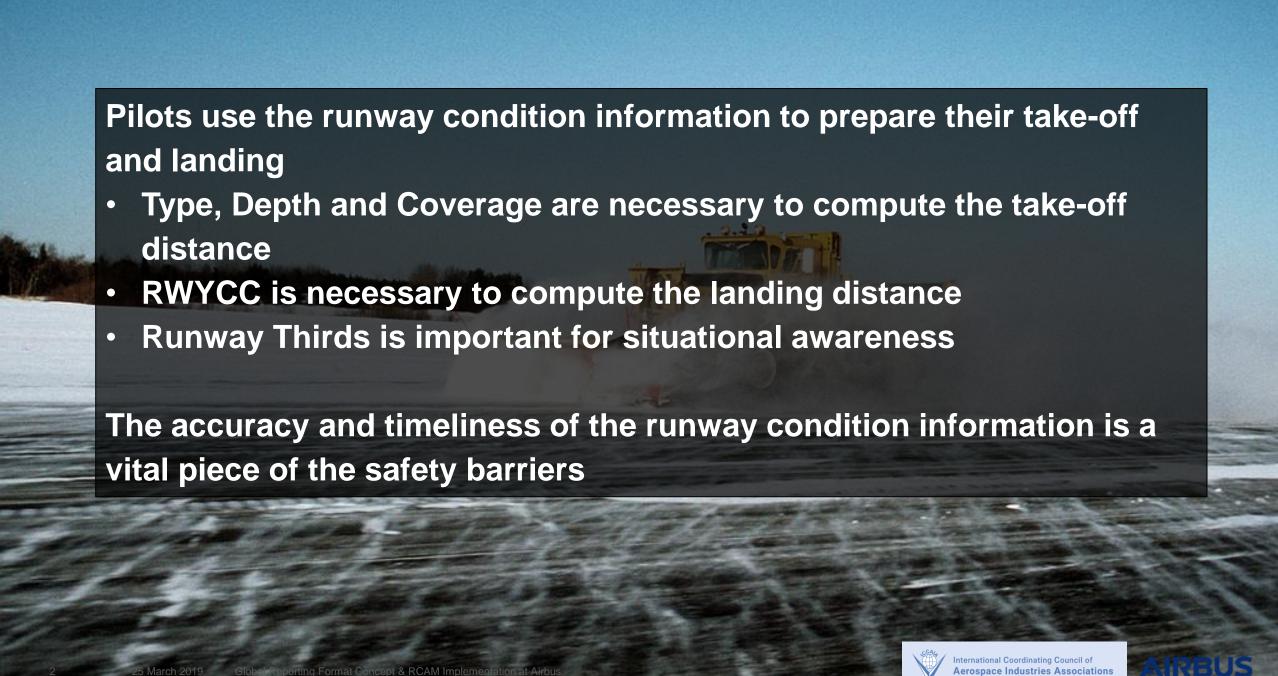


Logan JONES Runway Safety Specialist 25 March 2019









### **AIRBUS FCTM**

### **USE OF THE RCAM**

The flight crew gathers all available information (e.g. ATIS, METAR, SNOWTAM, TAF, ATC report such as PiRep, NOTAM, Airport Documentation) related to Runway Surface Conditions.

The flight crew makes a **primary** assessment based on Runway Condition information (i.e. runway state, contaminant type, depth, temperature). This results in a primary Braking Performance Level.

Then, the flight crew downgrades this primary Braking Performance Level, if:

- A Pilot Report of Braking Action (PiRep) is available and this PiRep corresponds to a lower Braking Performance Level
- A SNOWTAM is published, and the Estimated Surface Friction (ESF) corresponds to a lower Braking Performance Level For loose contaminants (Dry Snow, Wet Snow or Slush), the flight crew should not consider an ESF based on friction measurements.
- Complementary information is available and is related to a possible degradation of the Runway Condition or braking action.

