

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

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By: Phillip L. Davenport, Headquarters Specialist
Office of Airport Safety and Standards

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**Federal Aviation
Administration**





Federal Aviation
Administration

•Regulatory Authorities

→ FAA (Airports, Flight Standards, Certification, NOTAMS, Rulemaking, Legal)

→ ICAO

→ Transport Canada

→ Brazilian Certification Authority

→ EASA (Limited Participation)



•Other Organizations

→ Air Transport Association

→ Airline Pilots Association

→ Airports Council International

→ Allied Pilots Association

→ National Air Carrier Association

→ National Business Aviation Association

→ National Transportation Safety Board

→ Neupert 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 Flexjet

→ Chantilly Air

→ Flight Works

→ Jet Solutions

→ Conoco Phillips Alaska

→ 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)

Airport Operator RCAM Version

Table 5 – Runway condition assessment matrix (RCAM)

Runway condition assessment matrix (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FROST • WET (The runway surface is covered by any visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm depth) <p>Up to and including 3 mm depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLUSH • DRY SNOW • WET SNOW 	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied AND directional control is normal.	GOOD
4	<p>-15°C and Lower outside air temperature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMPACTED SNOW 	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Good and Medium.	GOOD TO MEDIUM
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WET ("Slippery wet" runway) • DRY SNOW or WET SNOW (Any depth) ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW <p>More than 3 mm depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRY SNOW • WET SNOW <p>Higher than -15°C outside air temperature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMPACTED SNOW 	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced.	MEDIUM
2	<p>More than 3 mm depth of water or slush:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

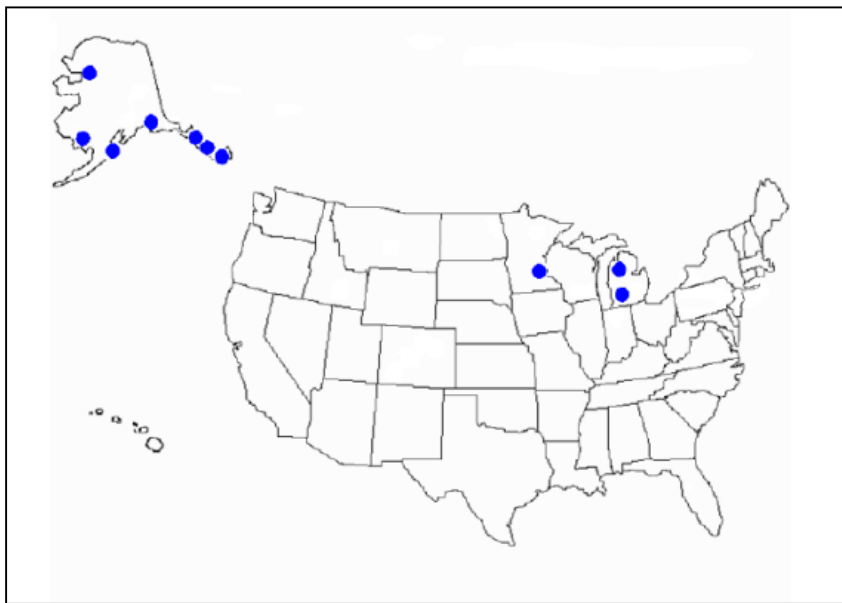
Assessment Criteria		Downgrade Assessment Criteria		
Runway Condition Description	Code	Mu (μ) ¹	Vehicle Deceleration or Directional Control Observation	Pilot Reported Braking Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry 	6	40 or Higher	---	---
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frost • Wet (Includes Damp and 1/8 inch depth or less of water) <p>1/8 inch (3mm) depth or less of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush • Dry Snow • Wet Snow 	5		Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied AND directional control is normal.	Good
<p>5° F (-15°C) and Colder outside air temperature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compacted Snow 	4	39	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Good and Medium.	Good to Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slippery When Wet (wet runway) • Dry Snow or Wet Snow (Any depth) over Compacted Snow <p>Greater than 1/8 inch (3mm) depth of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry Snow • Wet Snow <p>Warmer than 5° F (-15°C) outside air temperature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compacted Snow 	3	30	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is noticeably reduced.	Medium
<p>Greater than 1/8 (3mm) inch depth of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Slush 	2	29	Braking deceleration OR directional control is between Medium and Poor.	Medium to Poor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice ² 	1	21	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied OR directional control is significantly reduced.	Poor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

¹ Runway surface temperature should preferably be used where available.

