

GACAR PART 105 – PARACHUTE OPERATIONS

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SUBPART A – GENERAL

§ 105.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, this part prescribes rules governing parachute operations conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

(b) This part does not apply to a parachute operation conducted—

(1) In response to an in-flight emergency or

(2) In response to an emergency on the surface when it is conducted at the direction of an agency of the KSA Government.

(c) GACAR §§ 105.9, 105.17 through 105.31, and 105.31(a)(1) do not apply to a parachute operation conducted by a member of an Armed Force—

(1) Over or within a restricted area under the control of an Armed Force or

(2) During military operations in uncontrolled airspace.

§ 105.3 General.

No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no pilot in command (PIC) of an aircraft may allow a parachute operation to be conducted from an aircraft, if that operation creates a hazard to air traffic, other parachutists, or to persons or property on the surface.

§ 105.5 Use of Psychoactive Substances.

No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a person to conduct a parachute operation from that aircraft, if that person is or appears to be under the influence of any psychoactive substance, by reason of which human performance is impaired.

§ 105.7 Inspections.

The President may inspect any parachute operation to which this part applies (including inspections at the site where the parachute operation is being conducted) to determine compliance with this part.

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SUBPART B – OPERATING RULES

§ 105.17 Radio Equipment and Use Requirements.

(a) Except when otherwise authorized by air traffic control (ATC)—

(1) No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft, in or into controlled airspace, unless during that flight—

(i) The aircraft is equipped with a functioning two-way radio communication system appropriate to the ATC facilities being used; and

(ii) Radio communications have been established between the aircraft and the ATC facility having jurisdiction over the affected airspace of the first intended exit altitude at least 5 minutes before the parachute operation begins. The PIC must establish radio communications to receive information regarding air traffic and other parachutist activity near the parachute operation.

(2) The PIC of an aircraft used for any parachute operation in or into controlled airspace must, during each flight—

(i) Continuously monitor the appropriate frequency of the aircraft's radio communications system from the time radio communications are first established between the aircraft and ATC, until the pilot advises ATC that the parachute operation has ended.

(ii) Advise ATC when the last parachutist or object leaves the aircraft.

(b) Parachute operations must be aborted if, before receipt of a required ATC authorization, or during any parachute operation in or into controlled airspace, the required radio communications system is or becomes inoperative.

§ 105.19 Information Required and Notice of Cancellation or Postponement of a Parachute Operation.

(a) Each person requesting an authorization under GACAR §§ 105.27(b) and 105.31(a)(2) and each person submitting a notice under GACAR § 105.31(a)(3) must provide the following information (on an individual or group basis):

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- (1) The date and time the parachute operation will begin;
- (2) The radius of the parachute landing area (PLA) around the target expressed in nautical miles (NM);
- (3) The location of the center of the PLA in relation to—
 - (i) The nearest Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Station (VOR) facility in terms of the VOR radial on which it is located and its distance in Nautical Miles from the VOR facility when that facility is 30 NM or less from the PLA target or
 - (ii) The nearest aerodrome, or municipality depicted on the appropriate aeronautical chart, when the nearest VOR facility is more than 30 NM from the PLA target.
- (4) Each altitude above mean sea level (MSL) at which the aircraft will be operated when parachutists or objects exit the aircraft;
- (5) The duration of the intended parachute operation;
- (6) The name, address, and telephone number of the person who requests the authorization or gives notice of the parachute operation;
- (7) The registration number of the aircraft to be used; and
- (8) The name of the ATC facility with jurisdiction of the airspace at the first intended exit altitude to be used for the parachute operation.

(b) Each holder of an authorization issued under GACAR §§ 105.29(b) and 105.31(b) must present that certificate for inspection upon the request of the President or any KSA Government official.

(c) Each person requesting an authorization under GACAR §§ 105.29(b) and 105.31(a)(2) and each person submitting a notice under GACAR § 105.31(a)(3) must promptly notify the ATC facility having jurisdiction over the affected airspace if the proposed or scheduled parachute operation is canceled or postponed.

§ 105.21 Flight Visibility and Clearance From Cloud Requirements.

No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a parachute

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operation to be conducted from that aircraft—

- (a) Into or through a cloud or
- (b) When the flight visibility or the distance from any cloud is less than that prescribed in the following table.

