



Associação Brasileira
de Aviação Geral

ABAG

Lectures' Purpose

- The audience will understand the risks of business jets Brazilian fleet and the respective proposed mitigations to avoid them

Issues specific to general aviation and business jets

- Size of Brazilian fleet
- Main risks and Mitigations
 - Communication - Language proficiency
 - Performance
 - Human Factors Long Standbys
 - Environment

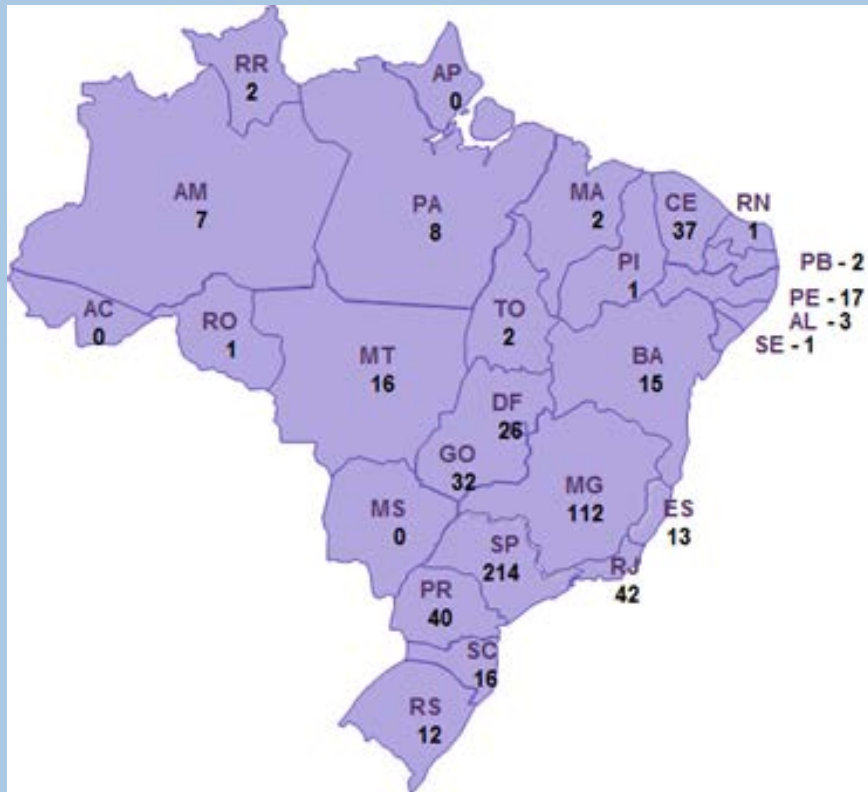
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Brazilian General Aviation Fleet

