



Part 105

SKYDIVING ACTIVITIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM	TITLE
<u>SUBPART A:</u>	<u>Aeroclubs or centers involved in parachute skydiving activities</u>
105.1	Applicability
105.3	Application and issue
105.5	Duration of certificate
105.7	Ratings
105.9	Eligibility requirements: General
105.11	Display of certificate
105.13	Changes of location
105.15	Material standards
105.17	Maintenance and alteration standards
105.19	Reports and records
105.21	Technical data
<u>105.23</u>	ECAA Inspection Authority
105.25	Provision of personnel facilities, equipment and material
105.27	The inspection system
105.29	Persons authorized to maintain or alter parachutes
105.31	Drop testing
105.33 - 105.39	(Reserved)
<u>SUBPART B:</u>	<u>Personnel qualifications</u>
105.41	Skydivers student requirements
105.43	Skydivers certificate and rating
105.45	Temporary certificate
105.47	Skydivers instructors ratings
105.49	Skydivers additional ratings
105.51	Parachute Riggers
<u>105.53</u>	Senior parachute rigger certificate, experience, knowledge and skill requirements
<u>105.55</u>	Master parachute rigger: certificate, experience, knowledge and skill requirements
105.57	Type rating
105.59	Additional ratings requirements
105.61	Certificate privileges
105.63	Performance standards
105.65	Records
105.67	Personal requirements for parachute repairmen
105.69	Validation of military certificates
<u>SUBPART C:</u>	<u>Skydiving operating rules</u>
105.71	Applicability
105.73	Definition
105.75	General safety requirements
105.77	Pre-jump safety checks
105.79	Approved parachutes
<u>105.81</u>	General responsibilities and authority of the pilot in command and jumpmasters towards skydiving
105.83	Parachute equipment and packing requirements
105.85	Drop zone general requirements
<u>105.87</u>	Jumps over or into congested areas or open air assembly persons
105.89	Jumps over or onto airports
105.91	Jumps on or into control zones with function control towers:
105.93	Jumps on or into airport radar service areas
105.95	Jumps on or into dangerous areas
105.97	Jumps on or into other airspace
105.99	Jumps over or within restricted or prohibited areas
105.101	Landing areas
105.103	Alternate landing areas

ITEM	TITLE
105.105	Information required when requesting authorization to jump over a
105.107	Flight visibility and clearance from clouds requirements
105.109	Night jump requirements
105.111	Radio equipment and use requirements
105.113	Different altitudes jumping operation requirements
105.115	Water landing operations
105.117	Skydiving emergency procedures
105.119	Relative work operations
105.121	Demonstration jump operations
105.123	Ground wind limits for parachutists of different categories
105.125	Drop zone requirements
105.127	Aircraft used for parachute jumping
105.129	Pilot in command qualifications

Appendix A: **Sky divers military certificates equivalence to ECAA Certificates**

SUBPART A**Aero clubs or Centers Involved in Parachute Skydiving Activities****105.1 Applicability**

This subpart prescribes the requirements for issuing a parachuting certificate PC and associated ratings for Aeroclubs or Centers of Parachute Skydiving (ACPS) and the general operating rules for the holders of those certificates and ratings.

105.3 Application and issue

- (a) An application for a certificate and rating or for an additional rating under this subpart is made on an official form, and in a manner prescribed by the ECAA and defined in the company manual.
- (b) An applicant who meets the requirements of this subpart is entitled to a parachuting certificate and appropriate ratings.
- (c) The holder of a parachuting certificate that has been revoked may not apply for a certificate and rating under this subpart for one year after revocation, unless the order of revocation provides otherwise.

105.5 Duration of certificate

A parachuting certificate unless canceled suspended or revoked shall continue in effect for one year following the date of issue.

105.7 Ratings

- (a) The following ratings are issued under this subpart:
 - (1) Packing and general maintenance not including major repair, inspection or overhaul;
 - (2) Canopy overhaul;
 - (3) Harness overhaul;
 - (4) Metal parts and container overhaul; and
 - (5) Drop testing;
- (b) The ACPS rating record is attached to each certificate issued under this subpart. The record issued contains the names of the ratings issued to the holder of the certificate.

105.9 Eligibility requirements: General

All persons participating in parachuting activity must have a certificate of parachute jumping issued by ECAA. To be eligible for a parachuting certificate and associated ratings, or for an additional rating, an applicant must:

- (a) Have personnel who are certificated and appropriately rated in accordance with subpart B, and who are qualified to perform or supervise the kind of work for which the applicant seeks a rating.
- (b) Have the facilities, equipment and material necessary to do efficiently the kind of work for which he seeks a rating, including suitable facilities that are adequately lighted and ventilated, an adequate inspection system, adequate drawing equipment and adequate facilities for segregating and storing parts and materials.
 - (1) Have and maintain a current exposition manual accepted by the ECAA including at least the following items:
 - (i) The organizational structure including the management personnel;
 - (ii) The primary task of the organization;
 - (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the management personnel;
 - (iv) Description of the facilities used to support the parachuting activities;
 - (v) Approved and appropriately certified personnel;
 - (vi) Description of the parachutes used and the associated hardware;
 - (vii) A list of procedures used for the inspection and storage of the parachutes and the associated hardware;
 - (viii) An approved list of procedures used for packing, maintenance and alterations of parachutes and associated hardware;
 - (ix) A list of maintenance reports and records that track all maintenance requirements and activities;
 - (x) An approved training program and parachuting operations procedures; and
 - (xi) The certificates issued by the organization to trainees.

105.11 Display of certificate

Each holder of a Parachuting Certificate (PC) and ratings shall display it in a prominent place.

105.13 Changes of location

- (a) The holder of a PC may not make any change in location unless the change is approved, in writing, in advance.
- (b) If the holder desires to change the location he shall submit the request to the ECAA.

105.15 Material standards

Each holder of a PC shall use materials of proper strength and quality for the maintenance or alteration operation being performed.

105.17 Maintenance and alteration standards

Each holder of a PC shall perform maintenance and alteration operations in a manner so as to maintain the articles in, or restore it to in an airworthy condition.

