APPENDIX A

The material contained in this Appendix is for clarification purposes only. The notes, illustrations, diagrams and similar material are numbered to correspond to the number of the rule as it appears in the text of the code.

A34.04 (2) INFORMATION REQUIRED. The following form (SBD-5292) is referred to in s. ILHR 34.04 (2) (e) Note. Copies of this form are available from the Bureau of Safety Inspection, Division of Safety and Buildings, P.O. Box 7969, Madison, Wisconsin 53707.

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF INDUSTRY LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS
DIVISION OF SAFETY & BUILDINGS
P.O. BOX 7969, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

AMUSEMENT RIDE REGISTRATION

Wisconsin Administrative Code (ss.ILHR 34.04(2) and Ind 69.07)
All amusement rides shall be registered with the department each calendar year.

NAME OF RIDE OPERATION	NAME OF OWNER
BUSINESS ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE

INSURANCE: Evidence of Worker's Compensation and Liability Insurance (Certificate of Insurance is NOT Required)- Proof of ability to pay damages will be accepted in lieu of a liability policy.

	COMPANY	POLICY NO.
WORKERS COMP.		
LIABILITY		

Worker's compensation insurance can be obtained from almost any agency at uniform rates that have been established by the Commissioner of Insurance. An all state endorsement on your present policy is not acceptable unless a schedule of payroll in Wisconsin is filed with the Compensation Rating Bureau, 732 N. Jackson St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202. PHONE; (414) 276-5476

An employer who has any difficulty in obtaining a policy may apply to the Compensation Rating Bureau, for coverage in the Wisconsin Rejected Risk Pool, at the same rates as other coverage.

ROUTE OR ITINERARY - THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED OR REGISTRATION WILL NOT BE PROCESSED.

DATE	LOCATION	ADDRESS	CITY

FEES: NUMBER OF RIDES TO BE REGISTERED _____

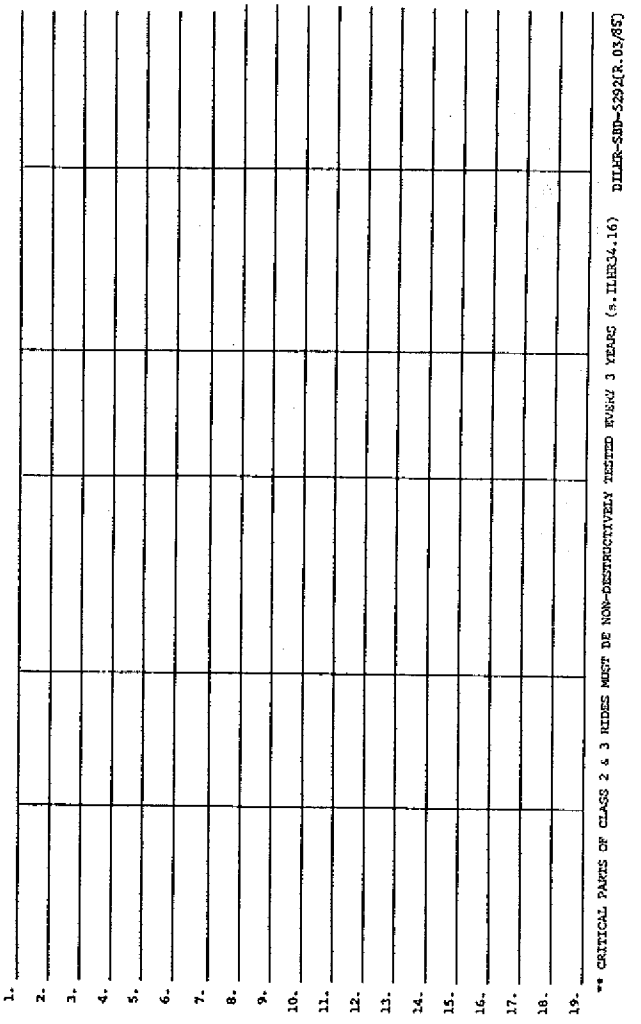
REGISTRATION FEE ATTACHED ($35.00/RIDE)_____

Registration tags will be sent upon receipt of completed forms and appropriate fees.

