

## 2022 CSPA Safety Management System | Système de gestion de la sécurité 2022

The data and information used in the Safety Management System ("SMS") of CSPA is privileged and to be kept confidential. Any publication of any data or information from the CSPA's SMS by CSPA is for safety information purposes only and to enhance the safety awareness of parachutists.

Les données et informations utilisées dans le système de gestion de la sécurité de l'ACPS sont privilégiées et demeurent confidentielles. Toute publication par l'ACPS de données ou d'informations provenant du système de gestion de la sécurité de l'ACPS sera diffusée uniquement à titre d'information de sécurité ou afin de favoriser la sensibilisation des parachutistes à la sécurité.

### 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	Deployment	Uneventful freefall but a fast and hard deployment and inflation of the main canopy. Uneventful landing. Pair were transported to the hospital for follow up. Instructor sustained whiplash, passenger sustained whiplash and facial injuries.	5	Inspection of equipment found that the center stabiliser was torn but all other pieces were serviceable and in good condition. 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. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of the canopy and lines when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	Tandem Instructors; Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Unreported hard landing un patient's tailbone resulting in visible bruising.		Review the manufacturers 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 Instructors; DZSO;
Accident	Landing	Winds were out of the northwest creating turbulent conditions for landing. Instructor attempted a safer landing on the northern end of the landing area out of the burble from the hangar but still managed to hit some approximately 30-50ft above the ground. Instructor did fully flare the canopy but the pair hit the ground hard. Passenger injured tailbone and was transport to hospital.	15	Review the manufacturers 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 Instructors; DZSO;

Accident	Landing	During practice landings passenger was able to lift legs into appropriate position. Landing was fast in low winds, passenger did not lift legs on landing. Passenger's left ankle caught the edge of the arrow marker, resulting in a broken ankle.	5	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 fact that Tandem jumping with overall heavier combined weight (Student and TI) in no wind conditions can produce final approach ground speeds which can make landings more difficult. Students with any physical malady which can prevent them from running or supporting their own weight should not be jumped in no-wind conditions. Review the manufacturers 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. Routinely walk through landing areas to assess for terrain changes and/or possible hazards.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Tandem student let go of knees when sliding in for landing and caught their right ankle. Sent to hospital when unable to weight bear. Unknown injuries sustained.	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	Winds on landing were light and variable and on final the pair landed downwind and therefore further from the main landing area. The ground is uneven. After sliding in the landing the passenger complained of an injured tailbone.	3	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 fact that Tandem jumping with overall heavier combined weight (Student and TI) in no wind conditions can produce final approach ground speeds which can make landings more difficult. Students with any physical malady which can prevent them from running or supporting their own weight should not be jumped in no-wind conditions. Review the manufacturers 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. Routinely walk through landing areas to assess for terrain changes and/or possible hazards.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	During ground practice, passenger was able to raise their legs during briefing. During practice under canopy, the passenger was unable to lift their legs. Passenger tried using her hands to lift them but could not sustain them for more than 5 seconds. During landing, one of the passengers legs dropped and planted into the pea gravel, causing the instructor to roll over and flip over the passenger. Passenger sustained an ankle injury.	3	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. Review manufacturers guide for proper harness fitting and adjustments to allow for customer mobility during landing.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	During practice landings passenger was able to lift legs into appropriate position during their hands to hold their thighs. Passenger never expressed any difficulty or discomfort. Passengers right foot dropped and caught in the grass just prior to stopping. Unknown injuries sustained.	10	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. Review manufacturers guide for proper harness fitting and adjustments to allow for customer mobility during landing.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	While on final, the winds were strong enough to have catchers ready to grab the toggles. Pair landed successfully on their feet but as the instructor handed the toggles to the catchers, a gust took the canopy and slammed the pair on their sides and then the pair got dragged. Instructor sustained minor hip injuries.	20	Review the manufacturers 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. Ensure catchers and Tandem Instructors are both trained in the correct method to collapse the parachute. When possible, both toggles should be pulled at the same time.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Upon landing, passenger reached with right ankle, despite proper training under canopy with proper demonstration. Passenger sustained an unknown ankle injury.	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	Landing	Upon landing, passenger did not raise their legs. Passenger sustained a suspected ankle injury.		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. Review manufacturers guide for proper harness fitting and adjustments to allow for customer mobility during landing.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Freefall	Normal exit, after a short delay the instructor tapped the passenger to release their harness. The instructor remained in freefall without a drogue for approximately 35 seconds before attempting to initiate the main, which remained locked without drogue release. After attempting multiple times, the AAD fired. Uneventful landing under reserve canopy. Instructor was unaware that the drogue was not released.	3	The local tandem examiner in consultation with the manufacturer instituted private sanctions and recommendations. Additionally, dropzones should ensure a SOP for currency and safety reviews for Tandem Instructors is in place. 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 manufactures guidelines. In the event you are finding your standard routine disrupted or out of regular sequence, start over if safe to do so.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO; Manufacturer

