



Australian Skydiving Association

Operational Regulations

STATUS: Mandatory

17th November 2021

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WARNING :

“Aviation and Parachuting from aircraft can be dangerous.”

These Operational Regulations are to be observed and complied with by all ASA members and visiting parachutists whilst skydiving with the Australian Skydiving Association and are a condition of their Australian Skydiving Association membership.

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SCHEDULE 0

INTRODUCTION

The Skydive & Parachute Operational Regulations is an instrument to be made available for all examiners, instructors, parachutists, students and staff for the preparation, training, examination and conduct throughout all aspects of parachute training, duties, responsibilities and skydiving activities with the Australian Skydiving Association.

This manual is to be used in conjunction with the following ASA / CASA Manuals and Instruments.

- 1 ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual (PIOM)
- 2 ASA Display Manual
- 3 ASA Aircraft Standard Operating Procedures & Jump Pilot Handbook
- 4 APF Jump Pilot Manual
- 5 ASA Instructors Examiners Manual
- 6 CASA CAR 152 Approval 263/02
- 7 CASA Direction 11/17
- 8 ASA A Licence Training Manual
- 9 ASA B Licence Training Manual

The following reference materials are recognised by the ASA.

1. Poynter's Manual, Dan Poynter, Volume I, 3rd ed. 1984
2. Poynter's Manual, Dan Poynter, Volume II, 4th ed. 1991
3. Towards Better Coaching, The Australian Coaching Council, 1981
4. "Changing Structures of Sport", The Increasing Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Sport, Steven Wright, Vice President, Australian and New Zealand Sports Law Association Inc., 1994
5. Parachute Equipment Manufacture's Manuals / websites.
6. Parachute Instructors Manual (PIM) APF
7. Parachute rigger Manual (PRM)
8. Skydive University Training DVDs

0.1 ASA Code of Ethics



Australian Skydiving Association

Code of Ethics

As members it is imperative that we conduct ourselves in a way which will uphold the professional reputation of the Association when involved in operations and business activities relating to parachuting. It is therefore a condition of ASA membership that all members and member organisations adhere to the Code of Ethics outlined below. Non-compliance could result in the loss of membership or refusal of affiliation. The following principles set out the ethical standards which the Association expects to be upheld.

As members and officials, we must at all times:

1. Implement the Associations regulations and policies so that the highest possible standards of safety and professionalism are maintained.
2. Conduct our professional and parachuting activities in a way which upholds and enhances the reputation of the sport and the Association.
3. Act honestly, fairly and properly in dealings with students, other parachutists and with the general public.
4. Refrain from intentionally spreading false or misleading information, whether written, spoken or implied.
5. Refrain from knowingly using or being party to improper or illegal methods and practices in business and operational activities.
6. Refrain from any form of discrimination or harassment based on race, gender, age, disability, etc, when such factors do not prejudice the safe conduct of the sport.
7. Refrain from intentionally injuring the professional reputation of any other member, parachuting organisation or the Association.
8. Continue to acquire professional skills and knowledge, thereby improving our personal competence and knowledge of the sport.
9. Encourage and assist others to develop good attitudes, skills and knowledge relating to the sport so we can grow and development our skills to higher level.

If any member has evidence of or observed unethical practices or behavior from another member or a member organisation please inform the Association National Office or its appointed officers. This is important so we can maintain a high standard in our industry whilst offering this unique Adventure Sport to the community.

Thank you
ASA

The Pilot Qualifications (schedule 1) and Aircraft Operations (schedule 2) of these regulations are to be read in conjunction with CASA Direction - Conduct of Parachute Training Operations. Instrument Number CASA 11/17 (or any superseding instrument).

SCHEDULE 1

Pilot Qualifications

- 1.1 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless the descent is conducted from an aircraft in which the pilot in command:
- (a) is the holder of at least a private or commercial pilot licence which is not endorsed with any condition limiting him or her to flying within a specified distance from an aerodrome; and
 - (b) if the pilot in command is the holder of a parachutist certificate “D” or higher — he or she has not less than 120 hours total aeronautical experience, of which not less than 70 hours must be as pilot in command; and
 - (c) if the pilot in command is not the holder of a parachutist certificate “D” or higher — he or she has not less than 200 hours total aeronautical experience, of which not less than 100 hours must be as pilot in command; and
 - (d) has not less than 10 hours aeronautical experience as pilot in command of the aircraft type from which the descent is made. For high-wing Cessna aircraft, time accrued on the more complex types may be credited for the less complex types; and
 - (e) if the descent is made from a balloon — is the holder of at least a commercial pilot (balloon) licence or for a Private Pilot (Balloon) Certificate issued by the Australian Ballooning Federation, and has not less than 75 hours aeronautical experience as pilot in command of balloons.
 - (f) the pilot holds a current ASA membership.
 - (g) the pilot holds a Jump Pilot Authorisation issued by the ASA.

SCHEDULE 2

Aircraft Operation

- 2.1 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent from an aircraft unless:
- (a) the descent is conducted from an aircraft:
 - (i) which does not carry any persons (other than the crew members of the aircraft) who do not hold an ASA Student Parachutist Licence, an ASA Parachutist Certificate or ASA Sporting licence / membership or

- (ii) that is a balloon; or
- (iii) that is engaged in a commercial operation authorised by an Air Operator Certificate in respect of which there is an operational specification for carriage of passengers in parachuting operations;

2.2 A pilot and an ASA member must not conduct a parachute descent from an aircraft unless:

- (a) all aircraft operations are conducted in accordance with the ASA operational regulations and the current CASA Direction - Conduct of Parachute Training Operations Instrument
- (b) a sharp knife is carried in parachuting aircraft during parachute descents.
- (c) All persons in the aircraft (other than in the case of a balloon):
 - (i) are provided with an approved seat belt, safety harness or single point restraint for their use during take-off, landing or flight below 1000 feet above ground level; and
 - (ii) have been instructed in the use of such restraints before flight; and
 - (iii) use such restraints in accordance with the instructions; and
- (d) the descent is conducted from an aircraft in which supplemental oxygen is provided to flight crew:
 - (i) where the aircraft operates above FL 120; or
 - (ii) where the aircraft operates above 10,000 feet above mean sea level for a period greater than 15 minutes during any one sortie; or
 - (iii) where the aircraft operates above 10,000 feet above mean sea level at night, or
 - (iv) during flight above 10,000 feet above mean sea level in instrument meteorological conditions; or
 - (v) whenever required by the flight crew; and
- (e) the descent is conducted from an aircraft in which supplemental oxygen is provided for parachutists during any period the aircraft is above flight level 140.

SCHEDULE 3

General Conditions Applying to Parachuting

3.1 An ASA member must not make a descent from an aircraft unless the member:

- (a) holds a valid ASA Student Parachutist Licence or a valid ASA Parachutist Certificate / sporting Licence or an FAI Sporting Licence.

3.2 Minimum Age requirements

- (a) members under the age of 18 must not make a descent except with the written permission of that member's parent or legal guardian.
- (b) members under the age of 16 must not make a descent except as a student parachutist on a tandem descent

- (c) members under the age of 14 for Tandem and 16 for AFF and Static Line courses must not make a descent except with a waiver from CASA

3.3 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless the member complies with all the provisions of relevant circulars or Service Bulletins issued by the ASA which are identified as being mandatory or the provisions of manufacturer's circulars, Service Bulletins which are identified as being mandatory.

SCHEDULE 4

Safety requirements

Part 1 — General

4.1 In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears, "approved" means approved by the Technical Officer or Chief Instructor.

4.1.1 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless:

- (a) he or she wears an approved harness with at least two parachutes. The parachute has the type and make of the equipment, dates and serial numbers.

If the equipment is used for student training, details of the certification is to be recorded in the PIOM and the Parachute packing log and

Components of this equipment must have been manufactured to the standards required by the latest TSO C23.

- (b) when conducting the descent, he or she does not carry any object which, if dropped, would constitute a danger to property or persons on the ground during a descent unless object is secured to their person, any cartage of objects are to cleared and approved by the DZSO
- (c) he or she wears such clothing, footwear and helmet that has been approved or he or she has been approved to conduct the descent without such clothing, footwear or helmet; and
- (d) the member other than a Tandem passenger wears a rigid helmet with a hard shell during the descent if he or she:
 - (i) is required to do so by a DZSO; or
 - (ii) does not hold at least a Certificate "C"; and
- (e) he or she wears approved Industry Standard flotation equipment if the target is within 300 metres of an open body of water having a horizontal dimension of more than 100 metres and a depth of more than one metre; and

(Note: See also 5.7 for student operations)

- (f) when conducting the descent using clothing that involve winged surfaces for flying wing suits, camera, free flying or tracking suits or Jackets, he or she does not have any obstruction which could interfere with the operation of the parachutes; and
- (g) he or she wears an approved altimeter set to indicate height above the DZ on all free fall descents of more than 10 seconds duration and the altimeter is securely mounted so that the member can observe it without difficulty throughout the descent; and
- (h) if the member proposes to make a static line descent — a sharp knife is readily available to the jumpmaster in the aircraft; and
- (i) if the member is a student parachutist and there is an instructor in the aircraft from which the descent is to be made to directly supervise the member — the instructor must wear a parachute
- (j) he or she does not occupy a control seat in the aircraft where dual controls are fitted except with approval of the pilot in command and DZSO; and
- (k) if the member operates a camera during the descent — he or she is the holder of at least a Certificate “C” and has the approval of the DZSO; and
- (l) if the member holds at least a Certificate “D” and has the approval of the DZSO — he or she may act as a cameraman on an Accelerated Free Fall descent; and
- (m) if the member does not hold a Certificate “F” — he or she must use equipment that is fitted with a functional reserve static line or an Automatic Activation Device or the DZSO, permits the person to conduct the descent without such equipment.

Part 2 — Operational Requirements

4.2 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless the descent is conducted in accordance with the following requirements.

4.2.1 The descent must be made under the direct supervision of a DZSO who is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this authorisation are complied with and enforced at the drop zone for which he or she is responsible.

4.2.2 Except as permitted by 4.7.13, the main parachute must have a minimum Opening Height of 1,800 feet AGL or if the person making the descent is a student parachutist the main parachute must have a minimum opening height of 2,200 feet AGL.

(Note: This requirement refers to the height at which the parachute canopy is open, not the activation height.)

4.2.3 Other than as an emergency procedure, a cutaway descent may be made only if the descent and the equipment to be used has been approved by a DZSO and a second reserve parachute is worn.

4.2.4 The descent must be made in meteorological conditions where the target is clearly visible and the parachutist does not enter cloud

- 4.2.5 The descent must not be made unless the parachutist has positively fixed his or her position in relation to the target.
- 4.2.6 A device which indicates wind speed and direction must be in use on the DZ immediately before a descent is commenced.
- 4.2.7 The descent must not be made when the wind speed exceeds the following limits:
 - (a) in the case of student parachutists — 15 knots;
 - (b) in the case of parachutists holding Certificate A or B — 20 knots.
 - (c) In the case of parachutists not using Ram air Main and Reserve parachutes – other than Students. 20 Knots
 - (D) in the case of parachutists holding a Certificate C— 25 knots.
 - (e) If the wind gusts exceed 10 knots variance

(See also 4.7.9, Display Descents)

Note: Wind speed should be measured at a height of 30 feet above the DZ. If measured at eye level, add 25% to the reading. Wind speed should be below the above limits for at least 10 minutes before commencing or resuming operations.

