







New ICAO Methodology for Assessing and Reporting Runway Surface Conditions

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Introduction

- Runway Safety: A global safety priority (GASP)
- Runway excursions: highest risk category
- Poor braking action: a top contributing factor
- Mitigation by ICAO's new Global Reporting System and Format (GRF)
 - Applicability 5 November 2020
- Global Runway Safety Action Plan component
- www.icao.int/runwaysafety

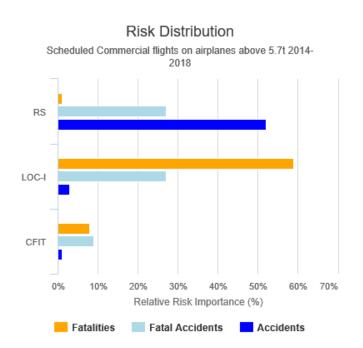


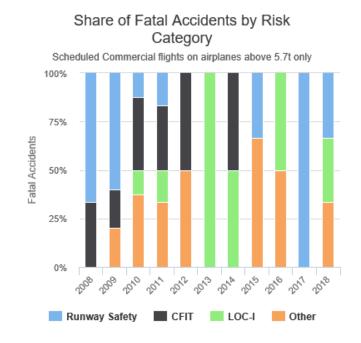






APAC Runway Safety: A Top 3 Priority











What is the GRF

- New ICAO methodology and terminology for assessing and reporting the runway surface conditions to improve safety in aircraft landing and take-off
- Includes standing water: water of depth greater than 3 mm
- New ICAO international & global requirements (similar objective to the existing US FAA TALPA)









Acronyms

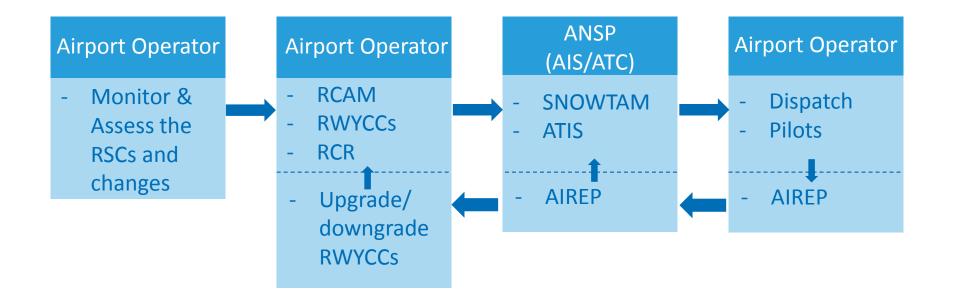
- Runway surface condition (RSC)
- Runway condition assessment matrix (RCAM)
- Runway condition code (RWYCC)
- Runway condition report (RCR)
- Runway safety team (RST)
- SNOWTAM special series NOTAM
- Automatic terminal information service (ATIS)
- AIREP (Air-report) report from an aircraft







GRF Information Flow









Challenges

- Global harmonised implementation required
- Simple concept but complex implementation
- Implementation by multiple stakeholders regulators, aerodrome operators, ANSPs, aircraft operators, manufacturers
- Insufficient awareness and common understanding
- Standardised and correct implementation essential for safety
- Local languages, work practices, seasons, MET conditions
- Lessons learnt from Canada and US confirm challenges







Roles

- ICAO: SARPs, PANS, guidance material, training, awareness, support to States
- State CAAs: Ensure awareness, training and deployment
- International Organisations: Provide training, support awareness and deployment
- Aerodromes, ANSPs, and aircraft operators: deployment, training
- Aircraft manufacturers: Provide training support, tools







Benefits

- Improved safety
 - Better understanding of runway conditions
 - Fewer runway excursions
- Improved efficiency
 - Better decision making
 - Fewer runway closures
- Reduced environmental impact
 - Better traffic management
 - Better management of de-icing products





GRF2019 Symposium on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format for Runway Surface Condition



ICAO/ACI Global Symposium

(Montreal, 26 – 28 March 2019)

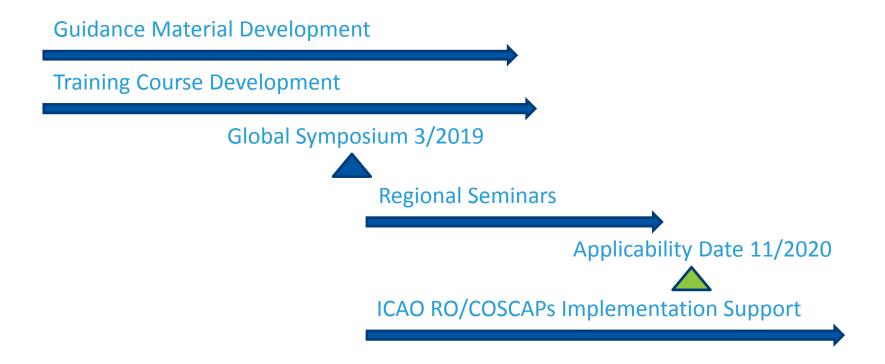
- Increased awareness and knowledge of requirements
- Understanding ICAO SARPs, PANS, training needs
- Awareness of implementation challenges
- Exchange of best practices
- http://www.icao.int/Meetings/grf2019