105.19 Reports and records

- (a) Each holder of a PC shall make an adequate record of all work done, including the names of the persons doing the work. The records shall be maintained for at least two years after the work is done.
- (b) The record used must include the manufacturer of the unit, serial number or identifying symbol of the unit, and the date of the work performed. Also it must include the reasons for performing the work and determining airworthiness of the item either by signature or seal symbol.
- (c) The inspection system should identify the means used by the holder of the PC to approve or disapprove parachute and parachute parts. The stamp should identify the ACPS by certificate number and name.
- (d) The approval stamp should be used to identify acceptable parts and materials and to identify repairs performed on the parachute.
- (e) Each holder of PC shall report on a form prescribe by ECAA, any recurring or serious defects, or other unairworthy conditions, that he finds in a parachute or a part thereof.

105.21 Technical data

An applicant for PC should have sufficient technical data to function under the ratings applied for:

- (a) Subpart A,B and C of this Part;
- (b) Technical standards approved by manufacturers' authorities;
- (c) The manufacture's packing instructions and repair procedures;
- (d) The automatic activation device (AAD) and/or the calibration certificate and inspection procedures prescribed by the manufacturer.

105.23 ECAA Inspection Authority

- (a) Each person holds a certificate under this part (or applied for such certificate) shall grant unrestricted and unlimited access for ECAA inspectors to inspect his personnel, facilities, equipment, documents and records to determine:
 - (1) Eligibility to continue to hold his certificate.
 - (2) Compliance with this ECAR part
- (b) Failure to comply with paragraph (a) above shall be a basis to suspend, withdraw or revoke any certificate issued under this part.

105.25 Provision of personnel facilities, equipment and material

Each holder of a PC shall provide appropriate personnel, facilities, equipment, and material required for the continuity of the certificate and ratings they hold.

105.27 The inspection system

- (a) The inspection system should be sufficient in scope and detail to assure the work function conducted within the ACPS safety standards will restore the article to an airworthy condition.

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- (b) The inspection system should contain procedures for recording all work performed, including the names of persons performing the work.

105.29 Persons authorized to maintain or alter parachutes

- (a) Any person as authorized by subpart B of this Part.
- (b) A holder of PC with an appropriate rating.
- (c) The manufacturer.
- (d) Any other validated manufacturer.

They should perform the work in accordance with approved manuals and specifications.

105.31 Drop testing

- (a) Only the following may drop test a parachute:
 - (1) The manufacturer;
 - (2) Any other validated manufacturer; and
 - (3) Holder of a PC with a drop testing rating.
- (b) Each holder of PC shall test each parachute on which he performed a major repair or alteration on a canopy, harness, container, accessory, or any combination of items, whenever the certificated master parachute rigger who inspected it considers that the repair or alterations may have affected the structural, functional, or other airworthiness characteristic of the article.
- (c) Whenever it is necessary to determine the functional characteristics of an entire parachute assembly, the holder of PC shall drop test it with a 150 pound dummy, not including the weight of parachute, at an indicated airspeed of 70 miles/hr. and an altitude of at least 500 feet above ground level (AGL).
- (d) Whenever it is necessary to determine the material strength values in an entire parachute assembly, or the material airworthiness of the entire assembly before maintenance, the ACPS, shall drop test it with a 190 pound dummy not including the weight of the parachute, at an indicated airspeed of 120 miles/hour and an altitude of at least 500 feet AGL.

105.33 through 105.39 (Reserved)

SUBPART B
Personnel Qualifications

105.41 Skydivers student requirements

- (a) General:
 - (1) All student instruction is to be under the supervision of a currently and appropriately rated instructor; and
 - (2) All student skydives are to be made under the direct supervision of a currently and appropriately rated jump master aboard the aircraft until the student has been cleared by the instructor to jump master himself.
- (b) Each student is to be equipped with:
 - (1) A rigid helmet (except tandem student);
 - (2) A piggyback harness / container system that includes a single point release and reserve static line;
 - (3) A visually accessible altimeter;
 - (4) An automatic activation device;
 - (5) Ram-air main canopy or round canopy suitable for student use;
 - (6) Steerable reserve canopies appropriate to the student's weight;
 - (7) A light when performing night jumps;
 - (8) Supplementary oxygen available on the aircraft is mandatory for skydives from over 15.000 feet; and
 - (9) For Accelerated Free Fall (AFF) jumps the student shall be equipped with a ripcord activated spring loaded pilot chute equipped main parachute.
- (c) Student training requirements:
 - (1) Initially make 5 static line and four tandem jumps to include successfully pulling a practice ripcord on 3 successive jumps while demonstrating the ability to maintain stability and control prior to being cleared for free fall;
 - (2) Successfully complete all learning objectives of accelerated free fall levels 1 through 7 mentioned in "d" prior to being cleared to jump without direct supervision;
 - (3) Free fall jumps should be stable, controlled jumps with stable parachute opening. It may include maneuvers that are stable and controlled including formation; and
 - (4) All parachute jumps will be under the supervision of an approved, current, and appropriately rated instructor.
- (d) Levels:
 - (1) Basic safety requirements and Basic Human factor course;
 - (2) High altitude doctrine;
 - (3) Sport parachuting-general;
 - (4) ECAA regulations (concerning skydiving);
 - (5) Parachuting history;
 - (6) Maintenance and nomenclature of the parachute;
 - (7) World record attempts;
 - (8) Clothing and equipment used for parachute jumping;
 - (9) Aircraft exits and parachute landing zones; and
 - (10) Main parachute packing procedures.

105.43 Skydivers certificate and rating

- (a) The certificate and rating:
 - (1) Parachute basic certificate is a certificate showing that the jumper has completed the student phase;
 - (2) Parachute intermediate certificate;
 - (3) Parachute advanced certificate; and
 - (4) Parachute master certificate.
- (b) Certificate requirements:
 - (1) "A" Parachute certificate - Basic:
 - (i) Completed 20 free falls jumps including:
 - (A) At least 3 controlled free falls of 40 seconds or longer; and
 - (B) Accumulating 5 minutes of controlled free fall time.