RIDE IDENTIFICATION: Complete the enclosed listing of rides by name, serial number and owner. Also provide date of latest test of critical parts for class 2 and 3 rides.

DILHR SBD-5292 (R.03/85)

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS
DIVISION OF SAFETY & BUILDINGS
AMUSEMENT RIDE REGISTRATION LIST



** CRITICAL PARTS OF CLASS 2 & 3 RIDES MUST BE NON-DESTRUCTIVELY TESTED EVERY 3 YEARS (s.ILHR34.16) DILHR-SBD-5292(R.03/85)

A34.11 PETITION FOR VARIANCE. The following form (SB-8) is referred to in s. ILHR 34.11. Copies of this form are available from the Division of Safety and Buildings, P.O. Box 7969, Madison, Wisconsin 53707.

ILHR 34

PETITION FOR VARIANCE OF A RULE IN THE WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS
DIVISION OF SAFETY & BUILDINGS
P.O. BOX 7969, MADISON, WI 53707

OFFICE USE ONLY
Petition No.
E--Number E--

Name of Owner	Building Occupancy or Use	Agent, Architect or Engineering Firm
Company	Tenant Name, if any	Street & No.
Street & No.	Building Location, Street & No.	City State & Zip
City State & Zip	City County	Phone
Phone	Plan Number(s) IF KNOWN	Name of Contact Person

1. Rule _____ of the Wisconsin Administrative code cannot be entirely satisfied because:

2. In lieu of complying exactly with the rule, the following alternative is proposed as a means of providing an equivalent degree of safety:

3. Supporting arguments are:

VERIFICATION BY OWNER - PETITION IS VALID ONLY IF NOTARIZED

For Fee Information See ILHR 69.15 or Contact The Department at (608) 267-7843

NOTE: Petitioner must be building owner. Tenants, agents, designers, contractors, attorneys, etc. may not sign petition unless a Power of Attorney is submitted with the Petition.

_____ being duly sworn, I state as petitioner; that I have read
(NAME of PETITIONER Please type/print)

the foregoing petition, that I believe it to be true and I have significant ownership rights in the subject building.

_____
Signature of Owner

Subscribed and sworn to me this date: _____

_____ County, Wisconsin.

_____
Notary Public

My commission expires: _____

SB-8 (R. 12/84)

OFFICE USE ONLY		
Date Received	Amount Paid	Receipt No.
Department Action		
Office of The Secretary		Date

A34.17 (1) *Balanced load test.* The anthropometric data presented in reference 1 indicates correlation between hip width and body weight. Assuming that the hip width determines the number of persons that can occupy an amusement ride passenger space, the total weight can be estimated from hip width vs. body weight data if the dimensions of the space are known.

Figure 1 represents a conservative estimate of hip width vs. body weight for the American public. This data should be used to determine the weight to be placed in each passenger space when an amusement ride is load tested in accordance with s. ILHR 34.17.

Example of the use of this data:

Rated capacity of space ..... 3 adults

Hip space ..... 46 inches

Hip space per person ..... $\frac{46}{3} = 15.33$ inches

Corresponding body weight ..... 187 pounds (see Figure 1)

Total load weight = 3 × 187 × 1.75 = 981.75

Reference 1: "Personnel Guardrails for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents," Document No. NBSIR 76-1132, Center for Building Technology, Institute of Applied Technology, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, July 1976, Final Report.

DATA FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHT OF ADULT MALE PASSENGERS THAT CAN REASONABLY OCCUPY SPACE ON AMUSEMENT RIDES

