

## NZPIA DZSO EXAM QUESTIONS. Page 1

A selection of the following questions will appear on the DZSO exam

1. Prior to acting as a DZSO under any CSO you must have?
2. Who can jump if a PLA is under the supervision of a person with only a DZSO rating?
3. A DZSO has the disciplinary powers and ability to?
4. The maximum wind speeds for students is?
5. The maximum wind speed for certificate holders is?
6. As DZSO if you leave the PLA you must do what?
7. Can you hold a DZSO rating without a Parachutist Certificate?
8. When are parachute drops allowed to pass through cloud?
9. When must floatation equipment be worn by students and tandem passengers?
10. Under what circumstances must floatation equipment be worn by certificate holders?
11. Altimeters must be worn by whom and on what kind of jumps?
12. As DZSO can you require all jumpers to use an audible altimeter while under your supervision?
13. Who must, according to NZPIA rules use an Audible Altimeter?
14. What is the minimum activation attitude for Students, Certificate holders and Tandems?
15. How often must a reserve parachute be inspected and packed?
16. How often must an emergency parachute be packed?
17. Who must wear rigid helmets?
18. A certificate holder who hasn't jumped for 90 days must?
19. An accident related to parachute operations is defined as what?
20. In the event of an accident, who must be notified?
21. A reportable injury is defined as what?
22. How would you establish the winds from ground level to altitude prior to the start of jumping?
23. Prior to the commencement of jumping, what checks would be made on the aircraft to ensure the safety of skydivers in the aircraft and exiting?
24. A pre-jump equipment check on another jumper should include?
25. You are about to take off from Airport A which is 200 feet above sea level, to jump at Airfield B, which is 1600 feet above sea level. How would you set the altimeter?
26. What preparations are necessary for a display jump?
27. In the event of a malfunction on the DZ, who must you notify?
28. A jumper lands heavily and is found unconscious with an obvious lower leg fracture. Your first response would be?
29. A 16 year old wishes to make a tandem jump on your DZ. What action would you take?
30. A jumper who holds an A certificate, wishes to make their first jump on their own equipment, what should you do?
31. A non-jumper wishes to make a flight on a jump load, what approvals must be held?
32. The correct compressions to breath ratio for CPR is what?
33. The correct treatment for a spinal injury is what?
34. The secondary assessment of a patient should include what?
35. To help prevent shock you should do what?
36. An injured parachutist wants to remove their rig and jumpsuit even though they have serious fracture so that the equipment is not damaged by first aid when they arrive. What do you do?
37. The correct way to treat a major haemorrhage is what?
38. When administering any first aid you should wear what on your hands?
39. Common cling wrap or "glad wrap" is useful in first aid for what?

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40. When treating a broken bone with any type of split how would you immobilize the break?
41. A parachutist has landed in power lines and is suspended by their equipment off the ground. What are your actions?
42. According to the HSE Act, the responsibility of employers or Operators to employees is what?
43. A “significant hazard” in the skydiving environment is defined as what?
44. The correct actions according to the HSE Act dealing with significant hazard is what?
45. When a hazard has not been eliminated or isolated, employers must do what?
46. Employers/Operators have the most duties to perform to ensure the health and safety of employees/contractors. Employers/Operators have a general duty to take all practical steps to ensure the safety of employees while at work.  
All practical steps means what?
47. Taking “all practical steps” in relation to the Health and Safety Act means doing what is reasonably able to be done in the circumstances, taking into account what?
48. As an employee, contractor or recreational skydiver, do you have the right to refuse to carry out any task if you think it may be detrimental to your health, even when instructed by the CSO, an Instructor or a senior staff member?
49. Before employees begin work, they must be informed by their employer of what? (questions relates to hazards on and around the workplace).
50. If your aircraft is hot loaded, what precautions would you take to ensure that both the jumpers and spectators were safe?
51. Equipment faults require what actions
52. A parachutist appears to have opened below the set opening height and you have been asked to investigate. What is the best course of action you could use?
53. There appears to have been a fatality while you are DZSO, the jumper is however well away from the PLA due to wind conditions, your first course of action should be what?
54. Under the Health and Safety in employment Act what three duties best describe an employers responsibilities?
55. What three steps must an employer or DZ Operator take if a significant hazard is identified at their operation?
56. Workers/Employees ‘rights’ are largely the employers responsibilities. However every employee/contractor has the responsibility (and is required under the Act) to take all practical steps to ensure what?
57. Can your behaviour or any persons behaviour be determined a hazard?
58. In relation to safety in the workplace an operator has the duty to inform employees about?
59. A new aircraft has arrived at your operation, what would best describe your actions to identify any potential hazards to jumpers?
60. Does the term employee only cover persons paid by the Operator?
61. You have identified a hazard, what best describes your actions you should take?
62. Accident reports need to be filed with the NZPIA within?
63. Incident reports need to be filed with the NZPIA within?