



Advisory Circular

AC105-1

Parachuting—Operating Rules

Revision 1
19 April 2017

General

Civil Aviation Authority advisory circulars contain guidance and information about standards, practices, and procedures that the Director has found to be an **acceptable means of compliance** with the associated rules and legislation.

However, the information in the advisory circular does not replace the requirement for participants to comply with their obligations under the Civil Aviation Rules, the Civil Aviation Act 1999 and other legislation.

An advisory circular reflects the Director's view on the rules and legislation. It expresses CAA policy on the relevant matter. It is not intended to be definitive. Consideration will be given to other methods of compliance that may be presented to the Director. When new standards, practices, or procedures are found to be acceptable, they will be added to the appropriate advisory circular. Should there be any inconsistency between this information and the rules or legislation, the rules and legislation take precedence.

An advisory circular may also include **guidance material** generally, including guidance on best practice as well as guidance to facilitate compliance with the rule requirements.

However, guidance material must not be regarded as an acceptable means of compliance.

An advisory circular may also include **technical information** that is relevant to the rule standards or requirements.

Purpose

This advisory circular provides explanatory material and methods acceptable to the Director for showing compliance with requirements relating to parachute operations under Civil Aviation Rule Part 105 *Parachuting – Operating Rules*.

Related Rules

This advisory circular relates specifically to Part 105. It also refers to operating rules Parts 71, 91 and 115—specifically Subparts J and K.

Change Notice

Subject to “Memorandum for Technical Cooperation” between the CAA of Mongolia and New Zealand on mutual cooperation in implementation of Assembly Resolution A29-3: Global Rule Harmonization, 29th ICAO Assembly, 1992, which urges States to promote global harmonization of national rules, dated 6th of May, 1999, Mongolian Civil Aviation Safety Regulation has been reconciled to the Civil Aviation Regulation of New Zealand.

Amendment 164 of Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation urges flight crew members, ATC personnel and aircraft maintenance engineers to comply with the language proficiency requirements; and

Under Article 14 of the Civil Aviation Law of Mongolia 1999, “Use of foreign language in civil aviation” the AC has been released in English version only, in order to prevent any mistranslation and misuse of the aviation safety related documents.

This AC105-1 was developed based on NZ AC105-1 revision 1, dated on 5 December 2016.

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Subpart A—General

105.5 Persons making parachute descents

Rule 105.5(a)(1) refers to parachute certificates. These certificates are those certificates issued by a Part 149 organisation. Since CAA issues and provides oversight of these Part 149 organisations it is CAA's expectation that these parachutists' certificates are of equal standing to the other Part 149 certificate holders and should be recognised as such by any Part 149 organisation.

105.15 Parachute landing area

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

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

It is the right of an operator to conduct a competency assessment on individuals prior to permitting operations under their procedures.

105.27 Descents from higher altitudes

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

The supplemental/supplementary oxygen system—which is to be a pressure-demand complete with mask—must meet the requirements of Part 91 Appendices A.17, 18 and 19. The oxygen used in the system must be of Aviation Oxygen Standard and meet the requirements of Part 91 Appendix A.16.

Subpart B—Parachute equipment

105.55 Automatic activation devices

While this particular rule mentions only students and tandem pairs, some Part 149 organisations require all parachutists operating under their standard operating procedures (SOPs) to use an automatic activation device (AAD). CAA supports this approach and recommends that all participants in parachuting activities use AADs.

Users of AADs should be aware of the device's level of reliability and its limitations; be knowledgeable about the various parameters of the device; and be trained on the

specific use and settings for the particular AAD. Users should be well informed about the use of the AAD and have access to the manufacturer's instructions.

Users should understand that AADs are strictly backup devices and are not intended to replace training or timely manual execution of emergency procedures.

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