- 4.2.8 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless, prior to commencing operations and at such other times as directed by the DZSO, the member uses an approved means of calculating the correct parachute opening point in relation to the target.
- 4.2.9 Where the reserve parachute is fitted with a pilot chute, on a fore and aft system, an ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless the member has been trained and cleared by an Instructor B to be competent in emergency cutaway procedures.
- 4.2.10 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless a pre-flight briefing of all persons on board the aircraft has taken place and the pilot and parachutists agree upon all operational aspects of the flight.
- 4.2.11 No alcoholic beverages or any form of illegal drugs are to be in evidence or consumed in the operations, emplaning or packing areas while parachuting is in progress.
- 4.2.12 An ASA member must not undertake a parachute descent while under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other intoxicating substances.
 - (a) a member is considered to be under the influence should he/she have consumed alcohol, drugs or other intoxicating substances within 8 hours immediately prior to a parachute descent.

Note: Prescription drugs which do not impair judgement or cause drowsiness in any way are exempt

- 4.2.13 An ASA member must not commence a parachute descent unless both the pilot in command of the aircraft from which the descent is to be made, and the ASA member making or supervising the parachute descent, have ascertained to the best of their ability that the airspace below the

parachute aircraft is clear of all aircraft that could come into conflict with the descending parachutist.

- 4.2.14 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless a DZSO has been appointed and the DZSO's name has been recorded in the Master Log prior to the start of operations in accordance with the ASA Operational Regulations.
- 4.2.15 A parachutist must not make a parachute descent unless the TCO is appointed and present on the DZ prior to descents being made.
- 4.2.16 A chief instructor may authorise a parachutist to act as a Target Assistant for student training descents, subject to the parachutist having completed a course of instruction and examination as defined in the chief instructor's Parachute Instructors and Operational Manual.
- 4.2.17 Emergency parachutes must not be worn on a descent unless fully inspected and repacked within the preceding 6 calendar months by an appropriate ASA, APF or FAI Packer A or Rigger.

Part 3 — Drop Zone Requirements

4.3 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless the descent is conducted in accordance with the following requirements.

4.3.1 Where the parachutist is not using a ram air main and reserve parachute, the DZ and surrounding terrain must be free of obstructions likely to interfere with the safety of a parachute descent and the minimum distance from the target to any landing hazard must be:

- (a) in the case of student parachutists — 300 metres;
- (b) in the case of holders of Certificate "A" — 200 metres;

For all other certificate holders the minimum distance is that stated in 4.3.2.

4.3.2 Where the parachutist is using a ram and reserve parachute, the DZ and surrounding terrain must be free of obstructions likely to interfere with the safety of a parachute descent and the minimum distance from the target to any landing hazard must be;

- (a) in the case of student parachutists — 200 metres;
- (b) in the case of holders of Certificate "A" — 125 metres;
- (c) in the case of holders of Certificate "B" — 100 metres;
- (d) in the case of holders of Certificate "C" — 75 metres;
- (e) in the case of holders of Certificate "D" — 50 metres;
- (f) in the case of holders of Certificate "E" — 35 metres;
- (g) in the case of holders of Certificate "F" — 25 metres.
- (h) In the case of holders of a Certificate level above and in training for Display jump qualifications the above landing distances can be reduced by the DZSO

For 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 the minimum area for a drop zone for the various categories of parachutists must be the area of a circle with a radius equal to the respective prescribed minimum distance between the target and any landing hazard, as listed above, except that for a student parachutist not performing a Tandem descent the area of the drop zone free of hazards must not be less than 125,663 square metres.

4.3.3 If the drop zone target is closer than 1,500 metres to a populous area — the member must wear steerable main and reserve parachutes.

4.3.4 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent unless one of the following communications systems is available as a ground-to-air communication for the **TCO/TA** to communicate to the member making a descent and/or the pilot in command of the aircraft from which the descent is to be made:

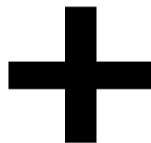
- (a) radio communications;
- (b) coloured smoke flares;
- (a) coloured light flares;
- (b) DZ target panels.

4.3.5 A TCO is responsible for communications with the pilot of the parachute aircraft as to the advisability of exiting the aircraft and:

- (a) must have a thorough knowledge of ground to air communication, meteorological conditions, and the ASA Operational Regulations; and
- (b) when display descents are in progress, must be the holder of at least a Certificate “A” or a person authorised by a Chief Instructor or the holder of a Display Organisers Licence.

4.3.6 DZ Target panels must be visible from jump altitude and must measure at least 5 metres by 1 metre. When such panels are used, the following configurations must be used:

Field Target (Ground Communication):



Safe to jump



Orbit aircraft;
Do not jump



Experienced
parachutists only



Unsafe to jump;
Land aircraft

Part 4 — Relative Descents

- 4.4 An ASA member must not make a relative descent unless the descent is conducted in accordance with the following requirements.
- 4.4.1 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must not make a relative descent before the last descent of the ASA Student Training Descent Table (Static Line Table) set out in Schedule 7 except under the provisions of a Training Descent Table that has been approved by the Technical Office and CASA has consented in writing to this approval.
 - 4.4.2 An ASA member who has not qualified for Certificate “B” must not make a relative descent except under the supervision of a DZSO, and the descent to comprise only with persons approved by the DZSO.
 - 4.4.3 An ASA member who has not qualified for Certificate “B” must not participate in a relative descent with more than one person without the approval of the DZSO.
 - 4.4.4 An ASA member must not participate in a relative descent involving more than 10 persons unless the member is the holder of a Star Crest Award or foreign equivalent qualification approved by the ASA Technical Officer.
 - 4.4.5 ASA members participating in relative descents must break off relative work and separate at least 1000 feet above the planned opening height.
 - 4.4.6 An ASA member must not engage in contact relative work with a Tandem-Master carrying a passenger unless the member is the holder of at least a Certificate “D”, and has made at least 100 Relative Work descents in the previous two years, and has the approval of the DZSO and the Tandem-Master for that descent.

(Note: This requirement does not apply to camera operators not engaging in contact relative work. (See also 4.8.10.)

Part 5 — Night Descents

- 4.5 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent at night unless the descent is conducted in accordance with the following requirements.
- 4.5.1 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent at night unless:
 - (a) the member is the holder of Certificate “C”; or
 - (b) the member is the holder of a Certificate “B” and has been authorised by a Chief Instructor or ASO to make such a descent and the authorisation is endorsed in the member’s log book.
 - 4.5.2 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent at night unless:
 - (a) the aircraft from which the descent is made is operated to Night VFR or IFR procedures; and
 - (b) the member wears an approved lighted or luminous altimeter; and
 - (c) an approved flashlight is carried attached to the member; and

- (d) the member has completed a course of instruction covering all aspects of night descents and the member's log book has been endorsed to this effect by the instructor "B"; and
 - (e) the target area and wind sock is illuminated so that it is clearly visible throughout the descent; and
 - (f) ground wind speed is below 12 knots.
- 4.5.3 For a Night Jump Rating at least 3 night descents made by an ASA member must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of an approved Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual and these descents must be certified in the member's log book by a DZSO. See also 5.19
- 4.5.4 An ASA member making a parachute descent at night must not use pyrotechnic flares during free fall unless approved by the ASA technical Officer. Applications are to be made to the ASA office.
- 4.5.5 An ASA member making a parachute descent at night must not wear tinted or coloured goggles / lenses or spectacles during the descent.
- 4.5.6 An ASA member must not make a parachute descent at night from an aircraft unless ground to air communication exists with the aircraft by radio or by means approved by the DZSO.
- 4.5.7 An ASA member may apply for a Night Crest which will enable members to participate in night descents with 10 or more persons.

Part 6 — Water Descents

- 4.6 An ASA member must not make a deliberate descent into water unless:
- (a) an Instructor "B" supervises and checks all arrangements for the descent; and
 - (b) the member is a proficient swimmer; and
 - (c) the member has completed a course of instruction covering all aspects of water descents and the member's log book has been endorsed to that effect by the instructor "B"; and
 - (d) a sufficient number of suitable vessels are standing by to pick up the member making the descent.
 - (e) He has on his person, approved flotation gear.

Part 7 — Display Descents

- 4.7. An ASA member must not make a parachute display descent unless the descent is conducted in accordance with the following requirements.
- 4.7.1 When making a display descent an ASA member must not pass over any spectators at the display or any other persons who are not participants in the display (irrespective of their location) at a height of less than 50 feet.

- 4.7.2 An ASA member must not make a display descent unless the descent is made in accordance with the requirements of the ASA Display Manual.
- 4.7.3 An ASA member must not make a display descent unless the descent is conducted under the authority of a Display Organiser and the Organiser ensures that:
- (a) having regard to the nature of the events during the display, adequate protection is provided for the safety of members of the public; and
 - (b) each parachutist in the display is, having regard to the nature of the descents involved in an event in which he or she is to participate and the size of the DZ, the holder of a certificate authorising him or her to make that descent; and
 - (c) each parachutist in the display meets the recent experience requirements specified in Part 10 of this Schedule and holds the appropriate certificates and licences; and
 - (d) the TCO is the holder of at least a Certificate "A" or a person authorised by the Chief Instructor or the Display Organiser. *Note: See 4.3.5*
- (a) each parachutist taking part in the display wears a steerable ram air emergency parachute unless Op Regs 4.7.17 is satisfied.
- 4.7.4 An ASA member must not make a display descent unless the member is the holder of an ASA Display Licence.
- 4.7.5 An ASA member who is the holder of a Display Licence "D" must not make a display descent unless the minimum distance between spectators and the target is:
- (a) *if the member is also the holder of a Certificate "A" – 125 metres.*
 - (b) if the member is also the holder of a Certificate "B" – 100 metres
 - (c) if the member is also the holder of a Certificate "C" – 75 metres
 - (d) if the member is also the holder of a Certificate "D" – 50 metres
 - (e) if the member is also the holder of a Certificate "E" – 35 metres
 - (f) if the member is also the holder of a Certificate "F" – 25 metres.
- 4.7.6 An ASA member who is the holder of a Display Licence "C" must not make a display descent unless the minimum landing area clear of landing hazards and spectators is 7,500 square metres, or the minimum area allowed by 4.3.2 whichever is smaller, with a minimum distance of 25 metres between the target and the spectators.
- 4.7.7 An ASA member who is the holder of a Display Licence "B" must not make a display descent unless the minimum landing area clear of landing hazards and spectators is 3,000 square metres, or the minimum area allowed by 4.3.2, whichever is smaller, with a minimum distance of 15 metres between the target and the spectators.
- 4.7.8 An ASA member who is the holder of a Display Licence "A" must not make a display descent unless the minimum landing area clear of landing hazards and spectators is 500 square metres,

or the minimum area allowed by 4.3.2 whichever is smaller, with a minimum of 5 metres between the target and the spectators.

