the lowest allowable elevation of the water surface into which the slide discharges; and

ii. A water amusement ride as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:14A-1.2;

3. Any mechanical device which carries, conveys, or directs riders along, around, or over a fixed or restricted route or course for the purpose of giving its riders amusement, pleasure, thrills or excitement; and

4. Any rider or gravity propelled ride, including, but not limited to, any water slide or water-based recreation equipment when located in an amusement area or park in which there are other rides covered by the Act.

(e) This chapter shall not apply to:

1. A locomotive weighing more than seven tons, operating on a track the length of which is one-half mile or greater, the gage of which is three feet or greater, and the weight of which is at least 60 pounds per yard;

i. Such locomotives shall be under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Transportation for the purposes of safety inspection;

2. A manually, mechanically or electrically operated, coin-operated ride, which is customarily placed, singly or in groups, in a public location and which does not normally require the supervision or services of an operator; or

3. A rider-or gravity-propelled ride that is not a mechanical device, or is not limited to a fixed or restricted course, and is not located in an amusement area or park.

(f) Where there is a conflict between these rules and any referenced standard, these rules shall govern.

"NDT statement" means a non-destructive testing plan or a statement from the manufacturer that NDT is not required.

"New Jersey serial number" means a unique identifying number assigned to each individual ride at the time that a permit is first issued for it, which remains with the ride as long as it exists in this State.

"New ride" means a ride of a type that has not previously been assigned a type certification by the Department, that has not obtained individual approval or that does not have a New Jersey serial number.

"NFPA" means the National Fire Prevention Association.

"N.J.A.C." means the New Jersey Administrative Code.

"N.J.S.A." means the New Jersey Statutes Annotated.

"Operating manual" means the document that contains the required procedures and forms for the safe operation of an amusement ride at the stated site.

"Operator" see "ride operator."

"Operator assistant" means a person whose duties include, but are not limited to, loading and unloading riders, collecting tickets, checking seatbelts, lap bars and other restraints and occupying the entrance or exit areas to prevent intrusion while ride is in operation, but who is not the primary operator.

"Operator presence device" means a device which, when activated, requires an operator to remain in contact with the switch during the entire ride cycle.

"Over speed" means a condition present when a ride achieves a speed, whether forward or reverse, that is faster than the approved manufacturer's safe operating speed.

"Owner" means a person who owns, leases, controls, or manages the operations of a carnival-amusement ride, including individuals, partnerships, corporations, both profit and non-profit, and the State or any of its political subdivisions and their Departments and agencies.

"Passenger tramway" means a device used to transport riders in cars on tracks or suspended in the air, by the use of steel cables, chains, belts, or by ropes and usually supported by trestles or towers with one or more spans.

"Patron" see "rider."

"Permit" means a permit to operate an amusement ride issued annually by the Department.

"Person" includes corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships, and joint stock companies as well as individuals, unless restricted by the context to an individual.

"Qualified person" means an individual assigned by the owner who has the degree of competence necessary to perform the work on an amusement ride so that the ride will be safe. In the case of weld or metal crack inspections recommended or required by the manufacturer based on a safety bulletin, the qualified person shall be designated by the manufacturer or shall be an AWS Certified Weld Inspector or SNT-TC-1A Certified Level II or III Inspector, as appropriate.

"Reassembly" means the installation, erection, or reconstruction of an amusement ride following transportation or storage and prior to operation.

"Redundant restraint devices" means independent restraints in the sense that the secondary device, for example, lap bar, containment enclosure, etc., is able to restrain the patron in case of failure of the primary restraint.

"Repair" means to restore or fix an amusement ride or ride component with like components or materials that meet or exceed current design specifications for the ride.

"Ride" see "carnival-amusement ride."

"Ride operator" or "operator" means any person or persons actually engaged in or directly controlling the operations of a carnival-amusement ride.

"Rider" or "patron" means a person riding on or utilizing an amusement ride.

"SAE" means Society of Automotive Engineers.

"Safety bulletin" means a supplemental notification delivered by the manufacturer or the holder of a supplemental modification certification to the owner that contains new information or new recommendations for inspections, testing, repair, operation or training. For the purposes of ASTM F 853, this term includes, but is not limited to, Safety Alerts, Service Bulletins, and Notifications.