- (ii) Landed within 20 meters of target center on 5 free fall jumps during which they selected the exit and opening points;
 - (iii) Demonstrate the ability to hold heading during free fall and make 360 degree flat turns to both the right and left;
 - (iv) Demonstrate the ability to safety jumpmaster themselves to include independently selecting the proper altitude, exit and opening points;
 - (v) Demonstrate the ability to properly pack their own main parachute and conduct a safety check on their own and other skydiver equipment; and
 - (vi) Pass a written exam administered by an approved instructor. Persons holding an "A" parachute certificate are able to jump master themselves and pack their own main parachute.
- (2) "B" Parachute certificate - intermediate:
- (i) Meet all current requirements for or hold "A" parachute certificate;
 - (ii) Completed 50 free fall jumps including:
 - (A) At least 3 controlled free falls of 45 seconds or longer; and
 - (B) Accumulate at least 10 minutes of controlled free fall time.
 - (iii) Landed within 10 meters of target center on 10 jumps;
 - (iv) Demonstrate the ability to perform individual maneuvers in free fall in 18 seconds or less;
 - (v) Pass a written exam conducted by an approved instructor; and
 - (vi) They are able to jump master themselves and pack their own main parachute.
- (3) "C" Parachute certificate - Advanced:
- (i) Meet all current requirements for or hold "B" certificate;
 - (ii) Complete 100 free fall jumps including:
 - (1st) At least 10 controlled free falls of 45 seconds or longer; and
 - (B) Accumulate at least 20 minutes of controlled free fall time.
 - (iii) Land within 5 meters of target center on 20 jumps;
 - (v) Completed at least 4 points on a 4-way or larger random skydive;
 - (vi) Pass a written exam conducted by an approved instructor; and
 - (vii) Be able to jump master other licensed skydivers, pack their own main parachute, participate in certain competitions and record attempts and they are eligible for the ECAA jump master rating.
- (4) "D" Parachute certificate - master:
- (i) Meet all current requirements for or hold "C" parachute certificate;
 - (ii) Complete 200 jumps including:
 - (A) At least 10 controlled free falls of 60 seconds or longer; and
 - (B) Accumulate at least 1 hour of controlled free fall time.
 - (iii) Demonstrate the ability to perform individual maneuvers in sequence (back loop, front loop, left turn, right and left barrel roll in free fall in 18 seconds or less), or complete at least 2 points on an 8-way or longer random skydive;
 - (iv) Make two night jumps; and
 - (v) Pass a written exam conducted by instructor and are able to jump master other licensed skydivers, pack their own main parachute, participate in all competitions and record attempts and are eligible for all ECAA ratings and for appointment as a safety and training advisor.
- (c) Recurrent training: All the students must have Human factor training every (2) years, in addition those who have not jumped in 30 days or more must:
- (1) Receive refresher for all standard and emergency procedures;
 - (2) Make at least one satisfactory static line jump with a successful practice ripcord pull under the direct supervision of a currently rated jumpmaster;
 - (i) Basic skydivers ("A" parachute certificate):
 - (A) Who have not made a free fall skydive within the preceding 60 days should make at least one clear and pull, not to exceed 5 seconds in duration, under the direct supervision of a currently rated jump master; and
 - (B) Who have not made a free fall skydive within the preceding 90 days should make at least one satisfactory static line jump with a practice ripcord pull one 5 second free fall, and one 10 second free fall while

- maintaining a stable body position under the direct supervision of a currently rated jump master.
- (ii) Intermediate skydivers: (parachute certificate): Who have not made a free fall skydive within the preceding 90 days should make at least one clear and pull, not to exceed 5 seconds in duration;
 - (iii) Advanced skydives: ("C" parachute certificate): Who have not made a free fall skydive within the preceding 120 days should make at least one clear and pull, not to exceed 5 seconds in duration; and
 - (iv) Master skydivers: ("D" parachute certificate): Who have not made a free fall skydive within the preceding 6 months should make at least one clear and pull, not to exceed 5 seconds in duration.
- (d) Annual rating renewal requirements are to demonstrate proficiency within the previous 12 months by:
- (1) Performing an accuracy jump landing within 25 centimeters of target center (not required to be a stand-up landing) in the presence of a conference and a national rated judge or national director;
 - (2) Performing a stand-up landing within a 10 meters diameter circle in the presence of any of the above mentioned persons; or
 - (3) Performing a level 2 (as defined by the ECAA) demonstration jump in the presence of any of the above mentioned persons.

105.45 Temporary certificate

A certificate and rating effective period of not more than (120) days may be issued to a qualified applicant, pending review of his application and supplementary documents or the issue of the certification and ratings for which he applied.

105.47 Skydivers instructors ratings

- (a) The following information describes the framework of the modular instructional rating training program. There are seven types for various grades of instructor and various training methods:
- (1) Basic instructor: This course will provide an entry-level instructor-rating candidate with specific training in the techniques of student instruction and supervision and will include an evaluation of basic skydiving skills;
 - (2) Static line (SL) free fall instructor: This course will provide an entry level instructor rating candidate with the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and supervise students in the SL free fall training method. Candidates successfully completing this course and meeting the prerequisites will be rated as SL free fall qualification added to previously held rating of any grade;
 - (3) Accelerated Free Fall (AFF) instructor: This course will provide an AFF instructor-rating candidate with the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and supervise students in the AFF training methods. Candidates successfully completing this course and meeting the prerequisites will be rated as AFF instructors or have the AFF qualification added to a previously held rating of any grade;
 - (4) Tandem instructor: A manufacturer who holds an appropriate approval to manufacture tandem equipment will provide this course. Candidates receiving a tandem equipment manufacturer's endorsement, successfully completing the basic instructor training course and meeting the prerequisites will be rated as tandem instructor or have the tandem qualification added to a previously held rating of any grade;
 - (5) Instructor assisted deployment: This course will provide an entry level instructor rating candidate with the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and supervise students in the instructor assisted deployment method. Candidates successfully completing this course and meeting the prerequisites will be rated as assisted deployment instructors or have the instructor assisted deployment qualification added to a previously held rating of any grade;
 - (6) Advanced instructor (AI): This course will provide an instructor-rating holder with the skills and the knowledge necessary to manage a student-training program. An advanced instructor is rated at one grade higher than the entry level. The AI is qualified in any training method for which the rating holder has previously qualified for in the future; and

- (7) Instructor trainer: This course will provide a rating of the highest grade and will qualify the holder to conduct other rating courses as designated.
- (b) Rules for issuing skydiving instructors approval and adding ratings and their renewal:
- (1) To issue approval for skydiving instructor requirements for instructors approval (mentioned in the rules governing approval procedures for ground training activities conducted in civil aviation field) should be fulfilled;
 - (2) When an approved skydiving instructor receives any approved specific course from those mentioned in this section their ACPS could add the appropriate ratings on their instructor's approval; and
 - (3) The ACPS can renew their instructors' ratings, according to the internal rules of the ACPS mentioned in their approved exposition.