- 4.7.9 An ASA member making a display descent must not plan to land closer than 50 metres to the spectators if the ground wind speed exceeds 15 knots.
- 4.7.10 An ASA member must not make a display descent unless the descent is made under the direction of the holder of at least a Certificate "D" who is in the aircraft from which the descent is to be made.
- 4.7.11 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must not make a parachute descent at a parachuting display except as a passenger in a tandem descent.
- 4.7.12 An ASA member must not make a canopy relative descent at a display unless the member and all other persons in the descent have successfully completed at least 5 practice descents, all of which comply with the following conditions:
- (a) the practice descents must include the same CRW actions as are to be performed at the display; and
 - (b) during the practice descents all participants must land within 25 metres of the target disk.
- 4.7.13 An ASA member who is the holder of a Display "A" or Display "B" Licence may conduct a display descent or a practice descent for a display in which the exit height is less than 1,800 feet but not less than 1,500 feet only if all members exit the aircraft separately and immediately open his or her parachute.
- 4.7.14 An ASA member must not make a display descent carrying a tandem passenger unless:
- (a) the member holds at least a Display "B" Licence; and
 - (b) the member has made at least 50 descents as Tandem-Master and has documented evidence of such descents; and
 - (c) the descent is authorised by a Chief Instructor or the *Technical Officer*.
 - (d) the minimum landing area conforms to that specified in 4.7.6 for the holder of a display license "C" without the reduction allowed by 4.3.2(h).
- 4.7.15 Where a Tandem Master is the holder of a Display licence "A" the minimum landing area must be as specified in 4.7.7 for the holder of a display licence "B" without the reduction allowed in 4.3.2(h)
- 4.7.16 An ASA member must not make a Night Tandem Descent with a passenger who does not hold at least a Certificate "A" unless the descent is made as a display descent and:
- (a) the member is a Tandem-Master who has made at least 100 previous tandem descents as Tandem-Master; and
 - (b) the member holds at least a Display "B" Licence; and
 - (c) the member holds a night rating and

- (d) the descent is authorised by a Chief Instructor or the Technical Officer.
 - (e) the minimum landing area conforms to that specified in 4.7.6 for the holder of a display licence “C” without the reduction allowed in 4.3.2(h)
- 4.7.17 An ASA member must not make a display descent unless the member uses ram-air main and ram air reserve canopies or the Technical Officer has, in writing, approved the use of a different type of main and reserve canopy.

Part 8 — Tandem Descents

- 4.8 An ASA member must not make a tandem descent unless the descent is conducted in accordance with the following requirements.
- 4.8.1 An ASA member must not make a tandem descent as Tandem-Master unless he or she holds a valid and current instructor rating with tandem endorsement. (See also 4.8.6.)
 - 4.8.2 An ASA member must not make a tandem descent as a passenger unless he or she holds at least an ASA Student Parachutist Licence.
 - 4.8.3 An ASA member making a tandem descent as Tandem-Master must ensure that the main parachute is open not lower than 4,000 feet above ground level.
 - 4.8.4 An ASA member must not make a tandem descent unless the passenger on the tandem descent is, at all times while aboard the aircraft, attached either to the Tandem-Master or to a CASA Approved Restraint. If the aircraft does not have an in-flight door, an ASA member must not make a tandem descent unless the passenger is restrained in the aircraft in such a manner that he or she can be attached to the Tandem-Master before being detached from the restraint. If the aircraft is fitted with an in-flight door, an ASA member must not make a tandem descent unless the passenger is attached to the Tandem-Master before the door is opened in flight.
 - 4.8.5 An ASA member must not make a tandem descent unless the passenger is thoroughly briefed in accordance with an accepted Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual prior to each descent.
 - 4.8.6 Notwithstanding the provisions of 4.8.1, an ASA member who has applied for a Tandem Master endorsement and whose application has been received and approved by the National Examiner may act as a Tandem-Master in a tandem descent carrying the holder of an ASA Parachutist Certificate as passenger if the descent is conducted under the supervision of a Chief Instructor who has an accepted supplement for tandem descents in his or her Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.
 - 4.8.7 The following requirements apply to the Tandem-Master but not to the passenger: 4.1.1(d), 4.2.7, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.5.1, 4.7.4, 4.7.5, 4.7.6, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 5.6. All other requirements apply both to the Tandem-Master and to the passenger.
 - 4.8.8 An ASA member who is a Tandem-Master carrying out a tandem descent must not engage in canopy relative work.

- 4.8.9 An ASA member must not make a tandem descent unless the parachute equipment is checked immediately before emplaning by a person other than the person who packed the equipment.
- 4.8.10 An ASA member who is a Tandem-Master carrying out a tandem descent must not engage in contact relative work unless he or she has made at least 50 descents as a Tandem-Master since gaining their Tandem-Master endorsement. (See also 4.4.6)
- 4.8.11 An ASA member must not make a Tandem descent unless the equipment used is fitted with an operational Automatic Activation Device.

Part 9 — Freefly Descents

- 4.9.1 An ASA member must not make a predetermined freefly head up or head down, sky-surfing descent unless the member is equipped with freefly friendly parachuting equipment, approved headwear as licence requirements apply, altimeter and an functional audible altitude warning device.
- 4.9.2 A Parachutist must not participate in any type of Freefly descent unless the Parachutist Holds at least a Certificate 'B'.
- 4.9.3 The Tutor on a Freefly training descent must hold an ASA or approved equivalent Freefly Tutor Rating.
- 4.9.4 The ASA Freefly Basic Training Table is found in the PIOM under section 7.8
- 4.9.5 A parachutist who has not completed the Freefly Basic Training Table (FFBT) must not participate in Freefly RW Descents. Once the Freefly Basic Training Table is completed then a minimum of ten (10) Freefly descents of up to a maximum of four (4) Freefly skydivers must be completed before a Freefly star crest is attempted.
- 4.9.6 A Freefly Star Crest award MUST be held by all parachutists conducting a descent involving 10 or more skydivers regardless of the discipline

Part 10 — Recent Experience Requirements

- 4.10.1 An ASA member who is the holder of an ASA Parachutist Certificate who has not made a parachute descent within the period six (6) months immediately before a proposed descent may make a descent only under the direct supervision of an Instructor "B" until assessed as proficient to exercise the privileges of his or her certificate.
- 4.10.2 An ASA member who is a Tandem-Master and who has made less than 50 Tandem-Master descents and who has not carried out three tandem descents within the period of 90 days immediately before a proposed tandem descent or one tandem descent within the last 30 days immediately before a proposed tandem descent must perform a tandem descent with a parachutist holding a minimum of a Certificate A before making a tandem descent with a student parachutist.

4.10.3 An ASA member who is a Tandem-Master and who has made 50 or more Tandem-Master descents and who has not carried out three tandem descents within the period of 90 days immediately before a proposed tandem descent must perform a tandem descent with a parachutist holding a minimum of a Certificate A before making a tandem descent with a student parachutist.

Part 11 – Camera Descents

4.11.1 All Camera Descents must be made with the approval of a DZSO and the approval has been entered in the Parachutist logbook by the DZSO.

4.11.2 A Parachutist must not carry a camera during a descent unless:

- a) the Parachutist holds at least a Certificate 'C'; and
- b) the Parachutist carrying the camera have been instructed in its use by an instructor and
- c) the Parachutist is wearing an functioning Audible Altimeter and
- d) The Parachutist has agreed to comply to the media agreements made with the Member Organisation and the ASA.

4.11.3 A Parachutist must not carry a camera on an AFF descent unless the Parachutist holds at least a Certificate 'D'.

Part 12 - Audible Altimeters

4.12.1 A Parachutist must wear a functioning Audible Altimeter except if acting as a Tandem Master with Handcam.

- a) On any type of Camera, Freefly and Wingsuit descents
- (b) Mounted so that it is clearly audible throughout the descent; and
- (c) Set to indicate the height above the DZ.

Part 13 – Wingsuit Descents

4.13.1 All Wingsuit Training Descents must be made under the direct supervision of a DZSO and a Wingsuit Tutor and have completed a course of instruction in accordance with the ASA Wing Suit Training Table (WSTT) found in the ASA PIOM or approved equivalent Wingsuit Training Manual.

4.13.2 All Wingsuit Descents which do not involve Training Descents must be carried under the supervision of the DZSO in accordance with the ASA Operational Regulations

4.13.3 Before commencing Wingsuit training a Parachutist must:

- a) Hold at least a Certificate 'D'
- b) Have appropriate wing suit equipment as recommended by the Wingsuit Tutor
- c) Have completed at least 25 jumps on their parachute system to be used for the wing suit descents

4.13.4 The Tutor on a Wingsuit training descent must hold an ASA or approved equivalent Wingsuit Tutor Rating.

4.13.5 The Parachutist conducting a wing suit descent must wear:

- a) A functioning Audible Altimeter in addition of a Visual Altimeter
- b) An altimeter that is clearly visible throughout the descent.
- b) An Analogue altimeter must be used while completing Part A of the WSTT.

4.13.6 For Wingsuit Training progression Descents the minimum exit height must be 10,000 feet. For NON Training Wingsuit descents the minimum exit height must be 4,000 feet for one person and 8,000 feet for more than one person.

4.13.7 The Parachutist conducting a wing suit descent must conduct a briefing on all aspects of their descent with the pilot and all other jumpers on that flight. This should include:

- a) All opening heights
- b) Descent patterns of all the parachutists, wing suit jumpers and aircraft

4.13.8 On finishing Part A and Part B of the WSTT the Parachutists:

- a) must have their log book signed by the Wing Suit Tutor or the CI to participate in in relative work during a wing suit descent.

4.13.9 The Parachutist conducting a wing suit descent must not enter cloud regardless of whether the operation has the cloud jumping approval as referred to in ASA Op Regs 4.2.4

4.13.10 When conducting the descent using Wingsuits he or she does not have any obstruction which could interfere with the operation of their parachutes;

4.13.11 The Parachutist conducting a wing suit descent must not wear a camera unless approved and endorsed in their log book by the Wing suit Tutor or DZSO

4.13.12 A Star Crest award MUST be held by all parachutists conducting a descent involving 10 or more skydivers regardless of the discipline

SCHEDULE 5

Training Descents

- 5.1 An ASA member must not make a training descent unless the member holds at least an ASA Student Parachutist Licence.
- 5.2 An ASA member must not make a training descent unless the descent is carried out under the supervision of a Chief Instructor and is conducted in accordance with a Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual that has been approved in writing by CASA.
- 5.3 An ASA member must not make a student training descent unless the descent is made under the direct supervision of a minimum of an Instructor "C" acting as a DZSO.
- 5.4 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must be assisted by a TA for his first three parachute descents, and thereafter may be given permission to conduct their own canopy control and landing. This permission may be given by the DZSO with the student agreeing.
- 5.5 An ASA member who is a student parachutist and equipped with a ram air main and reserve parachute must not make a descent within 500 metres of an open body of water that is more than 100 metres wide and 1 metre deep unless the member wears flotation equipment.
- And 600 meters of an open body of water that is more than 100 metres wide and 1 metre deep applies to a student parachutists with a round main and a reserve parachute.
- 5.6 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must not make a parachute descent unless the descent has been approved by the DZSO.
- 5.7 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must not make his or her first descent unless the member has:
- (a) completed a course of ground training in accordance with a Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual; and
 - (b) passed written and practical examinations, set and conducted under the supervision of a Chief Instructor, which test his or her knowledge of the subject matter of the first descent. For the purposes of the written examination only, a tandem descent is not considered a first descent.
- 5.8 An ASA member who is a student parachutist and who has not completed all stages of the Student Training Descent Tables set out in Schedule 7 or Schedule 8 or a training table approved, in writing, by the Technical Officer must not make a free fall descent (other than as part of a tandem descent) unless the member is equipped with an automatic activation device set to operate:
- (a) the Main Parachute; or Reserve Parachute.