"Serious injury" means any injury in which the injured person has lost consciousness, broken a bone, was transported to an emergency medical facility or an injury for which medical treatment by a physician beyond first aid was required.

"Service proven" means an amusement ride, device or modification to an amusement ride or device of which:

1. Units have been in service to the public for a minimum of five years; and

2. Unit(s) that have been in service have done so without any significant design related failures or significant design related safety issues that have not been mitigated.

"Super ride" means a ride designed to propel riders at high speed or acceleration in any direction which requires an accelerometer test according to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:14A-7.5.

"Supplemental modification certification" means a certification that is granted to a person other than the manufacturer by the Department after review of an application for modification of an individual approval.

"Time tested" means a type of amusement ride which is found by the Department to be simple in operation and impose insignificant forces on riders or which is service proven.

"Type certification" means a certification that is granted to a manufacturer by the Department after review of a new ride application and that is applicable to all rides of essentially the same design and manufacture with regard to structural, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic drive and control features, and restraint and other protective features.

"Use" means that an amusement ride is in operation, whether it is empty or carrying riders.

"Vehicle" means any carrier (for example, car, tub, tube, gondola, chair, capsule, compartment, etc.) on or in which riders are supported or contained and carried when participating in or riding on an amusement ride.

"Water amusement ride" means an amusement ride where water is used as an integral part of the ride and where it is expected that riders will get wet.

Amended by R.2007 d.75, effective March 19, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 1908(a), 39 N.J.R. 855(a).
Deleted definitions "Acceleration, impact", "Acceleration, sustained", "Automatic mode", "Closed", "Containment", "Electrical (E)/Electronic (E)/Programmable Electronic Systems (PES) (E/E/PES)", "Electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE)", "Emergency stop (e-stop)", "Fail-safe", "Fence", "Force limiting", "Gate", "Guardrail", "Hand mode", "Handrail", "Latched", "Locked", "Manual release", "Modification", "Primary circulation area", "Restraint" and "Safety-related control system"; and added definitions "Fixed amusement ride", "Fixed location", "Major modification" and "Mobile ride".

5:14A-1.3 Standards adopted

(a) The standards listed below are adopted and incorporated as part of this chapter. In the event that any provision in any of the following standards conflicts with a provision of this chapter, this chapter shall govern.

1. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Concrete Institute, P.O. Box 19150, Detroit, Michigan 48219:

i. ACI 301—99, "Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings";

ii. ACI 318-02, "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete"

2. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Institute of Steel Construction, 400 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611;

i. AISC, "Manual of Steel Construction ASD, 9th Edition";

ii. AISC 316 (1989) Manual on Steel Construction, Allowable Stress Design (ASD); and

iii. AISC M015 (1986) Manual on Steel Construction, Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD);

3. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036:

i. ANSI B11.TR3 (2000), "Technical Report on Risk Assessment and Reduction";

ii. ANSI B77.1—1999, "American National Standard for Passenger Ropeways, Arial Tramways, Arial Lifts, Surface Lifts, Tows and Conveyers—Safety Requirements";

iii. ANSI/ASME B15.1, "Safety Standards for Mechanical Power Transmission and Conveyors and Related Equipment"; and

iv. ANSI B93.114M (1987) Pneumatic Fluid Power - System Standard for Industrial Machinery;

4. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, Virginia 20191-4400:

i. ASCE 7 (1998), Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures; and

ii. ASCE 16 (1995) Standard for Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) for Engineered Wood Construction;

5. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, W. Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959:

i. ASTM E 84, "Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials";

ii. ASTM F 698-94, "Specification for Physical Information to be Provided for Amusement Rides and Devices";

iii. ASTM F 747-97, "Terminology Relating to Amusement Rides and Devices";

iv. ASTM F 770-93, "Practice for Operation Procedures for Amusement Rides and Devices";

v. ASTM F 846-92, "Guide for Testing Performance of Amusement Rides and Devices";

vi. ASTM F 853-04, "Practice for Maintenance Procedures for Amusement Rides and Devices";

vii. ASTM F 893-04, "Guide for Inspection of Amusement Rides and Devices";

viii. ASTM F 1159-03a, "Practice for Design and Manufacture of Patron Directed, Artificial Climbing Walls, Dry Slide, Coin Operated and Purposeful Water

