

2021 CSPA Safety Management System | Système de gestion de la sécurité 2021

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Tandem AIM Reports | Les rapports AID tandem

Accident / Incident / Malfunction	Trend	Cause	Winds Reported (KTS)	Proposed Corrective Action From AIM Report	Action Initiated by:
Accident	Landing	Passenger did not lift legs on landing. Injury to lower leg.		Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Freefall	Shoulder dislocation when released arms from harness.		<p>Student waivers should be reviewed and students should be asked if any pre-existing medical conditions and/or concerns that could inhibit the ability for a safe skydive. Student Briefings should be conducted prior to participating in the skydive. Instructors should have the student practice with realism on the ground as this may identify any barriers to a safe skydive.</p> <p>An example, as per Sigma Tandem System Owner's Manual: Section 3: Instructor Techniques • Chapter 1 - Preparation,</p> <p>"Freefall body position drill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have student lie horizontally to practice realistically. - Have the student grasp the harness in the elbows back position. - The student's feet should be together with knees bent at 90 degrees. - Practice arm extension, prone, if you intend your student to do it. - Practice the signal, tap on the shoulder, with the arm extension drill. <p>NEVER REACH AROUND IN FRONT OF THE STUDENT FOR ANY REASON."</p>	Tandem Instructor; Manifest; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	Passenger put feet down on landing and heels dug into ground. Injured ankle.	1	Ensure students are wearing proper attire that would not pose potential interference with any aspect of the skydive. Review the manufacturer's recommendations for external factors that can alter flight cycle and/or flare performance including, but not limited to, winds, passenger weight, outside temperature changes, terrain, and altitude. Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet. Routinely walk through landing areas to assess for terrain changes and/or possible hazards. Communication of potential hazards should be known to all jumpers.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Low wind landing, instructor overshot the main landing area and broke ankle on uneven ground.	2	For Tandem jumping, the optimum range for winds is 5 - 20 mph. All jumpers should realize that very high winds are unsafe to jump in. In the case of Tandem jumping, we need to realize that it may be equally unwise to jump in extremely low winds. It is a hard point to realize since sport jumping goes on in no wind conditions all the time, but it is a fact that Tandem jumping with heavy students in no wind conditions can produce final approach ground speeds which can make landings more difficult. Heavy students with any physical malady which can prevent them from running or supporting their own weight should not be jumped in no-wind conditions. Routinely walk through landing areas to assess for terrain changes and/or possible hazards. Communication of potential hazards should be known to all jumpers.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Upon flaring, the canopy started to drop. Instructor absorbed the landing shock so passenger wouldn't be injured. Instructor suffered a knee injury.	17	Review the manufacturer's recommendations for external factors that can alter flight cycle and/or flare performance including, but not limited to, winds, passenger weight, outside temperature changes, terrain, and altitude.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Passenger started to feel unwell on landing pattern and as a result was unable to keep legs raised on landing. Injured ankle.		Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet. Ensure passenger understands the importance of following instruction upon landing despite possible distractions such as nausea.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Wing did not appear level on landing, as a result, instructor injured knee.	20	Review the manufacturer's recommendations for external factors that can alter flight cycle and/or flare performance including, but not limited to, winds, passenger weight, outside temperature changes, terrain, and altitude.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	Passenger did not lift legs on landing. Instructor landed on passengers ankle. Broken ankle.	5	Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Passenger did not lift legs on landing. Injured ankle.	15	Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Exit	Passenger grabbed the door frame on exit and received a laceration.	15	Student Briefings should be conducted prior to participating in the skydive. "To complete the Student Briefing, go to the plane or airport mock-up early, and practice inflight procedures. The inflight briefing should include: climbing into the aircraft and seating position, what to do on the way to altitude, the hook-up procedures and the climb out and launch from the airplane. To practice, get into the plane and run through the whole jump sequence once or twice, including an exit with the student's harness attached and tightened down to yourself. Review the body position the student should assume for the exit launch and freefall." - Recommendation as per Sigma Tandem System Owner's Manual; Section 5, Chapter 1: Student Skills for First Jump.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Instructor reported a downdraft on landing due to high winds and obstacles. Passenger sustained serious injuries.		Review procedures for landing patterns, including landing in different wind conditions (downwind, crosswind, turbulent). Turn onto final with enough time to ensure canopy can recover to full flight. Ensure you maintain altitude awareness throughout your skydive.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Passenger lifted legs on landing but one ankle caught the ground. Injury to the knee.	