

# RE

# RUNWAY EXCURSION



Cap. German Diaz-Barriga Mtz



# RUNWAY EXCURSION

**A veer off or overrun off the runway surface.**

**(ICAO)**

# RUNWAY EXCURSION

**Overrun on Take Off:** A departing aircraft fails to become airborne or successfully [reject the take off before reaching the end of the runway.](#)

**Overrun on Landing:** A landing aircraft is unable to stop before the end of the runway is reached.

**Directional Control:** An aircraft taking off, rejecting take off or landing departs the side of the runway.

**Undershoot on Landing:** An aircraft attempting a landing touches down in the undershoot area of the designated landing runway within the aerodrome perimeter

# DATA DRIVEN

BOEING  
IATA  
ICAO



## ANNUAL SAFETY REPORT

THIRD EDITION  
TERCERA EDICIÓN

Presented June 2013

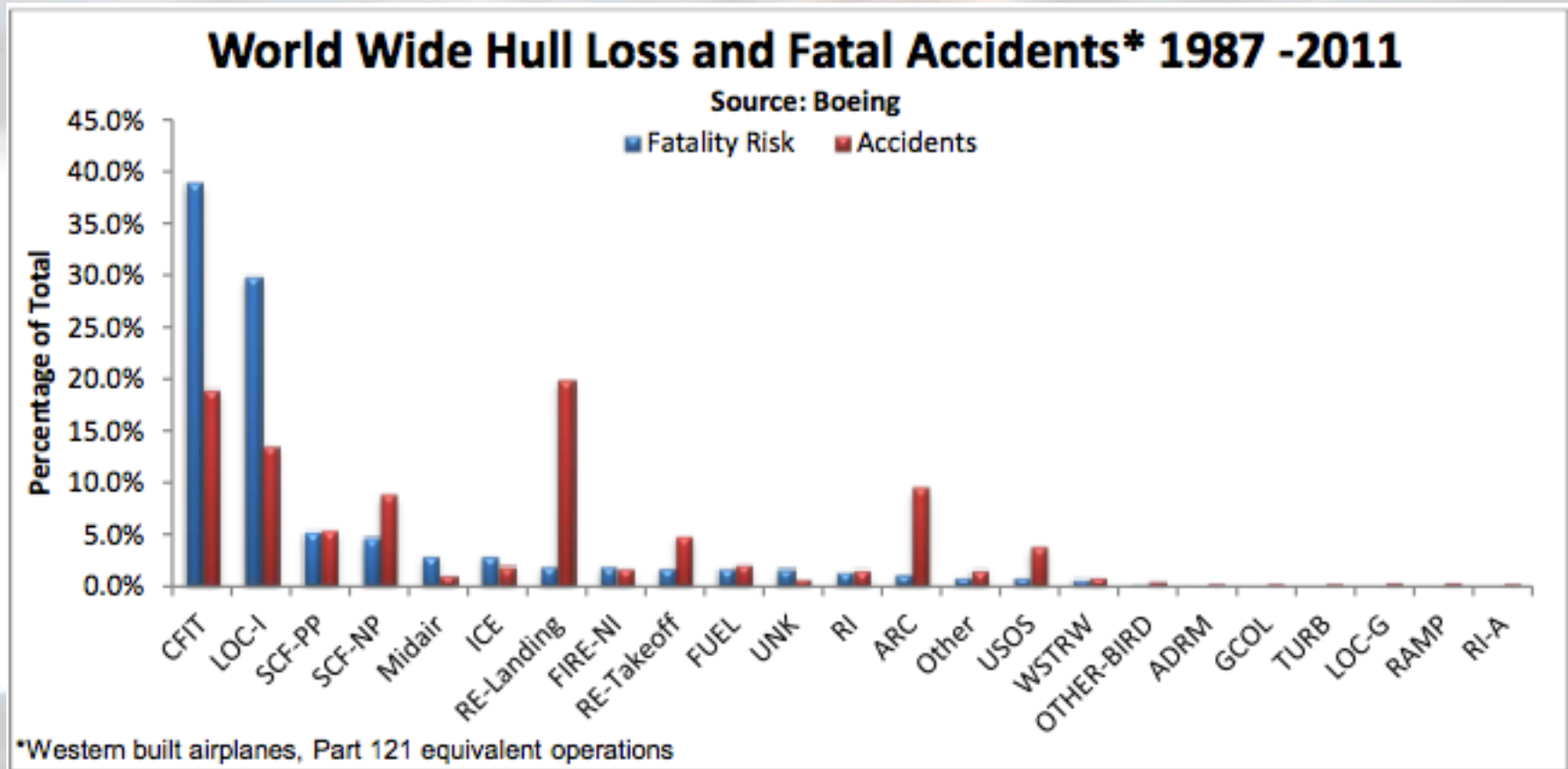
Presentado en Junio de 2013

Regional Aviation Safety Group – Pan America (RASG-PA)

Grupo Regional de Seguridad Operacional – Pan America (RASG-PA)