Immersion Amusement Rides and Devices and Air-Supported Structures";

ix. ASTM F 1193-04, "Practice for Amusement Ride and Device Manufacturer Quality Assurance Program and Manufacturing Requirements";

x. ASTM F 1918-98, "Standard Safety Performance Specification for Soft Contained Play Equipment";

xi. ASTM F 1957-99, "Test Method for Composite Foam Hardness Durometer Hardness";

xii. ASTM F 2007-00, "Practice for the Classification, Design, Manufacture, and Operation of Concession Go Karts and Facilities";

xiii. ASTM F 2137-01, "Practice for Measuring the Dynamic Characteristics of Amusement Rides and Devices";

xiv. ASTM F 1305-94, "Guide for the Classification of Amusement Ride and Device Related Injuries and Illnesses";

xv. ASTM F 1950-99, "Specifications for Physical Information to be Transferred with Used Amusement Rides and Devices";

xvi. ASTM F 2291-04, "Practice for Design of Amusement Rides and Devices";

xvii. ASTM F 2374-04, "Practice for Design, Manufacture, Operation, and Maintenance of Inflatable Amusement Devices";

xviii. MIL-STD-17 (2000), "The Composite Material Handbook";

xix. Mil-STD-882C (1993), "System Safety Program Requirements";

xx. STP-1330, "Composite Materials: Fatigue and Fracture, 7th Volume";

xxi. ASTM F 1292-99, "Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment";

xxii. ASTM F 1772-99, "Standard Specification for Climbing Harnesses";

xxiii. ASTM F 1773-97, "Standard Terminology Relating to Climbing and Mountaineering Equipment";

xxiv. ASTM F 1774-99, "Standard Specifications for Climbing and Mountaineering Carabiners"; and

xxv. ASTM F 1775-97, "Standard Specifications for Labeling of Climbing and Mountaineering Equipment";

6. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126:

i. ANSI/AWS D1.1/D1.1M (2002), "Structural Welding Code – Steel"; and

ii. ANSI/AWS D14.4 (1997), "Specification for Welded Joints in Machinery and Equipment";

7. CDC 95th Percentile is adopted and is available from the National Center for Health Statistics at http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts;

8. The following standards are adopted and are available from the MIT Press, 5 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142-1493:

i. Dreyfuss Human Scale 4/5/6;

ii. Dreyfuss Human Scale 7/8/9;

9. The following standards are adopted and are available from the European Committee for Standardization, Central Secretariat, rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium:

i. EN 954-1 (1996), "Safety of Machinery—Safety-related parts of control systems—Part 1: General principles for design";

ii. EN 1050 (1996), "Safety of Machinery—Principles for Risk Assessment;

iii. EN 61496, "Safety of Machinery—Electro-sensitive protective equipment";

iv. EN 1993-1-9 (2001), "Eurocode 3 Design of Steel Structures. Part 1.9 Fatigue Strength of Steel Structures";

v. EN 1993-1-9 (2001), "Eurocode 3 Design of Steel Structures. Part 6.9 Crane Support Structures-Fatigue Strength";

vi. EN 60947-1 (1999), "Low Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear";

vii. EN 280 (2001), "Mobile Elevating Work Platforms — Design Calculations, Stability Criteria, Construction, Safety, Examination and Test";

viii. EN 566 (1997), "Mountaineering equipment — Slings — Safety requirements and test methods";

ix. EN 892 (1997), "Mountaineering equipment — Dynamic mountaineering ropes — Safety requirements and test methods";

x. EN 12275 (1998), "Mountaineering equipment — Connectors — Safety requirements and test methods";

xi. EN 12277 (1998), "Mountaineering equipment — Harnesses — Safety requirements and test methods"; and

xii. EN 12572 (1999), "Artificial climbing structures — Protection points, stability requirements, and test methods";

10. IBC—2000, "International Building Code," is adopted and available from the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc., 4051 West Flossmoor Road, Country Club Hills, Illinois 60478-5795;