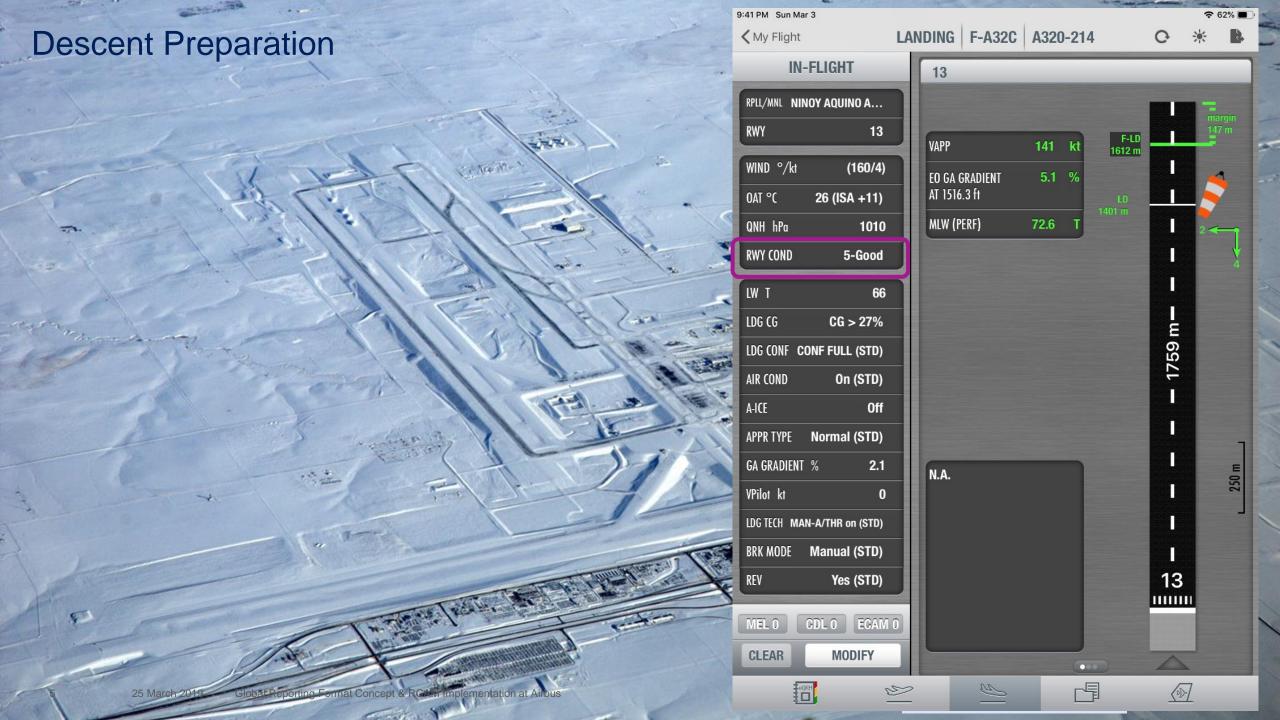
#### **AIRBUS FCTM**

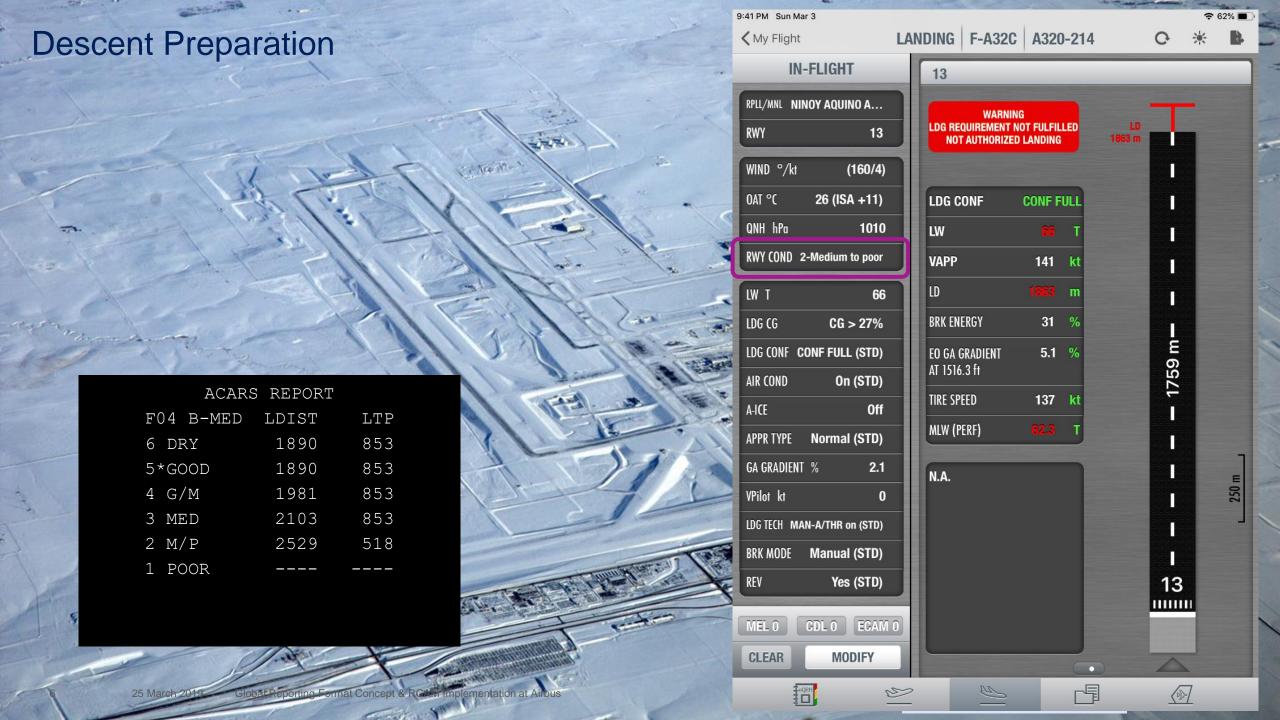
#### **RISK OF DEGRADED RUNWAY CONDITIONS**

If there is a risk of degraded runway conditions, in addition to the usual assessment with the Braking Performance Level "5 - Good", it is a safe practice to perform a second assessment with "2 - Medium to poor". If the result of the second assessment shows that the runway is too short, it enables the flight crew to anticipate, in the event of degraded runway conditions (e.g. strong rain), an appropriate decision to continue or to discontinue the approach if they become aware of such conditions late in approach. e.g. following a PiRep transmission that contains "Medium to Poor", or following the visual assessment of the runway.