- 5.9 An ASA member must not make a student training descent unless he or she uses parachute equipment of a kind described in an approved Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.
- 5.10 An ASA member who is a student parachutist under the Static Line Table listed in Schedule 7 must not make his or her first free fall descent unless the member has first made 3 consecutive static line descents with successful dummy ripcord pull, the last of which must have been made within 48 hours of the proposed first free fall descent.
- 5.11 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must not make a solo parachute descent:
- a) before the member has completed stage 6 of the Student Training Descent Table (Static Line Table) or stage 6 of the AFF Student Training Descent Table set out in Schedule 7; and
 - b) unless the member is accompanied in the aircraft by an instructor, until such time as the DZSO is satisfied that the presence of an instructor is no longer necessary.
- 5.12 An ASA member who is a student parachutist must not make a parachute descent unless the member's equipment has been checked by an instructor before the member boards the aircraft from which the descent is to be made.
- 5.13 The first stage of the AFF student descent table may be carried out as a Tandem jump (TAF). The instructor acting as Tandem-Master for such a jump shall have current and valid AFF and Tandem endorsements. Other stages of the AFF Student Training Descent Table may not be carried out as tandem descents.

5.16 RW Training Descents

An ASA member must not make a RW training descent unless the descent is made under the supervision of a Chief Instructor. For RW training Table refer to Section 7 of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual. (PIOM)

5.17 CRW Training Descents

An ASA member must not make a CRW training descent unless the descent is made under the supervision of a Chief Instructor. For detail, refer to Section 7 of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

- 5.18 An ASA member must not make a CRW training descent which involves a change in canopy formation below a height of 2,000 feet above the ground.

5.19 Night Training Descents

An ASA member must not make a Night Training Descent unless the descent is made under the supervision of a Chief Instructor. For detail, refer to Section 7.3 of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

5.20 Freely Training Descents

An ASA member must not make a Freely Training Descent unless the descent is made under the supervision of a Chief Instructor. For detail, refer to Section 7.8 of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

5.21 Wing Suit Training Descents

An ASA member must not make a Wing suit Training Descent unless the descent is made under the supervision of a Chief Instructor. For detail, refer to Section 7.7 of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

SCHEDULE 6

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SCHEDULE 7

Student Training Descent Tables

7.1 Static Line Training Table

Refer to 4.2.2 and Schedule 5 and to Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual for details

Minimum Exit Heights for this Table.

Stage 1	2	Two stable static line descents from	3,000 feet
	3	Three stable static line descents with dummy ripcord pull from	3,000 feet
Stage 2	1	A stable 3 second free fall descent from	3,000 feet
Stage 3	1	A stable 7 second free fall descent on heading from	3,400 feet
Stage 4	1	A stable 10 second free fall descent on heading from	3,800 feet
Stage 5	1	A stable 12 second free fall descent on heading learning instruments from	4,000 feet
Stage 6	2	A stable 15 second free fall descent using delta position from	4,500 feet
		A stable 15 second free fall descent using frog position from	4,500 feet
Stage 7	4	A consolidation jump as directed by the DZSO from	5,500 feet
		A stable 20 second free fall descent with either a left or right 360 degree turn from	5,500 feet
		A stable 20 second free fall descent with figure 8 from	5,500 feet
		A stable 20 second free fall descent with backloop from	5,500 feet
Stage 8	2	A stable 25 second free fall descent with figure eight and backloop from	6,000 feet
		A stable 25 second free fall descent performing a fast and slow fall from	6,000 feet
Stage 9	3	A stable 30 second free fall descent using maxtrack from	7,000 feet
		A stable 30 second free fall descent using maxtrack with "S" turn from	7,000 feet
		A controlled free fall descent with an instructor evaluating air-skills, in particular arm and leg awareness, body position and hover control with attention to time and height awareness from	10,000 feet
Total jumps 20 for "A" Licence S/L			

NOTES:

1. A minimum of twenty descents (20) as per the Static Line Training Table above is required before a Certificate "A" Licence can be issued.
2. The exit heights shown in this table are minimum heights assuming an opening planned for the minimum heights required by 4.2.2.
3. At the discretion of the DZSO an instructor may not need to be present in the aircraft after the successful completion of Stage 6 of this table (refer to 5.13).
4. Until the successful completion of Stage 7 of this table, the main canopy must be open by a minimum height of 2,200 feet AGL (refer to 4.2.2).
5. Student parachute descents must have a TA assisting canopy control and landing for the first three descents (refer to 5.6)

7.2 AFF Training Descent Table

Refer to 4.2.2 and Schedule 5 and to Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual for details

Minimum Exits Heights for this table (except Stage 9) is 10,000 Feet

Stage	Description	Deployment Height
1	Two jumpmasters. Awareness checks and DRPs. (May be carried out as a tandem jump.)	4,000 feet
2	Two jumpmasters. Arm and leg awareness.	3,500 feet
3	Two jumpmasters. Heading and hover control. Jumpmasters may release before pull.	3,000 feet
4	One jumpmaster. Consolidation dive to polish previous performance. Jumpmaster releases before opening.	3,000 feet
5	One jumpmaster. May be an unlinked exit. Turns and forward movement.	3,000 feet
6	One jumpmaster. May be an unlinked exit. Turns and forward movement.	3,000 feet
7	One jumpmaster, unlinked exit. Back loops and tracking.	3,000 feet
8	One jumpmaster, unlinked poised exit. Fast and slow fall, turns and back loop, track with "S" turn.	3,000 feet
9	Solo exit, HOP and POP at 3,000 feet. Three second delay	2,500 feet
10 x 5 Jumps	Solo descents to be completed to consolidate the individuals flying skills and to achieve Certificate "A" accuracy requirements. These can be done after the successful completion of Stage 6 of the AFF Table, DZSO to authorise and sign a log book entry. Total jumps 14 for "A" Licence AFF	3,000 feet

NOTES:

1. A minimum of fourteen descents (14) as per the AFF Training Table above is required before a Certificate "A" Licence can be issued.
2. The exit heights shown in this table are optimum heights assuming an opening planned for the minimum heights required by 4.2.2.
3. At the discretion of the DZSO an instructor may not need to be present in the aircraft after the successful completion of Stage 6 of this table (refer to 5.13).
4. Until the successful completion of Stage 7 of this table, the main canopy must be open by at a minimum height of 2,200 feet AGL (refer to 4.2.2).
5. Student parachute descents must have a TA assisting canopy control and landing for the first three descents. (refer to 5.6)

SCHEDULE 8

Additional Training Tables

8.1 Relative Work (RW)

Refer to Section 5.15

- Skill level 1 Flying base and basic pinning technique.
- Skill level 2 Consolidation of pinning, awareness of tension in grips, pivot turns.
- Skill level 3 Use of peripheral vision, fine hover control.
- Skill level 4 Side docks.
- Skill level 5 Side shot monopoles.
- Skill level 6 Docking in an out-facing position.
- Skill level 7 Flying sequential links and grip change maneuvers.
- Skill level 8 Maintenance of relative height while sequential and maneuvering and using outward turns.
- Skill level 9 Maintenance of relative height while flying to different points in a formation.
- Skill level 10 Novice to design and organise a minimum of three descents involving two to four other people, one an approved instructor with RW endorsement. One of these descents to be a successful 3-point 4-way with complete breaks between formations, and at least one must have an unlinked exit.

Note: The aims and objectives are defined and described in more detail in Section 7.1 and Annex “B” of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

8.2 Canopy Relative Work (CRW)

Refer to Section 5.16

- Skill level 1 Canopy flying techniques
 - Exercise 1: Front riser flying
 - Exercise 2: Turning in formation
 - Exercise 3: Front riser sashays
- Skill level 2 Side docks (tutor on top)
- Skill level 3 Side docks (trainee on top)
- Skill level 4 Docking third and fourth, planning

Note: The aims and objectives are defined and described in more detail in Section 7.6 of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

SCHEDULE 9

Licences / Certificates / Awards

9.1 General

- 9.1.1 The ASA recognises all current and valid APF licences and Certificates. If an APF display licence holder or Display Organiser participates in a display, he/she is required to be a current ASA member.
- 9.1.2 ASA Parachute Certificates and ASA Display Licences are valid only when the appropriate current Sporting Licence is held.
- 9.1.3 Applications for all Certificates and Licences other than an ASA Student Parachutist Licence shall be verified and countersigned by a Chief Instructor.
- 9.1.4 The Technical Officer and/or ASO shall carry out spot checks of parachutists' logs to confirm that requirements have been met.

9.2 Certificate Qualifications

9.2.1 Certificate "A" conditions: Applicants must:

- (a) Be at least 16 years of age.
- (b) Have completed a minimum of 10 stable free falls of at least 10 seconds duration landing within 25 metres of the target, these landings being completed without assistance from a TA;
- (c) Have completed the Student Training Descent Table required by Schedule 7 of these regulations to the satisfaction of a Chief Instructor;
- (d) Have a Chief Instructor's approval to pack a main parachute for his/her own use;
- (e) Have passed a written examination set and conducted under the supervision of a Chief Instructor;
- (f) Have demonstrated to the satisfaction of a Chief Instructor his/her ability to handle a canopy in a variety of flight configurations.

9.2.2 Certificate "B" conditions: Applicants must:

- (a) Hold a valid Certificate "A";
- (b) Have made at least 50 stable free falls;
- (c) Have made 7 consecutively nominated stable free falls landing within 25 metres of the target. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance.
- (d) Have completed the RW Training Descent Table in Schedule 8.1 of these regulations to the satisfaction of a Chief Instructor;

- (e) Have entered the formation third or later on at least three successful relative descents involving three other persons;
- (f) Be certified by a Chief Instructor as safe and competent to participate in Flat Fly RW up to 10 person relative descents.
- (g) Have demonstrated the ability to guide the aircraft to the exit point
- (h) Have logged a minimum of 10 minutes Free Fall time.

9.2.3 Certificate “C” conditions: Applicants must:

- (a) Hold a valid Certificate “B”;
- (b) Have made at least 100 stable free falls;
- (c) Have made at least 20 stable free falls from above 6,000 feet and landing within 10 metres of the target;
- (d) Have completed 5 consecutively nominated and self-spotted stable free falls from above 6,000 feet landing within 20 metres of the target. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance.

