Seminar on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format (GRF) for Runway Surface Conditions

Runway Condition Assessment Matrix (RCAM) Development/Background GRF Methods for Assessing and Reporting Runway Surface Conditions







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 Flexiet
- → Chantilly Air
- → Flight Works
- → Jet Solutions



- → Net Jets
- → Pogo Jet, Inc

Airplane Manufacturers

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





TALPA ARC Recommendations

- Methods for assessing runway conditions
- Standardized 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



Runway Condition Assessment Matrix

RCAM ICAO DOC9981 PANS Aerodromes Part II (Table 11-1-5)

Table 5 - Runway condition assessment matrix (RCAM)

	Runway condition assessment matri	x (RCAM)		
	Assessment criteria	Downgrade assessment criteria		
Runway condition code	Runway surface description	Aeroplane deceleration or directional control observation	Pilot report of runway braking action	
6	• DRY			
5	FROST WET (The nurway surface is covered by any visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm depth) Up to and including 3 mm depth: SUSH DRY SNOW VET 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 ("Sippery wet" runway) DRY SNOW or WET SNOW (Any depth) ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW More than a makepth: DRY SNOW WET SNOW Higher than 15% coutside air temperature*: COMPACTED SNOW	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied GR 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	

¹ Runway surface temperature should preferably be used where available.

Airport Operator RCAM Version

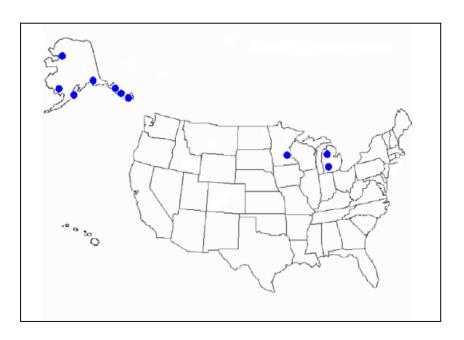
Assessment Criteria			D	owngrade Assessment Crite	
Runway Condition Description	Code	Mu	(μ) ¹	Vehicle Deceleration or Directional Control Observation	Pilot Reported Braking Action
• Dry	6				
Frost Wet (Includes Damp and 1/8 inch depth or less of water) 1/8 inch (3mm) depth or less of: Slush Dry Snow Wet Snow	5		40 or Higher 39 to 30	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied AND directional control is normal.	Good
5° F (-15°C) and Colder outside air temperature: Compacted Snow	4	39		Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Good and Medium.	Good to Medium
Slippery When Wet (wet runway) Dry Snow or Wet Snow (Any depth) over Compacted Snow Greater than 1/8 inch (3mm) depth of: Dry Snow Wet Snow Warmer than 5° F (-15°C) outside air temperature: Compacted Snow	3			Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced.	Medium
Greater than 1/8 (3mm) inch depth of: Water Slush	2		29 to	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Medium and Poor.	Medium to Poor
• Ice ²	1		o 21	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is significantly reduced.	Poor
Wet Ice ² Slush over Ice ² Water over Compacted Snow ² Dry Snow or Wet Snow over Ice ²	0	20 or Lower		Braking deceleration is minimal to non-existent for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is uncertain.	Nil

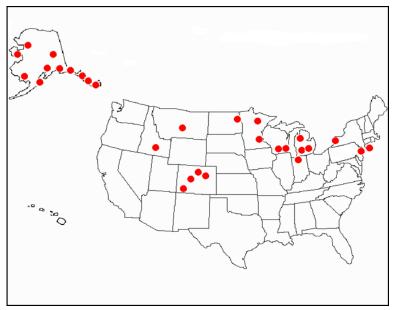


The aerodrome operator may assign a higher runway condition code (but no higher than code 3) for each third of the runway, provided the procedure in paragraph 1.1.3.15 is followed.

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

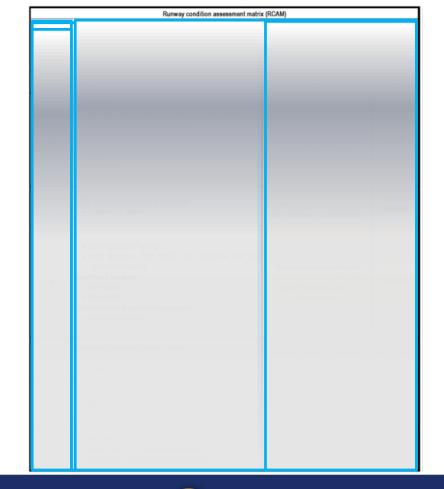
DRY SNOW OR WET SNOW ON TOP OF ICE

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...