Generally speaking, if there is a possibility that meteorological conditions will change, or under active precipitation, the flight crew should consider performing a backup in-flight landing performance assessment associated with the worst likely Braking Performance Level.







# **Descent Preparation**

RWY CONDITION

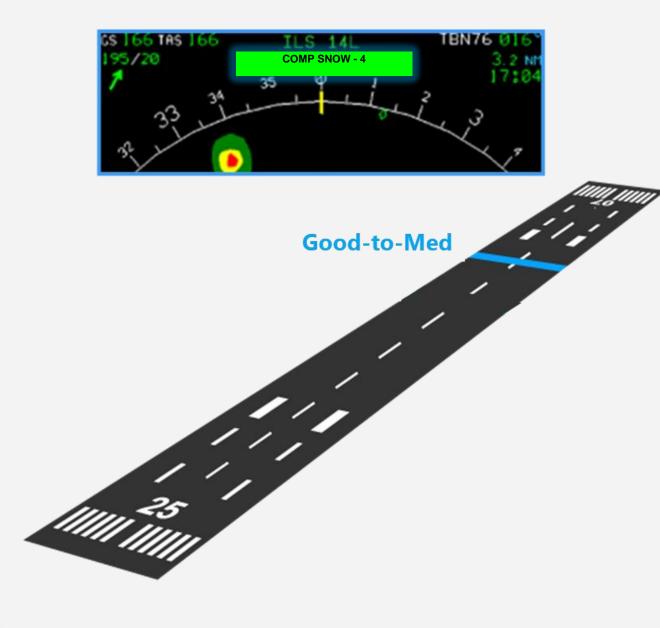
### OAT CONF WIND BRAKING LDG PERF ACTION CODE RWY CONDITION 6 WET GOOD 5 COMPACTED SNOW & GOOD TO OAT AT OR BLW -15 °C MEDIUM MEDIUM 3 SLIPPERY WHEN WET STANDING WATER OR SLUSH MEDIUM TO POOR 2 ICE (COLD & DRY) P00R

