



COVID-19
RETURN TO SKYDIVING
GUIDANCE



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COVID-19 Return to Skydiving Guidance

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
Introduction	5
Working Group Composition	5
Covid-19	7
Coronavirus Myths.....	8
Information Sources and Updates	8
1. Parachute Training Organisation (PTO) Entry Guidance.....	9
1.1 Introduction.....	9
1.2 Pre-booking of PTO Attendance	9
1.3 Information	9
1.4 Spectators	10
1.5 Arrival.....	10
1.6 Permanent Residents and Overnight Stays.....	11
1.7 Return to Skydiving following Covid-19 Infection	11
2. Guidelines to PTOs on Non-Airside Activities.....	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2. Social Distancing	12
2.3 Non jumping PTO related activities	12
2.4 Shops	12
2.5 Café / Dining Facilities	13
2.6 On-site Accommodation.....	13
2.7 Changing Facilities / showers.....	13
2.8 Non-Airside Activities.....	13
2.9 Designation of a responsible person(s).....	13
2.10 Staff Training.....	13
2.11 Flow through of people on the PTO and Social Distancing.....	13
2.12 Spectators	15
2.13 Experienced Operations.....	15
2.13 Tandem operations	16
2.15 Student Operations.....	17
2.16 Ground based Air side.....	17
2.17 Presentation of Covid-19 symptoms on the PTO.....	19
3. Guidelines to PTOs on Airside Activities.....	20
3.1 Introduction	20
3.2 Personal Equipment for Risk Mitigation.....	20
3.3 Pilot protection.	20
3.5 Seating and social distancing	21
List of Appendices	23
Appendix A: Example of Information to Licensed Skydivers	24
Appendix B: Example of Information to Potential Attendees (Student Skydivers).....	29

Appendix C: COVID-19 Questionnaire & Declaration.	34
Appendix D: Instructor COVID-19 Infection Flow Chart.	35
Appendix E: Non-Instructor Skydiver COVID-19 Infection Flow Chart.	36
Appendix F: Suggested Posters.....	37

Introduction

In June 2020, a Working Group (WG) was formed to produce a set of return to skydiving guidelines for when skydiving can resume after the Covid-19 lockdown. These guidelines, now in their third revision in Spring 2021, are there to assist Affiliated Parachute Training Organisations (PTOs) to facilitate a gradual return to Skydiving Operations in a safe and controlled manner. The WG includes members from British Skydiving as well as representatives from several Parachute Training Organisations (PTOs) along with several co-opted members whose expertise are in the fields of aviation, medicine, and sanitation.

These guidelines are suggested as a means to mitigate the risk of Covid-19 transmission during skydiving operations, when those operations and the methods of conducting them are permitted activities. However, these guidelines do not exempt a PTO or individual skydivers from compliance with the law or compliance with Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) orders or guidance from the Department for Transport (DfT) relating to General Aviation (GA). Nor do they exempt PTOs from our insurers stated requirement that the PTO is in compliance with the law and CAA orders and regulations. It is acknowledged that some of the Government guidance had been inconsistent between departments and in some cases appeared to be contradictory. These guidelines are distributed now with a view to aiding preparation for opening. They are not an indication that it is necessarily already permissible to restart normal skydiving operations.

Please note that each of the following sections: 1. PTO Entry Guidance, 2. Non-Airside Activities, 3. Air-Side Activities, were produced by three separate groups within the Working Group, and therefore may cover some areas repeatedly and may also present each section in a slightly different format.

This document has necessarily been produced at pace so please excuse any typographical, spacing, or other minor errors.

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Covid-19

In spring 2020, governments in the jurisdictions covered by British Skydiving (the UK, its component home countries, and Jersey) imposed a lockdown to contain the Covid-19 pandemic and then a second lockdown in the winter of 2020-21. The lockdown restrictions prevented all organised sports and leisure activity, including skydiving. As statutory restrictions are cautiously and gradually eased, British Skydiving Affiliated Parachute Training Organisations (PTOs) are formulating plans to resume skydiving operations when it is legally permitted and safe to do so.

British Skydiving has published this guidance to assist our Affiliated PTOs in their planning for resumption of skydiving activity. In their planning, or any subsequent review of their procedures due to the change in legislation of March 2021, PTOs must satisfy themselves that they have adequately assessed and controlled the risk of transmission of Covid-19 and that their current procedures are in accordance with prevailing government regulations and guidance from the CAA and Dept for Transport. Therefore, **British Skydiving strongly recommends that PTOs seek legal advice from official sources such as Environmental Health Officers** to ensure they are compliant with the new law and guidance. Specific **advice for GA** is found [here](#) and should be shared with your assessing EHO.

The question of when any individual PTO should reopen is a decision for its owners or company directors who carry the legal responsibility for its operation. It is the PTOs who are best placed to decide whether it is safe and legally compliant to re-open based on their risk assessment and whether the control measures they have in place comply with prevailing government requirements and associated official advice.

To assist PTOs in the process of formulating their plans to resume skydiving operations, British Skydiving has prepared this document as guidance on control measures in our sport that should be implemented to minimise the risk of transmission of Covid-19. Other or additional control measures may be necessary in the light of the Covid-19 risk assessment of each particular skydiving facility and the operations and activities within it.

British Skydiving guidance covers skydiving-specific parts of PTO operations only. Guidance on other aspects, such as the operation of cafes, shops, toilets, and communal areas, is widely available from other sources, and it strongly recommend that they are followed. This British Skydiving guidance has three components: PTO Entry, Ground (non-Airside) and Airside recommendations.

The situation regarding testing, vaccination, and knowledge of how Coronavirus spreads has all changed significantly over the last year. Unfortunately, there is also some misinformation floating around. Some Coronavirus myths could interfere with the safe running of your operation and you should have a response ready for them.

Coronavirus Myths

"I've been vaccinated so I don't need to follow the rules" – being vaccinated may reduce your chance of being seriously ill with Covid, but it does not eliminate it. You may still pass on Covid to others without being aware that you are carrying it. If you were at very high risk from Covid due to age or disease and have now been fully vaccinated, your level of risk has probably been significantly reduced but you may still be at much higher risk than an unvaccinated young person.

"I've already had Covid, so I'm immune now" – a previous proven Covid infection may reduce your chance of a further infection for a while but does not eliminate it. Also, you may still be at significant risk from new variants. You may also still pass on Covid to others without being aware that you are carrying it.

"I've had a negative test so I'm not a risk to anyone else". The 30-minute lateral flow test is only highly reliable when it is positive. It misses almost half of all actual Covid infections and so is not reliable when negative. Even if you have had a more sensitive PCR test come back negative, it will have taken a few days to get the result and that will no longer be relevant to the present time.

"I'm wearing a face covering, so I'm not at risk of getting Covid". A face covering reduces the spray of larger droplets from your mouth (the ones that may directly hit others who are close to you). The face covering does not prevent you exhaling microparticles which float in the air for ages and can infect others at greater distance, particularly in enclosed spaces. A face covering does not prevent you inhaling microparticles in the air.

"I'm exempt from wearing a face covering due to my condition". It is difficult to imagine any condition that makes it difficult to wear a face covering which does not also make it inadvisable to be skydiving.

Information Sources and Updates

This document has been prepared in June 2020 and revised in both September 2020 and March 2021, due to the changes in legislation introduced by the Government. Some of the material referenced by Government Sources may already be out of date by the time you are reading it. If any opinion in this document appears to conflict with official advice from the NHS, the Government or CAA/Dept for Transport, then British Skydiving strongly recommends that you follow the official advice. Further sources of information are also found within this document.

[The UK Government's COVID-19 recovery strategy](#)

[Dept for Transport Guidance on General Aviation](#)

[Working safely during coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

[Corona Virus \(COVID-19\) in the UK](#) – Vaccination, infection, hospitalisation, and death rates reported on a weekly basis.

[Staying alert and safe](#) (social distancing).

[NHS Contact tracing app](#)

1. Parachute Training Organisation (PTO) Entry Guidance

1.1 Introduction

The aim in providing skydiving Covid-19 guidance is to help protect staff, customers, and a PTOs ability to operate. We are all aware that proximity, particularly in an aircraft cabin, carries the greatest potential for viral transmission. However, reducing this risk is a process that starts before the flight itself and in fact well before the skydiver even starts their journey to the PTO. Starting with a low-risk population helps to mitigate any later risks of close contact. Our ability to successfully manage the risks of closer proximity will be augmented by tight initial procedures. As disease levels continue, we hope, to fall and government regulation eases, the procedures too will ease.

1.2 Pre-booking of PTO Attendance

British Skydiving strongly recommends that all PTOs have a system which facilitates pre-booking of attendance for attendees, particularly during the early weeks of reopening. Pre-booking should be required for all attendees, student or licensed skydiver, on a daily basis. It is assumed that staff attendance is already pre-planned as part of workplace management.

Pre-booking, if necessary, with time slots, allows better planning of staffing levels and helps reduce congestion and queuing, not only within the facility but on approaches to the facility. Pre-booking ensures accuracy of contact details, which may be relevant for contact tracing later on. Pre-booking allows the PTO to provide information to all clients so that they are aware of special procedures and their own responsibilities, well before turning up at the PTO. It also allows licensed skydivers to provide most of their paperwork in advance in electronic form. It allows clear communication of reasons for not attending the PTO and reduces the likelihood of having to turn someone away at the gate. It reduces risk to the member of staff acting as Gate Guardian.

1.3 Information

All PTOs should provide each attendee with an information package so that they are aware of how Covid-19 risks will be managed at the PTO and what their own responsibilities may be. The information package may be in the form of paper, electronic documents, or a link to a bespoke online video with subtitles, or a combination of these. Whatever the format, the topics would ideally include:

- PTO principles in managing Covid-19 - make it clear you want everyone to be safe.
- Personal Responsibilities. Everyone plays their part. All British Skydiving members are reminded of the importance of complying with any safety measures that are in place and must obey current Government legislation. PTOs may wish to remind members of their personal responsibilities as part of any morning briefings that they may hold.
- Request attendees download the NHS Contact Tracing App and advise that they will be asked to [scan a QR code](#) with it when attending.
- PTOs can obtain their individual QR codes and have them on display for members of the public and British Skydiving members.
- Current law on maximum group size. (Legislation changing progressively between March and at least June 2021 - [The UK Government's COVID-19 recovery strategy](#))
- Personal items for visitors to bring - avoid the term "PPE", instead use "Face-Covering". If discussing gloves, be specific about whether you mean skydiving gloves or clinical gloves. There should be no requirement for clinical gloves for visitors. Specify if own face-covering, hand disinfectants, food or drink need to be brought.
- Reasons for not attending - better for all not to attend than to be turned away.
- High Risk Groups - duty of care to remind people if they are at higher risk.
- Deferment policies - make it easy to postpone a booking without financial penalty - you do not want someone with Covid-19 symptoms turning up just because they fear losing their deposit or their voucher expiring.
- Spectator policy - whatever the current policy, clarity avoids unhappiness at the gate.
- Entry Procedures including questionnaire, temperature check - clarity avoids unhappiness.
- Ground-side arrangements - required behaviour, own face-cover, etc.
- Airside procedures - different for students & licensed skydivers - let students know that close physical contact with instructors will occur - must not be a surprise on the day.
- Action if Covid-19 symptoms after attending - the attendee and the PTO will both need to take action.
- Data handling, confidentiality, and release of information - consent required.