Incident	Exit	Seatbelts were not disconnected, resulting in the pair being suspended from the aircraft. Belts were cut by another skydiver, uneventful skydive.	10	Tighten seatbelts so that if they are not disconnected, tandem pairs or skydivers are unable to reach the aircraft door. 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 manufactures guidelines. In the event you are finding your standard routine disrupted or out of regular sequence, start over if safe to do so.	Tandem Instructor; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	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	Suspected tension knot on steering line. Instructor tried to clear by pumping the brakes. Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	0	Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of the canopy and lines when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	Packers; Riggers; Equipment Owner; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	14	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	Upon controllability check, instructor discovered control issues and identified that the drogue and bridle were entangled on the upper left control lines. After two attempts to resolve the issue, emergency procedures were initiated and the pair landed safely.	15	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. Educate packers on regular gear checks, including but not limited to, checking the condition of the canopy and lines when packing parachutes. Ensure Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	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	Action Initiated by:
Accident	Landing	Student flared too high but as trained, held flare. Student fell approximately six feet and although directed to PLF, student hesitated and did not. Student sustained a fractured lower leg.	2	0	8	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	On final, student was instructed to remain in full flight with arms up. At approximately 20-25 feet, student did a full flare and before GCI could give further instructions, student returned to full flight. GCI attempted to get the student to initiate another full flare but student landed hard without flare. Student sustained a fractured ankle.	2	0	11	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	Student was initiating their own flare, and initiated too high but did hold it, but did not attempt a PLF. Student sustained a dislocated shoulder.	3	0	4	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	Student set up for proper landing, however flared high. Student sustained a fractured ankle.	7	0	4	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;

Accident	Landing	Student responded to all GCI instructions, but when time to flare, only initiated a quarter flare. Student sustained a fractured lower leg.	1	N/A	0	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	Student responded to all GCI instructions until student initiated a 90 degree turn at approximately 70 feet and then performed a hard flare. GCI instructed student to hold flare. Student released flare at approximately 15 feet, and the canopy surged. Student sustained a hard landing and unknown ankle injury.	1	N/A	5	<b>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death.</b> It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5), and Landing Patterns (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing. 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.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	Student while on final initiated a low turn (possibly to avoid landing on the taxiway). GCI instructed student to flare but student still sustained a hard landing on the taxiway. Jumper sustained a fractured pelvis and a broken finger.	5	0	5	<b>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death.</b> It is important to recognize your limitations, including but not limited to, currency, skill level, external inputs, and personal inputs. Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5), and Landing Patterns (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing. 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.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	Student did not initiate a symmetrical flare. Student sustained a sprained ankle.	4	0	5	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;