105.49 Skydivers additional ratings

The following information describes the framework of additional rating training programs for skydivers. However for operational requirements necessary to comply while performing each operation refer to subpart C of this section.

- (a) Night jump recommendations:
- (1) Skydivers participating in night jumping should possess a currently valid "B" parachute certificate or higher; and
 - (2) Participants should complete comprehensive training and drills within 60 days before the intended flight jumps. The approved training should be conducted by a safety and training advanced instructor (S&TA) authorized from the ECAA. The training, including the date and location, should be documented in the jumpers logbook and signed by an (S&TA).
- (b) Procedures for international water landing training and jumping:
- (1) Any person intending to make an international water landing should:
 - (i) Undergo preparatory training within 60 days of the water jump. The approved training should be conducted by an (S&TA) instructor. The training (including the date and location) should be documented in the jumper's logbook and signed by an (S & TA);
 - (ii) Hold "A" certificate and have undergone wet training for water landings; and
 - (iii) Be a swimmer.
 - (2) Theoretical training should include classroom lessons covering:
 - (i) Preparations necessary for safe operations;
 - (ii) Equipment to be utilized;
 - (iii) Procedures for the actual jump;
 - (iv) Recovery of jumpers and equipment; and
 - (v) Care of equipment.
- (c) Professional exhibition (PRO) rating:
The professional exhibition (PRO) rating is recognized by the ECAA and serves as a certificate of proficiency. To qualify for the PRO rating the applicant must:
- (1) Possess an Egyptian skydivers' "D" certificate;
 - (2) Have at least 350 jumps on ram-air type canopy;
 - (3) Make 10 successive pre-declared jumps into a circle 10 meters in diameter (within five meters of the center point);
- Note:** This means that these 10 jumps must be one declared jump after another declared jump. If a jump is not pre-declared then it does not count for or against meeting the requirements.
- (4) Make all landings standing up;
 - (5) Make all jumps in front of at least three witnesses from any licensed skydivers;
 - (6) Score at least 75% on the PRO rating exam; and
 - (7) Submit the completed application form with application fees to the ECAA.
- (d) High altitude jump and oxygen use experience recommendation:
Persons making skydives from altitude above 15000 ft MSL should have the following minimum experience:
- (1) For intermediate altitude jumps (15,000-20,000 MSL) participants should hold at least a 'C' certificate;
 - (2) For high altitude jumps (20,000-40,000 MSL) participants should:
 - (i) Hold "D" parachute certificate; and

- (ii) Have made at least one jump from 15,000 ft MSL or below using the same functioning bailout oxygen system.
- (3) For extreme altitude jumps (40,000 ft MSL and higher) participants should:
 - (i) Hold "D" parachute certificate; and
 - (ii) Have made at least two jumps from below 23,000 MSL using the same functioning bailout oxygen and pressure system.

105.51 Parachute Riggers

- (a) The following parachute rigger certificates are issued under this subpart:
 - (1) Senior parachute rigger; and
 - (2) Master parachute rigger.
- (b) Eligibility: requirements, general:
To be eligible for a parachute rigger certificate a person must:
 - (1) Be at least 18 years of age;
 - (2) Be able to read, write, and speak the English language; and
 - (3) Comply with the sections of this subpart that apply to the certificate and type ratings desired.

105.53 Senior parachute rigger certificate, experience, knowledge and skill requirements

The applicant for a senior parachute rigger certificate must:

- (a) Present evidence satisfactory to the ECAA that he has packed at least 20 parachutes of each type for which he seeks a rating in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and under the supervision of a certificate parachute rigger holding a rating for the type or a person holding an appropriate military validated rating.
- (b) Pass a written test with respect to parachutes in common use, on:
 - (1) Their construction, packing and maintenance;
 - (2) The manufacturer's instruction; and
 - (3) The regulations of this Part.
- (c) Pass an oral and practical test showing his ability to pack and maintain two types of parachutes in common use appropriate to the type rating he seeks.

105.55 Master parachute rigger: certificate, experience, knowledge and skill requirements

An applicant for a master parachute rigger certificate must meet the following requirements:

- (a) Present evidence satisfactory to the ECAA that he has had at least 3 years of experience as a parachute rigger and has satisfactorily packed at least 100 parachutes of each of two types in common use, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions:
 - (1) While being a certificated and appropriately rated senior parachute rigger; or
 - (2) While under the supervision of a certificated and appropriately rated parachute rigger for a person holding an appropriate military validated rating.
- (b) If the applicant is not the holder of a senior parachute rigger certificate, he must pass a written test with respect to parachute in common use on the matters mentioned in 105.53(b).
- (c) Pass an oral and practical test showing his ability to pack and maintain two types of parachutes in common use, appropriate to the type rating he seeks.

105.57 Type rating

- (a) The following type ratings are issued under this subpart:
 - (1) Seat;
 - (2) Back;
 - (3) Chest; and
 - (4) Lap.
- (b) The holder of a senior parachute rigger certificate who qualifies for a master parachute rigger certificate is entitled to place on his master parachute rigger certificate the ratings that were on his senior parachute rigger certificate.

105.59 Additional ratings requirements

A certificate parachute rigger who applies for an additional type rating must:

- (a) Pack at least 20 parachutes of the type he seeks; and
- (b) Pass a practical test to the satisfaction of the ECAA, showing his ability to pack and maintain the type of parachute for which he seeks a rating.

105.61 Certificate privileges

- (a) A certificated senior parachute rigger may.
 - (1) Pack or maintain (except for major repair) any type of parachute for which he is rated; and
 - (2) Supervise another person packing any type of parachute for which he is rated.
- (b) A certificated master parachute rigger may:
 - (1) Pack, maintain or alter any type of parachute for which he is rated; and
 - (2) Supervise other persons in packing maintaining or altering any type of parachute for which he is rated.
- (c) Riggers facilities and equipment:

No certificated parachute rigger may exercise the privileges of his certificate unless he has at least the following facilities and equipment available to him:

 - (1) A smooth top table at least three feet wide by 40 feet long or suitable ground sheet;
 - (2) A compartment for hanging parachutes vertically to allow drying and airing;
 - (3) Enough packing tools and other equipment to pack and maintain the types of parachutes that he services;
 - (4) Adequate housing facilities to perform his duties and to protect his tools and equipment; and
 - (5) A seal with an identification mark prescribed on the organization exposition and a seal press that will secure the parachute after packing.