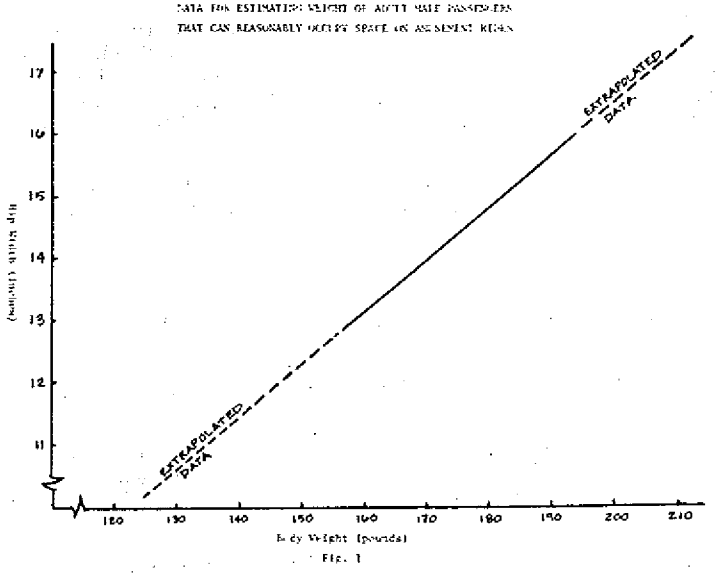


Fig. 1

A34.32 (5) Overcurrent protection. The following is a partial reprint and explanation of NEC 240:

240. Overcurrent protection.

240-1. This article provides for the general requirements for overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices not more than 600 volts, nominal.

240-2. Protection of equipment. Equipment shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with the article in this code covering the type of equipment as specified in the following list:

1. Electric signs and outline lighting	NEC 600
2. Generators	NEC 445
3. Motors, motor circuits and controllers	NEC 430

240-3. Protection of conductors - other than flexible cords and fixture wires. Conductors other than flexible cords and fixture wires shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with their ampacities as specified in Tables 310-16 through 310-19.

240-4. Protection of fixture wires and cords. Flexible cord, including tinsel cord and extension cords shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with their ampacities as specified in appropriate tables.

240-6. Standard ampere ratings. The standard ampere ratings for fuses and inverse time current breakers shall be considered 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, etc.

240-30. Overcurrent devices shall be enclosed in cabinets or cutout boxes.

240-40. Disconnecting means shall be provided on the supply (line) side of all fuses or thermal cutouts in circuits of over 150 volts to ground and cartridge fuses in circuits of any voltage, where accessible to other than qualified persons, so that each individual circuit contains fuses or thermal cutouts can be independently disconnected from the source of electric energy.

(Exception: A single disconnecting means shall be permitted on the supply side of more than one set of fuses as provided in section 430-22 for group operation of motors.)

240-50. General.

(a) Maximum voltage. Plug fuses and fuseholders shall not be used in circuits exceeding 125 volts between conductors.

(b) Marking. Each fuse, fuseholder and adaptor shall be marked with its ampere ratings.

(c) Hexagonal configuration. Plug fuses of 15-ampere and lower rating shall be identified by a hexagonal configuration of the window, cap, or other prominent part to distinguish them from fuses of higher ampere ratings.

(d) No live parts. Plug fuses, fuseholders, and adapters shall have no exposed live parts after fuses and adapters have been installed.

(e) Screw shell. The screw shell of a plug-type fuseholder shall be connected to the load side of the circuit.

240-51. Edison-base fuses.

(a) Classification. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type shall be classified at not over 125 volts and 0 to 30 amperes.

(b) Replacement only. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type shall be used only for replacements in existing installations where there is no evidence of overfusing or tampering.

240-52. Edison-base fuseholders. Fuseholders of the Edison-base type shall be installed only where they are made to accept Type S fuses by the use of adapters.

240-53. Type S fuses. Type S fuses shall be of the plug type and shall comply with (a) and (b) below.

(a) Classification. S fuses shall be classified at not over 125 volts and 0 to 15 amperes, 16 to 20 amperes, and 21 to 30 amperes.

(b) Noninterchangeable. Type S fuses of an ampere classification as specified in (a) above shall not be interchangeable with a lower ampere classification. They shall be so designed that they cannot be used in any fuseholder other than a Type S fuseholder or a fuseholder with a Type S adapter inserted.

240-54. Type S fuses, adapters, and fuseholders.

(a) To fit Edison-base fuseholders. Type S adapters shall fit Edison-base fuseholders.

(b) To fit type S fuses only. The S fuseholders and adapters shall be so designed that either the fuseholder itself or the fuseholder with a Type S adapter inserted cannot be used for any fuse other than a Type S fuse.

(c) Nonremovable. Type S adapters shall be so designed that once inserted in a fuseholder, they cannot be removed.

(d) Nontamperable. Type S fuses, fuseholders, and adapters shall be so designed that tampering or shunting (bridging) would be difficult.

(e) Interchangability. Dimensions of Type S fuses, fuseholders, and adapters shall be standardized to permit interchangeability regardless of the manufacturer.