- Differing style and content regarding information for Student & Licensed Skydivers - the content will inevitably change as law and guidance changes. Appendices A & B contain examples of information that you may choose to send to Licensed and Student Skydivers. They are purely examples and there is no requirement to follow the layout or wording.

1.4 Spectators

Until protocols have been tested, it is recommended only skydivers should be admitted to the PTO. Once protocols have been tested spectators should be strictly limited by what the law allows and by what the PTO can properly handle. A supervising adult for 16 and 17-year-old skydivers, or a required carer for jumpers with a disability would still usually be admitted, provided that they meet the same entry requirements. Managing spectators is addressed in detail in Sec 2.12.

It is recognised that the attendance of spectators and friends is a significant part of the experience for student skydivers. It can also add to the income stream or customer pool of the PTO. However, the more people entering the PTO, the more likely it is that someone with early Covid-19 will be on the PTO and lead to problems for the PTO, particularly if spectators have access to shared DZ facilities such as toilets, shops or cafés. In opening a DZ to spectators, a PTO will need to consider the degree of mixing of spectators with the other users of the DZ and whether the spectators too will need to be screened at entry. Even elite sport is required to operate without spectators at present. As the Covid-19 situation changes, the DZ policy on spectators may need to change too.

1.5 Arrival

Signage

There should be clear signage and/or cordoning to direct visitors to the Check-In Area and to advise them of action in the event of the Check-In not being staffed, e.g. "Telephone 01234 567890" or "Apply a face covering, disinfect your hands and proceed to Reception/Manifest/Office"

Gate Guardian

Entry to the facility should be controlled at the earliest practical point by a suitably trained member of staff acting as a Gate Guardian (GG) at a Check-In station. The GG should have mouth nose and eye cover available for their own use, supplies for hand disinfection and unused or disinfected pens for client use if they do not have their own. The GG will:

- Disinfect their own hands in sight of the new attendee - sets the standard for good behaviour and is reassuring to customer.
- Check that this is a pre-booked attendance.
- Check that the PTO Covid-19 Information has been read or watched.
- Check that the attendee consents to recording of their health screen and the release of their contact information for contact tracing purposes.
- Check that the attendee has a face covering in place and ask them to disinfect their hands now. this is the point where paper may be exchanged, and closer proximity is needed for a temperature check.
- Administer the health questionnaire (Appendix C). The PTO can provide the checklist for the attendee to complete or, to reduce paper transfer, can ask the attendee to preprint it themselves. The questionnaire and declaration need to be completed at the time of entry, not sent earlier by electronic means, because symptoms can change over time. Even mild symptoms should be declared. Freedom from symptoms does not guarantee freedom from Covid-19 but reduces the probability of infection. Presence of symptoms greatly increases the likelihood of infection.
- Ensure that the Attendees declaration has been signed.
- Check the temperature of the attendee with a kitemarked or otherwise approved thermometer. In-mouth or underarm thermometers should not be used. The temperature must be less than 37.8c (100f). A single reading of 37.8c or higher is a reason for refusing admission. The assessment should not be repeated in the hope of getting a lower reading. Freedom from a raised temperature does not guarantee freedom from Covid-19 but reduces the likelihood of infection. Presence of a raised temperature, even transiently, greatly increases the likelihood of infection.
- Note the result of the temperature check on the questionnaire. Store the document securely.
- Advise the attendee of the result of the screening process:
 - If "Fail", ask the attendee to leave the PTO and to follow NHS Covid Guidelines. In the unlikely event that they feel too unwell to travel any further, they should remain in isolation and advice should be taken from the NHS 111 Service.
 - If "Pass", and a wrist band or other tag/stamp system is in use, ensure it is in place. Advise the attendee that they are allowed to remove their face covering while outdoors and fully socially distanced. Advise them to disinfect their hands again. Show them which area to proceed to.

GG will disinfect their own hands again.

1.6 Permanent Residents and Overnight Stays

The PTO must have in place a system that requires and facilitates a daily repeat of the screening process for skydivers who have not left the PTO overnight.

Covid-19 symptoms and signs change over time. A Skydiver in the early stages of infection may have no symptoms and a normal temperature on arrival but may be quite different on following days or even later in the same day. A few skydivers may be permanent residents of the PTO, while still not being members of staff. When the present laws allow overnight stays by visitors there will be increased numbers of skydivers who are on the PTO for a number of days without leaving. Neither of these groups will be easily captured by a Gate Guardian. Daily colour coded wrist bands are not mandatory but can greatly facilitate confirmation of who has been screened on each day.

1.7 Return to Skydiving following Covid-19 Infection

Skydivers who suspect they have had Covid-19 or have had a positive test for the infection, should be advised to follow the appropriate Covid-19 infection flow chart before returning to skydiving (Appendix D – Flow chart for Instructors Following Covid-19, Appendix E – Flow chart for other Skydivers following Covid- 19).

Many young and previously healthy skydivers will make a good recovery from Covid-19 without any medical intervention and without any need for medical checks before jumping again. Some however will experience continuing problems, particularly due to lung damage causing breathlessness on exertion or hypoxia at altitude. Others may have a variety of problems including excessive fatigue and “brain fog” which may make it harder to concentrate on important aspects of a skydive. The flow charts indicate appropriate intervals and when to seek medical advice before restarting jumping. The flow charts do not give advice on how to manage the acute illness – that is for the NHS to do via the 111 Service or via the jumper’s normal medical adviser.

2. Guidelines to PTOs on Non-Airside Activities

2.1 Introduction

Even though there is a drive to vaccinate the whole of the UK, Covid-19 is likely to be an on-going challenge that PTOs will have to face for the foreseeable future.

It is important to remember several key facts:

- PTOs in the UK are different and therefore a single set of rules will not fit all.
- Government guidelines are continually updated and will need to be monitored.
- PTOs have different ratios of students, experienced and Tandems most probably on a daily basis.

The following points for consideration should not be regarded as a mandatory check list – rather, they are points to be considered by PTO operators as an aide-memoire to aid planning and are derived from the planning that is underway for the re-opening of several large visitor centres including the National Space Centre.

It is hoped that the filtering suggested by the PTO Access group will reduce the number of Covid carriers attending the PTO, however, PTOs' staff must still have training to look for symptoms and a procedure for asking people to leave if they show symptoms.

The following common-sense approach should be followed:

1. Prior to reopening to the public, staff training should take place, to look for any gaps in the PTO procedures before going live, based on previous experience.
2. Initially that only small groups to ensure that procedures are working in place before allowing too many to arrive and potentially overload the PTO.
3. As per the PTO entry procedures that spectator numbers are tightly controlled, or not be permitted.
4. Student and Tandem skydiving should only be reintroduced when procedures have been tested and government advice allows.
5. Once a PTO has been operating it should review its procedures to look at how its implementation has been working and make any required adjustments.

Each section has a link to government guidelines that may be useful. Please check that these are the most up to date version as they are likely to change at very short notice.

2.2. Social Distancing

Social Distancing guidelines are likely to change over time and will apply to all areas of a PTO. Rather than reiterate this at each level a PTO must ensure that in every aspect that discussed below that social distancing rules are applied.

It is worth remembering that the virus spreads through respiratory droplets released into the air, and in poorly ventilated indoor spaces the smaller droplets can remain in the air for minutes to hours. Therefore, all interior spaces should be well ventilated and face coverings worn and social distancing maintained as much as possible.

The latest research suggests that that the risk of transmission through fomites (touch) is much less than feared and is much reduced by cleaning protocols using alcohol, bleach or disinfectant (the latter two should not be used around parachute equipment).

[Government Website Guidelines:](#)

2.3 Non jumping PTO related activities

These guidelines do not cover the following sections in depth, it will be up to the proprietor of each to ensure they are following the government guidelines:

2.4 Shops

Shops may potentially reopen but will need to adhere to Government Guidelines.

PTO shops may potentially open, however, they will need to adhere to additional [government guidelines](#).

2.5 Café / Dining Facilities

Cafe and restaurant areas will need to follow government guidelines for staffing and social distancing once they can open, this will be down to the owner / operator to ensure it is followed.

[Government Website Guidelines:](#)

[Guidance for food businesses](#)

2.6 On-site Accommodation

PTOs will need to follow government guidelines for any accommodation they offer once restrictions are relaxed or removed.

[Hotels & and other guest accommodation](#)

2.7 Changing Facilities / showers

PTO's will need to consider cleaning and access requirements.

2.8 Non-Airside Activities

Prior to examining specific guidelines, key areas to be looked at are:

1. Designation of a responsible person.
2. Staff Training.
3. Flow through of people on the PTO and Social Distancing.

2.9 Designation of a responsible person(s)

Recommend that the PTO puts in place responsible person(s) for the following:

1. Monitoring government guidelines / local lock-down amendments
2. Monitoring PTO procedures and maintaining risk assessment and updating as required and ensuring that information is passed to all staff
3. Cleaning, to ensure risk of transmission reduced
4. Record keeping of people on the PTO (to assist with T&T if required).

2.10 Staff Training

It is very important that staff are trained:

1. Thoroughly on PTO procedures and the understanding that they may change with time.
2. to recognise the symptoms and the procedure for removal of people [showing symptoms](#) (British Skydiving have posters available for PTOs).
3. on updates as and when they happen, prior to next shift, as necessary.
4. To be more proactive in policing visitor behaviour at the PTO and in politely and diplomatically reminding visitors about the need to observe guidelines.
5. Be thorough in their record keeping.

2.11 Flow through of people on the PTO and Social Distancing

The basic principle is that although visitors are expected to themselves be personally proactive about maintaining the appropriate level of social distancing, wearing of masks etc., PTOs should, through clear design and signage of safety measures and procedures, maximally support visitors.

Some items for consideration by PTOs include:

a) People Flow

Depending on the physical layout of the PTO facilities accessible to customers, one-way traffic flow

may be a significant measure to maximizing social distancing protocols. There should also be consideration given to movement flow around toilet and catering areas in particular.

PTOs should consider one-way traffic flow through the narrower spaces or corridors, but where there are more open plan areas this is not necessary if clear signage to maintain social distancing is reinforced again and again.

British Skydiving has provided [signs](#) here.

b) Social distancing and behavioural signage

Our methodology should be to repeat messages again and again for the general public. British Skydiving has provided [posters](#) that can be downloaded from the British Skydiving Website.

Don't assume that the odd sign here and there is enough. Key foci would include:

- Reminders to wash hands and use hand sanitisers which are provided on site. (See Poster Appendix F).
- Regular signage as to the location of hand sanitizer points (See Poster Appendix F).
- Depending on the PTO, you may want reminders about wearing facemasks (See Poster Appendix F).
- Easy-to-read Information posters for visitors to reassure them about the safety precautions being taken by the PTO.
- A reminder that if they develop symptoms, they should contact the PTO as per their entry questionnaire. (See Poster Appendix F).

Government Website Guidelines:

Therefore, PTOs must ensure that they have sufficient:

- Hand sanitiser and dispensers distributed at potential contact points, entrances, exits, café and toilet / cleaning facilities.
- Signage / floor tape to show routes or prompt people to think about their separation.

c) Cleaning

PTOs should examine their cleaning regimes and the products to be used, are existing supplies sufficient to kill covid-19 and if so, how long any application time is required. This may require areas to be sanitised after jumping and cleaned prior to arrival of staff / customers.

Staff should be equipped with the appropriate PPE and cleaning products and be briefed in terms of splash back hazards from sprays and cleaning of surfaces.