105.63 Performance standards

- No certificated parachute rigger may:
- (a) Pack, maintain, or alter any parachute unless he is rated for that type;
 - (b) Pack a parachute that is not safe for emergency use;
 - (c) Pack a parachute that he has not been thoroughly dried and aired;
 - (d) Alter a parachute in a manner that is not specifically authorized by the ECAA or the manufacturer;
 - (e) Pack, maintain, or alter a parachute in any manner that deviates from procedures approved by the ECAA or the manufacture; and
 - (f) Exercise the privileges of this certificate and type rating unless he follows the current manufacturers' instructions for the operation involved and has:
 - (1) Performed the duties of his certificate for at least 20 days within the preceding 12 month; and
 - (2) Presents satisfactory proof to the ECAA that he is able to perform those duties.

105.65 Records

- (a) Each certificated parachute rigger shall keep a record of the packing, maintenance and alternation of parachutes performed or supervised by him, and shall keep in that record, with respect to each parachute worked on a statement of:
 - (1) Its type and make;
 - (2) Its serial number;
 - (3) The name and address of its owner;
 - (4) The kind and extent of work performed;
 - (5) The date when, and place where the work was performed; and
 - (6) The results of any drop tests made with it.
- (b) Each person who makes a record under paragraph (a) of this section shall keep it for at least 2 years after the date it is made; and
- (c) Each certificated parachute rigger who packs a parachute shall write on the parachute packing a record attached to the parachute.

105.67 Personal requirements for parachute repairmen

- (a) General: To be eligible for parachute repairmen certificate a person must:
 - (1) Be at least 18 years of age;
 - (2) Be specifically qualified to perform the type of repair intended for certain types of parachutes;

- (3) Be employed for a specific job requiring those special qualifications by an approved parachute: Manufacturer, workshop or ACPS;
 - (4) Be recommended for certification by the employer;
 - (5) Have at least 18 months of practical experience in the field of parachute repairs; and
 - (6) Completed formal training that is acceptable to the ECAA and is specifically designed to qualify the applicant for the job on which the applicant is to be employed.
- (b) Parachute repairmen certificate: privileges and limitations.
- (1) A certificated repairman may perform or supervise repair or alteration of a parachute and its components, for which he is certificated; and
 - (2) A certificated repairman may not perform or supervise duties under the repairman certificate unless he follows the current manufacturer's instructions for continued airworthiness related to the specific operation concerned.

105.69 Validation of military certificates

- (a) The ECAA may validate the Egyptian military parachuting certificates and issue the equivalent parachute certificate in accordance with the tabled in appendix A of this Part.
- (b) The ECAA may ask for any additional requirements or verification of experience in order to validate the military certificate for the purpose of issuance of the equivalent parachute certificate and/or rating.

SUBPART C
Skydiving Operating Rules

105.71 Applicability

These procedures apply to all jumps made in the A.R.E, except those made under military orders and those made because of in-flight emergencies.

105.73 Definition

For the purpose of this subpart "skydiving" is used as equivalent to "parachute jump" and means the descent of a person, to the surface from an aircraft in flight, when he or she intends to use, or uses, a parachute during all or part of that descent.

105.75 General safety requirements

Persons engaged in skydiving shall:

- (a) Carry a valid certificate for the type of operation that they are conducting;
- (b) Carry a valid certificate of physical fitness for skydiving from an approved physician in accordance with the declaration of fitness to parachute jump prescribed by the ECAA;
- (c) All student skydives are to be made under the direct supervision of a currently and appropriately rated jumpmaster aboard the aircraft; and
- (d) All student skydivers should be above the age of 18 years.

105.77 Pre-jump safety checks

These checks should be made according to the approved checklists appropriate to the procedures and equipment in use at the drop zone. In some cases, these checks will be the principal responsibility of the pilot, instructor, rigger, ground crew chief, or others, but a jumpmaster should not assume that others have carried out these responsibilities.

105.79 Approved parachutes

- (a) Parachutes approved for use under this subpart must meet the following minimum standards;
- (b) Be manufactured under a type certificate or a technical standard validated by the ECAA:
 - (1) Each parachute must have a parachute serviceable document issued from the ECAA for the purpose of determining the period of parachute serviceability;
 - (2) Each parachute approved for use under this subpart must be serviceable and the expiration date located on the parachute serviceable document must not be exceeded.
- (c) The serviceability of the parachute:
 - (1) Must be determined by an ECAA approved inspector; and
 - (2) Is granted after the inspection of the parachute and it's associated hardware.
- (d) Each skydiver will have a valid insurance certificate covering all aspects of risk associated with skydiving and third party liability with regard to persons or property.

105.81 General responsibilities and authority of the pilot in command and jumpmasters towards skydiving

- (a) Responsibilities of the pilot in command:
 - (1) No pilot in command of a civil aircraft may allow a parachute to be carried on that aircraft unless it is of an approved type;
 - (2) No person may make a parachute jump while, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a person to make a parachute jump from that aircraft if that person appears to be:
 - (i) Under the influence of intoxicating liquor; and
 - (ii) Using any drug that affects his faculties in any way contrary to safety.
 - (3) No pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft, and no person may make a parachute jump if that jump creates a hazard to air traffic or to persons or properties on the surface; and
 - (4) No pilot in command will allow a parachute jump unless the aircraft is operated at the correct and pre-briefed altitude, airspeed and engine power.
- (b) Responsibilities of the jumpmaster:

- (1) Brief the skydivers prior to the operation on the following items:
 - (i) The purpose of the jump;
 - (ii) The altitude of the jump;
 - (iii) The altitude of parachute opening;
 - (iv) The sequence of the skydivers involved in the jump; and
 - (v) The description of the drop zone.
- (2) Inspect the skydiver documents, parachutes and associated equipment prior to departure on the skydiving operation;
- (3) Inspect the aircraft as follows:
 - (i) Exit door(s) from both inside the aircraft and outside the aircraft;
 - (ii) The wire and the linkage for the static line and installation; and
 - (iii) Warning alarm system, lights or communication system used for jumping.
- (4) Ensure the select drop zone is correctly understood by the pilot and the jumpers, is properly marked and is safe for conducting parachute landings.
- (5) Ensure that the aircraft is at the correct altitude and airspeed for the drop.