ICAO Implementation Support





GRF2019 Sympo

Symposium on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format for Runway Surface Condition



Regional Seminars

Dates	Location
June 2019	
27 - 28 Jun	Bangkok
July 2019	
2 - 3 Jul	Dakar
10 - 11 Jul	Paris
August 2019	
14 - 15 Aug	Nairobi
21 - 22 Aug	Lima
2019 – 2020	
Tbc	Accra, Astana, Beijing, Bogota, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Johannesburg, Madrid,
	Mexico City, MID region

#RunwaySafety







Background

- Runway Friction included in the ICAO Aerodromes Panel work programme in 2004;
- Questionnaire on Runway Surface Friction Characteristics sent to States (SL06/48) in 2006
- Friction task force (FTF) established in 2008
- Supported by other ICAO panels: METP, FLTOPS, AIRP, AIM-AIS SG, ATMOPSP
- Developed a globally-harmonized methodology for runway surface condition assessment and reporting







Development of GRF SARPs



Friction Task Force 10 Member States 7 IOs



ADOP/1
17 Member States
7 IOs



SL Replies 59 States 6 IOs



Approval by
ANC
19 Members



Adoption by
Council
36 Members States

2008 Q1 2015 Q2 2015 Q1 2016







Development of GRF SARPs (cont'd)

- Proposals for the amendment of Annexes 3;
 6, Parts I and II; 8; 14, Volume I; 15; PANS-Aerodromes; PANS-ATM and PANS-AIM
- States and International organizations consultation from May to August 2015
- Adoption of amendment during the 207th Session of the Council in February 2016
- Effective on 11 July 2016
- Applicable on 5 November 2020







ICAO Provisions on GRF

- Annex 14, Volume 1 and PANS-Aerodromes: fundamental provisions for assessing and reporting runway surface conditions
- Annex 6, Parts I and II: assessment by the pilot-in-command of the landing performance and report for commercial air transport operations
- Annex 8: nature of the information provided by the aircraft manufacturers;
- Annex 3: removal of the runway state group for METAR/SPECI
- Annex 15 and PANS-AIM: syntax and format used for dissemination;
- PANS-ATM: phraseology and communication of special air-reports concerning runway braking
- Guidance materials
 - Aeroplane Performance Manual (Doc 10064)
 - Circular 355 Assessment, Measurement and Reporting of Runway Surface Conditions







Stakeholder responsibilities

- Aerodromes assess the runway surface conditions, including contaminants, for each third of the runway length, and report them in a runway condition report (RCR)
- Air traffic services (ATS) convey the information received in the RCR and/or special air-reports (AIREP) to pilots (voice communications, ATIS, CPDLC)
- Aeronautical information services (AIS) provide the information received in the RCR to aircraft operators (SNOWTAM)
- Aircraft operators utilize the information in conjunction with the performance data
 provided by the aircraft manufacturers to determine if landing or take-off operations
 can be conducted safely and provide runway braking action special air-reports (AIREP)
- Aircraft Manufacturers provide the necessary performance data in the aeroplane flight manual







States Implementation Actions

- update State's regulatory framework;
- establishment of a national implementation plan;
- notification to aerodromes, ANSPs and aircraft operators of the new requirements;
- Safety risk assessment
- training of inspectors and oversight by the State of the implementation of regulations;
- encourage the establishment of an Implementation Team for planning and coordination at the State level.









Training is essential

- Aerodrome personnel
- Air traffic controllers
- AIS personnel
- Dispatchers
- Pilots



Highlights: ICAO

- ICAO regions should lead implementation
- International and regional organizations should support
- ICAO organise regional seminars (ROs)
- ICAO coordinate sub-regional workshops (COSCAPs & PASO)
- FTF will remain active during implementation



GRF2019 Symposium on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format for Runway Surface Condition



Highlights: States

- Appoint implementation focal point
- Establish implementation team including regulator, service providers, industry/professional associations
- Develop national implementation plan
- Complete State level safety risk assessment
- Organise national workshop and safety promotion
- Conduct trial prior to applicability
- Update AIP in 2020

Highlights: Aerodrome Operators and ANSPs

- Commence implementation preparation
- Use airport Runway Safety Teams (RSTs) for implementation planning, coordination, support, follow-up, monitoring, reporting
- Complete airport level safety risk assessment under SMS
- Conduct airport level On-the-Job Training (OJT)

Highlights: Aircraft Operators

- Ensure training of crews and dispatchers (future IATA training)
- Harmonized timely implementation

Recommendations

- Commitment to timely implementation by all stakeholders
- Aerodromes to use Runway Safety Teams to implement GRF
- States and Aerodromes to complete safety risk assessments for the implementation of GRF
- Know the ICAO provisions and guidance (translate if needed)
- Complete the ICAO/ACI online training GRF course (https://www.icao.int/training/Pages/ACI-AND-ICAO-JOINT-COURSES.aspx)
- Assistance available from ICAO Runway Safety Go-Teams and ACI APEX Safety Reviews







Thank You

