

AS/NZS 5848:1992

Australian/New Zealand Standard

**Code of practice for
bungy jumping**

AS/NZS 5848:1992

This Standard was prepared under a joint arrangement by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand. It was approved for publication on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 27 August 1992 and on behalf of the Standards Council of New Zealand on 22 September 1992. It was published on 14 December 1992.

The following organizations are represented on the Committees responsible for this Standard:

Standards New Zealand Committee 5848, Bungy Jumping

Accident Compensation Corporation
Association of Local Government Engineers of New Zealand
Bungee Bats
Department of Conservation
Department of Labour
— Occupational Safety and Health
A J Hackett Bungy Queenstown
Hillary Commission
T/A Thrillseekers, Bay of Plenty
Wellington City Council representing Local Government Association
Wellington Regional Council (Harbours)

In addition to the above, representatives from the following assisted the Committee:

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
— Industrial Development Division
World Bungy International

Standards Australia Committee SF/44, Bungy Jumping

Department of Employment, Industrial Relations and Training, Tasmania
Department of Occupational Health Safety and Welfare, Western Australia
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia
WorkCover Authority of New South Wales
Bungy jumping operators

Review of Standards. To keep abreast of progress in industry, Joint Australian/New Zealand Standards are subject to periodic review and are kept up to date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that Standards users ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition, and any amendments thereto.

Full details of all Joint Standards and related publications will be found in the Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand Catalogue of Publications; this information is supplemented each month by the magazines 'The Australian Standard' and 'Standards New Zealand', which subscribing members receive, and which give details of new publications, new editions and amendments, and of withdrawn Standards.

Suggestions for improvements to Joint Standards, addressed to the head office of either Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in a Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

This Standard was issued in Australia in draft form for comment as DR 90193.

AS/NZS 5848:1992

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Code of practice for bungy jumping

First published in New Zealand as NZS 5848:1990.
Jointly published Australian/New Zealand Standard
AS/NZS 5848:1992.

PUBLISHED JOINTLY BY:

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA
1 The Crescent,
Homebush NSW 2140 Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND
Level 10, Radio New Zealand House,
155 The Terrace,
Wellington 6001 New Zealand

ISBN 0 7262 7950 1

AS/NZS 5848:1992

PREFACE

This Standard is issued as a joint Standard under the terms of the Active Co-operation Agreement between Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand.

Where appropriate, dual clauses have been introduced. These clauses commencing with either the words, "In New Zealand:" or, "In Australia:", indicate requirements deemed necessary for one country only.

Bungy jumping is a new form of recreation. In 1989, and the beginning of 1990, three incidents occurred in New Zealand when bungy jumping resulted in serious injury. The risk of injury to themselves and to the public was recognized by the operators, who, through the New Zealand Bungy Jumping Federation requested that a Code of Practice be developed with the objective and purpose of controlling the risks, and to ensure the safety of the public and operators.

It is accepted within our present society, that opportunities for people to experience a thrilling activity are provided. Where there is a potential for injury or death, then control of the risk is essential. This Code provides the standards on which to base the management of the inherent risks. The Code itself will not control the risks involved. This depends on compliance with the Code by each and every operator.

This Code follows a logical sequence in its layout: starting with an operator opening a new site that requires approval from various authorities depending on the site and the nature of the equipment used.

As some of the sites are in scenic and environmentally sensitive areas, the Code provides for the protection of the site and immediate surroundings, the access ways to the site and the effects of numbers of people.

There are several ways of operating bungy jumping. The jumper can arrive at the jump point as a pedestrian, or by being lifted up to the jump point by crane or other lifting appliance, or the jumper may be propelled from the ground by an extended bungy used as a catapult. In Australia the use of cranes for this last technique has been excluded. However, in Australia for any form of bungy jumping not covered by this Standard, each operation will need to be assessed on its merits by the appropriate regulatory authority.

There are at present two types of platform used. Static platforms, where the platform is attached to a permanent structure (eg. a bridge) or is on the ground. Mobile platforms which are attached to a lifting appliance (eg. crane). This Standard recognizes the safety controversy of jumping over land or water and makes provisions for both types of operations.

The preparation, testing and checking of equipment precedes any operation and each day's operation. Similarly staff selection and training is essential before public operation begins. The non-involvement of the New Zealand Bungy Jumping Federation in the training of personnel has prompted a review of 203.4. A suitable amendment may be issued in due course. Stricter requirements for training and experience have been included for Australian operations. The Standard provides the framework for the operating procedures. Sites and equipment vary greatly, so each site will require its own operating manual. The content and standards required in the operating manual are set out in the Standard. The risk of serious injury makes provision for emergency procedures essential.

AS/NZS 5848:1992

In operations of this kind, standards need to be set and complied with in the early stages of operation. It is easy for complacency and lower standards to become normal when the operation is proceeding without undesired incidents occurring. This must be guarded against. The Standard concludes with a section on continuing certification of compliance with the standards, audit of the management systems and continuing approval to operate. Certification and audit will not be performed by Standards Australia.

The hand-signals to be given to crane drivers and lifting appliance operators in Australia differ from those hand-signals used in New Zealand. The hand-signals from AS 2550-1982 *Crane mobile, tower and derrick- Selection and operations* have been incorporated for use in Australia.

© Copyright — STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Users of Standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand publications and software. Except where the Copyright Act allows and except where provided for below no publications or software produced by Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing from Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand. Permission may be conditional on an appropriate royalty payment. Australian requests for permission and information on commercial software royalties should be directed to the head office of Standards Australia. New Zealand requests should be directed to Standards New Zealand.

Up to 10 percent of the technical content pages of a Standard may be copied for use exclusively in-house by purchasers of the Standard without payment of a royalty or advice to Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand.

Inclusion of copyright material in computer software programs is also permitted without royalty payment provided such programs are used exclusively in-house by the creators of the programs.

Care should be taken to ensure that material used is from the current edition of the Standard and that it is updated whenever the Standard is amended or revised. The number and date of the Standard should therefore be clearly identified.

The use of material in print form or in computer software programs to be used commercially, with or without payment, or in commercial contracts is subject to the payment of a royalty. This policy may be varied by Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand at any time.

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore
 - Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation
-