105.83 Parachute equipment and packing requirements

No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow any person to make a parachute jump from that aircraft, unless that person is wearing a single harness dual parachute pack, having at least one approved main parachute and one approved auxiliary parachute that are packed as follows:

- (a) The main parachute must have been packed by a certificated appropriate parachute rigger or by the person making the jump, within 120 days before the date of its use;
- (b) A certificated and appropriately rated parachute rigger must have packed the auxiliary:
 - (1) Within 120 days before the date of use, if its canopy, shroud, and harness are composed exclusively of nylon, rayon or other similar synthetic fiber or material that is substantially resistant to damage from mold, mildew, or other fungi and other rotting agents propagated in a moist environment within 60 days before the date of use, if composed of any amount of silk, pongees, or other natural fiber, or material, not mentioned above; and
 - (2) No person may make a parachute jump using a static line attached to the aircraft and the main parachute, unless an assist device, described and attached as follows, is used to aid the pilot chute in performing its function, or if no pilot chute is used, to aid in the direct deployment of the main parachute canopy.
- (c) The assist device must be long enough to allow the parachute container to open before a load is placed on the device;
- (d) The assist device must have static load strength of:
 - (1) At least 28 pounds but not more than 160 pounds if it is used to aid the pilot chute in performing its function; and
 - (2) At least 56 pounds but not more than 320 pounds, if it is used to aid in the direct deployment of the main parachute canopy.
- (e) The assist device must be attached:
 - (1) At one end of the static line above the static line pins, or if static is not used, above the static line ties to the parachute cone; and
 - (2) At the other end of the pilot chute apex, bride card or bride loop, or if no pilot chute is used, to the main parachute canopy.
- (f) No person may attach an assist device required by paragraph (b) of this section to any main parachute unless he has a current parachute rigger certificate issued under these regulations or is the person who makes the jump with that parachute.

105.85 Drop zone general requirements

- (a) All drop zones must have ground to air communication to assist the student in canopy control.
- (b) Manned ground-to air communications (e.g., radios, panels and lights) are to be present on the drop zone during skydiving operations.
- (c) Hazards defined as telephone and power lines, towers, buildings, open bodies of water, highways, automobiles and clusters of trees covering more than 3000 square meters, must be briefed.
- (d) Areas used for skydiving should be unobstructed, with the following minimum radial distance to the nearest hazard:

Classification	Using round canopy	Using ram-air canopy
Student	300 meters	100 meters
"A" parachute certificate holder	200 meters	100 meters
"B" parachute certificate holder	100 meters	50 meters
"C" parachute certificate holder	50 meters	Unlimited

105.87 Jumps over or into congested areas or open air assembly persons

- (a) No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft, over or into a congested area of a city, town or settlement, or an open air assembly of persons unless a certificate of authorization for that jump has been issued under this section. However, a parachute may drift over that congested area or open air assembly with a fully deployed and proper functioning parachute if he is at a sufficient altitude to avoid creating a hazard to persons and property on the ground.
- (b) An application for a certificate of authorization shall be submitted in a form and manner acceptable to the ECAA at least four days before the day of that jump.
- (c) Each holder of a certificate of authorization shall present that certificate for inspection upon the request of any local official.

105.89 Jumps over or onto airports

- (a) Unless the airport management has given prior approval, no person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft:
 - (1) Over an airport that does not have a functioning control tower in the A.R.E.; or
 - (2) Into any airport.
- (b) However, a parachute may drift over that airport with a fully deployed and properly functioning parachute, if he is at least 2000 feet above that airport's traffic pattern, and avoids creating a hazard to air traffic or to persons and property on the ground.

105.91 Jumps on or into control zones with function control towers:

- (a) No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft on or into a control zone in which there is a functioning control tower, or in violation of the terms of an authorization issued according to this Part.
- (b) Each request for an authorization must be submitted to the control tower having jurisdiction over the control zone concerned and must include the information required by this subpart.

105.93 Jumps on or into airport radar service areas

- (a) No person may make a parachute jump and no pilot in command may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft on or into an airport radar service area without, or in violation of the terms of an ATS authorization.
- (b) Each request for authorization must be submitted to the control tower at the airport for which the airport radar service area is designated.

105.95 Jumps on or into dangerous areas

- (a) No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft on or into dangerous areas.
- (b) Jump on or into new areas can be only made if the appropriate authority having jurisdiction over these areas hasn't designated them as dangerous for personal jumps.

105.97 Jumps on or into other airspace

- (a) No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft on or into airspace unless the nearest (air traffic control facility was notified or that jump at least 1 hour before the jump is to be made, but not more than 24 hours before the jumping is to be completed.
- (b) ATS may accept from an ACPS a written notification of a scheduled series of jumps to be made over a stated period of time not longer than 12 calendar months. The

notification must contain the information prescribed in paragraph 105.103, and also identify the responsible persons associated with that jumping activity, and be submitted at least 15 days but not more than 30 days, before the jumping is to be begin. ATS may revoke the acceptance of the notification for any failure of the ACPS to comply with its terms.

105.99 Jumps over or within restricted or prohibited areas

No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft, over or within a restricted area or prohibited area unless the controlling authority of the area concerned has authorized that jump.

105.101 Landing areas

- (a) Use the appropriate landing area, based on the qualifications of the jumpers, for students or "A" or "B" parachute licensed persons: The landing area should not be less than the drop zone for certified persons:
- (b) Landing areas are divided into the two distinct categories:
 - (1) Level one: Parachutists who hold class "C" or "D" parachute certificate must select a landing area that permits the jumper to land not closer than 50 feet from any spectator and does not involve passing over persons of the surface at an altitude of less than 250 feet.
 - (2) Level two: Parachutists who hold a class "D" certificate prorating and who certify that they shall use a steerable square main and reserve canopy, shall be permitted to exit over or into congested area. The selected landing area must permit the jumper to land no closer than 15 feet from any spectator and does not involve passing over persons on the surface at an altitude of less than 50 feet.

105.103 Alternate landing areas

Regardless of the experience of the parachutists, "runoffs" or "escape areas" should be considered. Small target areas may be acceptable when a suitable alternate landing area is available in the event of unexpected conditions.