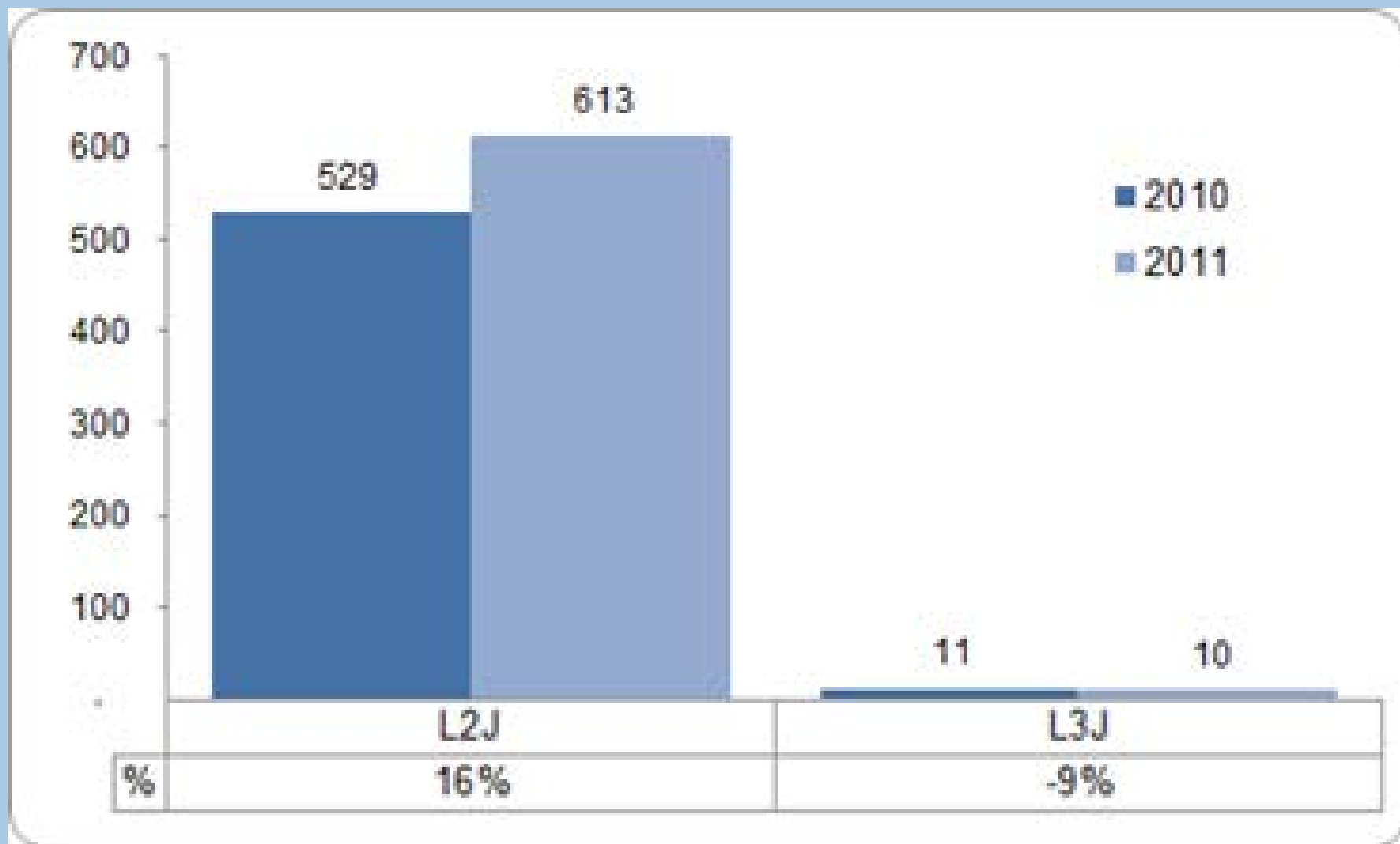
- Brazilian General Aviation fleet in 2011 was composed of conventional aircraft, turboprops, jets and helicopters tallying 13,094 aircrafts, in which 623 are jets representing 4.8% of the total.
- The fleet has an average age of 26 years from date of manufacture and average age of jet aircraft is 13.
- The General Aviation, in 2011, connected 3,400 aerodromes. The 32 main Brazilian airports generated 640,200 flights with landings and takeoffs, in which Jets represented 16%.

