

GRF Implementation in EU

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An Agency of the European Union

Who we are







Who we are





Who we are

Aerodromes	Air Operations	Air Traffic Management	Aircraft & products
ee Aircrew & Medical	Civil drones (Unmanned aircraft)	Over Security	더라 General Aviation
Ø Environment	International cooperation	Safety Management & Promotion	င်္လိ Research & Innovation
୍ର୍ୟୁ Rotorcraft & VTOL			

EASA

Our approach

- \rightarrow Rulemaking
- \rightarrow Communication
- → Training
- \rightarrow Implementation support



- \rightarrow Multidisciplinary approach
- → Four (4) different rulemaking tasks addressing the following:
 - \rightarrow Air Operations
 - \rightarrow Aerodromes
 - \rightarrow ATM/ANS, AIS and Rules of the air



Rulemaking

RMT.0296 Review of aeroplane performance requirements for operations

- Develop regulatory material to provide improved clarity, technical accuracy, flexibility or a combination of these benefits for the EU operational requirements on aeroplane performance in air operations with the aim of reducing the number of accidents and serious incidents where aeroplane performance is a causal factor; and
- Contribute to the harmonisation of the FAA and EU operational requirements on aeroplane performance in CAT operations.

Owner			Affected stakeholders				
EASA FS	5.2		Aeroplane operators, manufacturers, Competent authorities				
PIA	Proc	3rdC	ToR	NPA	Opinion	Commission IR	Decision
A-	ST	-	09/06/2015	30/09/2016	2018 Q2	2019 Q4	2019 Q4

RMT.0704	Runway surface condition assessment and reporting								
				ulation (EU) No 139/2014 and of the related AMC and GM in order to include the NS Aerodromes.					
	Owner			Affected stakeholders					
	EASA FS	5.4.3		Aerodrome op Authorities	perators, air	craft operator	rs, GA, ANSPs, N	ational Aviation	
	ΡΙΑ	Proc	3rdC	ToR	NPA	Opinion	Commission IR	Decision	
	A2.5	ST	-	13/09/2017	2018 Q3	2019 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q2	



RMT.0477 Technical requirements and operational procedures for aeronautical information services and aeronautical information management

Development of the necessary harmonised requirements and AMC/GM for the provision of aeronautical information and data, mainly based on the transposition of ICAO Annex 15 and ICAO Annex 4. The task will also fulfil specific needs stemming from the SES implementation.

Owner			Affected stakeholders					
EASA FS	.4.2		MS, CAs, ANSPs aerodrome operators and operators					
PIA	Proc	3rdC	ToR	NPA	Opinion	Commission IR	Decision	
A-	ST	-	11/10/2013	26/04/2016	2017 Q4	2019 Q1	2019 Q1	

RMT.0703 Runway safety

European Action Plans for the Prevention of Runway Incursions (EAPPRI) and Excursions (EAPPRE) contain several recommendations to Competent Authorities, Aerodrome Operators and EASA in order to mitigate the risks.

In the aerodromes' domain, EASA had included in Regulation (EU) No 139/2014¹⁰ and in the relevant AMC/GM and CS many of these recommendations, however there are some of them that have not been addressed.

Owner

EASA FS.4.3

Affected stakeholders

National Aviation Authorities, aerodrome operators

PIA	Proc	3rdC	ToR	NPA	Opinion	Commission IR	Decision
A1 to 2.5	ST	-	14/09/2017	2018 Q1	2019 Q1	2020 Q1	2020 Q1







- \rightarrow Highlights
 - \rightarrow Publication of friction measurements is not allowed
 - → Friction measurements are not correlated with aeroplane performance data
 - → Performance standards for friction measurement devices do not exist
 - → Friction measurements can be used in a comparative way for upgrade or downgrade of the runway condition code but always in combination with other observations