# REACTIVE PROACTIVE PREDICTIVE

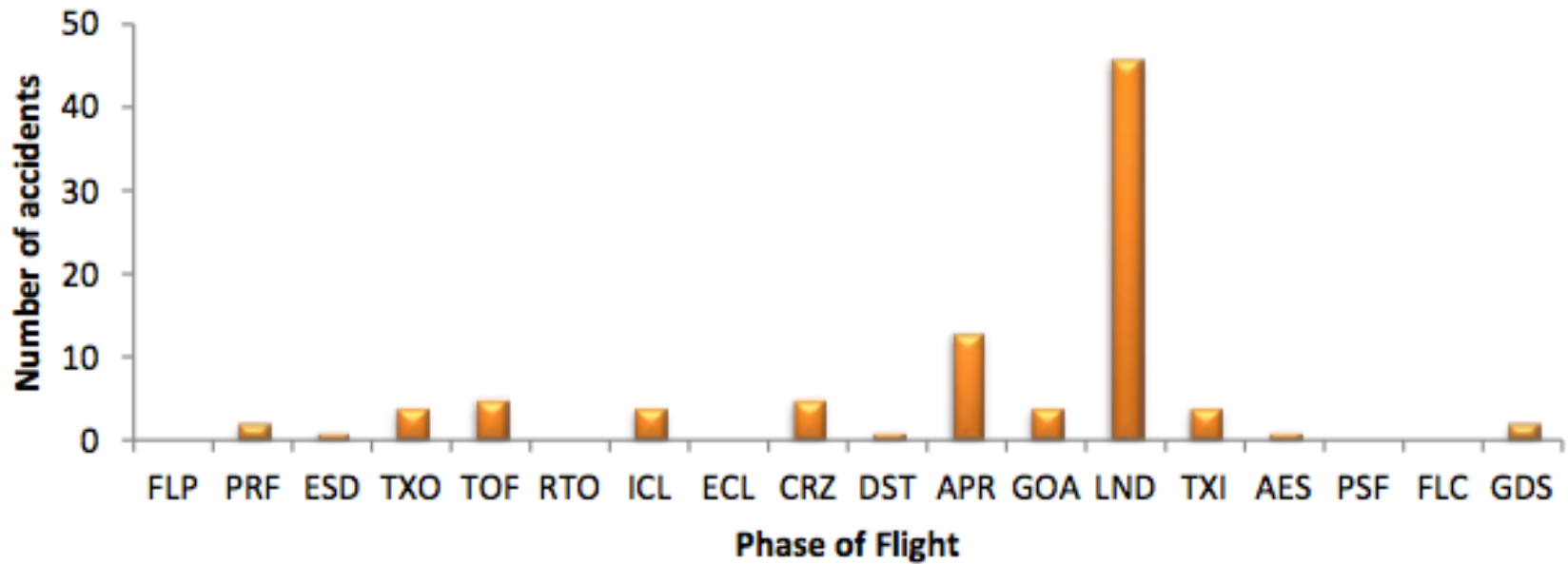
# RASG-PA ANNUAL SAFETY REPORT



**RE 30% de los Accidentes**

# World Wide Accidents per Phase of Flight 2011

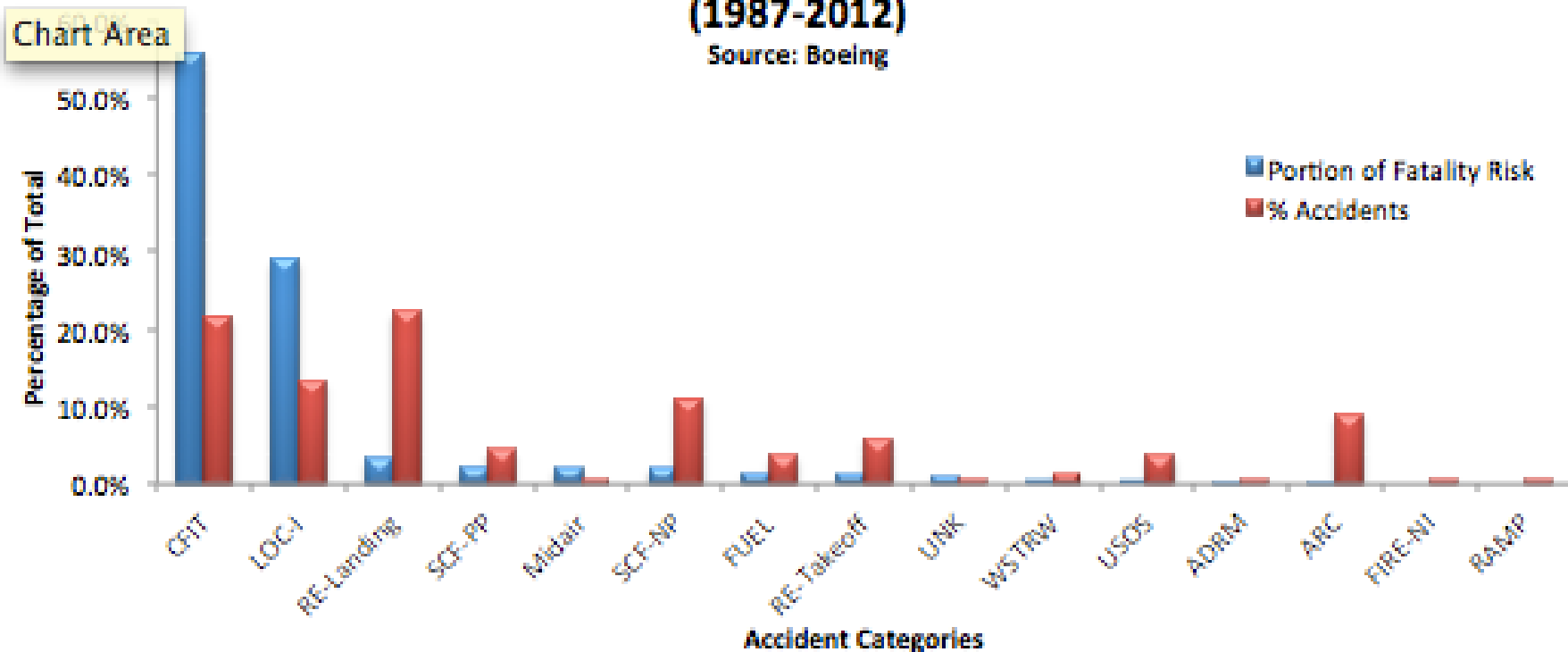