9.2.4 Certificate “D” conditions: Applicants must:

- (a) Hold a valid Certificate “C”;
- (b) Have made at least 200 stable free falls;
- (c) Have made at least 20 stable free falls from above 6,000 feet landing within 5 metres of the target. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance
- (d) Have demonstrated the ability to guide the aircraft to the exit point

9.2.5 Certificate “E” conditions: Applicants must:

- (a) Hold a valid of Certificate “D”;
- (b) Have made at least 500 stable free falls;
- (c) Have made at least 20 stable free falls from above 6,000 feet landing within 1 metre of the target; Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance.
- (d) Be the holder of a Star Crest.

9.2.6 Certificate “F” conditions: Applicants must:

- (a) Hold a valid of Certificate “E”;
- (b) Have made at least 1000 stable free falls;

- (c) Have made at least 20 stable free falls from above 6,000 feet landing within 0.5 metre of the target. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance
- (d) Have completed 20 consecutively nominated free falls from 2,500 feet or higher landing within 5 metres of the target. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance. A Chief Instructor must verify the record and sign it as authentic;
- (e) Have made at least three (3) descents at night.

9.3 Certificate Validation

- 9.3.1 ASA Parachutist Certificates are validated annually by the issuing of an ASA Sporting Licence.
- 9.3.2 The ASA shall not issue or renew a Sporting Licence unless at least 12 stable 30 second free falls have been made by the certificate holder in the preceding 12 months.
- 9.3.3 Where the requirements for any ASA Parachutist Certificate is changed, any member holding that certificate shall meet the new requirements before revalidating that certificate.

9.4 Display Licence Qualifications

9.4.1 Display Licence “D” Conditions

Parachutists must hold a valid Certificate “A” or higher.

9.4.2 Display Licence “C” Conditions

- (a) Hold a valid Certificate “D”;
- (b) Have made 20 consecutively nominated descents landing within 20 metres of the target disc in various weather conditions. These descents are in addition to the accuracy requirements required for Certificate levels. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance
- (c) Have performed at least 5 display descents of Display Licence “D” standard in the past 12 months. These descents can be conducted in a location to simulate the Display Licence “D” standards if Display jumps are not available during that year. To keep the currency in the individual’s skills and the training of new Display licence holders

9.4.3 Display Licence “B” Conditions

- (a) Either,
Hold a valid Certificate “E”

Or, alternatively

- (i) Hold a valid Certificate “D”
- (ii) Complete a course in display jumping approved by the National Examiner;
- (iii) Be recommended for the Display “B” Licence by the National Examiner

- (b) Have made 20 consecutively nominated descents landing within 5 metres of the target disc in various weather conditions. These descents are in addition to the accuracy requirements required for Certificate levels. Each descent is to be nominated to the DZSO in advance
- (c) Have performed at least 5 display descents of Display Licence “C” standard in the past 12 months. These descents can be conducted in a location to simulate the Display Licence “C” standards if Display jumps are not available during that year. To keep the currency in the individual’s skills and the training of new Display licence holders.

9.4.4 Display Licence “A” Conditions:

- (a) Hold a valid Certificate “F”;
- (b) Have made 20 consecutively nominated descents landing within one metre of the target disc in various weather conditions;
- (c) Have performed at least 5 display descents of Display Licence “B” standard in the past 12 months. . These descents can be conducted in a location to simulate the Display Licence “B” standards if Display jumps are not available during that year. To keep the currency in the individual’s skills and the training of new Display licence holders.
- (d) Demonstrate to an examiner the ability to land consistently within the minimum landing area specified in 4.7.8 under conditions specified by the National Examiner.

9.4.5 Display Organiser’s Licence qualifications:

Applicants must, except on the recommendation of the National Examiner:

- (a) Be a current member of the Australian Skydiving Association;
- (b) Hold a valid Certificate “D” or higher, or be deemed suitable by the National Examiner;
- (c) Have participated in, as parachutist, ground crew or assisting in the organisation of, at least ten (10) parachute displays in the previous five years. These descents skills can be conducted in a location to simulate the Display Licence standards if Display jumps are not available during that year. To keep the currency in the individual’s skills and the training of new Display licence holders and Display Organiser holders.
- (d) Have assisted in the organisation of at least five (3) parachute displays in the previous two years;
- (e) be recommended by a Chief Instructor, the National Examiner or the Technical Officer;
- (f) Pass examinations set by the National Examiner.

9.4.6 Nominated descents must be nominated to a Chief Instructor, ASO, the Technical Officer or National Examiner immediately prior to the descent and must be witnessed by the person to whom the descent was nominated.

9.4.7 A Display Organiser’s Licence is not valid unless the holder continues to meet the requirements of 9.4.5.

9.5 Visiting Parachutists

- 9.5.1 A visiting or overseas parachutist who holds a valid parachutist's licence issued by another organisation may make parachute descents other than display descents after having his or her experience and competence assessed by the DZSO or a Chief Instructor.
- 9.5.2 In assessing a visitor's competence, the DZSO or a Chief Instructor shall certify in the visitor's logbook that the visitor has the competence equivalent to that required for a particular ASA Certificate. A visitor may make descents other than display descents consistent with the Star Crest award and Certificate level at which he or she has been assessed.
- 9.5.3 Any visitor who holds a valid parachuting licence issued by another organisation may make descent only after;
- a) that visitor takes out either a short term membership or Full membership with the ASA.
 - b) verify the individual and their Licence and documents.
- 9.5.4 Any visitor who wishes to apply for any Packer, Rigger, Instructor rating, endorsement or a Display Organisers Licence or a Display "D", "C", "B" or "A" Licence may do so after becoming a member of the ASA and being assessed by the National Examiner and the Technical Officer.
- 9.5.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, the ASA recognises the current and valid instructor ratings and endorsements, packer and rigger ratings, Certificates and Licences held by APF members and military members upon being assessed by the National Examiner.

9.6 Crest Awards

9.6.1 Star Crest Conditions

Applicants must:

- (a) hold a valid Certificate B or higher.
- (b) have entered 5th or later in at least 3 separate successful flat fly relative descents involving 8 or more parachutists.
- (c) have each formation witnessed by an instructor or 2 nominated Star Crest holders.
- (d) have the Chief Instructor verify that the applicant is safe and competent to participate in Relative Work involving 10 or more parachutists.

9.6.2 Night Star Crest Conditions

Applicants must:

- (a) hold a valid Star Crest Award.
- (b) hold a night jump Endorsement.
- (c) have participated in a successful flat fly RW formation at night involving 8 or more parachutists.
- (d) have the formation witnessed by an instructor or 2 nominated Night Star Crest holders.
- (e) have the Chief Instructor verify that the applicant is safe and competent to participate in Night Relative Work with 10 or more parachutists.

9.6.3 Canopy Relative Work Crest Conditions

Applicants must:

- (a) hold a valid Certificate C or higher.
- (b) participate in a Canopy Relative Work Course to the satisfaction of a CRW Tutor.
- (c) have 3 descents witnessed by an instructor or 2 nominated Canopy Relative Work Crest holders involving 8 or more parachutists.
- (d) have the Chief Instructor verify that the applicant is safe and competent to participate in Canopy Relative Work with 10 or more parachutists.

9.6.4 Freely Crest Conditions

Applicants must:

- (a) hold a valid Certificate B or higher.
- (b) have completed the Freely Recommended Basic Training Course to the satisfaction of a Freely Tutor.
- (c) have the Tutor witness and verify 5 freely descents involving up to 8 or more parachutists.
- (d) have the Chief Instructor verify that the applicant is safe and competent to participate in Freely relative descents with 10 or more parachutists.

9.6.5 Wingsuit Crest Conditions

Applicants must:

- (a) hold a valid Certificate D or higher.
- (b) have completed the basic Wingsuit Training Descent Table, consisting of 3 descents (Part A) to the satisfaction of a Wingsuit Tutor.
- (c) have completed a minimum of 10 Wingsuit descents after completing Part A
- (d) have completed the Wingsuit Crest – Training Table, consisting of 4 descents (Part B) involving up to 8 or more parachutists to the satisfaction of a Wingsuit Tutor.
- (e) have the Chief Instructor verify that the applicant is safe and competent to participate in Wingsuit relative descents with 10 or more parachutists.

SCHEDULE 10

Records

- 10.1. **Parachutist's Log:** A log will be kept of descents. Authentication of each descent shall be signed by a holder of a Certificate "B" or higher or the pilot of the aircraft. For students, the DZSO or the instructor conducting the training must enter the appropriate remarks and sign the entry.
- 10.1.2 The log shall contain the type of parachute descent, the date on which the descent was made, the location of the DZ, the exit height, the free fall time in seconds, the distance landed from the target and the type and registration of the aircraft.
- 10.2 **Master Log:** Each member organisation shall maintain a master log in which all descents carried out under its operation and control must be recorded. Where parachuting operations are conducted other than by a member organisation, the DZSO shall ensure that a master log and incident reports are completed as required by these regulations.

- 10.2.1 The master log shall contain the name of each parachutist, the exit height of each descent and training descent details.
- 10.3. **Parachute Maintenance Log:** All ASA packers and riggers shall keep a record of all packing, inspection, maintenance, repair, modification or alteration of parachutes performed or supervised by them, with the exception of packing of main parachute canopies are not required to be recorded in this log. For canopies packed for student use, see 10.4.
- 10.3.1 The parachute maintenance log shall contain the type, size and make of parachute equipment, its serial numbers and Date of Manufacture, the name and address of the owner, any repairs carried out, the kind and extent of the repairs performed and the result of any tests made. The Log shall also contain; Type, Serial number and DOM of the AAD including date of last service/battery change/calibration
- 10.4 **Parachute Packing Log:** Each member organisation authorised to train student parachutists shall keep a Parachute Packing Log in which shall be made a record of all packing of parachutes used for descents by student parachutists. This log shall contain details of the make, type and serial numbers of the equipment, the identification of the packer and the date on which the parachute was packed.
- 10.5 **Equipment/Incident and Accident Reports:** Any occurrences relating to equipment, incidents or accidents must be reported within seven (7) days to the Technical Officer. If the occurrence is of a serious nature causing injury or damage to persons or property, or affects ongoing safety, or occurs during a display, it must be reported immediately to the Technical Officer with a written copy to the ASA Secretary within 48 hours.
- 10.6 **Display Record:** A Display Organiser shall keep a log of all parachute displays he/she organises. The log shall contain at least: the time and date and number of the display descents; the precise location of the landing area; the identity of the aircraft, the pilot in command; all parachutists and ground crew, a report of any incident, accident or injury.
- 10.7 All records are to be made available to an authorised ASA officer upon request.

SCHEDULE 11

Disciplinary Authorities

- 11.1 **DZSO Powers:** The DZSO is required to maintain discipline of ASA members with regard to the day-to-day running of a parachuting operation. The DZSO is responsible to ensure that all members on the drop zone comply with and adhere to the requirements of the ASA Operational Regulations, Instructional standards and equipment standards.

At their discretion they may impose a penalty or suspend from any or all parachuting activities any parachutist contravening these regulations or performing parachuting activities in a manner dangerous to themselves or others for a period of time not to exceed seven (7) days. If, in the DZSO's opinion, the incident is of a serious nature such as to exceed their powers, it must be referred to the ASO immediately.