\rightarrow Highlights

- → Addition of two (2) new terms for describing runway surface condition
 - → Specially prepared winter runway
 - → Runway covered with compacted snow or ice, which has received special treatment and has improved friction characteristics (RWYCC greater than 3)
 - \rightarrow Slippery wet
 - \rightarrow Associated with RWYCC 3 when the runway is wet and below the minimum friction level
- Changes to the SNOWTAM Format
 - To include the two terms above
 - To simplify the situational awareness section in order to avoid long NOTAM strings



- \rightarrow Highlights
 - \rightarrow Changes to the METAR Format
 - → Removal of runway surface conditions
 - \rightarrow Introduction of the Landing Distance Assessment at the Time of Arrival
 - → Obligation of the PIC to report back when braking action encountered is not as good as reported
 - → Obligation of the ATS to report to the aerodrome operator when a pilot indicates that the braking action is not as good as reported.



Communication

- → Regular briefings to States and industry
- → Participation in ICAO Events
 - → Europe
 - \rightarrow South-East Asia
 - → Russia
- \rightarrow EASA webinars



Training

- \rightarrow EASA is not a training provider
- → Industry had access to third parties training
 - \rightarrow ACI
 - \rightarrow CANSO
 - \rightarrow IATA
- → Online, classroom and practical training



Challenges

- → Different level of experience and exposure on operations on contaminated runways
- \rightarrow Management of change
- \rightarrow How to ensure accurate assessments, especially at busy runways



Understanding the use of SNOWTAM

SNOWTAM.[†] A special series NOTAM notifying the presence or removal of hazardous conditions due to snow, ice, slush or standing water associated with snow, slush and ice on the movement area, by means of a specific format.

SNOWTAM.^{††} A special series NOTAM given in a standard format providing a surface condition report notifying the presence or cessation of hazardous conditions due to snow, ice, slush, frost, standing water or water associated with snow, slush, ice or frost on the movement area.

 \rightarrow Misinterpretation of the need to issue SNOWTAM

 \rightarrow Excessive number of SNOWTAM related to wet conditions only



ATIS

\rightarrow ICAO Annex 11 foresees that

- → ATIS message shall include significant runway surface conditions and, if appropriate, braking action
- → 'Braking action' information contradicts GRF concept
- \rightarrow Standardized ATIS transmission
 - \rightarrow Only ICAO guidance is available



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	DONLON INFORMATION OSCAR AT 0245 ILS APPROACH RUNWAY IN USE 24
1	RUNWAY 24 CONDITION REPORT AT 0230
	RUNWAY CONDITION CODES 5, 2, 4, DOWNGRADED FIRST PART 100 PERCENT WET
	SECOND PART 50 PERCENT 4 MILLIMETERES SLUSH
	THIRD PART 50 PERCENT 3 MILLIMETERS SLUSH RUNWAY WIDTH 35 METERS
	SNOW BANK LEFT 20 METERS FROM CENTRELINE TAXIWAY B POOR
	AFRON NORTH POOR
	TRANSITION LEVEL 60 METAR DONLON 0220
	WIND 350 DEGREES 8 KNOTS VARIABLE BETWEEN 320 AND 060 DEGREES
	VISIBILITY 10 KILOMETERS OR MORE SCATTERED 3 THOUSAND FEET
	TEMPERATURE MINUS 1 DEWPOINT MINUS 3 QNH 1014 HECTOPASCALS NOSIG

- → Capacity of ATIS limited number of characters
 - → Work in progress
- \rightarrow How to deal with multiple runways
 - \rightarrow Different ATIS for arriving and departing runways
- \rightarrow Order of information
 - → First part always corresponds to the landing runway despite the fact that the aerodrome reports always from the lower designator



Frequency of runway inspections

- → Number of runway inspections may increase significantly
- → At busy aerodromes can be very challenging
- → Industry is looking for automated systems
- → Technical standards are available very recently
- \rightarrow Validation of systems on-going





Questions

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Resources

- \rightarrow EASA Webinar
- → <u>Aerodromes Regulation</u>
- → <u>Air Operations Regulation</u>