<5	Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Passenger did not lift legs on landing. Injury to lower leg.	0	Advise passengers of potential hazards from not fully lifting legs before landing, in advance of skydive. Have passenger demonstrate prior to jump and ensure proper technique, if unable to demonstrate the ability to lift legs do not take on jump. Technique should also be practiced under canopy prior to 1500 feet.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Deployment	Tandem instructor and passenger experienced a hard opening. Both landed safely but instructor sought medical attention for his neck.	5	Tandem Instructors should review Drogue Fall Techniques and practice proper body position to minimize instability during deployment. Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Fatality	Deployment	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.		This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	

Incident	Freefall	Shoulder dislocation when released arms from harness.		<p>Student waivers should be reviewed and students should be asked if any pre-existing medical conditions and/or concerns that could inhibit the ability for a safe skydive. Student Briefings should be conducted prior to participating in the skydive. Instructors should have the student practice with realism on the ground as this may identify any barriers to a safe skydive.</p> <p>An example, as per Sigma Tandem System Owner's Manual: Section 3: Instructor Techniques • Chapter 1 - Preparation,</p> <p>"Freefall body position drill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have student lie horizontally to practice realistically. - Have the student grasp the harness in the elbows back position. - The student's feet should be together with knees bent at 90 degrees. - Practice arm extension, prone, if you intend your student to do it. - Practice the signal, tap on the shoulder, with the arm extension drill. <p>NEVER REACH AROUND IN FRONT OF THE STUDENT FOR ANY REASON."</p>	Tandem Instructor; Manifest; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Exit	Failure to fully connect the top right attachment point of the student harness to the attachment point of the instructor's harness. Connected once under canopy. Uneventful freefall and landing.	16	<p>Anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures. Review procedures for pre-exit gear checks as per the manufacture's guidelines. In the event you are finding your standard routine disrupted or out of regular sequence, start over if safe to do so.</p>	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Deployment	After deployment, canopy had a left hand turn, and after releasing the brakes and compensating for the turn instructor noticed that adding left toggle was very easy and easier than normal but right hand turn was extremely hard. Canopy control check was performed. On final approach several jumpers were there to assist and after a very soft successful landing the rigger examined the gear to find that the packing disk was wrapped around line D5. Observers saw that the canopy looked like it had a pinched tail. We examined the kill line and found it to be out of spec. It was recently replaced and we concluded that it had stretched.	10	<p>Have equipment inspected by a rigger for serviceability. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of the kill line when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns and/or necessary follow ups.</p>	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO

Malfunction	Deployment	Canopy was spinning after deployment. Canopy control check was performed and instructor noticed a tear. Decision not to perform emergency procedures due to lower altitude. Very little flare on landing resulted in a hard landing. No injuries reported.	20	Have equipment inspected by a rigger for serviceability. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of the canopy when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns. Review Emergency Procedure recommendations of the manufacturer. Emergency procedures should be practiced regularly on the ground to ensure correct and safe actions are performed.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Emergency procedures performed. Uneventful landing.	10	Tandem Instructors should review Drogue Fall Techniques and practice proper body position to minimize instability during deployment. Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists due to tension knot. Emergency procedures performed. Uneventful landing.		Tandem Instructors should review Drogue Fall Techniques and practice proper body position to minimize instability during deployment. Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Emergency procedures performed. Uneventful landing.	6	Tandem Instructors should review Drogue Fall Techniques and practice proper body position to minimize instability during deployment. Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Tension knots. Emergency procedures performed. Uneventful landing.	4	Have equipment inspected by a rigger for serviceability. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of lines when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)s are in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Tension knots. Emergency procedures performed. Uneventful landing.	5	Have equipment inspected by a rigger for serviceability. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of lines when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line over. Emergency procedures performed. Uneventful landing.		Tandem Instructors should review Drogue Fall Techniques and practice proper body position to minimize instability during deployment. Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO

Student AIM Reports | Les rapports AID étudiant

Accident / Incident / Malfunction	Trend	Cause	Total Jumps	Months since last jump	Winds Reported (KTS)	Proposed Corrective Action From AIM Report	Action Initiated by:
Accident	Exit	On release, the student threw themselves into a hard arch position at right angles to the horizontal airflow, and their face hit the step. As they fell away from the aircraft, Instructor noticed large amounts of blood. Instructor maintained grips and deployed at 5000ft. Uneventful landing. Required medical attention for laceration.	6	0	5	Instructors and students should review the PFF Instructor Progressive Freefall Reference Manual; "The 6 Phases of the PFF Program Skills Grid Inflight", Section 5 <i>The Exit</i> . The exits will always comprise of three stages that you will have to teach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positioning, - Motion/departure - Body position on launch The Motion is particularly important since it is with this stage that you will synchronize the departure of the student and instructor(s). Take time to practice this crucial stage on the ground since it will determine the departure and the freefall that will follow. A mis-timed departure often generates a chaotic jump. In general, three good practices on the ground greatly increase the chances of success.	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Student was responding to radio communications but when the flare command was issued, jumper only pulled one toggle and initiated a low turn. Student suffered a lower leg injury.	3	0	2	Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death. It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Student to review and practice flare technique on the ground prior to skydive, including but not limited to, the guidance from Ground Control Instructor (GCI) to students in the landing of their canopies, through use of a recognized method of signaling. GCI should ensure accurate coaching and currency reviewing the Ground Control Instructor Reference Manual; <i>Communication Rules</i> .	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Winds got stronger during landing pattern. Student had normal flare but a gust lifted them off the ground about 10 feet. Student was sore and advised to seek medical attention.	3	0	11	Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> .	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Student disregarded radio instructions and was on final in a half flare. Proceeded to flare high, let one arm up and was dragged on the runway.	2	0		Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Student to review and practice flare technique on the ground prior to skydive, including but not limited to, the guidance from Ground Control Instructor (GCI) to students in the landing of their canopies, through use of a recognized method of signaling. GCI should ensure accurate coaching and currency reviewing the Ground Control Instructor Reference Manual; <i>Communication Rules</i> .	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Deployment	Student's shoulder dislocated on deployment. Uneventful freefall and landing.	11	0	10	Student waivers should be reviewed and students should be asked if any pre-existing medical conditions and/or concerns that could inhibit the ability for a safe skydive. Instructors should have the student practice with realism on the ground as this may identify any barriers to a safe skydive.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Manifest; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Student response to radio commands was not quick enough. Low turn into wind resulted in a crosswind landing into a tree. Student injured ankle.	1		15	<p>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death. It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. "<i>The following recommendations are generally accepted minimum standards for parachuting operations. While not considered to be absolute minimums like the BSRs, variations from these recommendations must be applied for in writing to the applicable technical committee(s), and written approval obtained...</i> 3.2 WINDS - <i>The following are the maximum surface wind speeds, in which sport parachute jumps may be carried out:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Student Parachutists - 15 mph (7 m/sec.)</i>" (PIM1: Basic Safety Rules & Recommendations; Section 3: Technical Recommendations). <p>Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Review the importance of: <i>avoid the obstacle - protect the body - prepare to land</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4 Hazards Near The Ground). GCI should ensure accurate coaching and currency reviewing the Ground Control Instructor Reference Manual; <i>Communication Rules</i> .</p>	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Student disregarded radio instructions, resulting in a late flare and hard landing. Student injured ankle.	8	0	3	Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Student to review and practice flare technique on the ground prior to skydive, including but not limited to, the guidance from Ground Control Instructor (GCI) to students in the landing of their canopies, through use of a recognized method of signaling. GCI should ensure accurate coaching and currency reviewing the Ground Control Instructor Reference Manual; <i>Communication Rules</i> .	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Student did a low turn on final and did not flare. Injuries not reported.		0		<p>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death. It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i>. Student to review and practice flare technique on the ground prior to skydive, including but not limited to, the guidance from Ground Control Instructor (GCI) to students in the landing of their canopies, through use of a recognized method of signaling.</p>	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	Student responded to all radio commands, but then on final, initiated a low turn and no flare. Student injured ankle.	4		8	<p>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death.