The Business Jet Fleet in Brazil

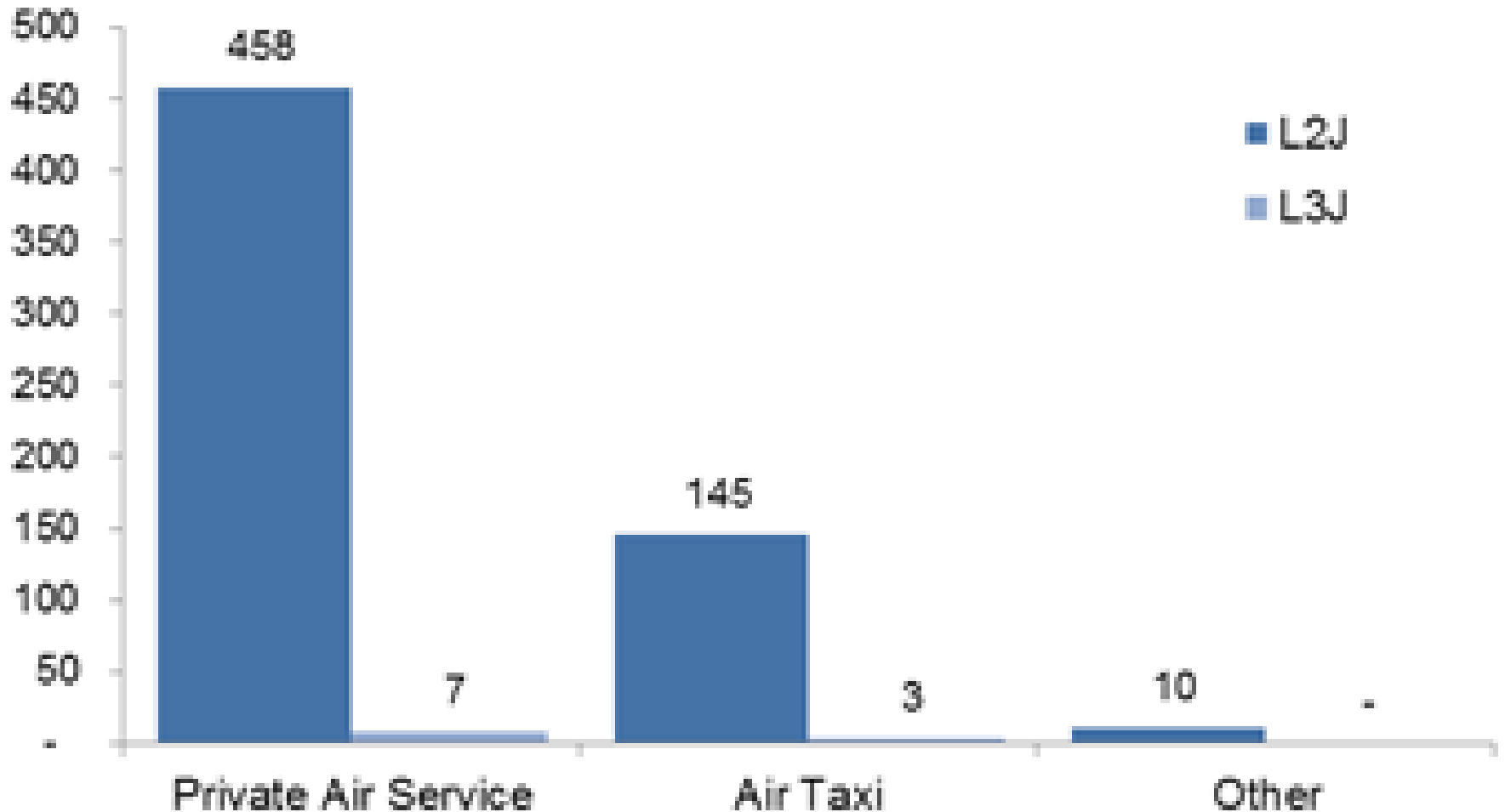


- In 2011 a total of 623 jets were registered, representing 4.8% of Brazil's General Aviation fleet. Leading in new registrations were the States of São Paulo (↑19), Minas Gerais (↑13) and Goiás (↑11).

Jets by Engine Type



Usage Category of Jets



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Communication - Language Proficiency at Foreign Countries

- Risk – crew not able to understand traffic control comm at foreign countries
- Mitigation – implementation of ICAO english levels qualification

South America



Communication Language proficiency

- Since 2007 Brazil has adopted ICAO english level qualification to all pilots and controllers
- Only levels 4, 5 or 6 are allowed to fly beyond the country boundaries, or to control bigger airports and terminals
- To Brazil it was more necessary than our neighbors because it is the only one which speaks portuguese in all three american continents
- For business jets it's a strict requirement

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Performance

- Runway contamination
 - Tabulated Data Available at Aircraft Flight Manuals (AFM)
 - Lack of real wet runway situation
- Aircraft with different performances operating at the same airport
- Equipments and capabilities
 - ABS
 - TCAS
 - RVSM

Runway excursion



Runway Contamination

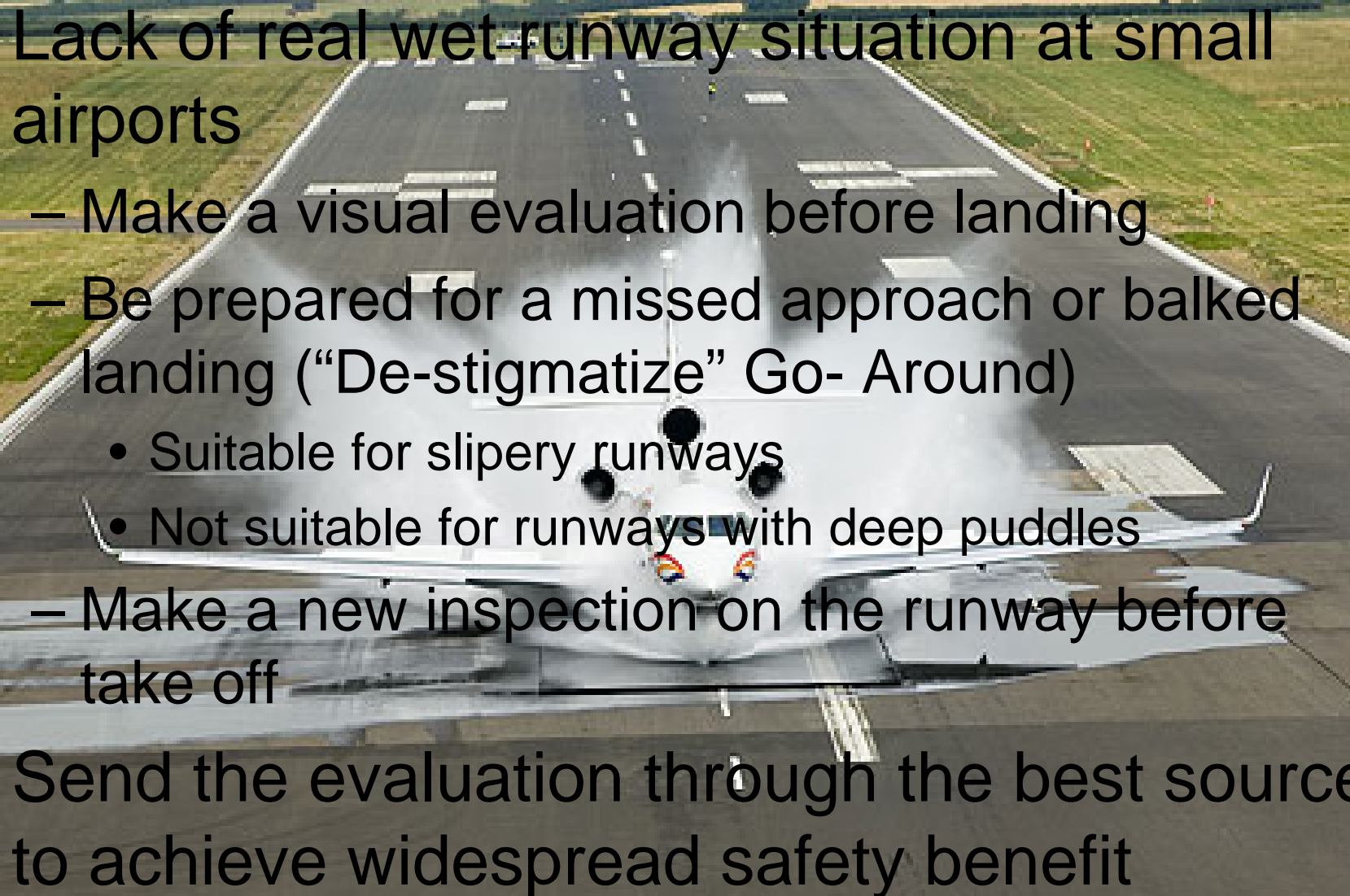
- Risk – runway overrun or runway excursion
- Note – risk is higher at small airports than at big airports
- Mitigation at big airports – application of tabulated data
- Mitigation at small airports – special inspection procedures before landing or before take off