240-60. General.

(b) Noninterchangeable — 0-6000 ampere cartridge fuseholders shall be so designed that it will be difficult to put a fuse of any given class into a fuseholder that is designed for a current lower or voltage higher, than that of the class to which it belongs. Fuseholders for current-limiting fuses shall not permit insertion of fuses that are not current limiting.

(c) Marking. Fuses shall be plainly marked, either by printing on the fuse barrel or by a label attached to the barrel, showing the following: (1) Ampere rating; (2) voltage rating; (3) name or trademark of the manufacturer.

240-61. Classification. Cartridge fuses and fuseholders shall be classified according to voltage and amperage ranges. Fuses rated 600 volts, nominal, or less shall be permitted to be used for voltages at or below their ratings.

240-80. Circuit breakers. Shall be trip free and capable of being closed and opened by manual operation. Their normal method of operation by other than manual means such as electrical or pneumatic shall be permitted if means for manual operation is also provided.

240-81. Indicating. Circuit breakers shall clearly indicate whether they are in the open "off" or closed "on" position. Where circuit breaker handles on switchboards or in panelboards are operated vertically rather than rotationally or horizontally, the "up" position of the handle shall be the "on" position.

240-83. Marking.

(a) Circuit breakers shall be marked with their ampere rating in a manner that will be durable and visible after installation. Such marking shall be required to be visible after removal of a trim or cover.

A 34.36 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS. The following is a reprint of those portions of ch. Ind 8 which pertain to amusement rides and devices:

Ind 8.003 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms are defined to be:

(3) "Approved" means being acceptable to the department.

(19) "Combustible liquid" means a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F. Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows:

(a) Class II liquids include those having flash points at or above 100 degrees F. and below 200 degrees F.

(b) Class IIIA liquids include those having flash points at or above 140 degrees F. and below 200 degrees F.

(c) Class IIIB liquids include those having flash points at or above 200 degrees F. This chapter does not cover Class IIIB liquids. Where the terms "Combustible Liquids" or "Class III Liquids" are used in this chapter they mean Class IIIA liquids only.

(37) "Flammable liquid" means a liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees F and is known as a Class I liquid. The volatility of liquids is increased when artificially heated to temperatures equal to or higher than their flash points. When so heated Class II and III liquids are subject to the applicable requirements for Class I or II liquids. This chapter may also be applied to high flash point liquids when so heated even though these same liquids when not heated are outside of its scope. Class I liquids are subdivided as follows:

(a) Class IA includes those liquids having flash points below 73 degrees F and having a boiling point below 100 degrees F.

(b) Class IB includes those liquids having flash points below 73 degrees F and having a boiling point at or above 100 degrees F.

(c) Class IC includes those liquids having flash points at or above 73 degrees F and below 100 degrees F.

(38) "Flash point" means the minimum temperature at which a flammable or combustible liquid will give off sufficient flammable vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel.

(63) "Marine service station" means that portion of a property where liquids used as fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment on shore, piers, wharves or floating docks into the fuel tanks of self-propelled crafts, and includes all facilities used in connection with them.

(86) "Safety can" means an approved container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

General provisions

Ind 8.15 General provisions for sale, purchase, dispensing or use of flammable liquids. (1) LABELING. No sale or purchase of any Class I, II or III liquids shall be made in containers, unless such containers are clearly marked with the name of the product.

(2) CONTAINERS. (a) A Class I flammable liquid when used in starting an engine or as a fuel for a small heating appliance, lighting appliance, power tool or gasoline engine shall be dispensed only from an approved, properly identified safety can or screwed cover spout can approved for that specific use.

(b) No dispensing of any liquids having a flash point of less than 100 degrees F shall be made into portable containers or portable tanks unless that such container or tank is substantially a bright red color, is listed or classified by Underwriter's Laboratory (UL), has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.

(c) No kerosene, fuel oil or similar liquids having a flash point of 100 degrees F or more shall be filled into any portable container or portable tank colored red.

Note: See s. 168.11, Stats., for additional requirements.

(3) DISPENSING WHILE ENGINE IS RUNNING. A Class I flammable liquid shall not be dispensed into the fuel supply tank of any type internal combustion engine while the engine is running.