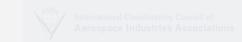
BRAKING ACTION



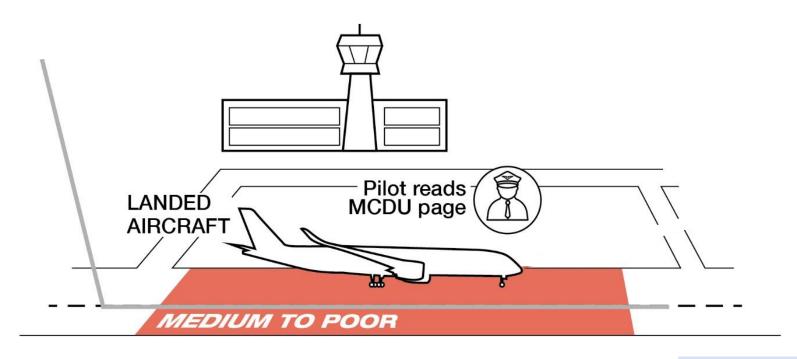
## **Descent Preparation**





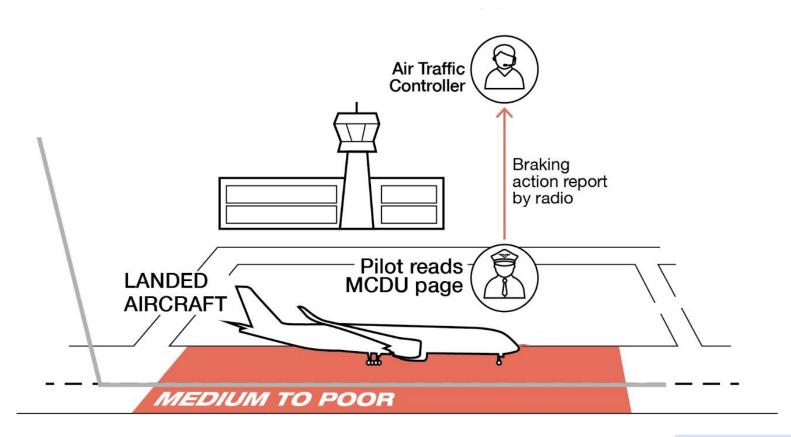
















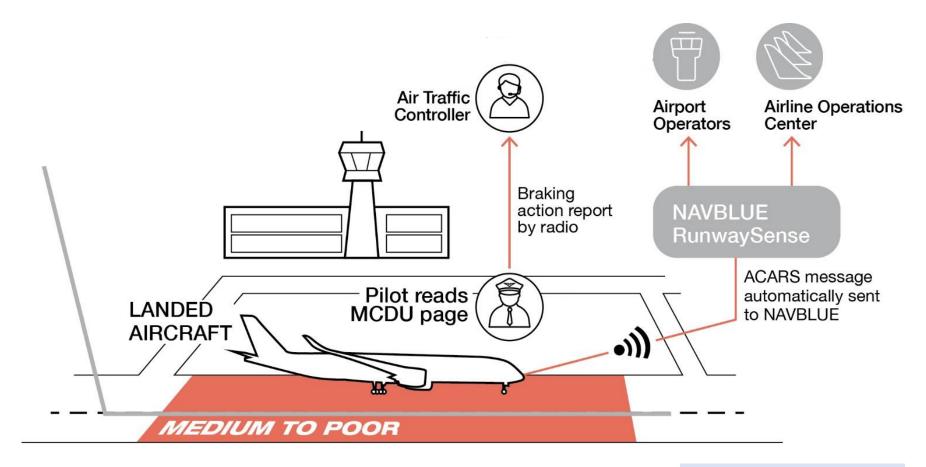


### Feedback to the Pilot

Situational awareness about how slippery the runway was and where

### Aid for PIREP

Objective feedback for Pilot Braking Action Report







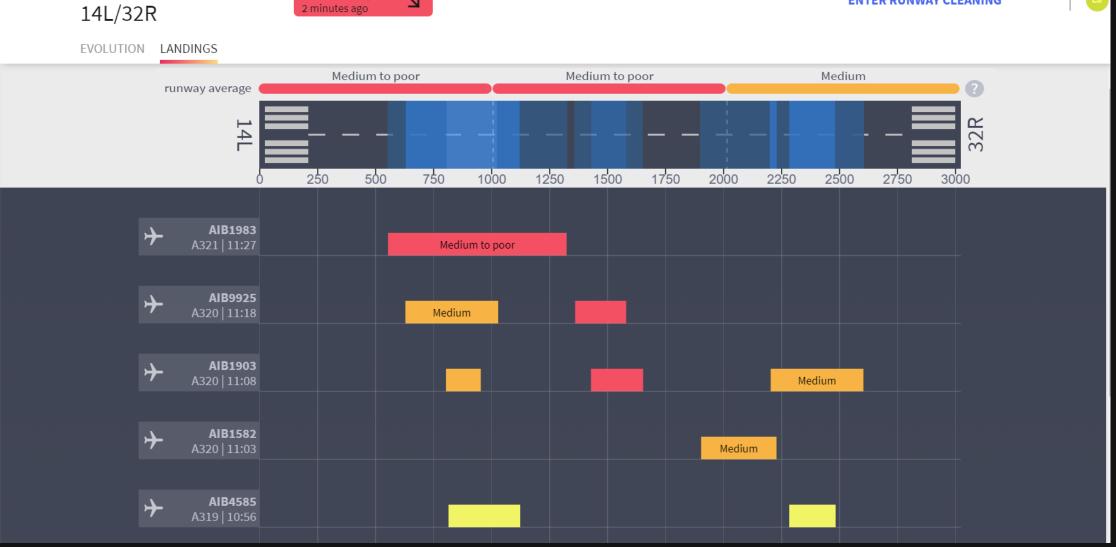