It would be wise to have timetable cleaning records as often seen in public conveniences. These are to give the customers confidence that the cleaning is being done and if seen by trained staff allow attention to be called to areas that need to be remedied, should they have been missed.

Government Website Guidelines:

d) Staff areas

PTO Staff will not be able to meet and congregate as before, and consideration needs to be given to their working and non-working areas including staff rooms.

Consideration needs to be given to areas that were previously communal, such as cloak rooms, staff dining facilities. It would be recommended each staff member has their own drinks vessels, crockery, and cutlery.

Government Website Guidelines:

e) Office / reception customer arrival areas

Consideration should be given to:

- staggered arrivals for customers
- separated so only those requiring to be checked in should be admitted to any office / check in area.
- spectators being called in once customer cleared to jump.

- preregistration and pre-payments should be made. Where possible online payments should be encouraged, and cash payments should be avoided.
- PTOs should print any docs that need a physical signature in advance.
- Any pens used should be placed in quarantine for 72 hours or cleaned appropriately before their next use.
- Staff should stick to their own PCs if possible and cleaning should be undertaken at any shift change.
- Wipes should be available for contact areas such as payment machines as values above the minimum amounts will require pins to be entered.

2.12 Spectators

a) Arrival

Relaxation of social distancing and group gatherings may allow the reintroduction of spectators to PTOs. They are a vitally important part of the whole skydiving structure, potential additional revenue streams in terms of cafes or merchandise, or hopefully being converted into skydivers themselves. PTOs must gear themselves appropriately throughout the Covid-19 situation.

It is recommended that PTOs consider how many people they can physically hold both inside and outside before setting spectator visitor numbers. Consideration should be given to what happens if the weather sudden deteriorates, where can the people go or will the policy be asking them to return to their vehicles. Customers should be notified in advance of what the PTO expects of them and their spectators. It cannot however be guaranteed that this information has been forwarded or heeded.

Customers should ideally be reminded in advance about the number of [spectators](#) that they can bring into the PTO and this should be in-line with the government guidelines applicable at the time.

Therefore, customer flow control should start from the car park with signage to appropriate areas and guidance, possibly in a "meet and greet" person / "Gate Guardian" (as per section 1.5). These should be clearly marked out and signed appropriately.

b) Pinch points

Staff and the Responsible Person should be continually looking for likely areas that will become pinch points. With all the best will in the world people will manage to not follow your best intentions.

2.13 Experienced Operations

a) Equipment and documentation

PTOs should consider utilising a digital solution for document checks by creating an on-line form to allow skydivers to submit copies of their paperwork prior to arrival at the PTO, and to sign electronic copies of PTO membership agreements.

Where practicable kit checks should be completed outside under a covered, open sided area such as a gazebo, it may be pertinent to allocate one member of staff to kit checking ensuring they have a readily available supply of gloves and hand sanitizer.

Social distancing guidelines should be followed, and face coverings worn where appropriate.

b) PTO briefs

Although PTO briefs can be done whilst maintaining social distancing measures it may be beneficial to produce a video brief to reduce the amount of contact between people, where briefs require jumpers to visit landing areas this should be done on foot if possible or in a suitable open topped vehicle.

c) Kit storage prior to jumping

Where possible jumpers should keep their personal equipment in their cars between jumps until they get a kit on call, where this is impractical a covered area should be provided to allow jumpers to store their kit immediately prior to jumping, this should be for short term use and not as a "day room" area.

d) Mock-ups and Dirt Diving

These are invaluable to ensure safe and enjoyable skydives and should be completed outside, jumpers should wear gloves and face coverings and care should be taken when jamming exits. PTOs that do not have external mock-ups and creeper areas should consider providing them.

Mock-ups become a focus point like Flight Line where a lot of people pass in close contact. It is recommended a hand sanitiser and signage is put on the mock-up to remind people to clean hands before and after using the mock-up, and that face covering will be required to be worn throughout the mock-ups use.

2.13 Tandem operations

a) Briefing

Social distancing of a limited number in a well-ventilated space should be possible. Record of all present. If an instructor's hands are required to help provide balance, gloves and sanitiser should be available. Where social distancing is not possible then face coverings should be worn.

Clipboards and training record cards should ideally be quarantined once completed.

b) Kitting up

It is important that the students minimise contact with different items, it is more likely that an instructor / staff member can better do this than letting students dress themselves. Face coverings should be worn by staff and students.

It is suggested to record all present.

Students should then restrict contact with spectators once kitted up and ideally remain in a safe area.

Students will need to be briefed on how to affix any masks or face coverings, when they should fit and when and how to remove and dispose of properly.

c) Flight and Skydive

Please see Airside part of the return to skydiving Working Group.

d) De-kitting

Ideally PTOs should treat all equipment; gloves/ hats / harnesses as 'single use' and be quarantined for 72hours before use by someone else. Where this is not practical the items need to be cleaned appropriately.

Mixing clean and 'unclean' items must be avoided, so de-kitting should be in a different area if possible, but in any case, care must be taken to safely control 'unclean' items.

If different staff are being used in this role record all present.

e) Cleaning / Sanitizing

[The Parachute Industry Association](#) (PIA) state that bleach and disinfectant must **not** be used on parachute equipment.

Sun Path refer the PIA document. [UPT](#) have said that alcohol can be used, therefore harnesses should be sprayed with 70% isopropyl alcohol and aired before reuse.

Hats and gloves can also be sprayed with alcohol, suits and goggles should be washed before reuse. (Goggles could be deposited into soapy water by the student)

Any person handling or cleaning any 'unclean items' should take adequate protection measures (face covering / ventilated space etc).

2.15 Student Operations

PTOs must follow Government guidelines regarding the size and location of groups, minimise contact and maximise distance wherever possible, and use face coverings when it is not. e.g. AFF dirt dive or exit practice.

Consideration should be given to the use of training equipment and it should be restricted to one individual, and quarantined and cleaned after use. (*Training harnesses/jackets, suspended harnesses, mats etc*)

Where equipment must be used by more than one person, e.g. mock-ups, then it should be used one at a time, cleaned before and after, and hand sanitiser should be used.

For revision and progression briefs, follow the same precautions regarding training equipment.

After the jump, all equipment used by a student must be kept separate until quarantined and/or cleaned. Students should ideally be assigned a piece of equipment for the day.

[Government Website Guidelines:](#)

a) Packing

To reduce the possibility of cross contamination jumpers should pack for themselves, if PTOs wish to provide the facility for jumpers to use packers the following should be considered.

b) Packing Areas

Packing areas should be large and well ventilated, where possible they should be located outside, however consideration should be given to the possibility of wind conditions during packing increasing the possibility of malfunctions. Packing areas should also provide enough space for packers to have the recommended social distance between each other.

Suitable receptacles should be available for jumpers to deposit their kit in away from the packing area, this can also be used to store their kit until they return to pick it up.

Skydivers should be made aware that they should collect their kit as soon as it has been packed and store it away from other people, possibly in their vehicle until they get a kit on call for their next jump.

c) Packers

People completing multiple jumps during the day should have their kit packed by the same person each time, Packers should sanitise their hands prior to and immediately after packing and once they have commenced the pack job they should not leave the rig until it has been completed, they should have a supply of spares e.g. bungees, pull ups, closing loops on their person to aid this.

2.16 Ground based Air side

a) Drop Zone (DZ) Controller and assistants

If possible, have DZ Control (DZC) separate to the flight line check area to limit interactions with other persons, consideration should be given to the length of time DZC is in place during operations and how many people/shifts are employed for this task.

The same considerations should be given where a separate PLA supervisor is employed at a PTO.

Where possible items such as paperwork, pens, radios, Telemeters/Binos should only be

touched by the DZC, when the DZC changes the incoming DZC should have their own individual items to reduce cross contamination. Where this is not possible for larger items such as Telemeters/Binos suitable disinfectant sprays should be readily available, as should hand sanitiser.

b) Flight Line Checks

The Flight Line Checks (FLC) should where practicable be separate to DZC, thought should be given to how many people are in FLC at any one time, and ensuring that the manifest is annotated with the name as well as the signature of the checker to assist contact tracing if necessary. A full flightline check cannot be completed at 2 metres separation and so mitigation is required (e.g. by the use of face coverings and by hand disinfection before and after any necessary contact).

Hand sanitiser and disinfectant should be readily available at FLC.

The temperature of every jump on every lift should be checked with a non-contact thermometer. Everyone should have a temperature below 37.8 degrees Celsius.

People can enter the PTOs without showing a temperature and can begin to show symptoms later in the day. An entry check in the morning does not guarantee that the participants are not carrying the virus. Temperature checks should also regularly include the pilot.

c) Manifests

Copies of manifests which have been used to record FLC should be kept in a suitable container for 72 hrs before being placed in a master folder should they be needed for contact tracing.

If online manifesting is not available consideration should be given to alternative methods that avoid the shared use of clipboards or white boards and associated pens.

PTOs that take a copy of the manifest to brief the pilot may want to look at alternatives such as verbal briefing from the JM or over the radio from the DZ Controller.

d) PTO Vehicles

Where possible jumpers should walk to the aircraft to aid social distancing, should the geography of the PTO make this inappropriate PTOs could consider the use of open top vehicles such as a pick-up or a suitably converted trailer. If jumpers must travel in closed vehicles, face coverings must be worn by all occupants and maximum ventilation of the vehicle be achieved by keeping windows fully open.

All vehicles should have hand sanitiser and wipes readily available to cleanse if the driver is changing.

e) Emplaning Point

All jumpers should continue to observe social distancing guidelines until ready to board the A/C, instructors should be extra vigilant with students to ensure their safety.

f) Landing Area

Where possible jumpers should move directly from the PLA back to the club house/packing area and avoid congregating in groups to high five and de-brief the jump. If skydivers need transporting from the PLA back to the club house/packing area they should observe social distancing guidelines until the vehicle has returned to pick them up and the advice above for transport to the emplaning point should where possible be observed.

g) Crash Rescue Vehicle

PTOs should consider using an open top vehicle such as a pick up or a suitably converted trailer for their crash rescue vehicle to enable people to travel in the open to the scene of the accident, if this is not possible thought should be given to having more than one vehicle available so that each only has two occupants, a driver and a passenger in the opposite rear seat.

h) First Aid kits

These should contain suitable visors or eye protection for first aiders to wear as well as a supply of Type II fluid resistant surgical masks, disposable gloves and an apron. DZ First Aiders should be aware of this Coronavirus advice from the [Resuscitation Council](#):

If PTOs have Defibrillators on site consideration should be given to locating them in an easily accessible place at DZC or in the crash rescue vehicle.

Further resources of information can be found [here](#).

i) Off Landings

PTOs should consider requiring all jumpers to carry their phones with them when skydiving, ensuring they have the correct PTO number stored, and PTOs have the correct number for the jumper, this could even be added to the DZC copy of the manifest to aid quick communication with an off jumper. Jumpers with smart phones should also be encouraged to use the what3words app to enable them to give precise location details when calling the PTO to report they are safe. Once the location and welfare of the jumper has been ascertained consideration should be given as to whether they make their own way back to the PTO or whether a vehicle is dispatched to collect them, if the latter again, an open top vehicle should be used if possible.