Runway contamination

- Tabulated Data Available at AFM
 - Many AFM have calculations for dry, wet and slippery runways
 - At big airports specialized teams evaluate the depth of puddles
 - Other airplanes report if brake action is good or not
 - Grooved runways
- Lack of real wet runway situation at small airports – so, what to do?



Runway contamination

- Lack of real wet-runway situation at small airports
 - Make a visual evaluation before landing
 - Be prepared for a missed approach or balked landing (“De-stigmatize” Go- Around)
 - Suitable for slippery runways
 - Not suitable for runways with deep puddles
 - Make a new inspection on the runway before take off
 - Send the evaluation through the best source to achieve widespread safety benefit
- 

Aircraft with different performances operating at the same airport

At big airports (good points)

- Logistic support is much better
- Security is stronger at all aspects
- IFR devices are better
- Longer runways

At big airports (bad points)

- Risk – wake turbulence from heavier airplanes
- Mitigation – comply to ATC instructions for separation
- Risk – runway incursion
- Mitigation – crew work as a team to taxi, good comm, ensure when you are in doubt, CRM philosophy

Aircraft with different performances operating at the same airport

Risks at small airports

- Non-qualified or no ramp personnel (Marshaller)
- Low security level
- Only VFR or night VFR capability without glide slope lights (VASIS or PAPI)
- Slower aircrafts

Mitigation

- Crew work as a team to taxi, good comm, ensure when you are in doubt, CRM philosophy
- Visual inspection whenever it's possible before landing or take off
- Technique to check airplane altitude with distance from threshold
- Improve situational awareness

Equipments and capabilities

– Mitigations

- ABS
 - TCAS
 - RVSM
- Bus jets make a very fast after landing run; tires condition are very important
 - Bus jets operate sometimes among basic airplanes
 - Conditions to fly RVSM can't be violated

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Human Factors

- Risk – long standbys; pilots that work directly to aircrafts' owners are more likely to this
- Mitigation – aviation regulatory agencies audits
- Mitigation – aircrafts' owners shall attend Flight Safety Conferences and similars

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Environment

- Constructions near the airports violating the visual segment surface (VSS)
- Airports capacity saturation

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VSS violation

Risk

- Constructions and near to airports violate the VSS endangering approaching and departing airplanes



Mitigation

- To convince people responsible for the constructions to remove them; or to convince people responsible for the airdrome to reduce runway length to avoid the danger; problem to be managed by aviation authorities

Environment

- Constructions near the airports violating the visual segment surface (VSS)
- Airports capacity saturation

SBSP













SBCT





Airports capacity saturation

Risk

- Longer flights
- No green flights
- Comm & air traffic jam
- Runway incursion
- Aviation development stagnation

Mitigation

- Immediate and strategic solution for operating airports
- Strategic planning for new airports
- Availability of efficient ground transportation at least at airlines' airports

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Thank You

Muchas Gracias

Obrigado