Source: IATA



Landing 50%, Approach 14%

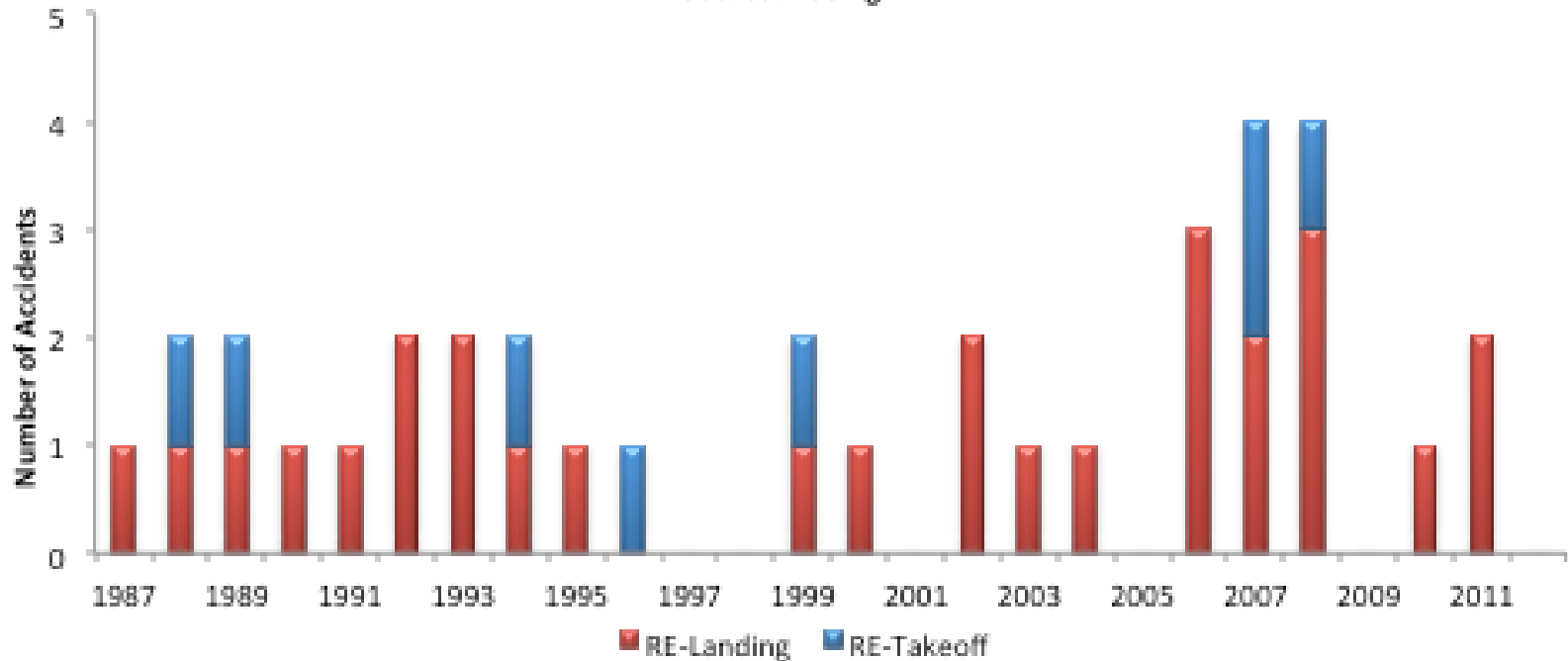
## Latin America and Caribbean Portion of Fatality Risk by Accident Type (1987-2012)