**ENTER RUNWAY CLEANING** 

H

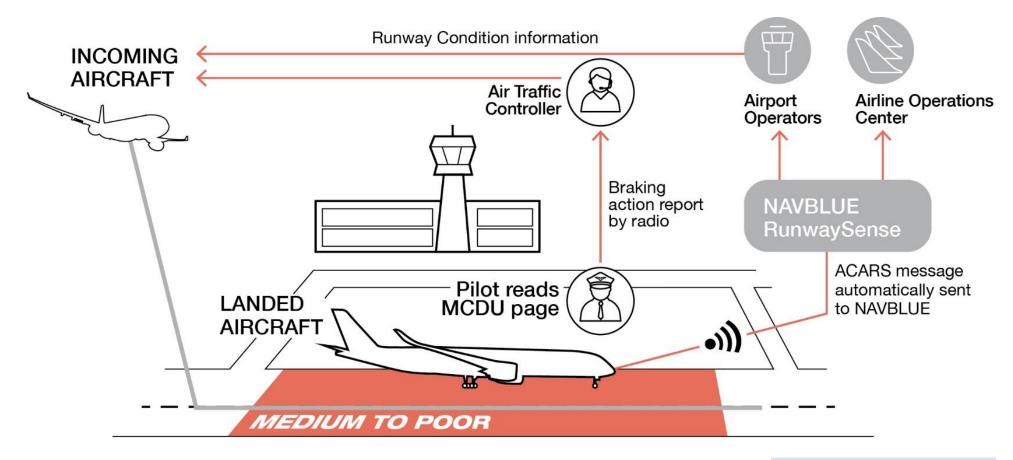
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14L/32R

14R/32L











# Conclusion

The RCAM forms an integral part of the flight crew's preparation.

The global report format concept of operations has been embedded into the cockpit to enhance safety and situational awareness



# Thank you

Logan JONES
Runway Safety Specialist
NAVBLUE
logan.jones@navblue.aero

