

Revision 3

## Parachuting—Operating Rules

21 September 2023

### General

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Advisory Circulars (ACs) contain information about standards, practices, and procedures that the Director has found to be an **acceptable means of compliance** with the associated rule.

Consideration will be given to other methods of compliance that are presented to the Director. When new standards, practices, or procedures are found to be acceptable they will be added to the appropriate AC.

### Purpose

This AC provides an acceptable means of compliance with Civil Aviation Rule Part 105.

### Related Rules

This AC relates to Civil Aviation Rule Part 105 Parachuting – Operating Rules.

It also refers to the following operating rules:

- Part 71 Designation and Classification of Airspace
- Part 91 General Operating and Flight Rules
- Part 115 Adventure Aviation Certification and Operations, specifically Subparts J and K.

### Change Notice

Revision 3 makes format and stylistic changes and adds a version history.

**Version History**

## History Log

<b>Revision No.</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	<b>Summary of Changes</b>
AC105-1, Rev 0	26 July 2016	Initial issue
AC105-1, Rev 1	5 December 2016	Relocated guidance on the 'right of an operator to conduct a competency assessment' to the explanatory material of rule 105.15.
AC105-1, Rev 2	6 November 2017	Clarified the responsibilities of the parachutist in Rule Part 105.5
AC105-1, Rev 3	21 September 2023	Makes format and stylistic changes, and adds a version history

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## Subpart A General

### 105.5 Persons making parachute descents

Rule 105.5(a)(1) refers to a person's parachute certificates, which are issued by a Part 149 organisation. CAA has oversight of these organisations, so it ensures that parachutist certificates issued by any Part 149 organisation meet the same minimum requirements.

As detailed in rule 105.5(a)(2) and (3) it is the parachutist's responsibility to comply with the following:

- privileges and limitations of the certificate
- any ratings on that certificate, and
- the operational standards and procedures contained in the Part 149 organisation's exposition that issued that certificate.

Where an operator or pilot-in-command of the descent aircraft has procedures, these must also be complied with. It is the right of an operator to do a competency and eligibility assessment on parachutists before allowing operations under their procedures.

### 105.15 Parachute landing area

This rule requires the person making a parachute descent to ensure that where they intend to land has been designated as a parachute landing area (PLA) by a parachute organisation certificated under Part 149.

When the PLA is established by the parachute organisation, part of the evaluation process is to address the amendment of aeronautical charts to depict the PLA location. When the PLA is on an aerodrome, liaison with the aerodrome operator is required to ensure the area is properly depicted on the aerodrome chart and guidance is given for itinerant aircraft on the positioning of the PLA. Where the PLA is temporary the parachute organisation should ensure a NOTAM or AIP Supplement is issued for the period of operation.

### 105.27 Descents from higher altitudes

This rule explains the use of oxygen in relation to altitude. This requirement relates directly to rule 91.209 and is applicable to both crew and parachutist.

The supplemental/supplementary oxygen system must be an approved system and meet the requirements of Part 91 Appendices A.17 and A.19 or an alternate specification approved by the Director. The oxygen used in the system must be of Aviation Oxygen Standard and meet the requirements of Part 91 Appendix A.16.

## Subpart B Parachute equipment

### 105.55 Automatic activation devices

While this particular rule mentions only students and tandem pairs, some Part 149 organisations require all parachutists operating under their standard operating procedures (SOPs) to use an

automatic activation device (AAD). CAA supports this approach and recommends that all participants in parachuting activities use AADs.

Users of AADs should be:

- aware of the device's level of reliability and its limitations
- knowledgeable about the various parameters of the device, and
- trained on the specific use and settings for the particular AAD.

They should also:

- be well informed about the use of the AAD and have access to the manufacturer's instructions
- understand that AADs are strictly backup devices and are not intended to replace training or timely manual execution of emergency procedures.

Jumpers should make a pre-jump check using the manufacturer's recommended procedures for proper setting, arming, and operational status verification to ensure proper functioning of the AAD. This is especially important when using an AAD that has selectable or adjustable activation settings, or when the intended landing area is at an elevation different from that of the departure aerodrome.