</p> <p>It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Student to review and practice flare technique on the ground prior to skydive, including but not limited to, the guidance from Ground Control Instructor (GCI) to students in the landing of their canopies, through use of a recognized method of signaling. GCI should ensure accurate coaching and currency reviewing the Ground Control Instructor Reference Manual; <i>Communication Rules</i> .</p>	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Student held onto pilot chute too long, and possibly misread altimeter. Main deployed at same time as AAD firing. Student thought it was a malfunction and cut away the main parachute. Landed safely under reserve.	17	0	4	<p>Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The student's main parachute must be activated at a minimum altitude of 3000 feet AGL" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors Section 2.11). Instructor and Student should review PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; <i>5.4 Activation</i>. Instructors and students should review PIM 2A Section 5.22 <i>Freefall Unusual Situations</i>, as well as, Section 6.17 <i>Canopy and Ground Unusual Situations</i>. In addition, anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review for the student on Section 2 <i>Preparation: Mental and Physical</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit. AAD fires should not be taken lightly. Careful evaluation of student's practice on the ground against a pre-defined standard is an essential aspect of student training. If the student is unable to perform the tasks on the ground, correctly and in real time, they are unlikely to perform correctly in the freefall. Freefall tasks are high stress, and there must be enough repetitions and proper evaluations of the student's demonstration of the skills on the ground (min 3x correctly in real time). Instructors should clearly understand what they are teaching, why, and what the acceptable standard is for a student to be allowed to perform the skydive. DZSOs and/or DZOs should evaluate how training altitude awareness is being trained and look for any possible improvements to their existing training processes.</p>	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	Student responded to all radio commands, but flared early. Student held the flare but landed hard. Student injured ankle.	3	0	3	Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, <i>Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Student to review and practice flare technique on the ground prior to skydive, including but not limited to, the guidance from Ground Control Instructor (GCI) to students in the landing of their canopies, through use of a recognized method of signaling. GCI should ensure accurate coaching and currency reviewing the Ground Control Instructor Reference Manual; <i>Communication Rules</i> .	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Freefall	During a checkout conversion to BoC handle, student's handles were covered by clothing. Uneventful landing.				"Every student shall receive a safety check by an Instructor or Coach prior to boarding the aircraft" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors, Section 2.13)	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Exit	Student was displaying signs of stress. Student went unconscious on descent in aircraft, regained consciousness after landing.			15	Instructors should review Skydive School Instructor Reference Manual, Section 5.7 Psychological, Sub-section 5.7.1 <i>Stress</i> and 5.7.2 <i>Stress Identification and Management</i> for recommendations to identify and manage stress in students. PFF Instructors should review the Coach 1 Reference Manual; <i>Mental Preparation</i> , Section 2.5.5 and the Coach 2 Reference Manual; <i>Performance Improvement</i> section 2.5.4. Student waivers should be reviewed for any pre-existing medical conditions and/or concerns that could inhibit the ability for a safe skydive. Anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review with the student on Section 2 <i>Preparation: Mental and Physical</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit.	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO

Malfunction	Deployment	Student lost stabilization during turns and missed altimeter check. Deployed main canopy too late resulting in AAD fire. Student grabbed the Reserve freebag and held it from opening. Landed safety under main canopy.	12	6	Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The student's main parachute must be activated at a minimum altitude of 3000 feet AGL" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors Section 2.11). Instructor and Student should review PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; 5.4 Activation. Instructors and students should review PIM 2A Section 5.22 <i>Freefall Unusual Situations</i> , as well as, Section 6.17 <i>Canopy and Ground Unusual Situations</i> . In addition, anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review for the student on Section 2 <i>Preparation: Mental and Physical</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit. AAD fires should not be taken lightly. Careful evaluation of student's practice on the ground against a pre-defined standard is an essential aspect of student training. If the student is unable to perform the tasks on the ground, correctly and in real time, they are unlikely to perform correctly in the freefall. Freefall tasks are high stress, and there must be enough repetitions and proper evaluations of the student's demonstration of the skills on the ground (min 3x correctly in real time). Instructors should clearly understand what they are teaching, why, and what the acceptable standard is for a student to be allowed to perform the skydive. DZSOs and/or DZO should evaluate how training altitude awareness is being trained and look for any possible improvements to their existing training processes.	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO
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Malfunction	Deployment	Student lost stabilization and missed altimeter check. Deployed main canopy too late resulting in AAD fire. Reserve canopy stayed in container and student landed safely under main canopy.	0	4	Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The student's main parachute must be activated at a minimum altitude of 3000 feet AGL" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors Section 2.11). Instructor and Student should review PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; 5.4 Activation. Instructors and students should review PIM 2A Section 5.22 Freefall Unusual Situations, as well as, Section 6.17 Canopy and Ground Unusual Situations. In addition, anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review for the student on Section 2 Preparation: Mental and Physical (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit. AAD fires should not be taken lightly. Careful evaluation of student's practice on the ground against a pre-defined standard is an essential aspect of student training. If the student is unable to perform the tasks on the ground, correctly and in real time, they are unlikely to perform correctly in the freefall. Freefall tasks are high stress, and there must be enough repetitions and proper evaluations of the student's demonstration of the skills on the ground (min 3x correctly in real time). Instructors should clearly understand what they are teaching, why, and what the acceptable standard is for a student to be allowed to perform the skydive. DZSOs and/or DZOs should evaluate how training altitude awareness is being trained and look for any possible improvements to their existing training processes.	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO	
Malfunction	Deployment	Student became unstable after delay and it's believed that the PC or PC bridle pulled the cutaway handle. Main deployed the RSL and student landed safety under reserve. Student reports not pulling the cutaway handle.	6	0	5	Every student shall receive a safety check by an Instructor or Coach prior to boarding the aircraft (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors, Section 2.13). Instructor and Student should review PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; 5.4 Activation and 5.22 Freefall Unusual Situations . Review and practice of Emergency Procedures should be conducted regularly (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3 Activation of Reserve (Emergency Procedures)). It would be highly recommended for a Rigger to inspect the Velcro connecting the cutaway handle to ensure that it can properly secure the handle.	SSI; PFFI; JM; Rigger; DZSO; DZO

Incident	Deployment	Student lost altitude awareness during a slow spin. AAD fired. Student released the main at 300 feet and landed safely under reserve.	11	0	5	Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The student's main parachute must be activated at a minimum altitude of 3000 feet AGL" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors Section 2.11). Instructor and Student should review PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; 5.4 Activation. Instructors and students should review PIM 2A Section 5.22 <i>Freefall Unusual Situations</i> , as well as, Section 6.17 <i>Canopy and Ground Unusual Situations</i> . In addition, anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review for the student on Section 2 <i>Preparation: Mental and Physical</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit. AAD fires should not be taken lightly. Careful evaluation of student's practice on the ground against a pre-defined standard is an essential aspect of student training. If the student is unable to perform the tasks on the ground, correctly and in real time, they are unlikely to perform correctly in the freefall. Freefall tasks are high stress, and there must be enough repetitions and proper evaluations of the student's demonstration of the skills on the ground (min 3x correctly in real time). Instructors should clearly understand what they are teaching, why, and what the acceptable standard is for a student to be allowed to perform the skydive. DZSOs and/or DZO should evaluate how training altitude awareness is being trained and look for any possible improvements to their existing training processes.	SSI; PFFI; JM; DZSO; DZO
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Accident / Incident/ Malfunction	Trend	Cause	Total Jumps	Winds Reported	Proposed Corrective Action From AIM Report	Action Initiated by:
Incident	Deployment	Premature opening, regardless of pin check in the plane. Jumper landed safely after recovering from line twist. After jump it was found that the BoC pocket was worn and loose.	108		Jumper should perform and review procedures of full gear checks prior to boarding the aircraft (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.7.1 <i>Safety Check</i>). Regular inspection of equipment during packing should be completed and any identified issues addressed. Consultation with a Rigger is recommended for any equipment uncertainties.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper landed downwind, following the pattern set. Jumper stepped in a divot/hole and injured ankle.	400	3	Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), <i>Landing Pattern</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Assess, flag, and/or repair potential obstacles and hazard areas in landing area, such as uneven ground, animal holes, drainage, and so forth to minimize potential injury.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On a CP competition jump under a high performance canopy, jumper impacted the water on their knees. Jumper exited the water on their own but felt muscle pains.	