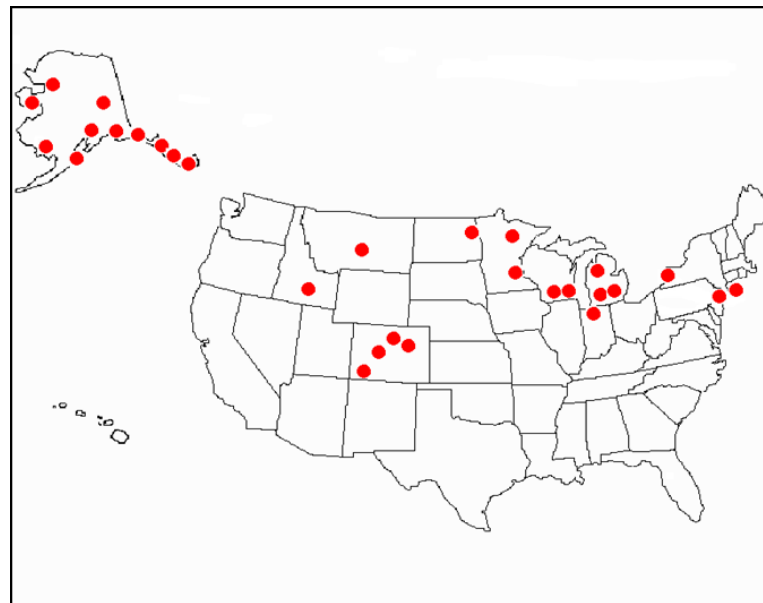
² The aerodrome operator may assign a higher runway condition code (but no higher than code 3) for each third of the runway, provided the procedure in paragraph 1.1.3.15 is followed.



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

<i>Pilot report of runway braking action</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Runway condition code (RWYCC)</i>
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...

[illegible]

RCAM Similarities and Differences

Item	FAA RCAM	ICAO RCAM
RwyCC, Runway Surface Descriptions	Same	Same
Runway Surface Descriptions Modifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/8 inch depth or less of water • Warmer than -15 degree centigrade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

When is the RCAM Applicable?

- **Only on Paved Runways**
 - Not on Turf, Dirt, Gravel, or Water Runways,
- **Runway Condition Codes are NOT generated on Taxiways, Ramps, Heliports, etc...**
- **Codes are generated only when the total runway surface (or cleared width) is contaminated by more than 25%.**

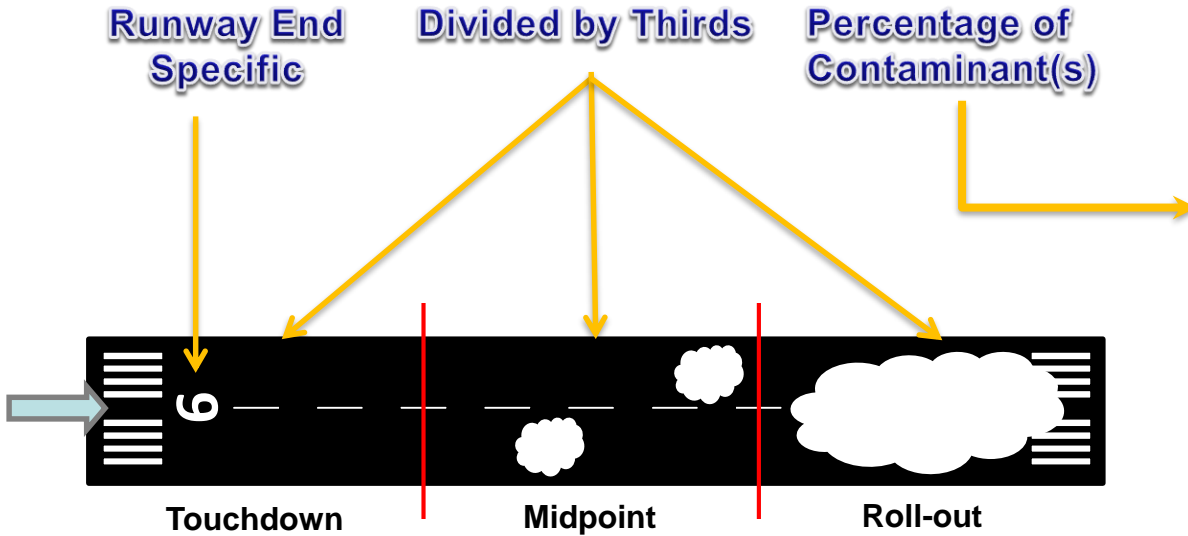


Runway Condition Codes

- **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



Coverage	Range
Not Reported	Less than 10%
25%	10% thru 25%
50%	26% thru 50%
75%	51% thru 75%
100%	76% thru 100%



