RUNWAY CONDITION ASSESSMENT MATRIX (RCAM)

Development & Background

Presented to: ICAO SAM Regional Seminar on the GRF for Runway Conditions

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Regulatory Authorities

- → FAA (Airports, Flight Standards, Certification, NOTAMS, Rulemaking, Legal)
- **→ICAO**
- →Transport Canada
- →Brazilian Certification Authority
- → EASA (Limited Participation)



- → Air Transport Association
- → Airline Pilots Association
- → Airports Council International
- → Allied Pilots Association
- → National Air Carrier Association
- → National Business Aviation Association
- → National Transportation Safety Board
- → Neubert Aero Corporation
- → Regional Airline Association
- → Southwest Airlines Pilot Association
- → Allied Pilots Association

Airplane Operators

•Part 121

- → ABX Air
- → Alaska



- → American Eagle
- → American
- → Continental
- → Delta
- → Express Jet
- → Federal Express
- → Northwest
- → Pinnacle
- → Southwest
- → United
- → UPS
- → US Airways

Airports

- → Chicago Airport System
- → Cherry Capital
- → Denver International
- → Grand Rapids Regional
- → Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport System

Airplane Operators

•Part 91-K/125/135

- → Alpha Flying, Inc
- →Bombardier Flexjet
- → Chantilly Air
- → Flight Works





- → Conoco Phillips Alaska
- → Net Jets
- → Pogo Jet, Inc

Airplane Manufacturers

- → Airbus
- →Boeing
- →Bombardier
- → Cessna
- **→**Eclipse
- →Embraer
- →Gulfstream
- → Hawker



TALPA ARC Recommendations

- Methods for assessing runway conditions
- Reporting of runway conditions through airport operators, the NOTAM system, and ATC agencies
- Reporting of braking action by pilots
- Airplane performance data
- Before landing/departing performance assessments
- Standardized condition reports and terminology

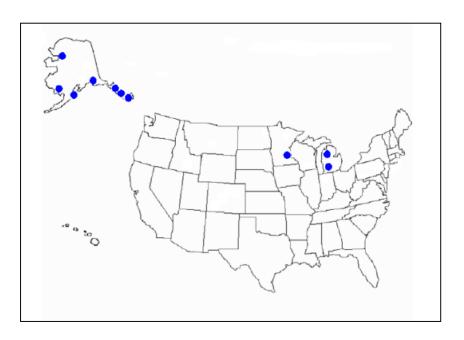


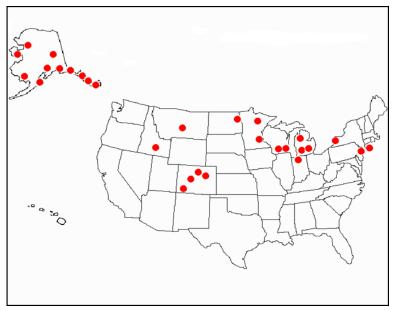
R unway C ondition ssessment

Runway condition assessment matrix (RCAM)				
Assessment criteria		Downgrade assessment criteria		
Runway condition code	Runway surface description	Aeroplane deceleration or directional control observation	Pilot report or runway braking action	
6	• DRY			
5	FROST WET (The runway surface is covered by any visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm depth) Up to and including 3 mm depth: SLUSH DRY SNOW WET SNOW	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied AND directional control is normal.	GOOD	
4	-15°C and Lower outside air temperature: • COMPACTED SNOW	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Good and Medium.	GOOD TO MEDIUM	
3	WET ("slippery wet" runway) DRY SNOW or WET SNOW (any depth) ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW More than 3 mm depth: DRY SNOW WET SNOW Higher than -15°C outside air temperature¹: COMPACTED SNOW	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced.	MEDIUM	
2	More than 3 mm depth of water or slush: STANDING WATER SLUSH	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Medium and Poor.	MEDIUM TO POOR	
1	• ICE ²	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is significantly reduced.	POOR	
0	WET ICE 2 WATER ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW 2 DRY SNOW or WET SNOW ON TOP OF ICE 2	Braking deceleration is minimal to non- existent for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is uncertain.	LESS THAN	

First Validation Winter 2009-2010

Second Validation Winter 2010-2011







Standardized Contaminant List

DRY

FROST

WET (the runway surface is covered by any visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm deep)

SLUSH (up to and including 3 mm depth)

DRY SNOW (up to and including 3 mm depth)

WET SNOW (up to and including 3 mm depth)

COMPACTED SNOW

(Outside air temperature minus 15 degrees Celsius and below)

WET ("Slippery wet" runway)

DRY SNOW (more than 3 mm depth)

WET SNOW (more than 3 mm depth)

DRY SNOW ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW (any depth)

WET SNOW ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW (any depth)

COMPACTED SNOW (outside air temperature above minus 15 degrees Celsius)

STANDING WATER (more than 3 mm depth)

SLUSH (more than 3 mm depth)

ICE

WET ICE

WATER ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW

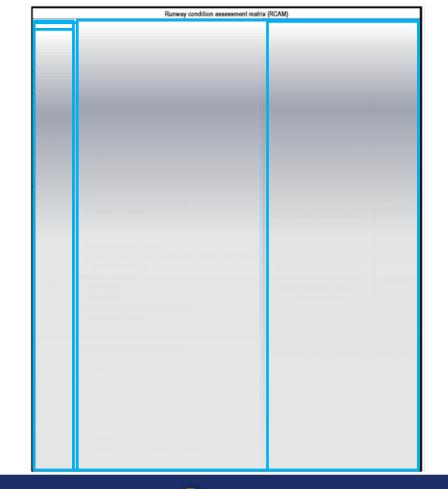
DRY SNOW OR WET SNOW ON TOP OF ICE

Defined Pilot Reported Braking Action Terminology

Pilot report of runway braking action	Description	Runway condition code (RWYCC)
N/A		6
GOOD	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied AND directional control is normal	5
GOOD TO MEDIUM	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between good and medium	4
MEDIUM	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced	3
MEDIUM TO POOR	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between medium and poor	2
POOR	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is significantly reduced	1
LESS THAN POOR	Braking deceleration is minimal to non-existent for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is uncertain	0



Components Of The RCAM...