11.2 **ASO Powers:** Area Safety Officer encourages, monitors and enhances safety on various drop zones.

At their discretion they may impose a penalty or suspend from any or all parachuting activities any parachutist contravening these regulations or performing parachuting activities in a manner dangerous to themselves or others for a period of time not to exceed twenty eight (28) days. If, in the ASO's opinion, the incident is of a serious nature such as to exceed his/her powers, it must be referred to the Technical Officer and a panel selected from the ASA immediately. The ASO must inform the Technical Officer of all disciplinary matters within seven (7) days.

11.3 **Technical Officer Powers:** The Technical Officer oversees matters of a technical nature with in the ASA.

They, in conjunction with a selected panel from the ASA, may, at their discretion, impose a penalty or suspend or cancel from any or all parachuting activities, any or all ratings held, any parachutist contravening these regulations or performing parachuting activities in a manner dangerous to themselves or others.

11.4 **Executive Officer Powers:** The Executive Officer holds the same powers as the Technical Officer as stated in 11.3 of this Schedule. In the absence, or in the non-activation of the Technical Officer's position, the Executive Officer will perform those duties as specified in Schedule 11.3. The Executive Officer may at his discretion elect to handle any disciplinary matters or issues with or without the Technical Officer being involved.

11.5 **Dispute Resolution:** If a penalty or suspension by the Technical Officer or Executive Officer in conjunction with the selected panel exceeds six (6) months the member may request a process of alternative dispute resolution. Refer to ASA's guide: "The increasing role of alternative dispute resolution in sport." — The Australian and New Zealand Sports Law Association Inc.

11.6 **Penalty Review:** If a penalty or a suspension exceeds twelve (12) months, that penalty or suspension shall be reviewed by the Technical Officer or Executive Officer in conjunction with the selected panel at six (6) -monthly intervals to monitor the member's status.

11.7 **Appeals:** If a member has been disciplined by any authority, he/she may appeal any penalty or suspension to the next highest authority. Such appeal must be lodged to the ASA Head Office within 14 days of the penalty or suspension being applied.

11.8 **Re-instatement of Ratings and Endorsements:** Following the suspension of any ratings or endorsements, they will be re-instated at the end of the period of suspension subject to the member's application to restate such ratings or endorsements being received at the ASA Office.

11.9 **Waivers:** The Technical Officer or the Executive Officer may apply to CASA, in writing, for any waivers, changes or updates to these regulations.

SCHEDULE 12

INSTRUCTOR RATINGS AND ENDORSEMENTS

12.1 General

- 12.1.1 A person shall not act as a parachute instructor unless he/she is an ASA member and holds a current ASA sporting licence, is the holder of a valid ASA rating or equivalent APF or military instructor rating assessed by the National Examiner, and then only within the privileges of the ratings and endorsements held.
- 12.1.2 Notwithstanding the requirements of 12.1.1, a candidate in training for a static line endorsement whose application has been accepted and processed by the National Examiner may dispatch static line students under the direct supervision of an Instructor “B” with static line endorsement directly supervising her or him in the aircraft.
- 12.1.3 A person wishing to acquire or revalidate any ASA instructor rating or endorsement must make application on the prescribed form to the ASA Secretary and pay the prescribed fee.
- 12.1.4 The National Examiner is responsible for the conduct of all examinations.
- 12.1.5 Except on the authority of the Technical Officer, the examination panel for any instructor rating or endorsement shall be selected by the National Examiner and shall consist of three instructors, each of whom holds at least the same rating or endorsement as that being applied for with at least one Instructor being a Parachute Instructor Examiner.
- 12.1.6 A person who fails an examination for any instructor rating or endorsement may not apply for re-examination for a period of three (3) months.
- 12.1.7 ASA instructor ratings are available at four levels, Instructor “D”, “C”, “B” and “A”, and may be endorsed for any or all of the following disciplines: Static line, AFF, Tandem.
- 12.1.8 ASA “ Tutor Endorsements “ will be appointed by a Chief Instructor for a particular parachuting discipline to give practical relative work tuition in that discipline, particularly through the stages of the various training tables. E.g. B-Rel, Wing suit, Free fly, Star Crest, Camera, CRW and Canopy Pilot Training.

12.2 Rating Requirements

12.2.1 ASA Instructor Rating Class “D”

Before issue of this instructor rating, the applicant must:

- (a) Hold at least a valid Certificate “D”;
- (b) Hold at least a valid Packer “B” rating;
- (c) Be recommended by the Chief Instructor of the organisation with whom they will spend their 6 month probation period working under the supervision of that Chief Instructor.
- (d) Have successfully completed an Instructor “D” course. These course requirements are found in the Parachutists Instructors and Operations Manual.

- (e) Pass the examinations with at least 70% and be recommended to receive the rating by the Examiner.

12.2.2 **ASA Instructor Rating Class “C”**

Before issue of this instructor rating, the applicant must:

- (a) Hold at least a valid Certificate “D”;
- (b) Hold at least a valid Packer “B” rating;
- (c) Have held a valid Instructor “D” rating with at least one instructor endorsement for at least 6 months.
- (d) Be recommended by the Chief Instructor of the organisation with whom they will spend their 6 month probation period working under the supervision of that Chief Instructor.
- (e) Have successfully completed an Instructor “C” course. These course requirements are found in the Parachutists Instructors and Operations Manual.
- (f) Pass the examinations with at least 70% and be recommended to receive the rating by the Examiner.

12.2.3 **ASA Instructor Rating Class “B”**

Before issue of this instructor rating, the applicant must:

- (a) Hold at least a valid Certificate “C”;
- (b) Hold at least a valid Packer “B” rating;
- (c) Have held a valid Instructor “D” rating with at least one instructor endorsement for at least 6 months
- (d) Have the approval of his or her registered Chief Instructor, who must recommend the applicant and certify that he or she is a current and competent instructor, with whom they will spend their 6 months’ probation period working under the supervision of that Chief Instructor.
- (e) Have successfully completed and Instructor “B” course. These course requirements are found in the Parachutists Instructors and Operations Manual.
- (f) Pass the written, oral and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination and be recommended to receive the rating by the Examiner.

12.2.4 **ASA Instructor Rating Class “A”**

Before issue of this instructor rating, the applicant must:

- (a) Hold at least a valid Certificate “E”;

- (b) Have held a valid Instructor “B” rating for at least two years;
- (c) Have the approval of his or her registered Chief Instructor, who must recommend the applicant and certify that he or she is a current and competent instructor;
- (d) Have taken part in at least two instructor examination panels in the preceding two years unless excused from this requirement by the National Examiner;
- (e) Submit a detailed thesis, project, activity or organise a major event which will enhance and develop the sport of parachuting acceptable to the National Examiner and the Examination Panel.
- (f) Pass the written, oral and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination and be recommended to receive the rating by the Examiner.

12.2.5 ASA Instructor Rating Class “P” (Packing Instructor)

Before issue of the instructor rating, the applicant must:

- (a) Hold a valid Packer “A” rating
- (b) Recommended by an Instructor “B” or Packer “A” or Chief Instructor;
- (c) Pass the written, oral and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination and be recommended to receive the rating by the Examiner.

12.2.6 Endorsement Requirements:

Before issue of any Instructor endorsement to either the Instructor “D”, “C”, “B”, “A” ratings, the applicant must:

- (a) Be recommended by their current registered Chief Instructor, or, where the candidate does not already hold any instructor rating, by the Chief Instructor with whom they will spend their 6 month probationary period;
- (b) Successfully complete a course of training in those aspects assigned to the various endorsements as outlined in the approved Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.
- (c) Pass examinations as determined by the National Examiner, and be recommended to receive the endorsement by the Examiner;
- (d) Satisfy the requirements specific to the following Endorsements
 - a) Static line – Nil
 - b) AFF - have attained at least four (4) hours free fall.
 - c) Tandem Endorsement:
 - (i) Hold a valid Certificate “E”;
 - (ii) Hold a current Tandem Instructor Medical or Private Pilot medical certificate.

- (e) A Tandem Instructor Medical is to be completed by your GP.
 - (a) Your GP is to conduct a medical examination of the Tandem Instructor and confirm the medical status of the Tandem Instructor by signing and dating the medical assessment and that he/she is fit enough to carry out the duties of a Tandem Instructor.
 - (b) A copy of this assessment is to be retained by the Tandem Instructor and the GP. This assessment must be produced on request as verification of the Tandem Instructors medical status.
 - (c) An examination date and expiry date must be included. Valid for 4 years if the Tandem Master is under 40 of age and valid for 2 years if over 40 years of age.

12.3 Chief Instructor:

The Chief Instructor of an ASA training organisation must:

- (a) Hold a valid Instructor “A” rating;
- (b) Have the approval of a panel of experienced parachutists selected by the Technical Officer;
- (c) Be appointed by the Executive Officer as Chief Instructor of that training organisation;
- (d) Have a copy of the statement from an ASA member organisation of its intention to engage him/her as Chief Instructor;
- (e) Have a Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual acceptable to the Technical Officer under which they will conduct training for the ASA member organisation;
- (f) Furnish the Technical Officer with the information necessary to show that the ASA member organisation can provide the personnel, documentation, equipment and facilities needed to conduct satisfactorily the parachute training covered in its Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

12.3.1 The Technical Officer or the Executive Officer may suspend, cancel or otherwise vary for approval for a person to act as a Chief Instructor but, unless such power has been exercised, the approval shall remain in force for the period during which that person continues to hold an ASA Instructor “A” rating and continues to act as Chief Instructor with the ASA training organisation for which the approval was granted.

12.4 Instructor Privileges-

12.4.1 The privileges of an ASA Instructor “D”

- a) shall be, except as otherwise allowed by a Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual, to instruct Student Descents and Training Descents in the disciplines for which the appropriate and valid endorsement is held in all phases of training. Except the initial emergency training and classroom training (other than briefings for a particular jump)

unless under the direct supervision of the appropriate Instructor and approved by the Chief Instructor.

- b) He/she may assist in the instruction of first jump students under the direct supervision of the appropriate instructor and DZSO.

12.4.2 The privileges of an ASA Instructor “C”

- a) shall be to instruct Students Descents and Training descents for which the appropriate and valid endorsement are held and in accordance with Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual. Except the initial emergency training and classroom training (other than briefings for a particular jump) unless under the direct supervision of the appropriate Instructor and approved by the Chief Instructor and
- b) he/she may assist in the instruction of first jump students under the direct supervision of the appropriate instructor and DZSO and
- c) to act as DZSO and directly supervise all Student Descents, Training descents and other Instructors when DZSO responsibilities are delegated to them by the Chief Instructor for the days operation.

12.4.3 The privileges of an ASA Instructor “B”

- a) shall be to instruct Students descents, Training descents and all Training phases under the supervision of a Chief Instructor and in accordance with that Chief Instructor’s approved Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.
- b) to act as DZSO and directly supervise all Student Descents, Training descents and other Instructors when DZSO responsibilities are delegated to them by the Chief Instructor for the days operation.
- c) to conduct first jump Student Training courses including the initial emergency training and classroom training in those disciplines for which they are endorsed and in accordance with that Chief Instructor’s approved Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

12.4.4 The privileges of an ASA Instructor “A”

- a) shall be to exercise the privileges of all their valid ASA instructor ratings and endorsements held and in addition be eligible to apply for the position of Chief Instructor of an ASA training organisation.