105.105 Information required when requesting authorization to jump over a certain zone

- (a) The following information must be included in the request:
 - (1) The date and time jumping will begin;
 - (2) The size of the jump zone expressed in nautical mile radius around the target;
 - (3) The location of the center of the jump zone in relation to:
 - (i) The nearest VOR facility in terms of the VOR radial on which it is located and its distance in nautical miles from the VOR facility when that facility is 30 nautical miles from the drop zone target; or
 - (ii) The nearest airport, town or city, when the nearest VOR facility is more than 30 nautical miles from the drop zone target.
 - (4) The altitudes above the surface of which jumping will take place;
 - (5) The duration of the intended jump;
 - (6) The names, address and telephone number of the person requesting the authorization;
 - (7) The identification of the aircraft to be used; and
 - (8) The radio frequencies, if any, available in the aircraft.
- (b) If the proposed or scheduled jumping activity authorized is canceled or postponed, the appropriate air traffic control should be promptly notified.

105.107 Flight visibility and clearance from clouds requirements

No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be make from that aircraft:

- (a) Into or through a cloud: or
- (b) When the flight visibility is less, or at a distance from clouds that is less, than that prescribed in the following table:

Altitude	Flight visibility	Distance from clouds
1 - 1200 feet or less above the surface regardless of	3 statute miles	500 feet below, 1000 feet above,

the MSL altitude		2000 feet horizontal
2 - More than 1200 feet above the surface but less than 10000 feet MSL	3 statute miles	500 feet below, 1000 feet above, 2000 feet horizontal.
3 - More than 1200 feet above the surface and at or above 10000 feet MSL	5 statute miles	1000 feet below, 1000 feet above, 1 mile horizontal.

105.109 Night jump requirements

- (a) No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow any person to make a parachute jump from that aircraft, between sunset and sunrise, unless that person is equipped with means of producing a light visible for at least three statute miles.
- (b) Each person making a parachute jump between sunset and sunrise shall display the light required by paragraph (a) from the time that person exits the aircraft until that person reaches the surface.
- (c) The following special equipment is necessary when conducting flight jumps:
 - (1) Lighted altimeter;
 - (2) Clear goggles;
 - (3) Jumper manifest;
 - (4) Target lighting equipment: sufficient lighting to illuminate the target, lighting can be provided by flashlights, electric lights or such devices, road flares or either pyrotechnics and open flames can be extremely hazardous and should not be used; and
 - (5) A Flashlight to check the canopy.
- (d) Night jumps should be conducted in weather conditions of light winds, and good visibility and planned for a full moon.
- (e) Target configuration for accuracy:
 - (1) Arrange lights in a circle around the target area at a radius of 25 meters from the center;
 - (2) Remove 3 or 4 of the lights closest to the wind line on the downwind side of the target and arrange them in a line leading into the target. This will indicate both wind line and wind direction, by following a flight path over this line of lights, the jumper will be on the wind line and upwind; and
 - (3) Place a red light at dead center, protected by a plexiglas cover flush with the surface.
- (f) Extinguish all lights in the event of adverse weather or other hazardous jump conditions to indicate no jump. Ground to air radio communications should be available.

105.111 Radio equipment and use requirements

- (a) Except when otherwise authorized by ATS:
 - (1) No person may make a parachute jump, and no pilot in command of an aircraft may allow a parachute jump to be made from that aircraft, on or into controlled airspace unless during that flight:
 - (i) The aircraft is equipped with a functioning two way radio communications system appropriate to the ATC facilities to be used;
 - (ii) Radio communications have been established between the aircraft and the nearest ATC facility at least 5 minutes before the jumping activity is to begin, for the purpose of receiving information in the aircraft about known air traffic in the vicinity of the jumping activity; and
 - (iii) The pilot in command and the jumpers in that flight have received the information described in (ii).
 - (2) The pilot in command of an aircraft used for any jumping activity on or into controlled airspace shall, during each flight:
 - (i) Maintain or have maintained a continuous watch on the appropriate frequency of the aircraft's radio communications system from the time radio communications are first established between the aircraft and ATS, until the advises ATS that the jumping activity is ended from that flight; and

- (ii) Advise ATS that the jumping activity is ended for that flight when the last parachute jumper from the aircraft reaches the ground.
- (b) If, during any flight, the required radio communications system is or becomes inoperative, any jumping activity from the aircraft on or into controlled airspace shall be abandoned. However, if the communications system becomes inoperative in flight after receipt of a required ATS authorization, the jumping activity from that flight may be continued.

105.113 Different altitudes jumping operation requirements

- (a) Minimum opening altitudes above the ground are:
 - (1) Tandem jumps: 4000 feet AGL;
 - (2) All free fall students: 3000 feet AGL;
 - (3) All static line jumps: 2800 feet AGL;
 - (4) "A" and "B" certificate holders: 2500 feet AGL; and
 - (5) "C" and "D" certificate holders: 2000 feet AGL.
- (b) Altitude classifications for jumps:
 - (1) Low altitude, less than 15000 MSL;
 - (2) Intermediate Altitude: from 15000 up to 20000 MSL;
 - (3) High altitude from 20000 up to 40000 MSL; and
 - (4) Extreme altitude above 40000 MSL.
- (c) Equipment necessary for each jumping altitude:
 - (1) Sensitive altimeter and adequate protective clothing for skydivers from above 15000 MSL, in addition to the oxygen and body pressurization equipment listed below;
 - (2) Backup oxygen systems and components should be available on board the aircraft. Oxygen systems should only be filled with Aviator's Oxygen, which has the moisture removed, whenever freezing temperatures will be encountered.
 - (3) Intermediate altitude jumps: a separate oxygen mask should be provided for each skydiver and crew member;
 - (4) High altitude jumps: All skydivers must be equipped with an appropriate on board oxygen source and compatible bailout oxygen system with an automatic activation device (AAD); and
 - (5) Extreme altitude jumps: All skydivers must be equipped with compatible on board and bailout oxygen and body pressurization systems appropriate to the goal altitude, and an (AAD) is needed.