11. The following standards are adopted and are available from the International Electrotechnical Commission 3, rue de Varembé, P.O. Box 131, CH - 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland;

i. IEC-61508-1 (1999), "Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems";

ii. IEC-60204-1 (2000), "Safety of Machinery – Electrical Equipment of Machines – Part 1 General Requirements";

iii. IEC-61496-1 (1998), "Safety of Machinery – Electrosensitive Protective Equipment – General Requirements and Tests";

iv. IEC-61511, "Functional Safety: Safety Instrumented Systems for the Process Industry Sector"; and

v. IEC-62061, "Safety of Machinery – Functional Safety – Electrical, Electronic, and Programmable Electronic Systems";

12. ISO 4414 (1998), "Pneumatic Fluid power - General rules relating to systems," is adopted and is available from the National Fluid Power Association, 3333 North Mayfair Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53222-3219;

13. NDS—91, "National Design Specifications for Wood Construction," is adopted and is available from the American Forest and Paper Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue/Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036;

14. The following standards are adopted and are available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101:

i. NFPA 10 1998, "Portable Fire Extinguishers";

ii. NFPA 70 2002, "National Electrical Code";

iii. NFPA 79 1997, "Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery";

iv. NFPA 261 1998, "Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes;"

v. NFPA 701 1996, "Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Resistant Textiles and Films";

vi. NFPA 705 1997, "Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films"; and

vii. NFPA-101 (2000), "Life Safety Code";

15. The following standards are adopted and are available from the National Fluid Power Association, 3333 North Mayfair Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53222-3219:

i. NFPA/T2.24.1R1-2000, "Hydraulic fluid power —Systems Standard for Stationary Industrial Machinery";

ii. NFPA/JIC T2.25.1M-1986, "Pneumatic fluid power—Systems Standard for Industrial Machinery";

16. OIPEEC Standards, Organisation Internatiale Pour L'Etude De L'Endurance Des Cables International, are adopted and are available from The University of Reading, Department of Engineering, P.O. Box 225, Reading RG6 6AY, UK;

17. The following standards are adopted and are available from the SAE World Headquarters, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001:

i. SAE J211 (1995), "Instrumentation for Impact Test—Part 1—Electronic Instrumentation";

ii. SAE J833 (1989), "Human Physical Dimensions"; and

iii. SAE HS 4000 (1999), "Fastener Standards";

18. The following standards are adopted and are available from the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062-2096.

i. UL 508 (2000), "Industrial Control Equipment"; and

ii. UL 508A (2000), "Industrial Control Panels";

19. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Society of Metals International, 9639 Kinsman Road, Materials Park, OH 44073-0002.

i. ASM Atlas of Fatigue Curves (1986); and

ii. ASM Handbook Volume 19: Fatigue and Fracture;

20. The following standards are adopted and are available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, ASME International Headquarters, Three Park Avenue, NY, NY 10016-5990:

i. ASME B15.1-2000, "Safety Standard for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus"; and

ii. ASME A17.1-2002, "Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators";

21. The following standards are adopted and are available from the British Standards Institute, 389 Chiswick Road, London W4 4AL, UK.

i. BS 5400-10 (1980), "Steel, Concrete and Composite Bridges – Code of Practice for Fatigue"; and

ii. BS 7608 (1993), "Code for Practice for Fatigue Design and of Steel Structures";

22. "DIN 15018-1 Cranes; Steel Structures Verification and Analysis Data" is adopted and is available from the Beuth Verlag GmbH (DIN – DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.), Burggrafenstraße 6, 10787 Berlin, Germany;

23. "Hollow Structural Section Connection and Trusses – A Design Guide," J.A. Parker and J. E. Henderson, is adopted and is available from Canadian Institute of Steel Construction;

24. "USDA-72 (U.S. Department of Agriculture) The Wood Handbook – Wood as an Engineering Material, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory," is adopted and is available from Federal Documents;

25. "NEMA 250 (1997) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment" is adopted and is available from National Electric Manufacturers Association (NEMA), 1300 N. 17th St., Suite 1847, Rosslyn, VA 22209; and

26. The following standards are adopted and are available from the Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme, Monbijoustrasse 61 Pastfach, CH-3000 Bern 23, Switzerland:

i. UIAA 101 (2004), "Mountaineering and climbing equipment - Dynamic Ropes";

ii. UIAA 104 (2004), "Mountaineering and climbing equipment - Slings";

iii. UIAA 105 (2004), "Mountaineering and climbing equipment - Harnesses"; and

iv. UIAA 121 (2004), "Mountaineering and climbing equipment - Connectors."