12.4.5 Any ASA instructor may give instruction in the assembly, inspection and packing at the packing level which he/she currently holds.

12.4.6 The holder of any ASA instructor endorsement may instruct students in the briefing, jump and debriefing phases of the discipline for which the endorsement is held and under the direct supervision of a DZSO.

12.4.7 An instructor who holds an endorsement for AFF may dispatch students performing freefall descents on the Static line Student Training Descent Table.

12.4.8 The privileges of an ASA Instructor “P”

- a) shall be to train and instruct students and other licence holders in all aspects of Packing in which he is qualified and familiar with. This includes the assembly, inspection, maintenance and packing of main and reserve parachutes.

12.5 Validity of Ratings and Endorsements

12.5.1 ASA instructor ratings and endorsements are valid, provided the holder continues to hold a valid ASA Sporting Licence and remains registered under a Chief Instructor, for a period of two years from the date of issue and are renewable subject to the following conditions:

- (a) That the applicant has spent at least twelve full days acting as an instructor on ASA drop zones in the previous twelve (12) months.;
- (b) The applicant must be recommended by his or her registered Chief Instructor, who must certify to the National Examiner that the instructor is current and competent in each rating and endorsement to be revalidated.
- (c) The applicant must pass a revalidation examination with marks of at least 70%.

12.5.2 Should an examinee fail the ratings or endorsement revalidation examination he/she may re-sit the examination within 28 days of failing.

Should he/she fail the second examination he/she has a further 28 days in which to be examined for revalidation of any lower rating held.

Should he/she fail the examination for the lower rating, or if no lower rating is held, his/her rating(s) shall be invalid and may be revalidated only by his/her passing the full examination(s) to the satisfaction of the National Examiner.

12.5.3 All instructor ratings are held subject to the Instructor holding a current packer rating.

12.5.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of any of these Regulations, the Technical Officer or Executive officer may authorise the retention of Instructor Ratings and Endorsements or Instructor Examiner authorisations of a highly experienced Instructor “A”. Notification of such a request is to be made in writing, and to be forwarded to the ASA office for approval.

SCHEDULE 13

Packing and Rigging

13.1 General

13.1.1 Parachute packing shall be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or the recommendations of an ASA recognised publication.

Note: Poynter's Parachute Manual is an ASA recognised publication.

13.1.2 Emergency parachutes shall not be worn for a descent unless fully inspected and repacked within the preceding six (6) calendar months by the holder of the minimum of an ASA / APF / FAI Packer "A" rating or equivalent and accompanied by an accessible packing card documenting the details of the last packing of the parachute, or, if the equipment is used primarily by a student training organisation, these details are recorded in the organisation's parachute packing log.

13.1.3 A parachute assembly which has been damaged or found to be unsafe shall not be used for live drop unless it has been repaired and/or declared safe for live drop by the holder of an ASA / APF / FAI / Rigger rating.

13.1.4 Immediately after a parachute is packed, the person responsible shall complete the documentation required by these regulations, service bulletins, Rigging Advisory Circulars or the manufacturer's requirements.

13.1.5 Chest reserve (emergency) parachutes which are fitted with a pilot chute shall be placarded "PILOT CHUTE ATTACHED".

13.1.6 The privileges of Packer "B" shall be to inspect, pack and carry out daily maintenance on main parachutes with which he is familiar and competent.

13.1.7 The privileges of a Packer "A" shall be:

(a) To exercise the privileges of a Packer "B" and,

(b) To inspect, pack and carry out daily maintenance on emergency parachutes with which he is familiar and competent.

13.1.8 The National Examiner is responsible for the conduct of all packing and rigging examinations.

13.2 Packing

13.2.1 A Chief Instructor may authorise a person to pack main parachutes for his/her own use or the use of a holder of at least a Certificate "A". The authorisation shall be given when that person has completed a course of instruction and has demonstrated competence in the inspection and packing of main parachutes, and written in the parachutist's log the type of parachute to which the authority relates.

13.2.2 Except as authorised in 13.2.1, main parachutes shall be packed for live drop by a Packer "B", Packer "A" or the holder of an ASA rigger rating.

- 13.2.3 Emergency parachutes shall be packed by a Packer “A” or the holder of an ASA rigger rating.
- 13.2.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of 13.2.2 and 13.2.3, a parachute may be packed for another person’s use by a person who has completed application procedures and is undergoing training as a packer, provided that the packing is directly supervised as required by 13.3.1 and the trainer takes responsibility for the packing by taking the action required by 13.1.4 and Schedule 10.3

13.3 Packing Training

- 13.3.1 The training of a parachute packer shall be conducted by the holder of an ASA instructor rating who holds the appropriate packer rating, or by the holder of an ASA rigger rating.

13.4 Rigging

13.4.1 The privileges of a Rigger “B” shall be:

- (a) To inspect, maintain and pack all categories of parachutes with which he is familiar and competent;
- (b) To carry out canopy repairs provided the repair does not include any design alteration;
- (c) To carry out modifications or approved alterations to approved specifications;
- (d) To manufacture integral parts of a parachute assembly to the manufacturer’s specification or equivalent.

13.4.2 The privileges of a Rigger “A” shall be:

- (a) To exercise the privileges of a Rigger “B”;
- (b) To design, construct, alter or modify parachute assemblies using techniques and materials to approved standards or specifications;
- (c) The direct supervision of persons other than riggers in carrying out the repair, alteration, modification or construction of parachute components;
- (d) To carry out original design and experimental work in accordance with ASA approved manuals and recognised publications;

- 13.4.3 Where a manufacturer issues a recommended modification or repair, the ASA may require members to comply with the recommendation and set a compliance date.

13.5 Rigging Training

- 13.5.1 The training of a parachute rigger shall be conducted by a Rigger “A” or “B” to the level of the rating held.

13.6 Qualifications

13.6.1 ASA Packer Rating Class “B”

Applicants for this rating must:

- (a) Be at least 14 years of age;
- (b) Have the ability to maintain clear and concise records;
- (c) Have the recommendation of a Chief Instructor, Packer A, Rigger A, Rigger B or the National Examiner;
- (d) Pass the written and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination.

13.6.2 ASA Packer Rating Class “A”

Applicants for this rating must:

- (a) Be at least 18 years of age;
- (b) Have the ability to maintain clear and concise records;
- (c) Have the recommendation of a Chief Instructor, Packer A, Rigger A, Rigger B or the National Examiner;
- (d) Pass the written and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination.

13.6.3 ASA Rigger Rating Class “B”

Applicants for this rating must:

- (a) Be at least 18 years of age;
- (b) Be the holder of a Packer “A” rating;
- (c) Have the recommendation of a Rigger A, Rigger B or the National Examiner;
- (d) Pass the written, oral and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination.

13.6.4 ASA Rigger Rating Class “A”:

Applicants for this rating must:

- (a) Be at least 18 years of age;
- (b) Have held a Rigger “B” rating for at least 2 years;
- (c) Have the recommendation of a Rigger “A” or the National Examiner;
- (d) Present for examination his Parachute Maintenance Log from which the examination panel will satisfy itself that the applicant has gained sufficient breadth of experience in the various practical aspects of parachute rigging to undertake the duties and responsibilities of a Rigger “A”;
- (e) Pass the written, oral and practical examinations with at least 70% in each examination.

13.7 Validity of Packing and Rigging Ratings

- 13.7.1 All ASA packer ratings and rigger ratings are held subject to the holder being a current ASA member and passing a revalidation examination every two years.
- 13.7.2 At the time of the revalidation examination is conducted, the packer or rigger shall present to the National Examiner, his Parachute Maintenance Log or written evidence of his relevant activities.
- 13.7.3 Applications for revalidation of packer or rigger ratings shall be made on the prescribed form to the ASA Office.
- 13.7.4 The revalidation of an instructor rating automatically includes revalidation of the relevant packer rating provided the holder for an ASA Packer "A" has repacked six (6) emergency parachutes in the preceding two years or packs three emergency parachutes to the satisfaction of an examiner. For an ASA Packer "B", a Parachute Maintenance Log is to be presented to the Examination Panel.

DEFINITIONS

“**AAD**” means an automatic activation device.

“**AFF**” means an Accelerated Freefall in accordance with a Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual.

“**AGL**” means above ground level.

“**Airworthiness Directive**” means a directive issued by CASA or the aviation body of any other nation relating to the Airworthiness of an aircraft or aeronautical equipment. A CASA Airworthiness Directive will take precedence over that of any other authority or nation.

“**APF**” means the Australian Parachute Federation Ltd

“**ASA Display Manual**” means the manual issued by the ASA for the Organisation of Parachuting Displays and licensing Display Organisers.

“**ASA Equipment Standards**” means the mandatory or optional standards for equipment, including certified and non-certified parachute parts, published by the ASA and Manufactures in Service Bulletins including previously issued Rigging Advisory Circulars.

“**ASA Member “Short term”**” means a Short term financial ASA member that has not been assigned an ASA membership Number, allowing their ASA sporting licence as a Visiting jumper or a Student Parachute Licence to be activated and undertake their authorised parachuting activities.

“**ASA Member**” means a current financial ASA member that has been assigned an ASA membership number allowing their ASA sporting Licence to be activated and undertake their authorised parachuting activities.

“**ASA Member Organisation**” means a financial ASA Member /Club or Group approved to operate under the rules and regulations of the ASA.

“**ASA Skydiving Judge**” means a judge approved by the Technical Officer to adjudicate ASA Formation skydiving competitions and records.

“**ASA Office**” means the National Administration office of the ASA.

“**ASA Parachutist Certificate**” means a Certificate of proficiency issued by the ASA.

“**ASA Sporting Code**” means the document setting out the rules and requirements for parachuting competitions.

“**ASA Sporting Licence**” means a licence issued by the ASA to a financial Member to undertake parachuting activities in accordance with the rules and Regulations of the ASA.

“**ASA Student Parachutist Licence**” means the licence issued by the ASA to a financial Member to enable that student Member to be trained for parachuting.

“**ASA**” means the Australian Skydiving Association

“ASAC” means the Australian Sports Aviation Confederation. The Australian member of the FAI.

“ASO” means an Area Safety Officer, being an experienced instructor approved by the Technical Officer and appointed by the Executive Officer to encourage safe parachuting and generally supervise safety in the geographical area to which their appointment relates.

“Canopy Relative Work” (CRW) means a Descent in which the Parachutists attempt to bring themselves together, or near to each other, after their parachutes are open.

“CAO” means Civil Aviation Order

“CAR” means Civil Aviation Regulation

“CASA” means the Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

‘Certificate ‘A’ means an ASA Parachutist Certificate Class ‘A’.

‘Certificate ‘B’ means an ASA Parachutist Certificate Class ‘B’.

‘Certificate ‘C’ means an ASA Parachutist Certificate Class ‘C’.

‘Certificate ‘D’ means an ASA Parachutist Certificate Class ‘D’.