5500	6	Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death. It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 <i>Factors Affecting Human Performance</i> , will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Additionally, jumpers should regularly review the CSPA <i>Sport Canopy Endorsement</i> document to ensure a safe transition during training and to assist in their overall skills development and awareness. Exercising caution, common sense, self-discipline, control, alertness and better judgment is highly recommended to help ensure continued safety under canopy. Never attempt anything beyond your skill level, or without first consulting a certified coach experienced in that discipline.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Under a high performance canopy, jumper attempted a 90 degree front riser turn but realised the low altitude. Jumper stabbed the toggles and had a very hard impact. Jumper left with paramedics with unknown injuries.	5000	2	Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death. It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 <i>Factors Affecting Human Performance</i> , will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Additionally, jumpers should regularly review the CSPA <i>Sport Canopy Endorsement</i> document to ensure a safe transition during training and to assist in their overall skills development and awareness. Exercising caution, common sense, self-discipline, control, alertness and better judgment is highly recommended to help ensure continued safety under canopy. Never attempt anything beyond your skill level, or without first consulting a certified coach experienced in that discipline.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Under a high performance canopy, jumper initiated a harness turn on final approach and experienced pain in back, neck and shoulder, resulting in a lack of mobility. Jumper landed safely and required assistance to return to hanger.	5000	2	It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 <i>Factors Affecting Human Performance</i> , will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper stepped on uneven terrain and fractured their ankle.			Assess, flag, and/or repair potential obstacles and hazard areas in landing area, such as uneven ground, animal holes, drainage, and so forth to minimize potential injury.	Jumper; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper's foot got caught in the terrain and fractured their ankle.	530	15	Assess, flag, and/or repair potential obstacles and hazard areas in landing area, such as uneven ground, animal holes, drainage, and so forth to minimize potential injury.	Jumper; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Deployment	Jumper lost altitude awareness and AAD fired at the same time as the main was deployed. Jumper landed in a down plane and was transported to the hospital with head injuries.	140	10	Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. " <i>The minimum altitudes (AGL) at which the main parachute must be activated are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4500' for all Tandem jumps • 3000' for all students, Solo & A CoP holders • 2500' for B, C, and D CoP holders " (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - General, Section 2.5). Review of PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; 5.4 <i>Activation</i> , as well as, PIM2A - Section 6.17.2 <i>Two Canopy Situations</i> . In addition, anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review for the student on Section 2 <i>Preparation: Mental and Physical</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper experienced turbulence on a canopy that is believed to be too small for their skill level. Turbulence affected the flare and jumper injured their ankle.	160	7	Review of PIM2B (2016) Section 6.5 <i>Assessing Terrain</i> is recommended to understand the effects and dangers of turbulence. "Skydivers have a responsibility to ensure that they have the required training before attempting any skill, or using any equipment (e.g. downsizing a canopy). Are you aware of the flight characteristics of your canopy? How does the canopy respond to a flare? Stall Point? Flat turn? PIM 2A, coaches, and reference manuals are good information sources." (PIM2B, Section 6.3.1 <i>Factors Affecting Human Performance</i> "). Jumpers, Coaches, Instructors, and Drop Zone Safety Officers are encouraged to refer to PIM2B, Section 3.13 <i>Parachute Downsizing Criterion</i> to ensure the appropriate downsizing for an individual. Additionally, jumpers should regularly review the CSPA <i>Sport Canopy Endorsement</i> document to ensure a safe transition during training and to assist in their overall skills development and awareness. Exercising caution, common sense, self-discipline, control, alertness and better judgment is highly recommended to help ensure continued safety under canopy. Never attempt anything beyond your skill level, or without first consulting a certified coach experienced in that discipline. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - <i>Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> .	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Deployment	Under a high performance canopy, jumper experienced a hard opening resulting in neck pain.	1900		Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	On a CP competition jump under a high performance canopy, jumper impacted the water, bounced, and then landed vertically next to the pond. Jumper injured their back.	900		Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death. It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 <i>Factors Affecting Human Performance</i> , will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Additionally, jumpers should regularly review the CSPA <i>Sport Canopy Endorsement</i> (https://www.cspa.ca/en/Sport-Canopy-Intro) document to ensure a safe transition during training and to assist in their overall skills development and awareness. Exercising caution, common sense, self-discipline, control, alertness and better judgment is highly recommended to help ensure continued safety under canopy. Never attempt anything beyond your skill level, or without first consulting a certified coach experienced in that discipline.