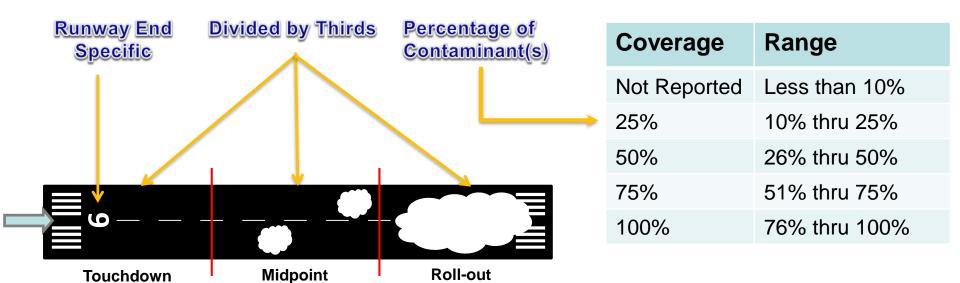


When is the RCAM Applicable?

- Only on Paved Runways
 - Not on Turf, Dirt, Gravel, or Water Runways,
- Runway Condition Codes are <u>NOT</u> generated on Taxiways, Ramps, Heliports, etc...
- Codes are generated <u>only</u> when the total runway surface (or cleared width) is contaminated by more than 25%.

Runway Condition Codes

- Why is it better than Mu?
 - Less subjective
 - More substantive
- What does it mean to the Pilot?
 - Location, type, and depth of contaminant(s).
 - Estimated aircraft braking action to be anticipated.
 - Calculative performance data.



Standards and Guidance Changes

- Runway closure triggers, friction testing subjectivity
- Published Reportable Contaminant List
- Standardized terminology and reporting methods
- Expanded NOTAM System for filing Field Condition NOTAMs (similar to SNOTAMs)
 - Sortable FICON Information for end users
 - Domestic and International Compatibility
 - Real-time / Instantaneous reporting.

Standards and Guidance Changes

- No longer reporting friction values (Mu).
- No longer reporting vehicle braking for <u>Runway</u> <u>conditions.</u>
- Percentage Based Reporting
- Reporting runway conditions in thirds.



Reporting Airport Condition Information

- Runway Condition Codes are disseminated via one or more of the following methods:
 - Federal NOTAM System,
 - Airport Traffic Control Facility (corresponding Tower, Center, Tracon, etc.);
 - Flight Service Station (FSS) (as applicable); and
 - Directly from airport operator via Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (as applicable).



Examples: Aircraft Operator Side

Airline Operating Manuals

Landing 5-41 Inflight | ----RCC 5.4.1 Pressure Gross GOOD to MEDIUM DRY GOOD Altitude Weight MEDIUM POOR MEDIUM to POOR Feet 1000 lb Sea Level 137.7 166.4 137.7 166.4 137.7 166.4 137.7 166.4 137.7 166.4 VLS+10 + 357 +391 +541 VAPP VLS+15 + 0 + 0 +713 +782 +1173 +1081 per knot of TW +110 +120 +140 +166 +269 +423 per 10° ABV ISA + 0 +196 +242 +380 +564 No Reversers + 0 + 0 +759 +2438 +575 +828 Autoland + 0 + 0 +1035 +1058 + 1208 + 1173



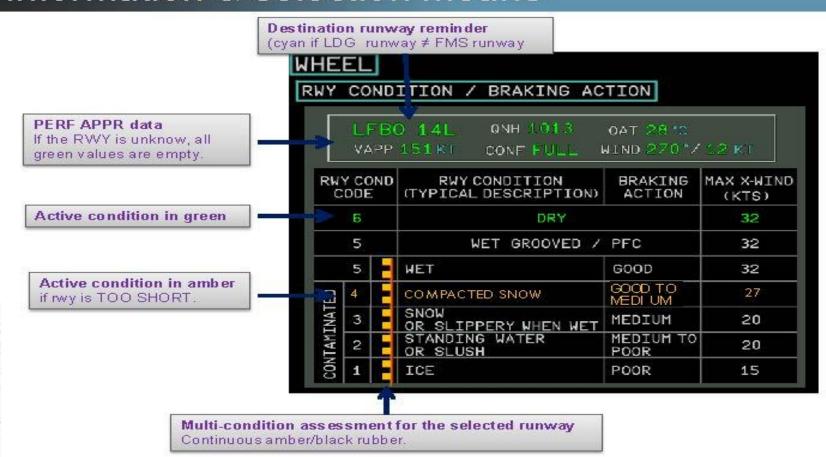
Airbus ROPS and TALPA

- In flight, predicted stopping point based on TALPA ARC recommendations
 - Includes 15% operational safety margin
 - On A350, can select runway condition by either runway surface description or braking action
- On ground, predicted stopping point transitions to being based on actual deceleration being achieved
- In-flight landing distance check required to ensure alerts will not trigger during a normal approach



RWY CONDITION Information & selection means





Comments and Questions?

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Office of Airport Safety & Standards