105.115 Water landing operations

- (a) Check the landing site for under water hazards and obtain authorization and advise from local water jurisdiction.
- (b) An altimeter should be used for free falls of thirty seconds or more.
- (c) Provide no less than one recovery boat per jumper, or, if the aircraft drops one jumper per pass, one boat for every three jumpers.
- (d) Boat personnel should include at least one qualified skydiver and stand-by swimmer with facemask, swim fins, and experience in life saving techniques including resuscitation.
- (e) Each skydiver is to be equipped with flotation gear when his intended exit point, opening point or landing point is within one mile of an open body of water in which he could drown.
- (f) Each jumper should be thoroughly briefed concerning the possible emergencies that may occur after water entry and the proper corrective procedures.
- (g) Opening altitude should be no less than 3000 feet AGL to provide ample time to prepare for water entry.
- (h) A second jump run should not be made until the jumper (s) from the first pass have safely boarded the pickup boat(s).

105.117 Skydiving emergency procedures

- (a) Each skydiving operation should establish procedures for all foreseeable abnormalities. Every pilot and non-student jumper should thoroughly understand these procedures. All students should be familiar with them, but they should take direction from their jumpmaster.

- (b) Before each jump the skydiver should review the procedures to avoid emergency situations and the procedures to respond to emergencies if they do occur.

105.119 Relative work operations

- (a) Jumpers on collision course, either in free fall or under the canopy, should turn to the right. Continual awareness throughout the jump is absolutely necessary to avoid collision. Both free fall and canopy collisions have the potential for fatal results,
- (b) Both main and reserve ripcord handles should be guarded.
- (c) The minimum break off altitude should be 3500 ft for small groups and 4000 ft for groups of six or more.
- (d) Protective headgear must allow adequate hearing capability for voice commands, in addition to collision protection.
- (e) Avoid jumping in turbulent air or gusty wind conditions.

105.121 Demonstration jump operations

- (a) Minimum landing area for PRO rating holders, may not be less than 500 square feet per four jumpers, and an additional 800 square feet per jumper is required for any jumper landing within 30 seconds of the last of any four jumpers,
- (b) All demonstration jumps should be conducted with a maximum 15 mph ground wind limitation.
- (c) Reserve canopy must be steerable.
- (d) Jumpers making demonstration jumpover or into congested areas must use a square main and square reserve canopy.
- (e) Two-way radio communication between the aircraft airlifting the parachute and the landing area shall be continuously maintained for all jumps.
- (f) Provisions shall be made by the skydiving approved organization to keep spectators out of the landing area.
- (g) The parachute jump shall not be conducted when the ceiling is less than 2500 feet and the visibility is less than 5 miles.

105.123 Ground wind limits for parachutists of different categories

- (a) For "B" or less: 10 mph.
- (b) For "C" : 15 mph.
- (c) For "D" : 18 mph.
- (d) These limits will under no circumstances be exceeded.
- (e) Every ACPS must use an anemometer or any appropriate device for measuring ground speed.
- (f) Suspension of parachuting will be ordered for the categories of parachutists concerned after two gusts above the limit have taken place within five minutes, After parachuting has been suspended it will not be resumed for at least thirty minutes during which no gusts above the limit have occurred.
- (g) The strength and direction of winds below 2200 feet AGL will be measured by the use of wind drift indicators (WDI):
 - (1) ACPS= Aeroclubs or Centers involved in parachute skydiving activities;
 - (2) AFF= Accelerated Free Fall;
 - (3) AGL= Above Ground Level;
 - (4) ECAA= Egyptian Civil Aviation Supervisory Authority;
 - (5) FSSS= Flight Safety Standards Sector;
 - (6) FF= Free Fall;
 - (7) IAD= Instructor assisted deployment;
 - (8) JM= Jump Master;
 - (9) MSL = Mean sea level;
 - (10) PC = Parachuting certificate;
 - (11) RW = Relative work;
 - (12) SL = Static Line; and
 - (13) S & TA = Safety and training advisor;

105.125 Drop zone requirements

- (a) The drop zone must be equipped with a windsock for use of the skydivers for indication of wind direction.

- (b) Wind speed must be indicated in miles per hour using an anemometer, which must be installed, and operating in the most appropriate position in the drop zone.

105.127 Aircraft used for parachute jumping

- (a) All aircraft must comply with the provisions required by the manufacturer for those aircraft types with one cabin door opening.
- (b) For other aircraft types the following requirements must be met:
 - (1) The manufacturer must list the aircraft type as approved for use in parachute jumping operations;
 - (2) The aircraft type certificate or supplemental type certificate states that the aircraft is compatible for use in parachute jumping operations;
 - (3) The pilot owner handbook or its supplement must contain performance data to be used when the aircraft is performing parachute jumping operations; and
 - (4) The aircraft must be equipped with a jump kit approved by the manufacturer and installed on the aircraft for the purpose of parachute jumping operations.

105.129 Pilot in command qualifications

- (a) The pilot in command of an aircraft being used in parachute jumping operations must have the following qualifications:
 - (1) Adequate knowledge of the special operating limitations and procedures required for flight with door activation and or removed in flight;
 - (2) Adequate knowledge of aircraft loading of skydivers and equipment with regard to mass and center of gravity of the aircraft; and
 - (3) A minimum experience of 300 hours total flying time with 50 hours of flying time as pilot in command of the aircraft type used in the parachute jumping operations.
- (b) The pilot in command must be certified by the ECAA prior to acting as pilot in command while conducting parachute jumping operations.

APPENDIX A
Skydivers Military Certificates equivalence to ECAA Certificates

Military certificates	1	ECAA equivalent certificates
`A` Parachute Basic certificate	1	A Parachute certificate.
`B` Parachute Intermediate certificate	1	B Parachute certificate.
`C` parachute Advanced certificate	1	C Parachute certificate.
`D` Parachute Master certificate	1	D Parachute certificate.
Skydivers Instructors Ratings		
Parachute instructs OR F.M.Cl	1	Basic instructor.
Free Fall Course + P.L. B.	1	Static Line Free Fall Instructor.
The Same.	1	Accelerated Free Fall Instructor.
The Same.	1	Tandem Instructor.
The Same.	1	Instructor Assisted Deployment.
Free Full Course + P.L. C.	1	Advanced Instructor.
Sports Skydivers + P.L. D.	1	Instructor Trainer.
Jump Master Course.	1	Jump Master.
The Same.	1	Professional Exhibition Rating (PRO).
Parachute Rigger Certificates		
Short Parachute Rigger Course.	1	Parachute Riggers.
Long Parachute Rigger Course.	1	Senior Parachute Rigger Certificate.
Parachute Maintenance.	1	Master Parachute Rigger Certificate.