Runway Surface Conditions Assessment and Reporting Symposium

31 March and 1 April 2016 DGAC – Paris 15

Presented by Armann Norheim Rapporteur ICAO Friction Task Force

SCOPE

- Illustrate forthcoming evolutions of the regulatory framework.
- Share feedbacks
- Present state of knowledge
- Research and innovative works

WHY? ANC JOB CARD APO01 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Runway surface conditions have contributed to many safety events and investigations have revealed shortfalls in the accuracy and timeliness of assessment and reporting methods currently provided for in ICAO provisions and guidance material.

KEY IMPROVEMENT

Rusway Condition Assessment Matrix (RCAM)					
Assessment Criteria		Downgrade Assessment Criteria			
Runway Condition Code	Runway Surface Description	Aeroplane Deceleration Or Directional Control Observation	Pilot Braking Action Advisory Report		
6	• DRY	-	_		
5	FROST WET (The runway surface is covered by any visible dampases or water loss than 3 mm deep) Less than 3 mm depth: SLUSH DRY SNOW WET SNOW	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking affort applied AND directional council is normal.	GOCD		
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 ("Suppary use" numary) DRY SNOW or WET SNOW (Any depth) ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW I may and more depth: DRY SNOW WET SNOW WET SNOW Higher than -15°C outside air temperature': COMPACTED SNOW	Braking decaleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking affort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced.	MEDIUM		
2	3 now and more 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 WATER ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW DRY SNOW or WET SNOW ON TOP OF ICE	Braking deceleration is minimal to non-existent for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is uncertain.	LESS THAN POOR		

SNOWTAM

- Single standardised reporting format
- Structured information according to pilots need

Written procedures

Simplicity

Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication



Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication

LEONARDO DA VINCI



Omnia e qualunque cosa per sottile ch'ella sia, la quale s'interposiga in mezo infra lle cose insieme confregate, allegrerisue la difficulta di tale confregazione.

Ca 1500.

LEONARDO DA VINCI



All things and everything whatsoever, however thin it be, which is interposed in the middle between objects that rub together, lighten the difficulty of this friction.

Ca 1500.

SL 30 - WHAT IS NEW

- Runway Condition code RWYCC
- Runway condition descriptions (Definitions)
- Slippery when wet has an assigned RWYCC
- Runway Condition Assessmet Matrix RCAM
- AIREP Procedures for Pilot reported braking action
- Structured information string

SNOWTAM

Rumway Condition Assessment Matrix (RCAM)					
Assessment Criteria		Downgrade Assessment Criteria			
Runway Condition Code	Ruuway Surface Description	Aeroplane Deceleration Or Directional Control Observation	Pilot Braking Action Advisory Report		
6	• DRY	-	-		
5	FROST WET (The runway surface is covered by any visible dampness or water less than 3 mm deep) Less than 3 mm depth: SLUSH DRY SNOW WET 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 ("Slippery wet" numary) DRY SNOW or WET SNOW (Any depth) ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW men and more depth: DRY SNOW WET SNOW WET SNOW Higher than -15°C outside air temperature': COMPACTED SNOW	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the whole braking effort applied CR directional control is noticeably reduced.	MEDIUM		
2	3 mm and more depth of water or shish: 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 POOR		

Written procedures

- RCAM
- RWYCC
- Runway Condition
 Description (Definitions)

- AIREP
- Assessment
- Reporting

INFORMATION STRING

[Aeroplane performance calculation section]

09111400 09L 3/3/2 25/50/50 02/05/02 DRY SNOW ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW/WET SNOW ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW 30.

[Situational awareness section]

LDA RWY 22 REDUCED BY NOTAM TO 1150. DRIFTING SNOW. RWY 09 LOOSE SAND. RWY 09 CHEMICALLY TREATED. RWY 09 SNOWBANK LR22 FROM CL. RWY 06 ADJACENT SNOWBANKS. TWY B POOR. APRON NORTH POOR. [State set format and associated procedures],

Performance and safety

The more we understand about performance

the more we understand about safety

Co-operation across various stakeholders

that what makes this work so valuable

Welcome to the Symposium

AMENDMENTS

- Annex 3
- Annex 6, Part II
 Aeroplane Performance Manual (New)
- Annex 8
- Annex 11
 - PANS ATM
- Annex 14, Vol I
 - PANS Aerodromes
 - Circular 329
- Annex 15

TIMELINESS

 Timeliness is fully achieved when the entire aeronautical data chain from the point of origin to the point of use are able to identify the operational significant information and make this information available to the user in real time.

TIMELINESS

 Modern technology make this possible in automated systems and this is achieved by some aerodromes, however the majority of aerodromes do not provide such systems.

 The SNOWTAM is suitable to be used both in manual and automated systems.