If an off landing cannot be communicated with immediately the PTOs SOPs must be followed in order to quickly locate them, again if there is no danger to the jumper consideration should be given as to whether they are recovered and what type of vehicle is used, or if they make their own way back. Any vehicles going to search for off landings should be occupied by no more than two people and should have sufficient PPE (masks/gloves) available to allow first aid to be given if required. Persons searching for off landings should also have what3words installed on their smart phones if possible, to allow an accurate location to be sent to the emergency services.

j) Incidents

PTOs will already have procedures in their SOPs for dealing with incidents. These should be reviewed, and any incident should be dealt with as normal but with as few people as possible attending while giving appropriate levels of first aid / scene management.

It is even more important that incident scenes are well controlled and not overrun by jumpers / spectators.

2.17 Presentation of Covid-19 symptoms on the PTO

Each PTO should consider how they will deal with someone who starts to present symptoms or a high temperature (over 37.8 degrees Celsius) on flight line.

Not every PTO will have the luxury of sufficient space to create an isolation area. Those presenting should be informed of where to find the governmental advice and ask to leave the premises as soon as possible. Those who have been in close contact should be informed and guided whether they need to self-isolate.

If an isolation area was used it should be cleaned thoroughly after use by those equipped in appropriate PPE.

[NHS Website Guidelines](#):

3. Guidelines to PTOs on Airside Activities

3.1 Introduction

These guidelines cover activities from the completion of the Flight Line Check until walking back into the Parachute Centre. They have been written to assist PTOs with the completion of risk assessments and standard operating procedures and have been formulated after reviewing Government guidance and recommendations.

Even if carried out correctly, and in keeping with Government guidance, these guidelines will not completely remove the risk of CoVID-19 transmission and skydivers must make their own risk assessment when considering visiting a PTO.

3.2 Personal Equipment for Risk Mitigation

Approximately 1 in 3 people who have coronavirus have no symptoms and could be spreading the virus without realising it. As such, the Government mantra of 'Hands, Face, Space' remains critical.

Hand hygiene

Hands should be washed thoroughly in accordance with Government guidance, and for at least 20 seconds before moving to the flight line. Alcohol dispensers or hand sanitisers should be available at flight line and their use actively encouraged. Hands should be washed as soon as is practicable after the skydive. If people choose to wear gloves, these should be washed regularly. Gloves should only be put on once outside of the hanger or parachute centre and removed again before returning inside a building.

Face-coverings

Face-coverings must be worn in indoor settings where social distancing may be difficult, and where you will come into contact with people you do not live with. They must also be worn in aeroplanes. The best scientific evidence is that, when used correctly, wearing a face covering may reduce the spread of coronavirus droplets in certain circumstances, helping to protect others. They are not a replacement for social distancing or regular hand washing.

Space

You should stay 2 meters apart from people you do not live with where possible, or 1 meter with extra precautions in place (such as wearing a face covering).

Helmets

Skydiving helmets should not be viewed as CoVID-19 personal protective equipment. The type of helmet used for skydiving can be at the discretion of the individual jumper (where the Ops Manual allows).

See [How to Use Face Coverings](#)

Suggested method of wearing a [Buff as a face covering](#)

3.3 Pilot protection.

The pilot must be actively protected in flight. As the risk of transmission is increased by being close to infective people and touching infective objects, this might be achieved by placing a physical barrier between the jumpers and pilot and by reducing the chance of an infected object being taken to the plane.

a) Screen / barrier between pilot and jumpers.

A physical screen placed between the pilot and the jumpers would possibly help reduce the risk of COVID transmission between them. The advantages of fitting a screen are as follows:

- i. *As the CAA recommends the cleaning of the aircraft at every change of occupancy, it might also serve to reduce the cleaning/decontamination burden, as the cockpit would not need to be disinfected after every lift, but only at every*

pilot change.

- ii. *Depending on the aircraft type, a fitted screen might also take away the need for social distancing from the pilot.*

If PTOs wish to use a screen in their aircraft, it is recommended that they are fitted after consultation with their maintenance organisation and that they are constructed and fitted in such a way that they will not come loose during flight with the door open but still allow the pilot to be able to leave the aircraft in the event of an emergency.

b) Manifest.

It is common practice at many PTOs for a copy of the manifest to be taken to the aircraft and given to the pilot. As this increases the risk of transmission by touch, it is recommended that a copy of manifest is **NOT** to be taken to the aircraft. PTOs should find other ways of ensuring that the pilot has the correct information required for that flight and to ensure that all fuel and weight and balance calculations can still be made.

c) Jump Masters.

As the risk of infection is much worse when people are talking or shouting, all jumpmasters and jumpers should be reminded of the following.

- i. *Jump Masters are **NOT** to verbally brief the pilot inside the aircraft. PTOs should find other methods to ensure that the pilot is fully briefed on the requirements of that lift.*
- ii. *No jumper is to attempt to talk to the pilot or lean forward into the cockpit at any time, other than in the event of an emergency.*

d) Pilot to wear face mask.

Pilots should consider wearing a face mask when inside the aircraft. PTOs should be made aware that this could increase the risk of pilot fatigue and ensure that their SOPs included methods of monitoring pilot fatigue.

3.5 Seating and social distancing.

Jumpers must maintain separation throughout the flight as directed by government social distancing guidelines. They are to emplane and only sit in allocated seats, measured, and marked. PTOs should review their SOPs and ensure that a seating plan is drawn up for each aircraft that ensures that all jumpers sit only in allocated spaces and remain the correct distance apart.

a) Talking and shouting.

As stated earlier, the risk of transmission increases greatly with talking and shouting. All jumpers are to be reminded not to talk during the flight unless in an emergency. All communication within the aircraft should be by use of hand signals wherever possible.

b) Ventilation in aircraft.

Apart from social distancing, the best way to reduce the risk of transmission is to be in a well-ventilated environment and to be exposed to the risk for the minimum time possible. For this reason, regardless of all other measures, the following is recommended to assist in good ventilation throughout the flight. All vents should be open whenever possible. The Para door should be kept open for as much of the flight as safely possible.

As a guide, if it needs to be closed for take-off, it should be re-opened after a safe height and then only closed again when the jumpers on board begin to feel too cold. The pilot should then signal two minutes before exit, at which time jumpers should carry out pre jump checks, remove face coverings if necessary and open the door ready for exit.

a) Pre-Jump Check.

Pre jump checks are still to be carried out under the direction of the JM. Where possible physical contact should be kept to a minimum, however parachuting safety should not be compromised.

Jumpers should be reminded that they should always adhere to the COVID-19 guidelines, however this should never allow them to become distracted from their own safety.

b) Flight times.

Planned flight times should be limited to 15 minutes with parachutists on board. It is likely that most jump flights will be completed within this time prior to exit. Where this is not possible, increasing ventilation by flying with the door open should be considered. If for any reason the flight time has to be extended, then parachuting safety must take precedence in any subsequent actions.

c) Aircraft Hygiene.

The CAA has published guidelines for disinfecting the aircraft which should be adhered to. In addition, when an aircraft is used for skydiving operations the following is recommended.

- a. Cockpit to be disinfected at every change of pilot as per CAA guidelines.
- b. Rear of aircraft disinfected as follows.
 - i. After every lift, all common touch points:
 1. Restraints
 2. Door
 3. Door frame
 4. Rails and handles
 5. Sides of the aircraft including the plastic fairings around the windows around shoulder height where jumpers normally touch and push against when seated in the aircraft.
 - ii. Daily: Thorough disinfection of whole aircraft.

Links for Airside Information

Coronavirus response, [UK Government Spring 2021](#)

Use of [face-covering](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19): [recreational general aviation](#)

Safety advice and tips for pilots [returning to GA flying](#) post COVID-19

COVID 19 – Preparing to [Return to Normal Flying Operations](#) for General Aviation Private Pilots

List of Appendices

List of Appendices	23
Appendix A: Example of Information to Licensed Skydivers	24
Appendix B: Example of Information to Potential Attendees (Student Skydivers)	29
Appendix C: COVID-19 Questionnaire & Declaration	34
Appendix D: Instructor COVID-19 Infection Flow Chart	35
Appendix E: Non-Instructor Skydiver COVID-19 Infection Flow Chart	36
Appendix F: Suggested Posters	37

Appendix A: Example of Information to Licensed Skydivers

SKYDIVE ***** COVID-19 SOPs

Safety is always our top priority at Skydive *****. For this reason we had initially shut down all operations because of COVID-19. While more data has been gathered and new advice released by our government, we have been carefully examining the new information and consulting with trusted medical professionals in our effort to develop a plan for how best to responsibly reopen while also maintaining the safest environment possible for all our jumpers. One of the things we love most about our skydiving family is that we are an incredibly diverse group. This includes people who are immune compromised for a variety of reasons and so more at risk from Covid-19. Even those without extra risk may have household members who are at risk if they bring Covid-19 home. We want everyone to feel as comfortable as possible coming to the Drop-Zone and jumping. We would never want another jumper to pay the price for our own bad decisions. It's one thing if we hurt ourselves but an entirely different thing if we hurt someone else. We already have skydiving rules to protect each other. We will now have some additional rules about face coverings, hand washing and distancing for exactly the same reason. Please help us to continue to make Skydive ***** the safest drop zone and facility it can be. The following are the COVID-19 standard operating procedures we will be implementing.

PLEASE READ THE WHOLE OF THIS DOCUMENT CAREFULLY SO THAT THERE ARE NO UNWELCOME SURPRISES WHEN YOU ARRIVE!

PRIOR TO COMING TO ANY PART OF SKYDIVE *****

You must contact us to agree your day or days of attendance and must receive confirmation by email or in writing. We can only ensure safe spacing and adequate staffing if we know in advance how many jumpers are attending. If you attend without email/written confirmation, regrettably you may not be admitted to any part of the Drop-Zone. At present, no non-jumping friends, relatives or spectators can attend with you. The only exceptions will be a supervising adult for 16 and 17 year old jumpers or a required carer for persons with a disability. The supervising adult or required carer must agree to the same entry requirements as the jumper. [the more people that attend, the greater the likelihood of a DZ being identified by the Contact Tracing Services. One of the pre-conditions for elite sport being allowed an earlier restart has been "no spectators"]

Our first line of defence against COVID-19 is minimizing the likelihood that someone who has it comes to the Drop-Zone. Prior to coming to Skydive ***** please ask yourself:

1. In the last 28 days, have you been in contact with someone who has symptoms that could be COVID-19 or has had a positive test for Covid-19? *
2. In the last 28 days have you tested positive for COVID-19?
3. Do you now or have you in the last 28 days had any of the following symptoms: Fever, cough, loss of sense of taste or smell, shortness of breath, chills, sore throat, diarrhoea, vomiting or muscle aches and pains?
4. In the last 56 days (eight weeks) have you had any of the above symptoms and have mostly recovered but been left feeling still a bit unwell or short of breath? (You should seek medical advice and certification using form 115F, 116 or 116A).
5. Have you travelled outside the UK in the last 14 days to a country that does not have a "Bridging Agreement" with the UK?
6. In the last 14 days have you been disregarding basic social distancing practices in your daily life, e.g. not wearing a mask in busy public places and not staying at least the Government recommended distance (2 metres at the time of writing) away from other individuals when possible? If you haven't been protecting yourself on a daily basis, you are more likely to be carrying the virus even if not showing any symptoms.
7. Do you live in a locality, or work in a facility, which has had a local lockdown order imposed and still in force?
8. While at home, are you in frequent direct contact with individuals whose health is at high risk if they are exposed to COVID-19, such as those in the Governments Vulnerable or Extremely Vulnerable and Shielded groups? If so, consider whether your attendance at the Drop Zone places those household members at greater risk. (Please see the list of conditions at the end. This isn't only about those of us at the Drop-Zone.)
9. Are you in one of the Extremely Vulnerable and Shielded groups? The law does not *require* you to stay away from the Drop Zone, but we feel you would be very unwise to attend at present. Please ensure that you follow the most recent advice from the Government and the NHS.