RCAM Similarities and Differences

Item	FAA RCAM	ICAO RCAM
RwyCC, Runway Surface Descriptions	Same	Same
Runway Surface Descriptions Modifiers	 1/8 inch depth or less of water Warmer than -15 degree centigrade 	 Water up to and including 3mm depth Higher than -15 degree centigrade
RwyCC = 0	Nil	Less Than Poor
Downgrades Allowed	Yes	Yes
Upgrades Allowed	0 or 1 may be upgraded to 3 Criteria provided	0 or 1 may be upgraded to 3 Criteria provided
Friction Column	Yes, "Soft" guidance for downgrades	No 10

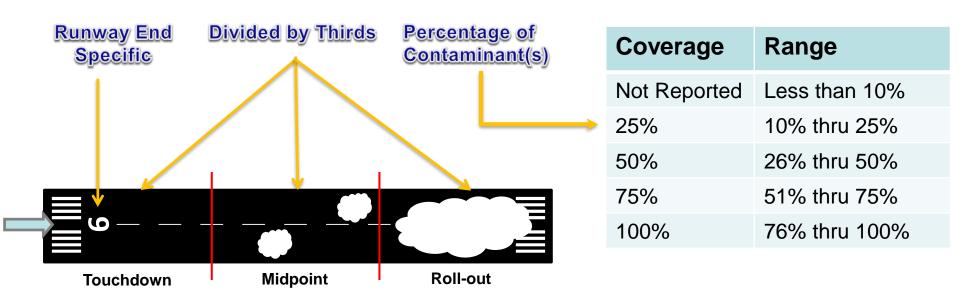
When is the RCAM Applicable?

- 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.

Contaminant Visual



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.

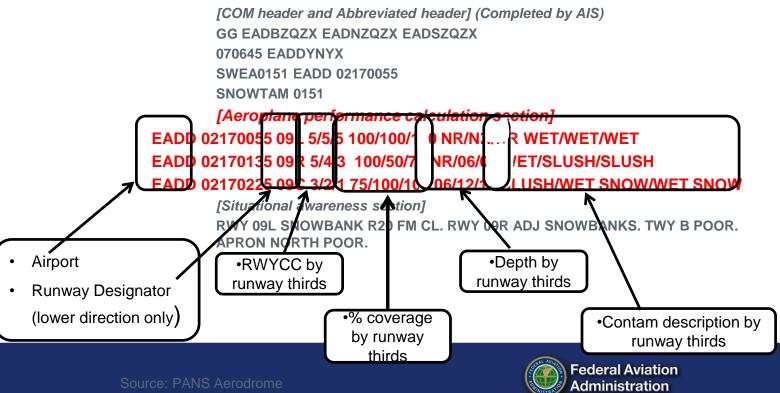


Reporting Airport Condition Information

- 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).



Example of Global Reporting Format



SNOWTAM & FICON Comparison

GRF SNOWTAM

```
KXXX 02170225 16L 5/5/5 100/100/100 NR/NR/NR WET/WET/WET

KXXX 02170135 16R 5/2/2 100/50/75 NR/06/06 WET/SLUSH/SLUSH

KXXX 02170055 16C 2/3/1 75/100/100 06/12/12 SLUSH/WET SNOW/WET SNOW
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FAA Equivalent FICONS

```
XXX RWY 16L FICON 5/5/5 100 PRCT WET

XXX RWY 16R FICON 5/2/2 100 PRCT WET,50 PRCT 1/4 IN SLUSH,75 PRCT 1/4 IN SLUSH

XXX RWY 16C FICON 2/3/1 75 PRCT 1/4 IN SLUSH ,100 PRCT 1/2 IN WET SNOW,100 PRCT 1/2 IN WET SNOW

XXX RWY 34R FICON 5/5/5 100 PRCT WET

XXX RWY 34L FICON 2/2/5 75 PRCT 1/4 IN SLUSH,50 PRCT 1/4 IN SLUSH,100 PRCT WET

XXX RWY 34C FICON 1/3/2 100 PRCT 1/2 IN WET SNOW, 100 PRCT 1/2 IN WET SNOW,75 PRCT 1/4 IN SLUSH
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FAA FICON NOTAM versus GRF SNOWTAM Performance Information Differences

Item	FAA FICON NOTAM	ICAO GRF SNOWTAM
Airport RWY Designator	Airport - FAA 3 letter code Runway – Information for active runway	Airport – ICAO 4 letter code Runway – Lowest numbered direction only
RWYCC	Assigned when 25% of the entire runway contaminated	Assigned when 25% of any third is contaminated
Percentage, Depth	Part of contaminant/wet descriptor	Separate input by thirds with slash separator prior to contaminant/descriptor
Runway Contaminant Wet Descriptor	 Two contaminants per third may be included Includes % and depths Wet FICON NOTAM may be published 	 One contaminant per third only Wet only reported in conjunction with contaminant
NOTAM origination	Electronic NOTAM manager	Process in individual state
Friction Usage	Not reportedUsed for downgrade/upgrade	Not reportedUsed for downgrade/upgradeMay be reported in Remarks
Slippery Wet	Entire runway reported slippery wet	Slippery wet may be reported by third



Example: Aircraft Operator Perspective

Airplane Performance

FAA Goal – Data Basis

- Same basis for all manufacturers and operators
 - One set of assumptions when manufacturers create data
 - One set of guidelines for operators
- ICAO adopted same time-of-arrival landing performance basis
 - Manufacturer supplied performance data is based on the same assumptions (one minor exception)
 - Operator guidance the same



Airplane Performance

Two important parts

- Manufacturer data to support implementation of TALPA
 - Takeoff non-issue, AC's consistent as possible with EASA contaminated runway certification requirements (AC 25-31)
 - Landing Time of Arrival performance data (AC 25-32)
- Guidance for operators on implementation of performance data
 - Safety Alert For Operators
 - Operational guidance for TALPA operations SAFO 19001
 - » Guidance also in FAA Order 8900
 - Recommendations for ops in heavy rain SAFO 15009



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



Comments and Questions?

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Office of Airport Safety & Standards