Source: Boeing



## RE - Operator Domicile: Latin America & Caribbean 1987-2012

Source: Boeing



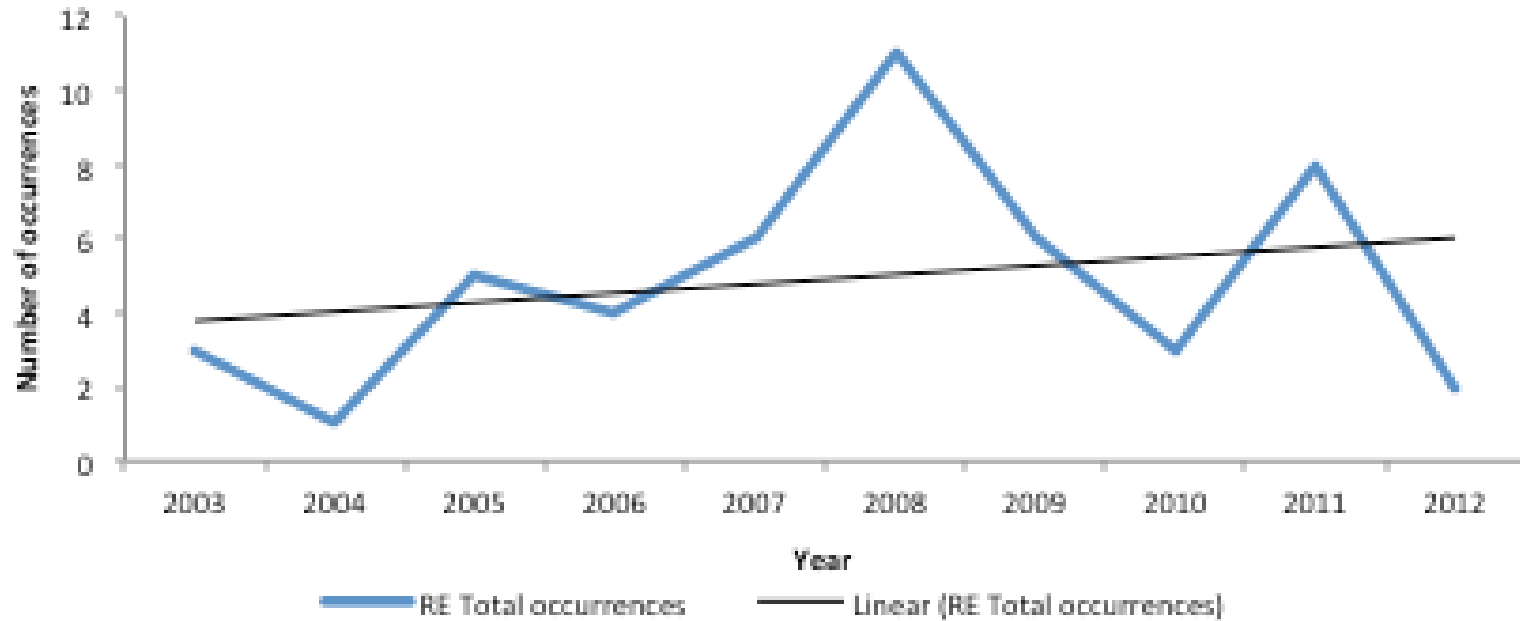


<b>Latent conditions</b>	19% Safety Management 13% Flight Operations: Training Systems 13% Regulatory Oversight	
<b>Threats</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	25% Contaminated runway/taxiway 19% Ground-based <u>nav aid</u> malfunction or not available 13% Wind/ <u>wind shear</u> /gusty wind
	<b>Airline</b>	19% Contained Engine Failure/ <u>Powerplant</u> Malfunction 19% Other threats 13% Maintenance events
<b>Errors</b>	31% Manual handling/flight controls 19% SOP adherence/SOP Cross-verification 13% Failure to GOA after destabilization on approach	
<b>Undesired Aircraft States</b>	33% Controlled flight towards terrain 33% Vertical / lateral / speed deviation	
<b>Countermeasures</b>	67% Monitor / cross-check 50% Communication Environment 50% Leadership	

**IATA determined the Top Contributing Factors regarding runway excursion accidents occurred in LATAM/CAR**

## RE Total Occurrences Distribution per Year - Pan America Scheduled Commercial Air Transport Operations - MTOM > 27,000 kg