(4) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE, SOURCES OF IGNITION. Repair and mainenance work involving a possible source of ignition shall not be performed in a room or area containing or likely to contain an ignitable mixture of hydrocarbon vapors and air.

(5) DEGREASING AND CLEANING. A Class I flammable liquid shall not be used for degreasing or cleaning any engine, machine, equipment or part thereof, or for cleaning a floor, pit, or any part of a building or premises.

(6) SATURATED CLOTHING. Clothing saturated with a Class I or II liquid shall not be worn longer than the time required for removal and shall not be worn or taken into a building where a source of ignition exists.

(7) DISPENSING FROM TANK VEHICLE TO SUPPLY TANK. Class I flammable liquids shall not be dispensed from a tank vehicle into the fuel supply tank of any type of internal combustion engine.

Ind 8.16 Race track fueling stations. Tanks of racing vehicles shall be filled from safety cans, or pumps, or approved systems or approved containers. During a race in which a vehicle is competing, it may be refueled while its engine is running. Signs prohibiting smoking in fueling areas shall be posted and an approved fire extinquisher of at least 20 BC classification shall be provided at each fueling location.

Ind 8.176 Oily waste. Oily waste and oily rags, when not in actual use during the day, shall be kept in metal or other noncombustible waste cans with tightly fitting lids.

Container and portable tank storage

Ind 8.31 [4-1] Scope. (1) [4-1.1] APPLICATION. This subchapter shall apply to the storage of liquids, including flammable aerosols, in drums or other containers not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons individual capacity and limited transfers incidental thereto.

(2) [4-1.2] EXCEPTIONS. This section shall not apply to the following:

(b) Liquids in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, aircraft, boats or portable or stationary engines.

Ind 8.315 [4-2] Design, construction and capacity of containers. (1) [4-2.1] CONTAINER DESIGN. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of, and containing products authorized by the department, shall be acceptable. Polyethylene containers and drums and plastic containers meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by nationally recognized standards acceptable to the department shall be acceptable.

(2) [4-2.2] VENTING. Each portable tank shall be provided with one or more devices installed in the top with sufficient emergency venting capacity to limit internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 psig, or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater.

(3) [4-2.3] CONTAINER SIZE. Containers and portable tanks for liquids shall conform to Table 8.315-1 except as provided in par. (a) or (b). Approved plastic containers shall have the approving laboratory insignia embossed on the container.

Table 8.315-1
Maximum Allowable Size of Containers and Portable Tanks

	Flammable Liquids			Combustible Liquids	
Container Type	Class 1A	Class IB	Class IC	Class II	Class III
Glass	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 gal.	1 gal.	5 gal.
Metal (other than DOT drums) or Approved Plastic	1 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Safety Cans	2 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Metal Drum (DOT Spec.)	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.
Approved Portable Tanks	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.
Polyethylene (DOT Spec. 34 or as Authorized by DOT Exemption)	1 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.

Commercial and industrial plants

Ind 8.355 (4) (e) [5-2.4.5] TRANSFERRING LIQUIDS BY MEANS OF PRESSURIZING THE CONTAINER WITH AIR IS PROHIBITED. Transferring liquids by pressure of inert gas is permitted only if controls, including pressure relief devices, are provided to limit the pressure so it cannot exceed the design pressure of the vessel, tank or container.

Ind 8.37 [5-5] Fire control. (1) [5-5.1] FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Portable fire extinguishment and control equipment shall be provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage.

Ind 8.375 [5-6] Sources of ignition. (1) [5-6.1] PRECAUTIONS. Precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(2) [5-6.2] ELECTRICAL CONTACT. Class I, Class II or Class III liquids at a temperature above their flash points shall not be dispensed into metal containers unless the nozzle or fill pipe is in electrical contact with the container. This can be accomplished by maintaining metallic contact during filling, by a bond wire between them, or by other conductive path having an electrical resistance not greater than 10^6 ohms. Bonding is not required where a container is filled through a closed system, or the container is made of glass or other nonconducting material.