Amended by R.2007 d.75, effective March 19, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 1908(a), 39 N.J.R. 855(a).
Rewrote the section.
Amended by R.2008 d.44, effective March 3, 2008.
See: 39 N.J.R. 2405(a), 40 N.J.R. 1079(a).
In (a)5xix, (a)9vi and (a)24, deleted "and" from the end; added (a)5xxi through (a)5xxv, (a)9viii through (a)9xii, and (a)26; and in (a)25, substituted "; and" for the period at the end.

SUBCHAPTER 2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5:14A-2.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) This subchapter of the regulations, adopted pursuant to authority of the Carnival-Amusement Rides Safety Act and entitled "General Administrative Provisions," shall be known

5. Each harness shall be inspected prior to harnessing a bungee jumper and shall be removed from service when it exhibits signs of excessive wear, damage, or when it has met the manufacturer's maximum usage allowance.

(f) Carabiners and locking devices:

1. Specification: Carabiners shall be of the screw type lock with a minimum main axis breaking strength of 8,000 pounds;

2. Use: A minimum of two carabiners shall be used at each bungee cord end connection point;

3. Design and construction: All carabiners shall be designed and constructed using the existing standards for mountaineering and rescue gear; and

4. Testing: All carabiners shall be inspected daily and shall be removed from service when the locking mechanisms fail to lock properly, the springs are worn, or the locking gates deform.

(g) Anchors:

1. Specifications: There shall be two anchors that attach the bungee cord to the structure. Each anchor shall have a minimum strength of 8,000 pounds or shall be designed with a minimum factor of safety of five, whichever is more. There shall be a carabiner that attaches each anchor to the bungee cord end connections The two carabiners shall not be connected to each other;

2. Where wire rope is used, it shall have staged ends with a thimble eye or it shall be continuous. Other connection systems shall be acceptable if they meet the aforementioned strength specifications; and

3. Daily inspection of the anchors shall be carried out, and any portion showing signs of excessive wear shall be removed from service immediately.

(h) Air bags:

1. An air bag shall be provided; and

2. A minimum of a 10–foot safety zone shall be maintained above the air bag.

(i) Platforms:

1. Platforms shall be constructed to provide safety and security to the public. Every platform shall:

i. Be completely enclosed except for the jumping off area;

ii. Have a nonskid floor surface;

iii. Be provided with a gate equipped with locking devices to prevent accidental openings;

iv. Be provided with anchor rails or points to secure the bungee jumper prior to the bungee jump;

v. Have no more than two persons on the platform during bungee jumping operations, the bungee jumper, and bungee jump master. A third person, who shall be an employee, may be added only for training and instruction purposes;

vi. Be permanently attached to a structure; and

vii. Be constructed so that the bungee jump point shall not exceed 100 feet above the ground surface.

(j) Rescue procedures: All operations regardless of jump platform in use shall have a secondary retrieval system. All appropriate staff shall be trained on proper rescue procedures. Prior to bungee jumping operations, all appropriate staff shall conduct a test rescue.

5:14A–10.10 Communication

Radio communication shall be provided between the jump master and the jump operator(s).

SUBCHAPTER 11. GO–KART OPERATIONS

5:14A–11.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) This subchapter, adopted pursuant to the authority of the Carnival–Amusement Rides Safety Act and entitled "Go Kart Operations," shall be known and may be cited throughout the rules as N.J.A.C. 5:14A–11, and when referred to in this subchapter may be cited as "this subchapter."

(b) The purpose of this subchapter is to provide the standards necessary for the safety of go-kart drivers, riders, and the general public.

(c) The scope of this subchapter shall be to set forth specific rules applicable to go-kart operations that shall be adhered to in addition to the general provisions of the rules governing carnival and amusement rides in this chapter. Where a specific provision covering go-karts conflicts with the general provisions of this subchapter, the provisions set forth in this subchapter shall govern.