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 (μ).
- No longer reporting vehicle braking for Runway conditions.
- 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

[COM header and Abbreviated header] (Completed by AIS)

GG EADBZQZX EADNZQZX EADSZQZX

070645 EADDYNYX

SWEA0151 EADD 02170055

SNOWTAM 0151

[Aeroplane performance calculation section]

EADD 02170055 09L 5/5/5 100/100/100 NR/NR WET/WET/WET

EADD 02170135 09R 5/4/3 100/50/70 NR/06/06 WET/SLUSH/SLUSH

EADD 02170225 09C 3/2/1 75/100/100 06/12/12 SLUSH/WET SNOW/WET SNOW

[Situational Awareness section]

RWY 09L SNOWBANK R20 FM CL. RWY 09R ADJ SNOWBANKS. TWY B POOR.

APRON NORTH POOR.

- Airport
- Runway Designator
(lower direction only)

•RWYCC by
runway thirds

•% coverage
by runway
thirds

•Depth by
runway thirds

•Contam description by
runway thirds

Source: PANS Aerodrome



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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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport - FAA 3 letter code Runway – Information for active runway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two contaminants per third may be included Includes % and depths Wet FICON NOTAM may be published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One contaminant per third only Wet only reported in conjunction with contaminant
NOTAM origination	Electronic NOTAM manager	Process in individual state
Friction Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported Used for downgrade/upgrade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported Used for downgrade/upgrade May 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

Inflight

5.4.1

		RCC	6	5	4	3	2	1
Pressure Altitude Feet	Gross Weight 1000 lb	DRY	GOOD	GOOD to MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM to POOR	POOR	
Sea Level	100	3770	4330	4990	5590	6140	10260	
	110	3880	4460	5220	5820	6480	10720	
	120	4070	4670	5450	6050	6830	11180	
	130	4230	4860	5680	6280	7170	11640	
	137.7	4360	5020	5860	6460	7440	12000	
	140	4410	5070	5910	6510	7500	12060	
	150	4660	5360	6210	6810	7800	12520	
	160	5170	5940	6780	7380	8380	13000	
2000	166.4	5440	6260	7060	7660	8660	13480	
	100	3890	4480	5140	5740	6340	10400	
	110	4020	4620	5280	5880	6480	10860	
	120	4220	4860	5590	6190	6790	11320	
	130	4390	5050	5720	6320	6920	11780	
	140	4580	5270	5950	6550	7150	12240	
	150	4930	5670	6310	6910	7510	12700	
	160	5480	6310	7010	7610	8210	13160	
4000	166.4	5750	6610	7310	7910	8510	13620	
	100	4030	4630	5290	5890	6490	10500	
	110	4170	4790	5450	6050	6650	10960	
	120	4380	5040	5660	6260	6860	11420	
	130	4560	5250	5860	6460	7060	11880	
	140	4770	5490	6090	6690	7290	12340	
	150	5230	6020	6660	7260	7860	12800	
	160	5800	6670	7310	7910	8510	13260	
6000	166.4	6090	7000	7640	8240	8840	13720	
	100	4170	4800	5460	6060	6660	10600	
	110	4330	4980	5630	6230	6830	11060	
	120	4550	5230	5870	6470	7070	11520	
	130	4750	5460	6090	6690	7290	11980	
	140	4990	5740	6370	6970	7570	12440	
	150	5550	6380	7020	7620	8220	12900	
	160	6130	7050	7690	8290	8890	13360	
8500	166.4	6420	7380	8020	8620	9220	13820	
	100	4360	5010	5650	6250	6850	10700	
	110	4540	5220	5860	6460	7060	11160	
	120	4780	5500	6140	6740	7340	11620	
	130	5010	5780	6420	7020	7620	12080	
	140	5360	6170	6810	7410	8010	12540	
	150	5960	6860	7500	8100	8700	13000	
	160	6570	7550	8190	8790	9390	13460	
VAPP	VLS+10	+ 0	+ 0	+ 357	+391	+587	+541	
	VLS+15	+ 0	+ 0	+713	+782	+1173	+1081	
per knot of TW		+110	+120	+140	+166	+269	+223	
per 10° ABV ISA		+ 0	+ 0	+196	+242	+380	+364	
No Reversers		+ 0	+ 0	+575	+759	+828	+2438	
Autoland		+ 0	+ 0	+1035	+1058	+1208	+1173	



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Comments and Questions?

Phillip L. Davenport

Headquarters Specialist / Inspector

Phillip.davenport@faa.gov

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