Ind 8.385 [5-8] Repairs to equipment. Hot works, such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operatioons shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge. The individual in responsible charge shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

Ind 8.39 [5-9] Housekeeping. (1) [5-9.1] CONTROL OF LEAKAGE. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

Marine service stations

Ind 8.535 Dispensing area and equipment. (1) DISPENSING AREA. The dispensing area shall be located from other structures so as to provide room for safe ingress and egress of craft to be fueled.

(2) DISPENSING UNITS. (a) Dispensing units shall in all cases be at least 20 feet from any activity involving fixed sources of ignition.

(b) Dispensing shall be by approved dispensing units with or without integral pumps and may be located on open piers, wharves or floating docks, or on shore or on piers of the solid-fill type.

(c) Dispensing nozzles shall be automatic closing without a hold open device.

(3) TANKS AND PUMPS. (a) Tanks and pumps not integral with the dispensing unit, shall be on shore or on a pier of the solid-fill type.

1. 'Exceptions.' a. The department may authorize the installation of tanks on a pier where shore location would require excessively long supply lines to dispensers, provided the installation complies with the spacing, diking, and piping requirements of this chapter and the quantity so stored does not exceed 1,100 gallons aggregate capacity.

b. Shore tanks supplying marine service stations may be located aboveground where rock ledges or high water table make underground tanks impractical. Such tanks shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of this chapter.

(b) Where tanks are at an elevation which produces a gravity head on the dispensing unit, the tank outlet shall be equipped with a device, such as a solenoid valve, positioned adjacent to and downstream from the required valve, so installed and adjusted that liquid cannot flow by gravity from the tank in case of piping or hose failure when the dispenser is not in use.

(4) PIPING. Piping between shore tanks and dispensing units shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of this chapter except that, where dispensing is from a floating structure, suitable lengths of oil resistant flexible hose may be employed between the shore piping and piping on the floating structure as made necessary by change in water level or shoreline.

(a) [7-3.1.1] Piping handling Class I liquids shall be grounded to control stray currents.

(b) [7-3.1.2] Piping shall be located so as to be protected from physical damage.

(c) [7-3.1.3] A readily accessible valve to shut off the supply from shore shall be provided in each pipeline at or near the approach to the pier and at the shore end of each pipeline adjacent to the point where flexible hose is attached.

(d) [7-3.1.4] After completion of the installation, including any paving, that section of the pressure piping system between the pump discharge and the connection for the dispensing facility shall be tested for at least 30 minutes at the maximum operating pressure of the system.

Ind 8.545 Fire extinguishers. All marine service shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum 20 BC rating.

A 34.39 Welding. The following is a reprint of s. ILHR 53.53 Structural Welding of Steel of the Wisconsin Administrative Building and Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Code:

ILHR 53.53 Structural welding of steel. The requirements of this section shall apply to all welds on or between materials within the scope of ss. ILHR 53.50, 53.51 and 53.52.

(1) BASE METALS. Steels to be welded under this code are listed in AWS D 1.1, sections 8.2 and 10.2 [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(2) FILLER METALS. Filler metal requirements that are acceptable under this code are listed in AWS D 1.1 section 4.1 [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(3) WELDING PROCESSES. (a) Manual shielded metal arc, submerged arc, gas metal arc and flux cored arc welding processes conforming with the procedures established in AWS D 1.1, sections 2, 3 or 4 [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)] shall be considered as prequalified and are approved for use without performing procedure qualification tests.

(b) Electroslag and electrogas welding processes will not be considered as prequalified. They may be used provided a procedure is developed and provided it conforms to the applicable provisions of AWS D 1.1, sections 2, 3 or 4 [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(4) WELDING PROCEDURES. (a) *Procedure specification.* All welding procedures shall be prepared as a written procedure specification. This written procedure specification shall be prepared by the manufacturer, fabricator or contractor and shall be made available or submitted to the department when requested.

(b) *Procedure qualification.* All joint welding procedures shall be previously qualified by tests as prescribed in AWS D 1.1 section 5.6 [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)], except for the prequalified procedures exempted in s. ILHR 53.53 (3) (a). The test shall be conducted under the supervision of an approved testing laboratory and the test results shall be submitted to the department for approval.

(5) DESIGN OF WELDED CONNECTIONS AND JOINTS. The details of all joints shall comply with the requirements of AWS D 1.1, section 2 and section 10, parts C and D [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)]. All joint forms, except those specified in AWS D 1.1, section 2 and section 10, parts C and D, shall not be used unless qualified to the satisfaction of the department.