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions please do not come to Skydive ***** at present. If you are not in one of the Extremely Vulnerable groups but are in one of the Vulnerable groups you will not be denied entry to Skydive *****. However, you MUST take account of the Governments current advice to you on safe distancing and make your own assessment of whether you can remain safe while attending a skydiving operation. Remember, this is not just about a risk of dying from Covid-19. There is also the risk of permanent damage to lungs, kidneys, brain and other parts of the body which may leave you unable to skydive in the future.

*Healthcare Professionals who work with COVID-19 patients but are strictly protected while at work will be allowed on the premises even though they answered "yes" to the first question.

WHEN ARRIVING AT SKYDIVE *****

Everyone coming to Skydive ***** will need to [\[\[DZ specific entry instructions and guidance to first check point\]\]](#). You will be met by a staff member at a screening check-in station. The staff member will ask the questions mentioned earlier and will confirm that you have read this document, that you have a personal face cover available and that you agree to the release of your personal contact details to the Contact Tracing Service if they request them. The staff member will then take your temperature. If you prefer to use your own digital thermometer and show the readout to our staff member, that is acceptable. A "yes" answer to any of the screening questions, a failure to have read the whole of this document, not having a personal face cover available, not consenting to release of your personal details to the Contact Tracing Service or a single temperature reading of 37.8c/100f or above will be reason for not being allowed entry to any part of the Drop-Zone. Following a successful screening you will be given a wrist band allowing you entry for that day only [\[if your DZ is going to use this system\]](#).

In the event that you arrive and there is no one at the screening station, please telephone the Drop-Zone office on *****. Please do NOT enter the Drop-Zone until you have your wristband [\[if your DZ is going to use this system\]](#).

SOCIAL DISTANCING AND PERSONAL SANITIZING MEASURES

Everyone should wear a face covering when social distancing is not possible, when indoors, at manifest or once kitted up OR Everyone should wear a face covering when within speaking range of anyone else OR Everyone will be required to wear a face covering while on the premises at all times.** The only time face coverings can be removed is when you are in your personal vehicle or are outdoors, secluded and not speaking with others.

****WE DO NOT WANT TO BECOME MASK POLICE BUT WE ARE GOING TO ENFORCE THE RULES. PLEASE USE COMMON SENSE AND SHOW RESPECT FOR OTHERS** [\[This section may need to change as Government advice or regulation changes. The first option may be more than is officially required but aims to be considerate to admin staff members who have frequent customer contact\]](#)

- If you have to cough or sneeze do so tightly into your arm. If you are frequently coughing or sneezing you will be asked to leave the premises (even if you feel it is "just hayfever").
- Please maintain the Government advised minimum distance (currently 2 metres) from other individuals whenever possible. This includes while you are packing.
- While dirt diving please use common sense social distancing measures that everyone in your group is comfortable with.
- Don't do practice exits with hand contact, handshakes, high fives or fist bumps. Use body movement to coordinate exits, not loud shouts. If using our exit trainer, sanitise your hands beforehand and afterwards.
- Debrief skydives outside, not in small enclosed rooms.
- When possible, consider jumping with the same group throughout the day and thus limit your number of "contacts".
- If using DZ packers, consider sticking with the same packer throughout the day, to limit the number of people touching your kit
- If running a packing service, do your best to keep packer-client pairs constant through the day
- Do not enter any buildings unless there is a specific need and you are able to maintain the Government recommended distance (currently 2 metres) from any other persons. Please put money on your account prior to coming to the drop zone or use electronic means of payment and manifesting.
- Please resist taking part in the loving, affectionate physical gestures we normally enjoy including hugs, kisses, high fives, fist bumps, etc. (Sorry about this one, especially when we haven't seen each other for a while)

- Wash your hands with soap and water before and after every jump, prior to making any transactions at manifest or visiting the office and frequently throughout the day. If you choose to wear clinical disposable gloves, you should either don a fresh set of gloves at every point where you would otherwise be washing/disinfecting your hands, or you should wash/disinfect the gloves if you continue to wear the same pair.
- You may be asked to use an alcohol based spray or gel on your hands or skydiving gloves before boarding the airplane.
- When possible use a barrier such as a clean paper towel to prevent direct contact with shared surfaces including sinks, toilets, water fountains, door knobs, etc
- In addition please be sure to provide your own supply of sanitation items including facial coverings, hand sanitizer, sanitizing spray, disinfectant wipes and drinking water. This is the only way to be absolutely certain you always have what you need when you need it.

A limited range of food will be available at our café on a pre-order & takeaway basis - **OR** - Our café is closed for the time being – please bring your own food, snacks and drinks for the day.

It is a legal requirement of the Covid-19 Regulations that our Campsite and Caravan areas remain closed to visitors. You are NOT allowed to stay overnight at the Drop-Zone at present. [\[this part of the Law will change shortly, but DZs may wish to consider carefully at what point they wish to manage the extra responsibilities of reopening camping & caravanning sites\]](#)

AIRCRAFT PROCEDURES

Time spent together in tight quarters in the aircraft has the greatest potential for spreading the virus while skydiving. Facial coverings may help but will not eliminate the risk. The higher the quality of the face covering and the more consistently it is worn the better the risk reduction. In addition we need to pay extra attention to how we conduct ourselves in the aircraft.

- Be completely geared up and in the loading area on a 10 minute call.
- Wash your hands as shortly before boarding the aircraft as possible.
- If you wear gloves they may be sprayed with a sanitizing agent prior to boarding.
- Regardless of your helmet type, wearing a face covering is required in the aircraft and loading area at all times.
- Make sure your chosen face covering is not at risk of migrating in freefall and obstructing your vision.
- To encourage air circulation the aircraft door will be opened at 1500/2000/XXXX feet and *left open* - **OR** - *left open as long as conditions permit*. Be extra aware that your pilot chutes are secure. The door will stay open unless the Jumpmaster signals the door operator to close it.
- Only speak in the airplane if absolutely necessary. Speaking increases the transmission of COVID-19 particles. Speaking loudly exponentially increases the transmission of COVID-19 particles.
- Do not do practice counts, handshakes, high fives, fist bumps, etc. in the aircraft.

SANITIZING PROCEDURES

In addition to the personal safety measures and aircraft protocols, we are also increasing our sanitizing procedures throughout the day: [\[PTOs will be considering some of the following\]](#)

- At the start of the day and during shut downs, relevant parts of DZ aircraft will be sprayed with an approved disinfectant.
- At the start of each day the manifest, office, toilets and other facilities will be cleaned and sanitized.
- Counter tops, bathrooms, door handles, aircraft handles, seat belts, door frames, aircraft mock ups and all commonly touched surfaces throughout the facility will be cleaned each morning and frequently throughout the day.
- Hand sanitizing stations have been installed in the kit check / loading areas and in many other places across the DZ.
- Plastic separators may have been installed in some customer service areas and may appear behind the pilots in some aircraft if emergency escape and airworthiness considerations allow.
- If “no-touch” taps are not fitted, please rinse down any taps and sink surfaces after use or use a fresh disposable paper towel to avoid direct contact.
- Use common sense social distancing when using the toilets and washbasins. The shower block is available only to permanent residents of the DZ.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

At Skydive ***** our jumpers' safety is always our top priority. But there is nothing Skydive ***** can do to replace the behavioural measures each of us as individuals must take. In the best interest of protecting yourself, your friends, families and communities please abide by all these procedures. Please politely help us to hold ourselves and each other accountable. The situation regarding testing, vaccination and knowledge of how Coronavirus spreads has all changed significantly over the last year. Unfortunately, there is also some misinformation floating around. Please be aware of some coronavirus myths:

"I've been vaccinated so I don't need to follow the rules" – being vaccinated may reduce your chance of being seriously ill with Covid, but it does not eliminate it. You may still pass on Covid to others without being aware that you are carrying it. If you were at very high risk from Covid due to age or disease and have now been fully vaccinated, your level of risk has probably been significantly reduced but you may still be at much higher risk than an unvaccinated young person.

"I've already had Covid, so I'm immune now" – a previous proven Covid infection may reduce your chance of a further infection for a while but does not eliminate it. Also, you may still be at significant risk from new variants. You may also still pass on Covid to others without being aware that you are carrying it.

"I've had a negative test so I'm not a risk to anyone else". The 30-minute lateral flow test is only highly reliable when it is positive. It can miss almost half of all actual Covid infections and so is not reliable when negative. Even if you have had a more sensitive PCR test come back negative, it will have taken a few days to get the result and that will no longer be relevant to the present time.

"I'm wearing a face covering, so I'm not at risk of getting Covid". A face covering reduces the spray of larger droplets from your mouth (the ones that may directly hit others who are close to you). The face covering does not prevent you exhaling microparticles which float in the air for ages and can infect others at greater distance, particularly in enclosed spaces. A face covering does not prevent you inhaling microparticles in the air.

"I'm exempt from wearing a face covering due to my condition". It is difficult to imagine any condition that makes it difficult to wear a face covering which does not also make it inadvisable to be skydiving.

CONTACT TRACING

If you discover that you have contracted COVID-19 (or even strongly suspect it and are still waiting for test results) and have been to Skydive ***** in the previous 14 days please contact us immediately at covidcontact@skydive*****.com, or Telephone: 01234 567890. We will follow up with contact tracing efforts by notifying other jumpers with whom you shared an aircraft that day. Your name will not be released to the other skydivers by Skydive *****.

If we are contacted by the NHS/Public Health Contact Tracing Service about a visitor to the Drop-Zone who has subsequently developed Covid-19, we will co-operate fully in providing the Contact Tracing Service with names and contact details for all significant contacts identified by our records system.

COVID-19, SKYDIVING AND PERSONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Skydiving is a contact sport. Please understand that even with all the precautions and safety measures we have taken it is not possible for us to guarantee you that you won't be exposed to COVID-19. By participating in skydiving you already accept a degree of risk and you will now assume an additional risk of exposure to, and contracting of, COVID-19.

A young skydiver has a low risk of dying of Covid-19 but this infection attacks the lungs and a minority will suffer long term lung damage which may restrict exercise or their ability to fly at altitude or skydive. Stamina and clear thinking can be affected for weeks or months. In assessing your personal risks you should consider not just your own health and situation but also that of the people with whom you live. Age, gender, ethnicity, obesity and a range of medical issues can all affect individual risk. The more risk factors that apply, the more you should pause before deciding to attend the drop zone:

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable groups, who require Shielding at home (check for changing Government & NHS advice).

Anyone in this group is at much higher risk of severe illness or death from coronavirus and should not attend the Drop-Zone at present. If anyone in your household is in this group, you should discuss with them whether it is appropriate for you to be mixing at the drop zone. Clinically extremely vulnerable people may include:

COVID-19 Return to Skydiving Guidance - Published by British Skydiving
Revised March 2021, Version 1.3.0

1. Solid organ transplant recipients.
2. People with specific cancers:
 - a. people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy
 - b. people with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy
 - c. people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment
 - d. people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer
 - e. people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors
 - f. people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs
3. People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
4. People with rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), homozygous sickle cell)
5. People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection.
6. Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired.
7. Other people have also been classed as clinically extremely vulnerable, based on their doctor's judgement and an assessment of their needs.