Source: ICAO ADREP/ECCAIRS

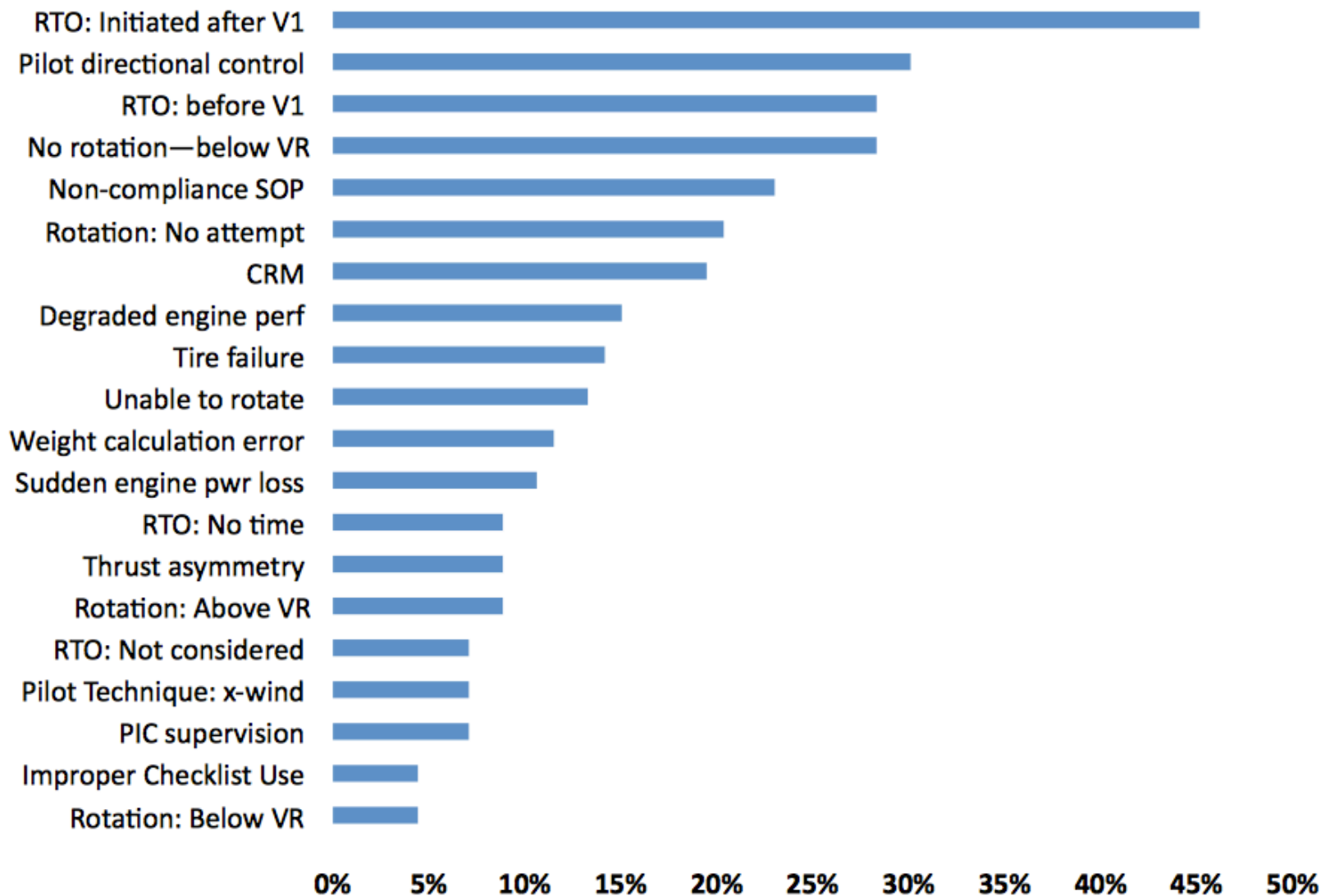


**Decreasing trend: from 8 in 2011 to 2 in 2012**

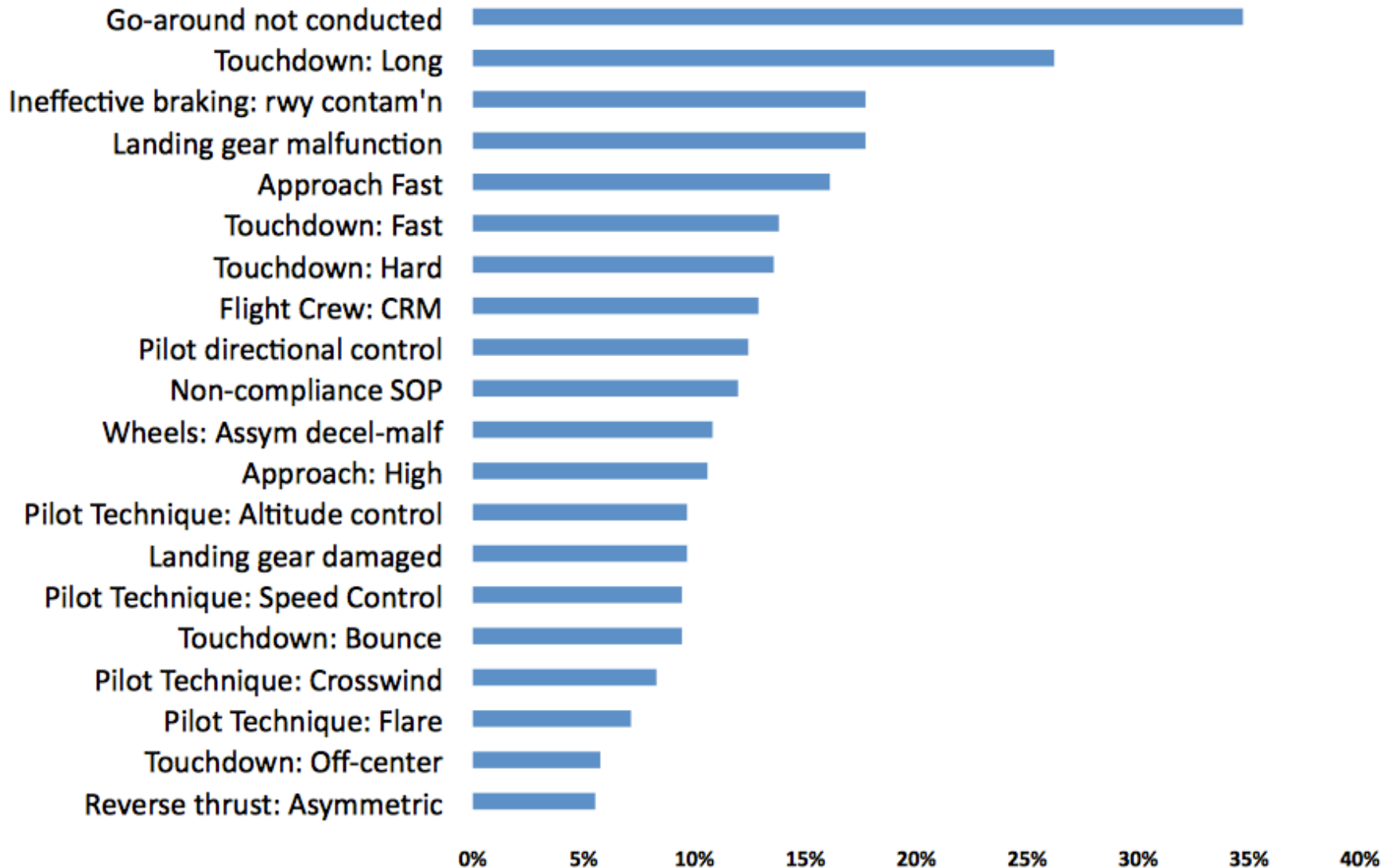
According to IATA, runway excursions continue to be the most common type of accidents in the Pan American Region, accounting 0.24 of the NAM accident rate and 0.56 for LATAM (based upon the Operator Region).