‘Certificate ‘E’ means an ASA Parachutist Certificate Class ‘E’.

‘Certificate ‘F’ means an ASA Parachutist Certificate Class ‘F’.

“Chief Instructor” means an Instructor “A” approved by the Technical Officer and appointed by the Executive Officer to supervise student training for a member organisation;

“Club” means a financial ASA member organisation or club approved and accepted to operate under the ASA.

“Crest” means the recognition by the ASA of a Parachutist’s proficiency in a particular parachuting skill.

“Cutaway Descent” means a Descent where the Parachutist deliberately jettisons the main parachute and deploys an Emergency or Reserve parachute.

“Daily Maintenance” for the purposes of parachute packing and parachute rigging means the replacement of component parts that require assembly only and no sewing other than hand tacking.

“Deployment Height” - also known as “Pull Height” means the height at which the Parachutist initiates the activation sequence to open the main parachute.

“Descent” means a parachute descent, being the time from when the Parachutist exits the aircraft until the Parachutist lands.

“Direct Supervision” means that the supervisor is present throughout the operation, monitoring the relevant activities and ensuring compliance with these Regulations.

“Display Licence” means a licence to participate in a Parachuting Display.

“Display Licence Examiner” means the person approved by the Technical Officer and appointed by the Executive Officer as per the ASA Display Manual to examine applicants for certain Display Licences and Display Organiser Licences.

“Display Organisers Licence” means a licence that permits a person to act as the organiser of a Parachuting Display as per the ASA Display Manual.

“Drop Zone” means the intended landing area for a Descent and is also referred to as “DZ”.

“Drop Zone Safety Officer” means the person appointed as “DZSO” for an Operation.

“DZ” means Drop Zone and refers to the intended landing area for a Descent.

“DZSO” means the Drop Zone Safety Officer. A person in charge of the operations on the day, provided:-

- a. When Student training descents and are in progress an Instructor “C” or higher is appointed as a DZSO.
- b. When student training descents are not in progress the holder of at least a Certificate “D” is appointed prior to the commencement of the activity.

“Executive Officer” means a senior instructor employed by the ASA responsible for the appointment of positions such as Technical Officer, ASO, CI, National Examiner, Office Secretary and any position of authority as required from time to time by the ASA. He may also hold these positions in the absence of the Technical Officer. The Executive Officer position is paid and will handle all day-to-day issues with CASA for the ASA;

“Emergency Parachute or Reserve Parachute” means a 2nd parachute carried by the parachutist for a descent that meets ASA Equipment Standards.

“Exit Point” means the position of the aircraft over the ground where the Parachutist, having regard to the prevailing weather conditions, will exit the aircraft with the intention of landing on the Target.

“FAI” means the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale and refers to the international body that administers sport aviation throughout the world.

“FL” means flight level.

“Flag” means a material or object attached to a Parachutist and having a suspended weight.

“Flatfly” means Freefall in which the Parachutists fall in a predominately face-to-earth position.

“Flotation Equipment” means the flotation devices used by a parachutist when descending near water.

“Freefall” means the period from when the Parachutist exits the aircraft and reaches the Deployment Height for a Descent other than a Static Line Descent.

“Freefly”. ‘Means freefall in which the parachutists does not fall in a predominantly face –to – earth position but would include a head – up or head – down body positions.

“Ground – Grounded” in relation to parachute equipment or ASA member - means to prohibit the use of that equipment for a descents or to prohibit the member from conducting a descent.

“Ground Wind” means wind that affects the parachute upon landing.

“High Performance Canopy” means a main parachute flown by the jumper with a wing loading greater than 1 pound per square foot. (4.88 kg /square meter)

“Incident” means any of the following.

- a. An occurrence which, in the course of a parachute operation causes injury to a person or damage to property.
- b. An unusual occurrence which could reasonably have been expected to cause injury to a person or damage to property or significantly increase the risks involved in a parachuting operation.

“Instructor” means the holder of a valid ASA Instructor Rating Class ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, D’ or P’

“Instructor ‘A’” means the holder of a valid ASA Instructor Rating Class ‘A’.

“Instructor ‘B’” means the holder of a valid ASA Instructor Rating Class ‘B’.

“Instructor ‘C’” means the holder of a valid APF Instructor Rating Class ‘C’

“Instructor ‘D’” means the holder of a valid ASA Instructor Rating Class ‘D’.

“Instructor “P” means a holder of an ASA Packing Instructor Rating; ‘P’

“Instructor Examiner Manual” means the manual issued by the ASA for the conduct of examinations For all ASA Instructor ratings, endorsements and Tutor ratings.

“Jump Master” means an instructor who briefs and supervises his student parachutist on the ground / in the aircraft / throughout the descent and landing.

“Jump Pilot” means the holder of a valid and current Jump Pilot Authorisation (JPA) issued by the ASA. *NOTE: The holder of a current APF JPA will be taken to hold the prerequisites for the issuing of an ASA JPA.*

“Landing Hazard” means an object or group of objects on the ground likely to cause injury to a parachutist when landing which cannot be avoided by steering the canopy away 100 feet above the object or group of objects.

“Maintenance” for the purposes of parachute packing and parachute rigging, means the restoration of any part of a parachute assembly to its original specifications and/or condition but does not include alteration of existing components or construction of alternative sections to the parachute assembly.

“Marshal(s)” A person appointed to control spectators at a display. This person is to be nominated by the TCO or the Display Organiser prior to the display.

“National Examiner” means an experienced instructor approved by the Technical Officer and appointed by the Executive Officer to conduct all examinations for ratings, approvals, endorsements and licences and certificates and any other qualifications that the Executive Officer may from time to time determine;

“Novice Parachutist” means a Parachutist who does not holds at least a Certificate ‘B’

“Night Descent” means a Descent made during the period of darkness that is taken to commence one (1) hour after official last light.

“Opening Height” means the height at which the parachute canopy opens fully.

“Operation” means any activity that is directly related to a Descent and includes preparation or training for a Descent.

“Packer” Means an ASA member approved to pack a parachute and holds a valid Packing Rating means an ASA member approved to pack a parachute by an ASA Instructor.

‘Packer ‘A’ means the holder of a valid ASA Packer Rating Class ‘A’.

‘Packer ‘B’ means the holder of a valid ASA Packer Rating Class ‘B’.

“Parachuting Display” means a Descent made within 600 metres of a populous area or at a public Gathering.

“Parachutist” means the holder of an ASA Parachutist Certificate, an ASA Student Parachutist Licence, APF Parachute Certificate , FAI Parachutist Certificate, an overseas or visiting Parachutist Certificate equivalent showing the competence level of the individual to be determined by the ASA operational regulations.

“PIOM” means a Parachute Instructor and Operations (training) Manual submitted by a chief Instructor for his specific operation and approved by the ASA.

“PIM” a manual approved by the Technical Officer and the National Examiner for use by parachute instructors and persons desiring to acquire instructor ratings. This manual forms part of the ASA Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual;

“PRM – Parachute riggers Manual”) a manual approved by the Technical Officer and the National Examiner for use by parachute packers and riggers and persons desiring to acquire packer and rigger ratings, such as the Army Riggers’ Manual and Poynter’s Manual, Volumes I and II;

“Regulations” means these ASA Operational Regulations.

“Relative Descent” means a descent in which the Parachutists attempt to bring themselves together or near to each other. This may include Camera, Wingsuit, Freefly and CRW, as well as any other types of descent in which Parachutists attempt to fly near each other.

“Relative Work Tutor” means a competent relative worker appointed by a Chief Instructor in accordance with the rules of the ASA to give practical relative work tuition, particularly through the stages of the ASA RW Training Descent Table;

“Rigger” means the holder of a valid ASA Rigger A or rigger B rating.

“RSL” means a reserve Static Line.

“RW” means relative work performed by Parachutists in a Relative Descent.

“Senior Pilot” means the pilot who is nominated by an ASA member organisation responsible for Aircraft operations at that organization.

“Service Bulletin” means a document released by the ASA to provide technical safety information and includes documents previously issued as Rigging Advisory Circulars or documents issued by manufacturers relating to their equipment.

“Secretary” means the person appointed to carry out all administrative duties of the ASA and otherwise fulfil the job specifications established by the ASA Executive Officer.

“Sit flying” means a descent where the parachutist adopts a sitting position whilst in free fall.

“Sky Surfing” means a descent where the parachutist rides a board whilst in Free fall.

“Stable Freefall” means a Freefall Descent in which the Parachutist maintains control of body position from exit through Freefall and deployment of the Parachute.

“Star Crest” An award achieved by the parachutists which acknowledges their ability to engage in relative work of 10 or more parachutists. This award is also assigned to various disciplines in the sport such as Freefly Crest, Night Crest, Wingsuit Crest, and CRW Crest

“Static Line Descent” means a Descent in which the main parachute is activated by means of an attachment to the aircraft.

“Student Parachutist” means the holder of an ASA Student Parachutist Licence but not an ASA Parachutist Certificate.

“Supervision” means the periodic surveillance and assessment of Operations and of persons conducting Operations in order to maintain established standards with the ASA regulations.

“TAF” means a Freefall training method utilising Tandem Descents in the early stages of that training.

“Tandem Descent” means a Descent in which two Parachutists exit the aircraft linked to a common harness/parachute system with the object of landing under a single parachute.

“Tandem Master” means the holder of a valid ASA Instructor Rating with valid Tandem

Endorsement, APF instructor or a visiting overseas instructor, with the equivalent endorsements from their FAI affiliated organisations or manufactures endorsements.

“Tandem Parachutist” means the Parachutist, holding at least an ASA Student Parachutist Licence, carried on the front of a Tandem pair during a Tandem Descent.

“Tandem DZSO” means the holder of an Instructor ‘C’ rating or higher.

“Target” means the marked area within the DZ.

“Target Assistant - TA” means a person assisting a student with their canopy control and landing, by means of an arrow, batons, wind sock, radio or other approved methods.

“Target Control Officer” - TCO” means a Target Control Officer, being: the person responsible for communicating with the jump aircraft as to the advisability of exiting the aircraft.

“Technical Officer” means experienced instructor appointed by the Executive Officer to fulfil the duties of the job specification established by the Executive Officer. He may fulfil the roles of ASO, National Examiner, Chief Instructor or any other position deemed necessary by the Executive Officer.

“Training Descent Tables” means a Descent tables listed in a the Parachute Instructors and Operations Manual

“Training Organisation” means a member organisation accepted by the ASA to conduct student training descents under the supervision of a Chief Instructor;

“Training Organisation (NON)” means a member organisation accepted by the ASA to conduct non-student parachuting activities under the direct supervision of an appointed DZSO;

“Tutor” means a competent relative worker appointed by a Chief Instructor for a particular parachuting discipline in accordance with the rules of the ASA to give practical relative work tuition, particularly through the stages of the various training tables

“Visiting Parachutist” means the parachutist who does not hold a current and valid ASA membership and ASA sporting Licence.

“Water Hazard” means an open body of water that has a horizontal dimension of more than one hundred (100) metres and a depth of more than one (1) metre.

“Wingsuit Descent” means a Descent in which the Parachutist uses various control surfaces on a specially constructed suit to generate lift for horizontal movement.

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