Accident	Landing	After initiating a late flare, student landed a bit further off the landing area, in an area that is not consistent surfaces. Student sustained a fractured lower leg.	11	0	10	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Landing	Student led an ineffective flare and landed on hard ground just outside the landing area. Student sustained a fractured foot.	2	20	5	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Students should be taught, review, and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing . 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; Communication Rules.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Accident	Freefall	Student on his PFF Level 3 skydive becomes unstable moments after exit (exit at 12,500 feet) bringing his knees into his body resulting in a rotation of student and instructor to go onto their backs and begin spinning. Instructor attempts to bring student back belly to earth and after partial success deploys main activation (14.7 seconds after exit). The student is flipped back into an inverted position as the parachute opens at which point the lines of the parachute catch his left leg at the knee whereby, he continues to rotate to a position under canopy. The student progressed through the canopy flight and landing without incident. Student sought medical attention and confirmed a pulled ACL. Upon further analysis, it was identified that the student may not have been ready for 1:1 Student/Instructor ration due to prior freefall instability.	4	0	5	DZSO should review existing SOPs regarding the progression of students through Solo Certification to ensure Instructors have clear requirements to identify the transition from 2:1 to 1:1 Instructor/Student ratio. As per the CSPA PFFI Reference Manual, " <i>Preconditions to Pass from 2 down to only 1 Instructor (2:1 to 1:1)</i> " <i>The student will have shown:</i> - <i>Good body position during exit</i> - <i>Stable position of freefall</i> - <i>Altitude awareness</i> - <i>Able to open his parachute (without assistance)</i> - <i>Able to fly without a grip from the MSI at any time in the previous jump</i> - <i>Able to maintain heading Communication with Instructors should be clearly presented and understood."</i> Instructor to review Module 5: <i>Control Techniques and Unusual Situations</i> (PFFI Reference Manual), specifically <i>Freefall Control</i> . Instructor and Student should review and physically rehearse <i>Exit Types</i> ( PIM 2A, Section 4.7) and <i>The Arch</i> ( PIM A, Section ).	SSI; PFFI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Fatality	Landing	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	1	0		This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	CSPA
Incident	Deployment	Hard opening. Landed safely.	8	0	3	Instructor & Student should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	SSI; PFFI; JM; Student; Packer; Rigger; DZSO; DZO;
Incident	Landing	GCI did not hear the pilot call for jumpers out and therefore failed to provide radio instructions. Jumper flew a good pattern but flared too high and then released the brakes resulting in a surge before flaring again. Jumper executed a PLF and landed without injury.	2	0	3	All instructors must stay focused and on task. Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 Factors Affecting Human Performance, will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. DZSOs should review existing operating procedures and processes as it pertains to GCI tasks and responsibilities to mitigate risks. Student should review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5).	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;

Incident	Landing	Student landed in the trees due to the spot being long up jump run. Unknown if injuries were sustained.	1	N/A	10	Instructor should review material on <i>Spotting for Students</i> (JM Reference Manual, Section 2.7) and <i>Climb Out Situations</i> (JM Reference Manual, Section 4.1.3). Instructor and Student should review <i>Problems Under Canopy - Obstacles</i> (JM Reference Manual, Section 2.7)	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Incident	Exit	As the student in climbing to a hanging position, the bridle is seen to be fully exposed to the wind extending from the closing flap to the pilot chute in the JM's hand. The JM is holding the pilot chute up, at times higher than the edge of the open door, with no grip on the student. The drag created by the wind on the bridle causes the pin to be extracted from the closing loop. While the student is still hanging, the main deployment bag falls out of the container and initially falls below the level of the bottom of the plane, then flies up and within a foot of the horizontal stabilizer. JM appears to be unaware. The bag spins and the suspension lines wrap around the bag causing a bag lock. The student releases from the strut. The JM short-lines by holding the pilot-chute until it's pulled from their grip. Student proceeds to have a freefall and the main deploys without incident.	3	0	5	Instructor should review material on <i>Assisting the Students Exit</i> (JM Reference Manual, Section 2.9.2), <i>Deployment System Control</i> (JM Reference Manual, Section 2.9.3), and <i>Climb Out Situations</i> (JM Reference Manual, Section 4.1.3). Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 Factors Affecting Human Performance, will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Student should receive an Emergency Procedures review.	SSI; PFFI; JM; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Incident	Freefall	Student was unable to stop spin and regardless of attempting altitude checks, AAD fired at the same time as main was deployed. Jumper landed safely under two canopies.	11	2	6	<b>Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The student's main parachute must be activated at a minimum altitude of 3000 feet AGL"</b> (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - Students & Instructors Section 2.11). Instructor and Student should review PIM2A - Section 5: <i>Freefall Skills</i> Subsections: <i>5.4 Activation, 5.5 Altimeter Use, and 5.6 Heading Control</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 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 DZO should evaluate how training altitude awareness is being trained and look for any possible improvements to their existing training processes.	SSI; PFFI; JM; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Malfunction	Deployment	Uneventful dispatch. Line over. GCI repeatedly asked student to check canopy. Student initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	1	N/A	8	Instructor & Student should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; Packer; Rigger; DZSO; DZO;