Runway Excursions	2008	2009	2010	2011
Worldwide	28	23	20	17
Worldwide %	27%	26%	21%	19%
LATAM	5	2	1	2
NAM	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	3[W5]

# FSF - Take Off Risk Factors

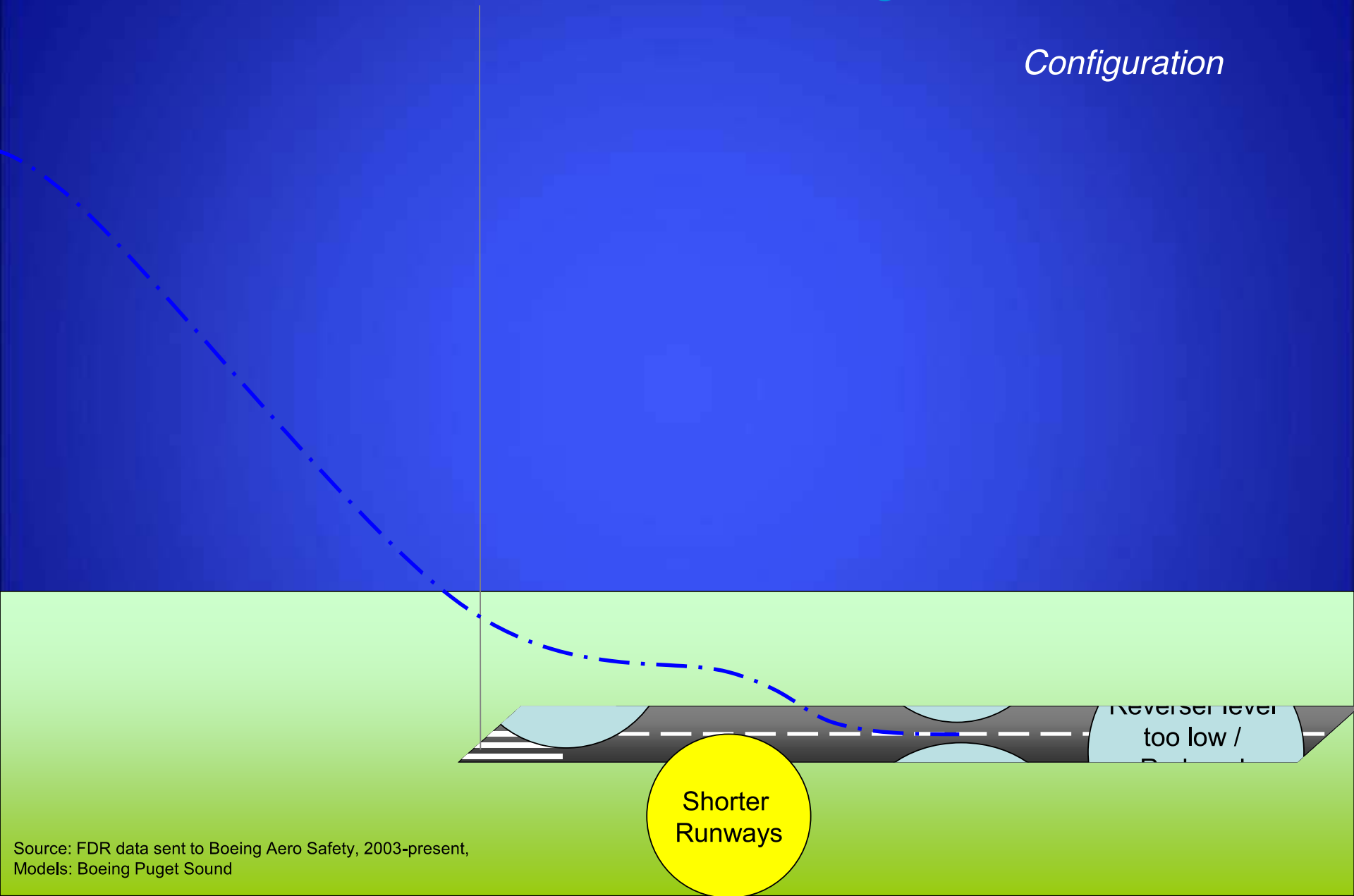