Clinically Vulnerable Groups who should exercise caution.

If you have any of the following health conditions, you are clinically vulnerable, meaning you are at higher risk of severe illness or death from coronavirus compared with a completely healthy person, but are not at as high a risk as the Shielded group above. You will probably recognize the difficulty of maintaining strict 2 metre distancing in most normal skydiving and may choose not to attend the DZ for now. However, as Government/NHS advice about safe distancing relaxes, you may eventually feel that you can remain Covid secure for the procedures we have in place. If anyone in your household is in this group, you should discuss with them whether it is appropriate for you to be mixing at the drop zone. Clinically vulnerable people are those who are:

1. aged 70 or older (regardless of medical conditions)
2. under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (that is, anyone instructed to get a flu jab each year on medical grounds):
 - a) chronic (long-term) mild to moderate respiratory diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or bronchitis
 - b) chronic heart disease, such as heart failure
 - c) chronic kidney disease
 - d) chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis
 - e) chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), or cerebral palsy
 - f) diabetes
 - g) a weakened immune system as the result of certain conditions or medicines they are taking (such as steroid tablets)
 - h) being seriously obese (a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or above)
 - i) pregnant women

Other groups which appear to be at some increased risk from Covid-19, but which are not at present included in Government "Vulnerable" lists include male gender, simple obesity (BMI 30-39) and Black or Asian Minority Ethnic groups particularly those of Bangladeshi and Pakistani origin. *The most important non-medical risk factor appears to be age, with those over the age of 80 being at 70 times the risk of those under the age of 40.* The absolute increase in risk for male gender, obesity or BAME groups is by comparison less significant, especially for those under the age of 40.

Skydive ***** and all its associated entities and individuals cannot guarantee your protection. If you do not wish to accept the extra risk despite all the safety measures we have taken then you should not participate in skydiving activities for the time being.

Appendix B: Example of Information to Potential Attendees (Student Skydivers)

SKYDIVE ***** COVID-19 SOPs

Safety is always our top priority at Skydive *****. For this reason we had initially shut down all operations because of COVID-19. While more data has been gathered and new advice released by our government, we have been carefully examining the new information and consulting with trusted medical professionals in our effort to develop a plan for how best to responsibly reopen while also maintaining the safest environment possible for all our jumpers. One of the things we love most about our skydiving family is that we are an incredibly diverse group. This includes people who are immune compromised for a variety of reasons and so more at risk from Covid-19. Even those without extra risk may have household members who are at risk if they bring Covid-19 home. We want everyone to feel as comfortable as possible coming to the Drop-Zone and jumping. We would never want another jumper to pay the price for our own bad decisions. It's one thing if we hurt ourselves but an entirely different thing if we hurt someone else. We already have skydiving rules to protect each other. We will now have some additional rules about face coverings, hand washing and distancing for exactly the same reason. Please help us to continue to make Skydive ***** the safest drop zone and facility it can be. The following are the COVID-19 standard operating procedures we will be implementing.

PLEASE READ THE WHOLE OF THIS DOCUMENT CAREFULLY SO THAT THERE ARE NO UNWELCOME SURPRISES WHEN YOU ARRIVE!

PRIOR TO COMING TO ANY PART OF SKYDIVE *****

You must contact us to agree your day or days of attendance and must receive confirmation by email or in writing. We can only ensure safe spacing and adequate staffing if we know in advance how many people are attending. If you attend without email/written confirmation, regrettably you may not be admitted to any part of the Drop-Zone. At present, no non-jumping friends, relatives or spectators can attend with you. The only exceptions will be a supervising adult for 16 and 17 year old jumpers or a required carer for persons with a disability. The supervising adult or required carer must agree to the same entry requirements as the jumper. *[the more people that attend, the greater the likelihood of a DZ being identified by the Contact Tracing Services. One of the pre-conditions for elite sport being allowed an earlier restart has been "no spectators"]*

Our first line of defence against COVID-19 is minimizing the likelihood that someone who has it comes to the Drop-Zone. Prior to coming to Skydive ***** please ask yourself:

1. In the last 28 days, have you been in contact with someone who has symptoms that could be COVID-19 or has had a positive test for Covid-19? *
2. In the last 28 days have you tested positive for COVID-19?
3. Do you now or have you in the last 28 days had any of the following symptoms: Fever, cough, loss of sense of taste or smell, shortness of breath, chills, sore throat, diarrhoea, vomiting or muscle aches and pains?
4. In the last 56 days (eight weeks) have you had any of the above symptoms and have mostly recovered but been left feeling still a bit unwell or short of breath? (You should seek medical advice and certification using form 115B or 115D).
5. Have you travelled outside the UK in the last 14 days to a country that does not have a "Bridging Agreement" with the UK?
6. In the last 14 days have you been disregarding basic social distancing practices in your daily life, e.g. not wearing a mask in busy public places and not staying at least the Government recommended distance (2 metres at the time of writing) away from other individuals when possible? If you haven't been protecting yourself on a daily basis, you are more likely to be carrying the virus even if not showing any symptoms.
7. Do you live in a locality, or work in a facility, which has had a local lockdown order imposed and still in force?
8. While at home, are you in frequent direct contact with individuals whose health is at high risk if they are exposed to COVID-19, such as those in the Governments Vulnerable or Extremely Vulnerable and Shielded groups? If so, consider whether your attendance at the Drop Zone places those household members at greater risk. (Please see the list of conditions at the end. This isn't only about those of us at the Drop-Zone.)
9. Are you in one of the Extremely Vulnerable and Shielded groups? The law does not *require* you to stay away from the Drop Zone, but we feel you would be very unwise to attend at present.

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions please do not come to Skydive ***** at present. If you are not in one of the Extremely Vulnerable groups but are in one of the Vulnerable groups you will not be denied entry to Skydive *****. However, you MUST take account of the Governments current advice to you on safe distancing and make your own assessment of whether you can remain safe while attending a skydiving operation. Remember, this is not just about a risk of dying from Covid-19. There is also the risk of permanent damage to lungs, kidneys, brain and other parts of the body which may leave you unfit in the longer term.

*Healthcare Professionals who work with COVID-19 patients but are strictly protected while at work will be allowed on the premises even though they answered "yes" to the first question.

WHEN ARRIVING AT SKYDIVE *****

Everyone coming to Skydive ***** will need to [\[\[DZ specific entry instructions and guidance to first check point\]\]](#). You will be met by a staff member at a screening check-in station. The staff member will ask the questions mentioned earlier and will confirm that you have read this document, that you have a personal face cover available and that you agree to the release of your personal contact details to the Contact Tracing Service if they request them. The staff member will then take your temperature. If you prefer to use your own digital thermometer and show the readout to our staff member, that is acceptable. A "yes" answer to any of the screening questions, a failure to have read the whole of this document, not having a personal face cover available, not consenting to release of your personal details to the Contact Tracing Service or a single temperature reading of 37.8c/100f or above will be reason for not being allowed entry to any part of the Drop-Zone. Following a successful screening you will be given a wrist band allowing you entry for that day only [\[if your DZ is going to use this system\]](#).

In the event that you arrive and there is no one at the screening station, please telephone the Drop-Zone office on *****. Please do NOT enter the Drop-Zone until you have your wristband [\[if your DZ is going to use this system\]](#).

SOCIAL DISTANCING AND PERSONAL SANITIZING MEASURES

Everyone should wear a face covering when social distancing is not possible, when indoors, when at manifest/reception or once kitted up OR Everyone will be required to wear a face covering while on the premises at all times.** The only time face coverings can be removed is when you are in your personal vehicle or are outdoors, secluded and not speaking with others.

****WE DO NOT WANT TO BECOME MASK POLICE BUT WE ARE GOING TO ENFORCE THE RULES. PLEASE USE COMMON SENSE AND SHOW RESPECT FOR OTHERS** [\[This section may need to change as Government advice or regulation changes. The first option may be more than is officially required but aims to be considerate to admin staff members who have frequent customer contact\]](#)

- If you have to cough or sneeze do so tightly into your arm. If you are frequently coughing or sneezing you will be asked to leave the premises (even if you feel it is "just hayfever").
- Please maintain the Government recommended minimum distance (currently 2 metres) from other individuals whenever possible, unless one of our instructors has advised you otherwise (it is inherent in skydiving that your instructor will be in close or direct contact with you at times and you may also be close to other skydivers).
- Do not enter any buildings unless there is a specific lawful need and you are able to maintain the Government advised distance (currently 2 metres) from any other persons. If you still have a balance to pay for your first jump, please arrange to do this on-line or by telephone before attending. As a last resort, contactless payment can be made on the day. We will not be accepting payments in cash.
- Please resist taking part in the loving, affectionate physical gestures we normally enjoy including hugs, kisses, high fives, fist bumps, etc. (Sorry about this one, especially when we know how excited you will be both before and after your jump!)
- Wash your hands with soap and water before and after your jump, prior to making any transactions at manifest or visiting the office and frequently throughout the day. If you choose to wear clinical gloves, you should either don a fresh set of gloves at every point where you would otherwise be washing/disinfecting your hands or you should wash/disinfect the gloves if you continue to wear the same pair.
- You may be asked to use an alcohol based spray or gel on your hands or skydiving gloves before boarding the airplane.
- When possible use a barrier such as a clean paper towel to prevent direct contact with shared surfaces including sinks, toilets, water fountains, door knobs, etc

- In addition please be sure to provide your own supply of sanitation items including facial coverings, hand sanitizer, sanitizing spray, disinfectant wipes and drinking water. This is the only way to be absolutely certain you always have what you need when you need it.

A limited range of food will be available at our café on a pre-order & takeaway basis - OR - Our café is closed for the time being - please bring your own food, snacks and drinks for the day.

It is a legal requirement that our Campsite and Caravan areas remain closed to visitors. You are NOT allowed to stay overnight at the Drop-Zone. [\[this part of the Law may change shortly, but DZs may wish to consider carefully at what point they wish to manage the extra responsibilities of reopening camping & caravanning sites\]](#)

AIRCRAFT PROTOCOL

Time spent together in tight quarters in the aircraft has the greatest potential for spreading the virus while skydiving. Facial coverings may help but will not completely eliminate the risk. The higher the quality of the face covering and the more consistently it is worn the better the risk reduction. In addition we need to pay extra attention to how we conduct ourselves in the aircraft.

- Wash your hands before being helped to put on your kit and apply handgel or spray before going to the aircraft.
- If you wear gloves they may be sprayed with a sanitizing agent prior to boarding.
- Wearing a face covering is required in the aircraft and loading area at all times.
- To encourage the circulation of fresh air, the aircraft door may be open for part of the flight. Make sure you bring some extra layers of thin clothing - it can be chilly at altitude.
- Only speak in the airplane if absolutely necessary. Speaking increases the transmission of COVID-19 particles. Speaking loudly exponentially increases the transmission of COVID-19 particles.