5:14A–11.2 Control of operations

Each go-kart operation shall be equipped with a device to control all vehicles on the track. The device shall be capable of placing vehicles in an idle mode and preventing acceleration in the event of an emergency. This device shall be under the sole control of the operator.

5:14A–11.3 Driver limitations

At go-kart tracks where the design speed is 25 miles per hour (mph) or more, all drivers shall possess a valid driver's license and shall show such driver's license to the operator prior to entering the go-kart.

5:14A–11.4 Adoption as amended, of ASTM practice F 2007–00

(a) The Standard Practice for the Classification, Design, Manufacture, and Operation of Concession Go Karts and Facilities, designated by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) as F 2007–00, is adopted by reference, as amended, and made part of this subchapter and shall be enforced as part of this subchapter.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions stated in the standard, where specific provisions of the standard conflict with the provisions expressly set forth in this chapter, the provisions set forth in this chapter shall govern.

(c) The standard shall be amended as follows:

1. Section 5.5—insert ", or normal operation" after "rollover";

2. Section 5.6—delete "or" after "go-kart" insert "and";

3. Section 6.2—delete the phrase "free of vertical misalignment greater than ¾ in within one inch horizontal distance" and insert "maintained in good repair and free of cracks, obstructions and/or potholes which could damage the cart or cause the rider/driver to lose control of the vehicles." Delete the phrase "material that cannot be moved or displaced by normal go-kart operation" and insert "solid asphalt or concrete binding material";

4. Section 6.3—delete "on the same horizontal plane for classes of concession go-karts 2, 3, 4 or 5, with the exception of the entrance and exit points of the pit area" and insert "of the cart track which allow or enable go-karts on a go-kart track to cross one another in opposite directions on the same track plan";

5. Section 6.10.1—delete "may" and insert "shall." Add the phrase "but not be limited to," after the word "include";

6. Section 6.11—delete "may" and insert "shall"; and

7. Section 7.16—delete "of greater than ¾ in. in vertical change within a one inch horizontal distance."

(d) The ASTM standard F 2007–00 may be obtained from:

American Society for Testing and Materials
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959

SUBCHAPTER 12. WATER PARK REQUIREMENTS (RESERVED)

SUBCHAPTER 13. INFLATABLE RIDES

5:14A–13.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) This subchapter, adopted pursuant to authority of the Carnival–Amusement Rides Safety Act and entitled "Inflatable Rides," shall be known and may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:14A–13, and when referred to in this subchapter may be cited as "this subchapter."

(b) The purpose of this subchapter is to provide reasonable standards for the design, construction, and operation of inflatable amusement rides as a separate class of rides. The requirements contained in this subchapter are intended to supplement the requirements found in the balance of this chapter.

(c) This subchapter shall apply to inflatable devices that are designed to allow riders to bounce, slide or be supported on them. The structures shall be fabricated from flexible material, kept inflated by one or more blowers, and rely on air pressure to maintain their shape.

(d) When an individual component may be used as a stand-alone ride, the review, registration, permitting, and inspection of attachable rides shall be based on the individual components of the ride.

5:14A–13.2 Type classification

(a) Air-supported structures shall be classified as one of the following four types:

1. Type 1 shall be air-supported structures that are:

i. Either sealed or continuously or intermittently inflated; and

ii. Are intended to have no human inside or supported by it during operation.

iii. Examples shall include, but not be limited to, ball throws and golf simulators;

2. Type 2 shall be air-supported structures that are either:

i. Sealed or continuously or intermittently inflated; and

ii. That allow entry by the public, but where the public is not supported by the structure. Occupants stand on the ground.

iii. Examples shall include, but not be limited to, inflatable buildings and entrance gates;

3. Type 3 shall be air-supported structures that are sealed, and:

i. Are intended to be occupied or ridden by the public; and

ii. That the public enters or mounts.

iii. Examples shall include, but not be limited to, pillows and ball crawls; or

4. Type 4 shall be air-supported structures that are continuously or intermittently inflated by a mechanical device, and:

i. Are intended to be occupied or ridden by the public; and

ii. That the public enters or mounts.