Altitude	Flight Visibility	Distance From Clouds
1 000 ft (300 m) or less above the surface regardless of the MSL altitude	5 km	1 000 ft (300 m) below, 1 000 ft (300 m) above, 1 500 m horizontal.
More than 1 000 ft (300 m) above the surface but less than 10 000 ft (3 050 m) MSL	5 km	1 000 ft (300 m) below, 1 000 ft (300 m) above, 1 500 m horizontal.
More than 1 000 ft (300 m) above the surface and at or above 10 000 ft (3 050 m) MSL	8 km	1 000 ft (300 m) below, 1 000 ft (300 m) above, 1 500 m horizontal.

§ 105.23 Wind Limitations.

Parachute operations must not be conducted when wind speed measured at ground level at the intended PLA is—

- (a) Greater than 9 kt (5 m/s) for parachute operations between sunset and sunrise,
- (b) Greater than 13 kt (7 m/s) for student parachutists, as defined in the operating rules of the parachute organization, or
- (c) Greater than 22 kt (11 m/s) for all other parachutists.

§ 105.25 Parachute Operations Between Sunset and Sunrise.

- (a) No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a person to conduct a parachute operation from an aircraft between sunset and sunrise, unless the person or object descending from the aircraft displays a light that is visible through 360° for at least 5 km.
- (b) The light required by paragraph (a) of this section must be displayed from the time that the

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person or object is under a properly functioning open parachute until that person or object reaches the surface.

§ 105.27 Parachute Operations Over or Into a Congested Area or an Open-Air Assembly of Persons.

(a) No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft, over or into a congested area of a municipality or settlement, or an open-air assembly of persons unless a certificate of authorization for that parachute operation has been issued under this section. However, a parachutist or object may drift over a congested area or an open-air assembly of persons with a fully deployed and properly functioning parachute if that parachutist or object is at a sufficient altitude to avoid creating a hazard to persons or property on the surface.

(b) An application for a certificate of authorization issued under this section must—

(1) Be made in the form and manner prescribed by the President or

(2) Contain the information required in GACAR § 105.19(a).

(c) Each holder of, and each person named as a participant in, a certificate of authorization issued under this section must comply with all requirements contained in the certificate of authorization.

(d) Each holder of a certificate of authorization issued under this section must present that certificate for inspection upon the request of the President or any government official.

§ 105.29 Parachute Operations Over or Onto Aerodromes.

No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft, over or onto any aerodrome unless—

(a) For aerodromes with an operating control tower—

(1) Prior approval has been obtained from the management of the aerodrome to conduct parachute operations over or onto that aerodrome.

(2) Approval has been obtained from the control tower to conduct parachute operations over or onto that aerodrome.

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(3) Two-way radio communications are maintained between the pilot of the aircraft involved in the parachute operation and the control tower of the aerodrome over or onto which the parachute operation is being conducted.

(b) For aerodromes without an operating control tower, prior approval has been obtained from the management of the aerodrome to conduct parachute operations over or on that aerodrome.

(c) A parachutist or object may drift over that aerodrome with a fully deployed and properly functioning parachute if the parachutist or object is at least 2 000 ft (600 m) above that aerodrome's traffic pattern, and avoids creating a hazard to air traffic, other parachutists, or to persons and property on the ground.

§ 105.31 Parachute Operations in Designated Airspace.

(a) No person may conduct a parachute operation, and no PIC of an aircraft may allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft—

(1) Over or within a restricted area or prohibited area unless the controlling agency of the area concerned has authorized that parachute operation;

(2) Within or into a Class A, B, C, or D airspace without, or in violation of the requirements of, an ATC authorization issued under this section; or

(3) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, within or into Class E or G airspace unless the ATC facility having jurisdiction over the airspace at the first intended exit altitude is notified of the parachute operation no earlier than 24 hours before or no later than 1 hour before the parachute operation begins.

(b) Each request for a parachute operation authorization or notification required under this section must be submitted to the ATC facility having jurisdiction over the airspace at the first intended exit altitude and must include the information prescribed by GACAR § 105.19(a).

(c) For the purposes of paragraph (a)(3) of this section, ATC facilities may accept a written notification from a parachute organization authorized under GACAR Part 149 that lists the scheduled series of parachute operations to be conducted over a stated period not longer than 12 months. The notification must contain the information prescribed by GACAR § 105.19(a), identify the responsible persons associated with that parachute operation, and be submitted at least 15 working days, but not more than 30 working days, before the parachute operation begins. The

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President may revoke the acceptance of the notification for any failure of the parachute organization conducting the parachute operations to comply with its requirements.

(d) Paragraph (a)(3) of this section does not apply to a parachute operation conducted by a member of an Armed Force within a restricted area that extends upward from the surface when that area is under the control of an Armed Force.