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper sprained their ankle while running out a no wind landing.	330	0	Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - <i>Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> .	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper flared a little slow and jumper's ankle hit a rut in the terrain. Jumper sustained an injured ankle.	60	1	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - <i>Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Assess, flag, and/or repair potential obstacles and hazard areas in landing area, such as uneven ground, animal holes, drainage, and so forth to minimize potential injury.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper experienced turbulence from the hanger, resulting in the canopy diving regardless of the flare. Jumper sustained an injured ankle.	1100	21	Review of PIM2B (2016) Section 6.5 <i>Assessing Terrain</i> is recommended to understand the effects and dangers of turbulence. Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additionally, Jumpers should review the CSPA <i>Sport Canopy Endorsements</i> document pertaining to turbulence. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - <i>Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> .	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper landed crosswind and did not flare. Jumper sustained a broken leg.	200	10	Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - <i>Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> .	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Fatality	Landing	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	93	5	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	
Incident	Landing	On a routine jump, winds were very high and jumper was unable to get penetration back to the landing area. Jumper landed safety off the dropzone.	27		Jumper should review correct spotting procedures (CSPA PIM2B; Section 4.5 <i>Spotting</i>).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	On a routine high performance landing, jumper's AAD, which was on wingsuit mode, fired. Jumper managed to land safely.	2200		Jumper should perform and review procedures of full gear checks prior to boarding the aircraft (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.7.1 <i>Safety Check</i>). Consultation with a Rigger is recommended for any equipment uncertainties.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Riggers; DZSO; DZO

Incident	Landing	On a routine landing, jumper ended up too far from the landing area and stayed in half brakes for too long due to an oncoming car on the landing area. Once released, canopy surged and jumper landed hard.	270		Review educational material on <i>Landing Techniques</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), <i>Landing Pattern</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), and <i>Landing Problems and Solutions</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - <i>Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing</i> . Landing area should be assessed for potentially hazardous objects during skydiving activity.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Deployment	On a routine jump, jumper experienced a hard opening.	53	5	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	475	15	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Deployment	On a routine jump, jumper's AAD fired under canopy while initiating a riser turn. Jumper landed safely. Upon investigation the AAD was still set to 'student' mode.	185	0	Jumper should perform and review procedures of full gear checks prior to boarding the aircraft (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.7.1 <i>Safety Check</i>). Consultation with a Rigger is recommended for any equipment uncertainties.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	700	5	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Step through. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	500		Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Jumper deployed on a hop and pop before gaining stability. Lines got tangled on the container and resulted in jumper spinning and losing awareness. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safety under reserve.	150	9	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Anticipatory skills can be improved if you learn and practice skydiving skills in the sequence in which they occur, and mentally and physically rehearse the skydive and your emergency procedures, therefore a focused review on <i>Section 2 Preparation: Mental and Physical</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009) will be of great benefit.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	180	5	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO

Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	72	17	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	245	10	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	427	6	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	575	4	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	157	5	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Jumper noticed slider was connected to the steering lines. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	2650	4	Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Bag lock. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	96		Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO

Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	1480	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 <i>Activation</i>). Jumper should review <i>Basic Correctable Situations</i> (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 <i>Line Twists</i>). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 <i>Canopy Malfunctions Review</i>). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
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