# FSF – Landing Risk Factors



# Overrun Characteristics – Boeing Fleet

*Configuration*

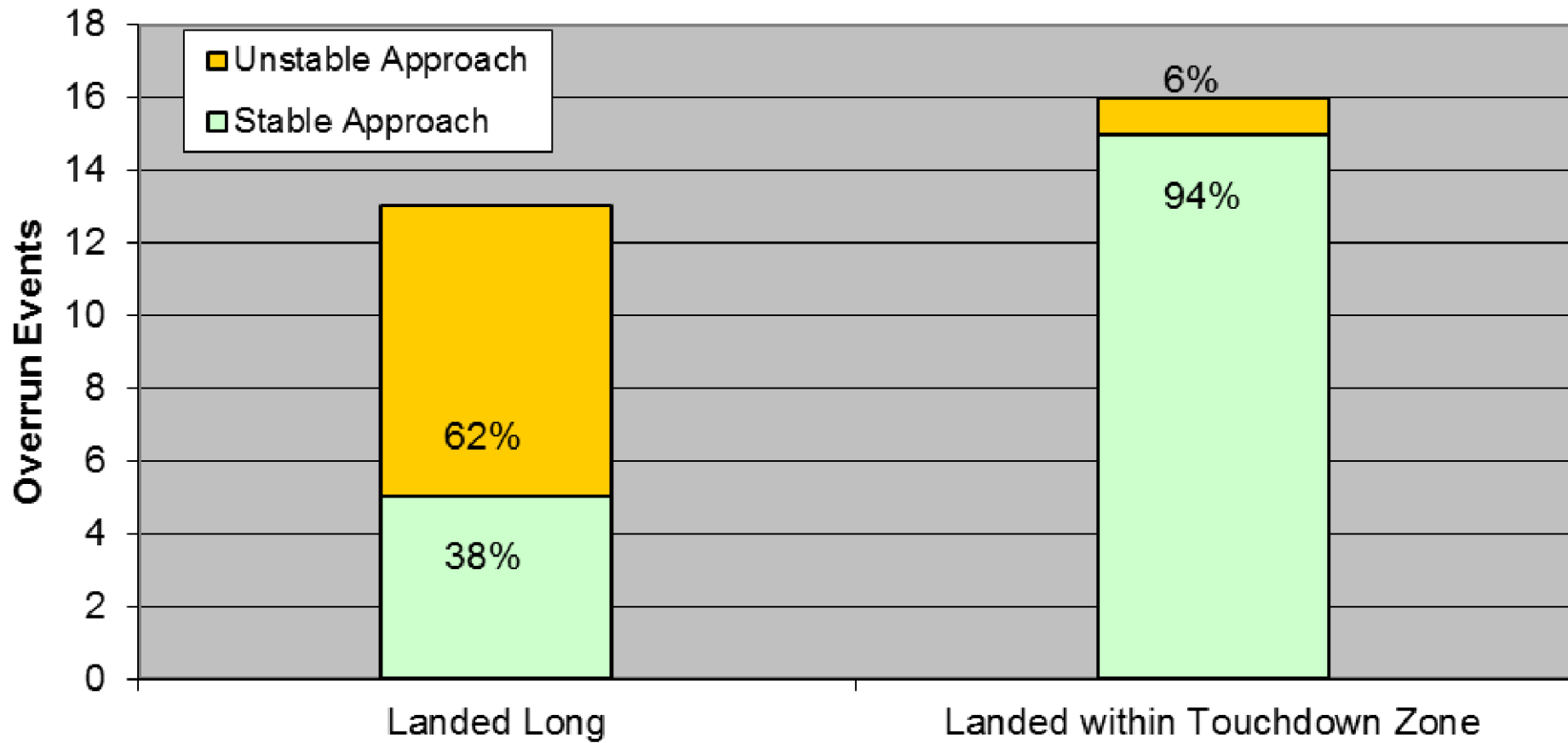


Shorter  
Runways

Reverse level  
too low /

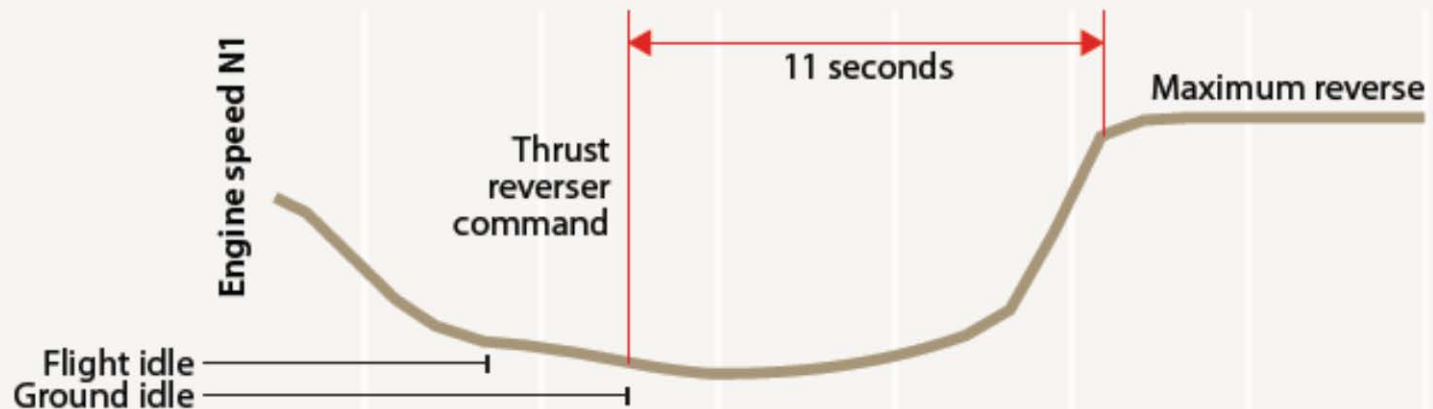
# 29 Boeing Jet Overrun Accidents and Incidents