SANITIZING PROCEDURES

In addition to the personal safety measures and aircraft protocols, we are also increasing our sanitizing procedures throughout the day: [\[PTOs will be considering some of the following\]](#)

- At the start of the day and during shut downs, relevant parts of DZ aircraft will be sprayed with an approved disinfectant.
- At the start of each day the manifest, office, toilets and other facilities will be cleaned and sanitized.
- Counter tops, bathrooms, door handles, aircraft handles, seat belts, door frames, aircraft mock ups and all commonly touched surfaces throughout the facility will be cleaned each morning and frequently throughout the day.
- Hand sanitizing stations have been installed in the kit check / loading areas and in many other places across the DZ.
- Plastic separators may have been installed in some customer service areas and may appear elsewhere too.
- If "no-touch" taps are not fitted, please rinse down any taps and sink surfaces after use.
- Use common sense social distancing when using the toilets and washbasins. The shower block is available only to permanent residents of the DZ.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

At Skydive ***** our jumpers' safety is always our top priority. But there is nothing Skydive ***** can do to replace the behavioural measures each of us as individuals must take. In the best interest of protecting yourself, your friends, families and communities please abide by all these procedures. Please politely help us to hold ourselves and each other accountable. . The situation regarding testing, vaccination and knowledge of how Coronavirus spreads has all changed significantly over the last year. Unfortunately, there is also some misinformation floating around. Please be aware of some coronavirus myths:

"I've been vaccinated so I don't need to follow the rules" - being vaccinated may reduce your chance of being seriously ill with Covid, but it does not eliminate it. You may still pass on Covid to others without being aware that you are carrying it. If you were at very high risk from Covid due to age or disease and have now been fully vaccinated, your level of risk has probably been significantly reduced but you may still be at much higher risk than an unvaccinated young person.

"I've already had Covid, so I'm immune now" – a previous proven Covid infection may reduce your chance of a further infection for a while but does not eliminate it. Also, you may still be at significant risk from new variants. You may also still pass on Covid to others without being aware that you are carrying it.

"I've had a negative test so I'm not a risk to anyone else". The 30-minute lateral flow test is only highly reliable when it is positive. It can miss almost half of all actual Covid infections and so is not reliable when negative. Even if you have had a more sensitive PCR test come back negative, it will have taken a few days to get the result and that will no longer be relevant to the present time.

"I'm wearing a face covering, so I'm not at risk of getting Covid". A face covering reduces the spray of larger droplets from your mouth (the ones that may directly hit others who are close to you). The face covering does not prevent you exhaling microparticles which float in the air for ages and can infect others at greater distance, particularly in enclosed spaces. A face covering does not prevent you inhaling microparticles in the air.

"I'm exempt from wearing a face covering due to my condition". It is difficult to imagine any condition that makes it difficult to wear a face covering which does not also make it inadvisable to be skydiving.

CONTACT TRACING

If you discover that you have contracted COVID-19 and have been to Skydive ***** in the previous 14 days please contact us immediately at covidcontact@skydive*****.com, or Telephone: 01234 567890. We will follow up with contact tracing efforts by notifying other jumpers with whom you shared an aircraft that day. Your name will not be released to the other skydivers by Skydive *****.

If we are contacted by the NHS/Public Health Contact Tracing Service about a visitor to the Drop-Zone who has subsequently developed Covid-19, we will co-operate fully in providing the Contact Tracing Service with names and contact details for all significant contacts identified by our records system.

COVID-19, SKYDIVING AND PERSONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Skydiving is a contact sport and contact with your instructor is necessary for your safety. Please understand that even with all the precautions and safety measures we have taken it is not possible for us to guarantee you that you won't be exposed to COVID-19. By participating in skydiving you already accept a degree of risk and you will now assume an additional risk of exposure to, and contracting of, COVID-19.

A young skydiver is very unlikely to die of Covid-19 but this infection attacks the lungs and a minority will suffer long term lung damage which may restrict exercise or their ability to fly at altitude or skydive. Stamina and clear thinking can be affected for weeks or months. In assessing your personal risks you should consider not just your own health and situation but also that of the people with whom you live. Age, gender, ethnicity, obesity and a range of medical issues can all affect individual risk. The more risk factors that apply, the more you should pause before deciding to attend the drop zone:

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable groups, who require Shielding at home (check for changing Government & NHS advice).

Anyone in this group is at much higher risk of severe illness or death from coronavirus and should not attend the Drop-Zone at present. If anyone in your household is in this group, you should discuss with them whether it is appropriate for you to be mixing at the drop zone. Clinically extremely vulnerable people may include:

1. Solid organ transplant recipients.
2. People with specific cancers:
 - a. people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy.
 - b. people with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy.
 - c. people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment.
 - d. people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer.
 - e. people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors.
 - f. people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs.

3. People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
4. People with rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), homozygous sickle cell)
5. People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection.
6. Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired.
7. Other people have also been classed as clinically extremely vulnerable, based on their doctor's judgement and an assessment of their needs.

Clinically Vulnerable Groups who should exercise caution.

If you have any of the following health conditions, you are clinically vulnerable, meaning you are at higher risk of severe illness or death from coronavirus compared with a completely healthy person, but are not at as high a risk as the Shielded group above. You will probably recognize the difficulty of maintaining strict 2 meter distancing in most normal skydiving and may choose not to attend the DZ for now. However, as Government/NHS advice about safe distancing relaxes, you may eventually feel that you can remain Covid secure for the procedures we have in place. If anyone in your household is in this group, you should discuss with them whether it is appropriate for you to be mixing at the drop zone. Clinically vulnerable people are those who are:

1. aged 70 or older (regardless of medical conditions)
2. under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (that is, anyone instructed to get a flu jab each year on medical grounds):
 - a) chronic (long-term) mild to moderate respiratory diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or bronchitis.
 - b) chronic heart disease, such as heart failure.
 - c) chronic kidney disease.
 - d) chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis.
 - e) chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), or cerebral palsy.
 - f) diabetes.
 - g) a weakened immune system as the result of certain conditions or medicines they are taking (such as steroid tablets).
 - h) being seriously obese (a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or above).
 - i) pregnant women.

Other groups which appear to be at some increased risk from Covid-19, but which are not at present included in Government "Vulnerable" lists include male gender, simple obesity (BMI 30-39) and Black or Asian Minority Ethnic groups particularly those of Bangladeshi and Pakistani origin. *The most important non-medical risk factor appears to be age, with those over the age of 80 being at 70 times the risk of those under the age of 40.* The absolute increase in risk for male gender, obesity or BAME groups is by comparison less significant, especially for those under the age of 40.

Skydive ***** and all its associated entities and individuals cannot guarantee your protection. If you do not wish to accept the extra risk despite all the safety measures we have taken then you should not participate in skydiving activities for the time being.

Appendix C: COVID-19 Questionnaire & Declaration.

Name: (Block Capitals please)..... DOB:

Telephone numbers for contact tracing (list up to three):

E-mail: (Block Capitals please).....

Address including postcode:

.....

.....

COVID-19 infection and possible contact	Yes	No
In the last twenty eight days have you had a positive test for Covid-19 or had any of the following symptoms: Fever (temperature 37.8c/100f or higher), cough, loss of sense of taste or smell, shortness of breath, chills, sore throat, diarrhoea, vomiting or muscle aches and pains?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last 56 days (eight weeks) have you had any of the above symptoms and have mostly recovered but been left feeling still a bit unwell or short of breath?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last twenty eight days, have you had contact with anyone who has been confirmed to have COVID-19 or has had a new persistent cough, high temperature (37.8°c / 100°f or higher) or a loss of sense of taste or smell? *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you travelled outside the UK in the last 14 days to a country which does not have a "Bridging Arrangement" with the UK?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last 14 days have you been disregarding basic social distancing practices in your daily life, e.g. not wearing a mask in busy public places and not staying at least the Government currently recommended distance (2 metres at the time of writing) away from other individuals when possible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you live in a locality, or work in a facility, which has had a local lockdown or closure order imposed and still in force?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Healthcare Professionals who work with COVID-19 patients *but are strictly protected while at work* will be allowed on the premises even though they answered "yes" to this question.

Declaration:

I declare that the answers recorded above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I have read the Drop Zone's Covid-19 Briefing including the section on Vulnerable Groups.

I agree to the recommended distancing, hygiene and face covering measures.

In the event of feeling unwell or feverish while at the Drop Zone, I will keep my distance from other individuals and promptly inform a member of staff before arranging to leave the Drop Zone.

In the event of developing symptoms suggestive of Covid-19, or a positive Covid-19 test, in the two weeks after visiting the Drop Zone, I will promptly contact the Drop Zone in order to help effective contact tracing and will provide DropZone contact details to the contact tracing services if requested.

I consent to the use of my details for the purpose of contact tracing and the release of my details to regional or national contact tracing services if requested.

Signed: Date:

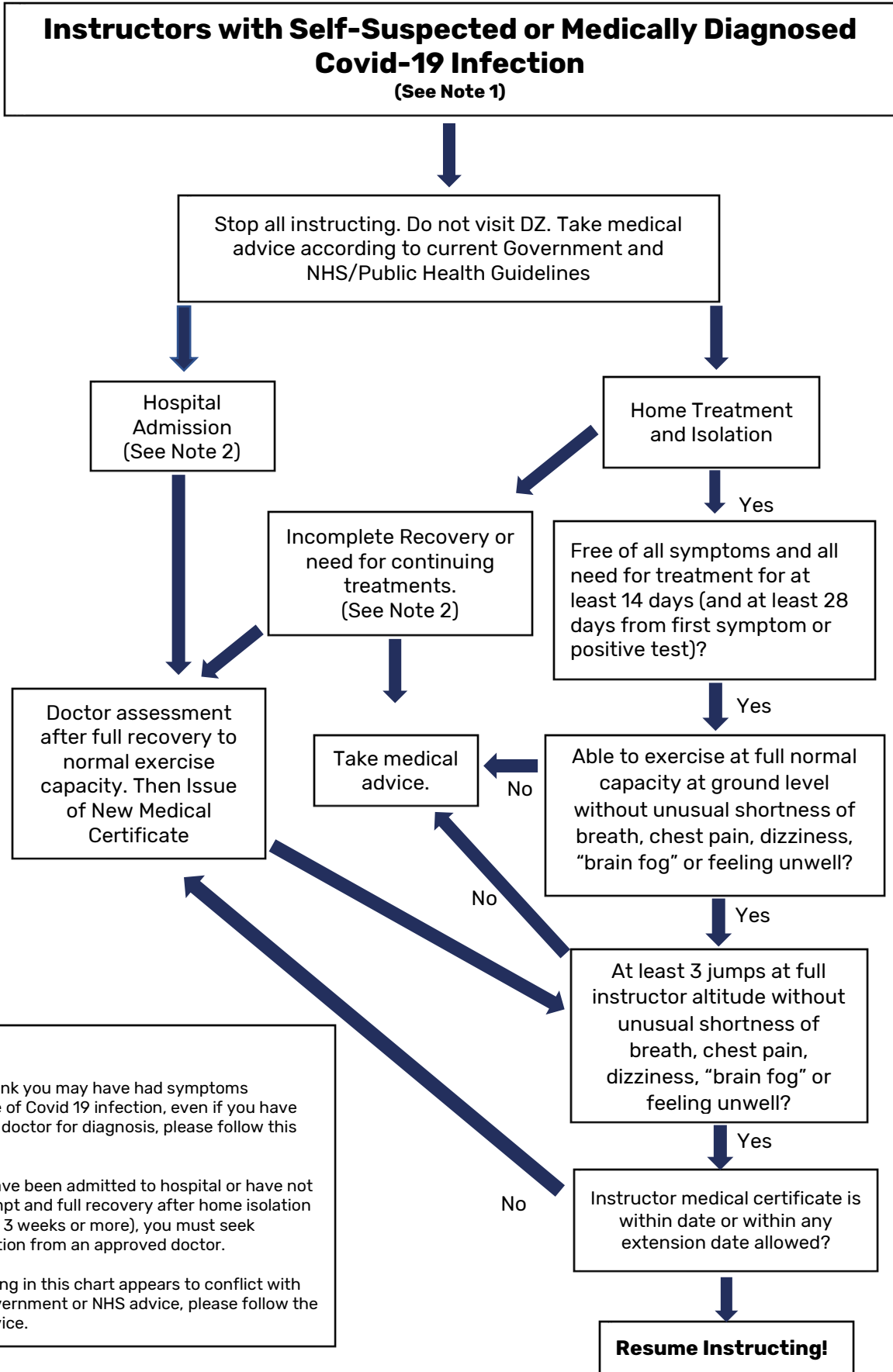
Print Name:

Temperature Reading: 37.8c / 100f or above Below 37.8c / 100f

Denied Entry Entry Approved

Screener Name:

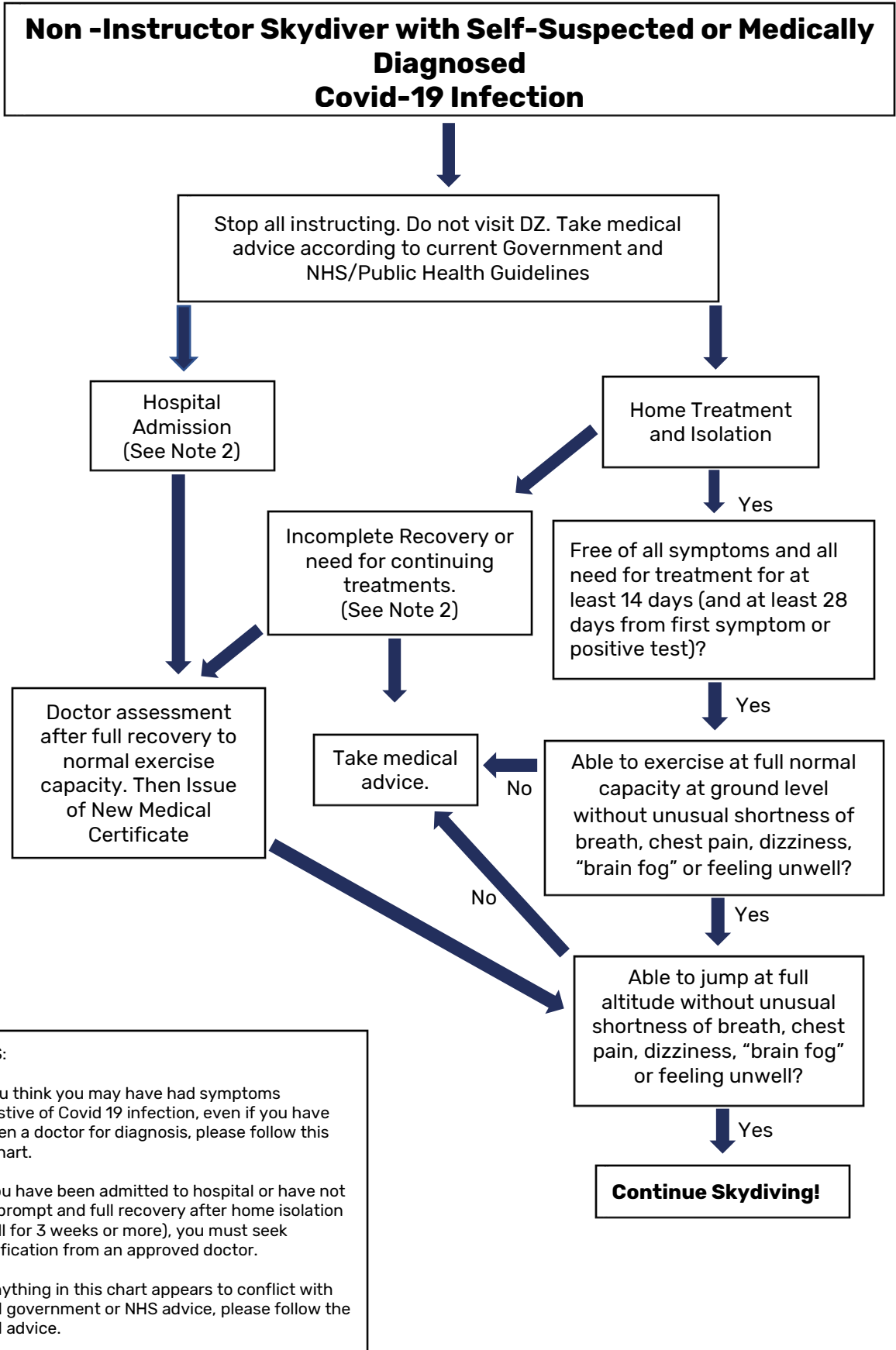
Appendix D: Instructor COVID-19 Infection Flow Chart.



NOTES:

1. If you think you may have had symptoms suggestive of Covid 19 infection, even if you have not seen a doctor for diagnosis, please follow this flow chart.
2. If you have been admitted to hospital or have not had a prompt and full recovery after home isolation (unwell for 3 weeks or more), you must seek recertification from an approved doctor.
3. If anything in this chart appears to conflict with official government or NHS advice, please follow the official advice.

Appendix E: Non-Instructor Skydiver COVID-19 Infection Flow Chart.



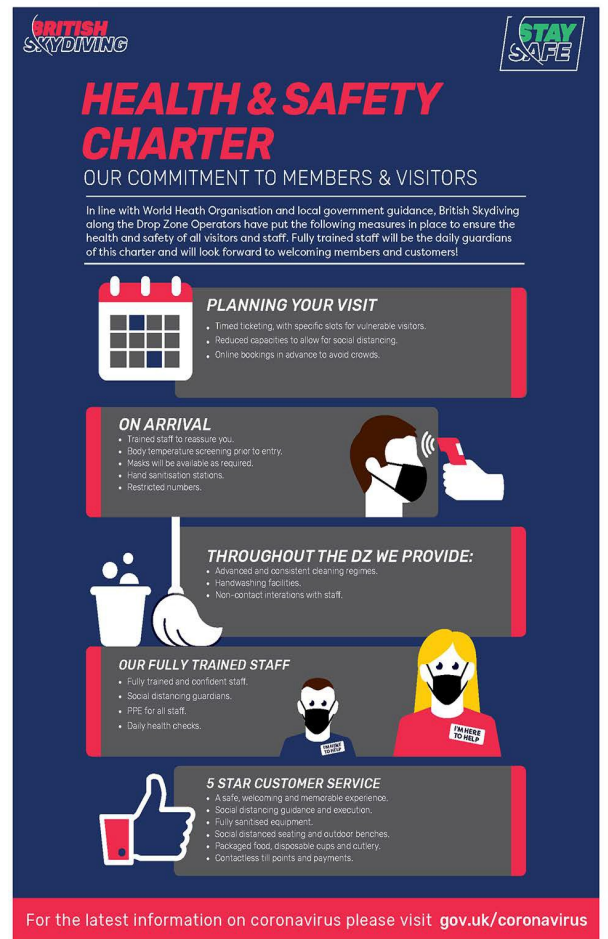
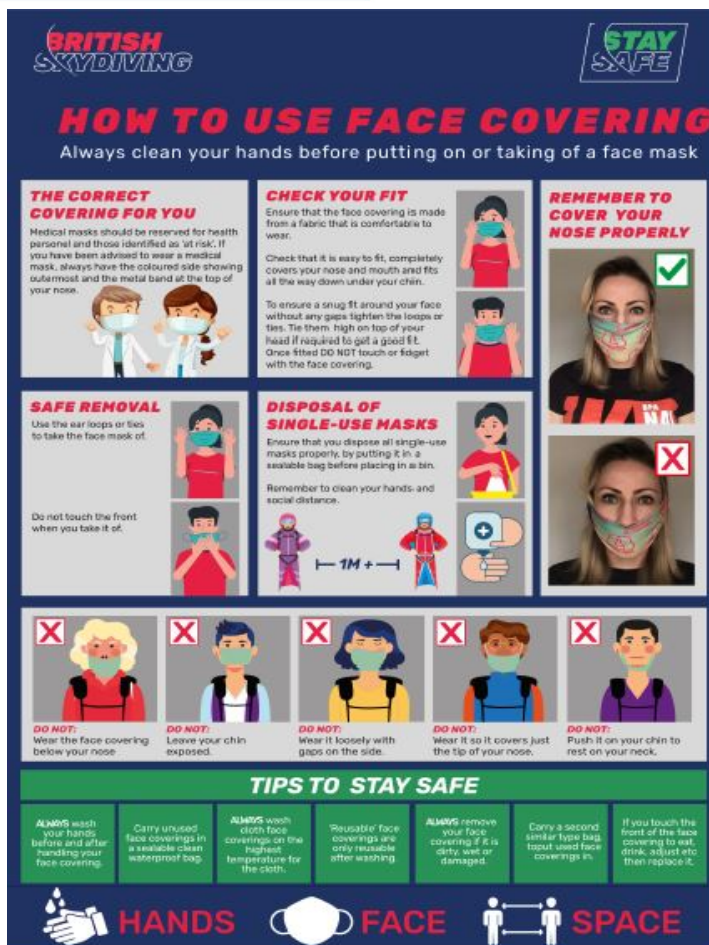
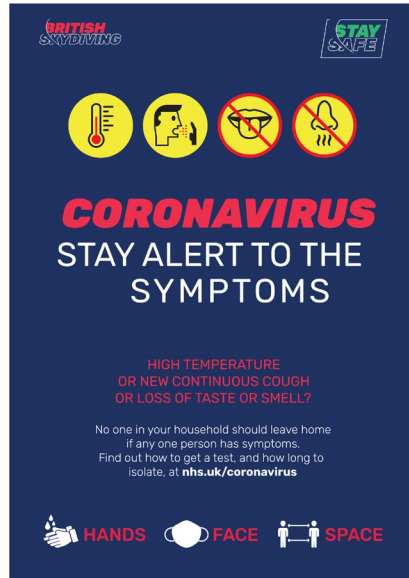
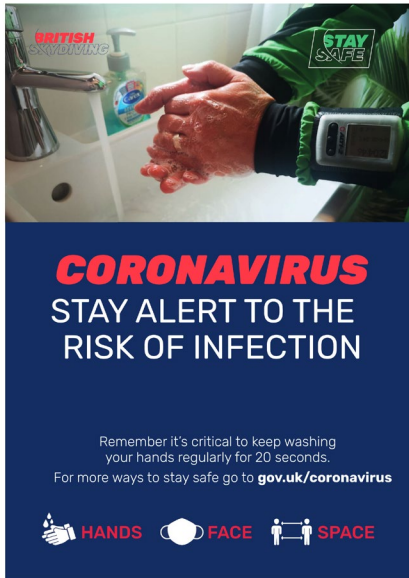
NOTES:

1. If you think you may have had symptoms suggestive of Covid 19 infection, even if you have not seen a doctor for diagnosis, please follow this flow chart.
2. If you have been admitted to hospital or have not had a prompt and full recovery after home isolation (unwell for 3 weeks or more), you must seek recertification from an approved doctor.
3. If anything in this chart appears to conflict with official government or NHS advice, please follow the official advice.

Appendix F: Suggested Posters

British Skydiving has provided signs [here](#):

Click on an image to open in a browser.





Maintaining the highest safety standards in our sport.