Malfunction	Deployment	Uneventful dispatch. Line over. GCI repeatedly asked student to check canopy. Student initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	0	N/A	15	Instructor & Student should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; Packer; Rigger; DZSO; DZO;
Malfunction	Deployment	During delay, student flipped on their back while throwing the pilot chute. Pilot chute wrapped around the student and the main cutaway handle. Student initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	43	16	12	Instructor & Student should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review).	SSI; PFFI; JM; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	2	1		Instructor & Student should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	SSI; PFFI; JM; GCI; Student; Packer; Rigger; DZSO; DZO;
Malfunction	Exit/Deployment	Student had a good climb out, however did not jump off the step. Student let go of the strut while still on the step, entangling their neck with the static line. As a result, student had some canopy lines wrapped around their foot. Student initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	1	N/A	9	Student and Instructor to review and physically rehearse climb out and exit procedures (JM Reference Manual, Appendix: Dispatching Techniques for Specific Aircrafts).	SSI; PFFI; JM; Student; DZSO; DZO;
Malfunction	Freefall	Student had a successful exit and freefall. Student was unstable at deployment time, tried twice but failed both attempts to find BoC. Student initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	6	0	2	Instructor & Student should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Review of equipment and specific packing procedures should be completed consulting with a Rigger if necessary.	SSI; PFFI; JM; Student; Packer; Rigger; DZSO; DZO;

Experienced AIM Reports | Les rapports AID des parachutistes experience

Accident / Incident/Malfunction	Trend	Cause	Total Jumps	Months since last jump	Winds Reported	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Initiated by:
Accident	Exit	During a formation skydiving exit, jumpers foot got caught in the door frame. As a result, the jumper sustained internal leg injuries.	1025	0	5	"When set-up for the launch, check your position to ensure that the launch will be clear" (CSPA PIM2B-2016; Section 5.6.2 Safety for Small Group FS).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Recurrency jump. Jumper started their landing pattern too low, and did a low turn on final. Jumper sustained a broken femur.	230	36	10	<b>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death.</b> 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 Factors Affecting Human Performance, will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Additionally, jumpers should regularly review the CSPA Sport Canopy Endorsement 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. Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Landing Pattern (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	During landing, the jumpers foot caught a rut. Jumper sustained a fractured lower leg.	300	0		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	Jumper flared too high on final, causing them to land hard on their feet without doing a PLF. Jumper sustained back pain.	285	0		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 - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	During their final approach, jumper adjusted their angle and didn't see the parachute ahead of them. Canopy collision occurred at around 30 feet causing one canopy to collapse. One jumper sustained a back injury.	150	0	8	Review of Landing Pattern (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), FS Landing Approach (CSPA PIM2B-2016; Section 6.6), and Group Pattern Approach (CSPA PIM2B-2016; Section 6.7). Additionally, review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 Factors Affecting Human Performance, will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	During landing, jumper tripped and sustained a dislocated and fractured elbow.	400	0	4	Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing. 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	During an off dropzone landing, jumper flared low and sustained lacerations.	102		12	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 - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On final, jumper made a directional change into wind at a low altitude, the canopy was unable to fully recover resulting in a hard landing. Jumper sustained a fractured lower leg.	134	0	8	<b>Intentional and unintentional low turns can result in serious injury or death.</b> 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 Factors Affecting Human Performance, will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Landing Pattern (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), 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 - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	On final, the canopy collapsed due to turbulence around 15 feet in the air, causing a hard landing. Jumper sustained a spinal compression injury.	628	1	15	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Assessing Terrain (CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.5). Additional review of CSPA Sport Canopy Endorsement: <i>Turbulence</i> will provide further landing techniques in turbulent conditions. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	During a high performance landing, jumper did not bring their feet in front early enough, resulting in them getting caught. Jumper sustained a fractured lower leg.	1500	0	8	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and review with C3-Canopy Pilot for high performance specific landing techniques.	Jumper; C3-CP; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper hit turbulence on final and fractured their ankle on landing.	165	0	10	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Assessing Terrain (CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.5). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	On final approach, jumper had target fixation and lost awareness resulting in a low flare. Jumper sustained a fractured lower leg.	74	0	3	Review of CSPA PIM2B; Section 6.3.1 Factors Affecting Human Performance, will assist in recognizing possible performance inhibiting factors. Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper landed in a slight crosswind which caused the jumper to drift on final and land on the runway. Jumper was unable to PLF and sustained abrasions and a minor laceration.	40	0	7	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Crosswind Landings (CSPA PIM2B - 2016; Section 3) and Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	During the landing pattern, the wind direction changed a couple times. Jumper followed the first person down and as a result landed downwind. Jumper tried to run the landing but had a hard impact with on leg resulting in a twisted knee.	325	0	6	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additionally, jumper should review <i>Downwind Landings</i> in CSPA PIM2A-2009, Section 6.17.4 Hazards Near the Ground. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	During the landing pattern, the jumper committed to the downwind pattern following the first person down. During the flare, the jumper had too much speed and put their hands out to stop their fall. Jumper sustained a sprained finger.	98	0	10	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additionally, jumper should review <i>Downwind Landings</i> in CSPA PIM2A-2009, Section 6.17.4 Hazards Near the Ground. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper landed in a slight crosswind and on landing, reached to brace and thus simultaneously releasing the flare. Jumper sustained fractured lower leg.	19	0	4	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Crosswind Landings (CSPA PIM2B -2016; Section 3). Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper landed hard on slight uphill terrain. Jumper sustained a knee injury.	30	0	10	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 - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Accident	Landing	Jumper performed a front riser turn on final, and on landing, caught the canopy of a jumper already on the ground. Jumper on the ground sustained an abrupt pull to the ground with sustained stiffness.	777	0	5	Jumpers under canopy should maintain awareness of obstacles, including people, in the landing area. Jumpers on the ground should maintain awareness of landing canopies. Review educational material on Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO

Accident	Landing	On final approach, winds shifted causing jumper to be in a slight downwind landing. Jumper did not feel the trees were a hazard. Jumper flared properly but slide off landing area into small trees. Jumper had an ankle fracture and lacerations.	220			Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additionally, jumper should review <i>Downwind Landings</i> in CSPA PIM2A-2009, Section 6.17.4 Hazards Near the Ground. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Fatality	Landing	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	4000+			This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	CSPA
Fatality	Landing	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	5000+			This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	CSPA
Fatality	Landing	This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	100+			This fatality is still under investigation and as such, details will not be reported.	CSPA
Fatality	Landing	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.	CSPA
Incident	Deployment	Jumper was in a flat spin and the AAD fired (it was set to student mode). Jumper landed safely under side by side configuration.	88	0	18	Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The minimum altitudes (AGL) at which the main parachute must be activated are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4500' for all Tandem jumps</li> <li>• 3000' for all students, Solo &amp; A CoP holders</li> <li>• 2500' for B, C, and D CoP holders" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - General, Section 2.5).</li> </ul> Review of PIM2A - Section 5 Freefall Skills; 5.4 Activation, as well as, PIM2A - Section 6.17.2 Two Canopy 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.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Canopy	During a canopy formation jump, two jumpers got entangled in lines. Lower canopy first initiated emergency procedures, proceeded by the higher canopy. Both landed safely.	1900		12	Review of Unusual Situations in CSPA PIM2C (Section 6: Canopy Relative Work).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	During a front riser approach, jumpers AAD fired. Jumper landed safely under a biplane. Upon inspection, appears it was a misfire as turn was not high speed.	5700	0	17	Review of equipment should be completed consulting with a Rigger if necessary.	Manufacturer; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	Jumper initiated their base and final leg too low. Due to winds, jumper landing on the runway. Meanwhile, the aircraft had to abort their landing and do a go around.	20	0	8	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Landing Pattern (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additional review of Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4) is recommended. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO

Incident	Landing	During a first jump at new location, jumper misjudged the landing pattern and landed in an open fence. Jumper sustained minor bruising and discomfort to the tailbone region.	695	0	2	Jumpers should ensure a clear understanding of Dropzone specific landing patterns and potential hazards. Review educational material on Landing Pattern (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additional review of Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4) is recommended. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	To avoid doing a low turn while following another jumper, jumper landed on the runaway as the plan was coming in for landing. Pilot did proper avoidance.	29	0	10	Review educational material on Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	Jumper had target fixation on final, as a result did not flare and crashed into a small tree. No injuries sustained.	120	0	0	Review educational material on Landing Techniques (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.7), Landing Pattern (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9), and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additional review of Hazards Near the Ground (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.4) is recommended. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	Jumper used front risers to turn onto final, but didn't take fingers out of the loops, therefore performed a front riser flare on landing. Jumper impacted the ground but no injuries sustained.	300	0	3	Jumper should review PIM2A-2099 Section 6.6.7 Front Riser Manoeuvres. 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.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Landing	Jumper set up landing pattern in the wrong direction resulting in a downwind landing. Jumper did not accommodate altitudes on base and final to allow for longer downwind landing. Jumper landed into treed area, initiating proper flare and hazardous landing techniques. No injuries sustained.	35			Review educational material on Landing Patterns (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.9) and Landing Problems and Solutions (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.5). Additionally, jumper should review <i>Downwind Landings</i> in CSPA PIM2A-2009, Section 6.17.4 Hazards Near the Ground. Jumpers should review and practice the Parachute Landing Fall (PLF) referencing SSI Reference Manual, Appendix - Skydiving Technical Knowledge PLF Landing.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Freefall	Jumper let after a movement group of inexperienced angle jumpers. In freefall, found the group moving up jump run and narrowly missed the jumper.	4000			Jumpers should ensure a clear understanding and review of Safety for Small Group FS practices (CSPA PIM2B-2016; Section 5.6.2). DZSO should ensure jump plan is appropriate to skill level of jumpers in group skydives.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Incident	Freefall	During a wingsuit jump, jumper felt a suspected wind shear and became unstable. Jumper remained altitude aware and deployed at a safe altitude, but in a unstable position. Jumper sustained a hard opening.	277	0	10	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; C3-Wingsuit; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO

Malfunction	Deployment	Jumper was executing a 3 second delay, and during the delay, became unstable, flipping onto their back, and then threw the pilot chute, which wrapped around the jumper and the cut-away handle. Jumper Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	43	9	12	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation).	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Tension knot. Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	1600	0	9	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) in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	930	0	10	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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. Jumper did not cutaway before deployment of reserve, resulting in brief entanglement. Jumper landed safely under reserve.	191	6	7	<b>Not following appropriate Emergency Procedures can result in serious injury or death.</b> Jumper should review and rehearse Emergency Procedures (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 6.17.1 Canopy Malfunctions). 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	Pilot chute in tow. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve. Upon inspection it was found that the bridle and closing pin were misrouted.	3000	0	5	Reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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.	3000	0	8	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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.	600	0	8	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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.	4000			Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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	During a wingsuit jump, jumper did not do a proper pilot chute extraction, resulting in a pilot chute in tow. AAD fired. Jumper landed safely under reserve.	788	0	0	Altitude Awareness is our #1 survival skill. "The minimum altitudes (AGL) at which the main parachute must be activated are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4500' for all Tandem jumps</li> <li>• 3000' for all students, Solo &amp; A CoP holders</li> <li>• 2500' for B, C, and D CoP holders" (CSPA PIM1; Basic Safety Rules - General, Section 2.5).</li> </ul> Review of Activation as per the wingsuit manufacturers is recommended. 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.	Jumper; C3-Wingsuit Coach; Wingsuit Manufacturer; DZSO; DZO;
Malfunction	Deployment	Hard pull. Two attempts. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve. Rigger identified modifications to fix the issue.	623	0	0	Review of equipment and specific packing procedures should be completed consulting with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Hard pull. Two attempts were made to extract pilot chute, resulting in lack of stability. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	79	0	5	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Review of equipment and specific packing procedures should be completed consulting with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO



Malfunction	Deployment	Line over. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	14	0	5	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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.	1000	0	7	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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	Hard opening. Jumper lost consciousness. Regained enough consciousness for a hard landing, resulting in minor injuries.	2500	0		Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). 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 struggled to reach pilot chute and as a result, rolled on deployment. Pilot chute in tow. Jumper deployed reserve and landed under two canopies.	83	0		Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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	Wingsuit jump. Line twists. Recovered. Line over. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	653	0	10	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). Review of equipment specific packing procedures should be completed and consult with a Rigger if necessary.	Jumper; C3-Wingsuit; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
Malfunction	Deployment	Line twists. Performed Emergency Procedures and landed safely under reserve.	2800		18	Jumper should review proper body position during deployment, (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 5.4 Activation). Jumper should review Basic Correctable Situations (CSPA PIM2A-2009; Section 3.3.1 Line Twists). Additionally, reviewing malfunctions often will help jumpers deal with most situations that can occur at opening (PIM2B; Section 6.1.1 Canopy Malfunctions Review). 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	Tension knot. Initiated emergency procedures and landed safely.	1950	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 Procedure (SOP) in place for packers and/or riggers to report any equipment concerns.	Jumper; Coaches; Instructors; Packers; Riggers; DZSO; DZO
-------------	------------	---	------	---	---	---