## Correlation of Stabilized Approach vs Landing Location

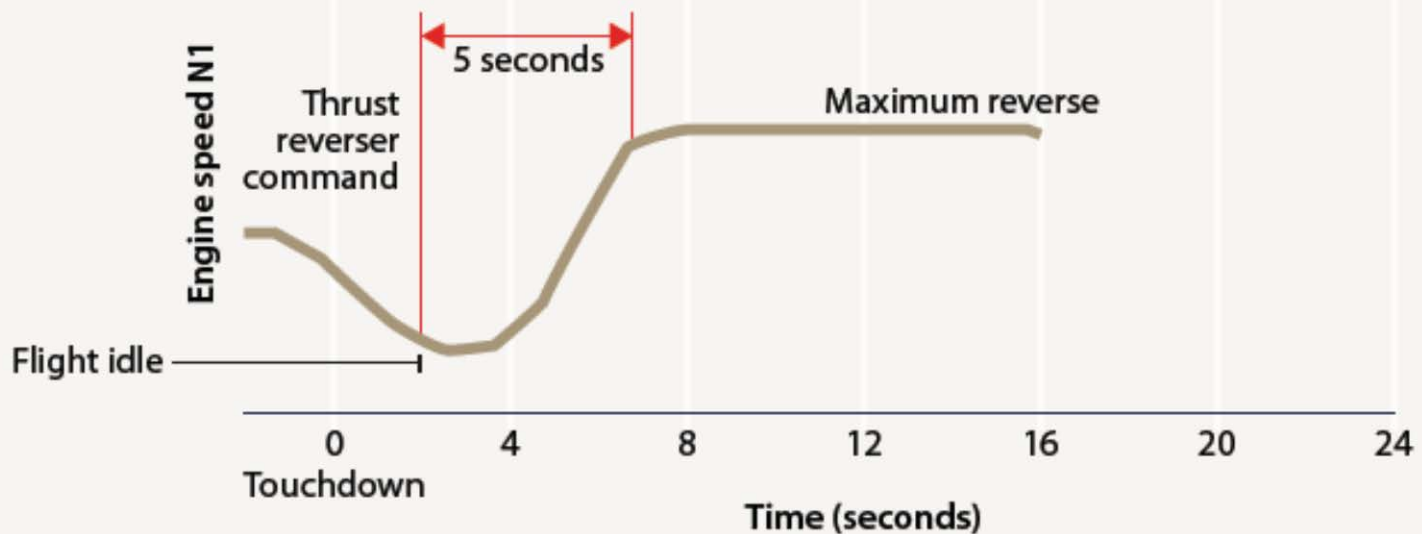


# Inadequate Deceleration — Delayed Thrust Reverser Use

## Delayed Reverse-Thrust Scenario

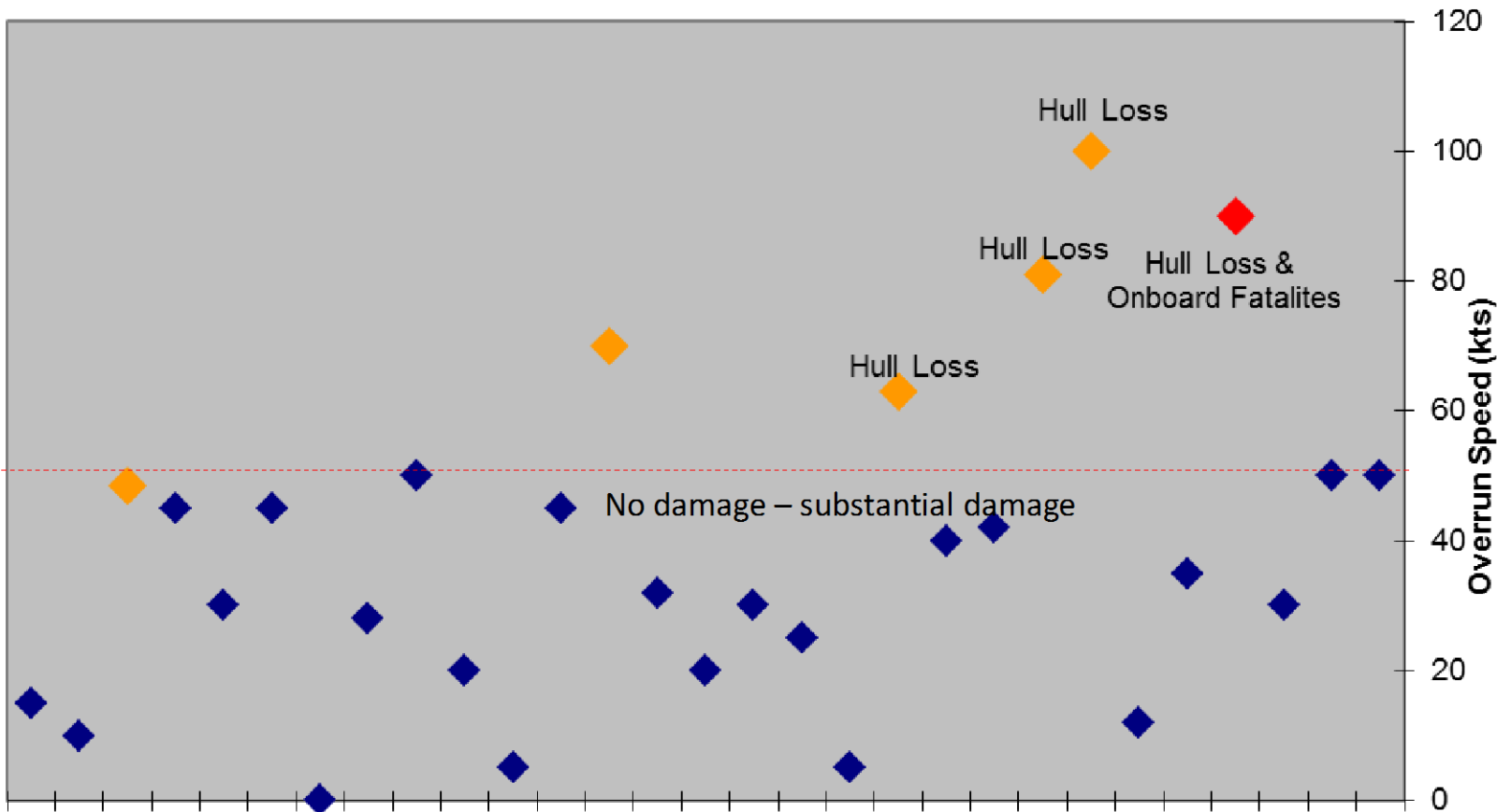


## Prompt Reverse-Thrust Scenario





### Overrun Speed vs Outcome



# RISK REDUCTION

- ✧ SOPs : CDO (constant descent operation –VNAV), Best Practices, Techniques, Good Planning, Careful Review, Accurate Flying, Good Crew Coordination.
- ✧ Successful FMC Programming
- ✧ Terminal Area: arrive ON SPEED, ON CONFIGURATION, ON TARGET.
- ✧ BRIEFING BEFORE TOD!
- ✧ STABLE APPROACH recommendations, (DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LAND FROM AN UNSTABLE APPROACH!).
- ✧ USE OF REVERSE THRUST
- ✧ USE OF ABS
- ✧ **PILOT MONITORING**

# MUCHAS GRACIAS

Cap. German Diaz-Barriga Martinez