(a) *Stud welding.* Stud welding shall be done by a procedure qualified in accordance with the requirements of AWS D 1.1, section 4, part F [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(6) OPERATOR QUALIFICATIONS. All structural welding work shall be done by certified [as defined in s. ILHR 53.53 (7)] welders. The required qualification test shall be conducted under the supervision of an approved testing laboratory. The weld test report shall be submitted to the department for evaluation. Test specimens shall be submitted when requested by the department.

(a) The manual welders shall be tested and qualified in accordance with AWS D 1.1, section 5, part C [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(b) The manual tackers shall be tested and qualified in accordance with AWS D 1.1, section 5, part E [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(c) The welding machine operator shall be tested and qualified in accordance with AWS D 1.1, section 5, part D [s. ILHR 51.27 (6)].

(7) OPERATOR CERTIFICATION. The department will issue to the welder or welding machine operator who has successfully passed the prescribed qualification tests, a certificate bearing his name, social security number, identifying mark, the process, the procedure specification number and other pertinent information from his qualification test. This certificate will remain in effect for 3 years provided the operator is continuously engaged in welding operations without an interruption of more than 3 consecutive months. If the interruption exceeds 3 consecutive months, the certificate shall automatically become void.

(a) Each manual welder and tacker or welding machine operator shall be retested every 3 years in accordance with s. ILHR 53.53 (6).

(b) Each manual welder and tacker or welding machine operator certificate which has become void due to welding operation interruption exceeding 3 consecutive months or having exceeded the 3-year certificate time limit can be renewed only by retesting at an approved testing laboratory.

(8) WELD IDENTIFCATION. Each structually significant member shall have its welding identified by a distinguishing mark stamped on the member by the certified welders involved.

(9) CRITERION OF FINAL ACCEPTANCE. All structural welding is subject to examination by approved inspectors and such inspection shall be the final criterion for conformance and acceptability for the intended use.

(10) STRUTURAL WELDING DONE OUTSIDE THIS STATE. All welding shall conform with the requirements of s. ILHR 53.53 except the requirements of sub. (7). In lieu of operator certification, manufacturers and suppliers of structural steel shall, prior to commencing any welded construction, submit evidence of procedure qualification, if not prequalified, and welder certificiatrion that has been approved by an independent testing laboratory which is acceptable to the department. Manufacturers and suppliers are required to keep the welder certification current.

Note: The welder certification requirement may be submitted and kept current by having the approved testing laboratory submit a list of certified welders to the department. The submittal may be a part of the materials approval information submitted for s. ILHR 50.25 or may be submitted separately for the manufacturers not having a materials approval.

A 34.41 **Accident reporting.** The following form (SB-211) is referred to in s. ILHR 34.41 Note. Copies of this form are available from the Division of Safety and Buildings, Bureau of Safety Inspection, P.O. Box 7969, Madison, Wisconsin 53707.

DILHR

AMUSEMENT RIDE
ACCIDENT REPORT

Safety & Buildings Division
Bureau of Safety Inspection
P.O. Box 7969
Madison, Wisconsin 53707
(608) 266-2780

The owner/operator of the amusement ride shall notify the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations of every accident involving personal injury which requires medical or first aid attention. (ILHR 34.41 Wis. Admin. Code)

THIS FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER ACCIDENT OR INJURY. PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT ARE PROVIDED IN s.101.02 Wis. Stats.

Date of Report:	Date of Accident:	Name of Carnival or Show:
Ride Serial Number:	Name of Ride:	
Manufacturer of Ride:		Location of Ride at Time of Accident:
Name of Operator Responsible for Ride:		Address of Operator Responsible for Ride:
Name and Address of Liability Insurance Company:		Number of Persons Injured:

Names and Addresses of Injured Persons:

Extent of Injuries:
☐ Bruises ☐ Severe ☐ Other-Specify:
☐ Broken Bones ☐ Fatal

Was Injured Person(s) Your Employe:
☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe to the best of your knowledge the cause of the accident:

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT WOULD PREVENT RECURRENCE OF SIMILAR ACCIDENTS:

Signature of Person Reporting:	Position:	Date Signed:

SB-211 (R.12/85)