# Runway Safety Team Case Study / Workshop

Presented to: Regional Runway Safety Seminar

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**Technical Officer** 

ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme

Supported by:

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## **RST Workshop-Task 1**

Form a Team-

ATC

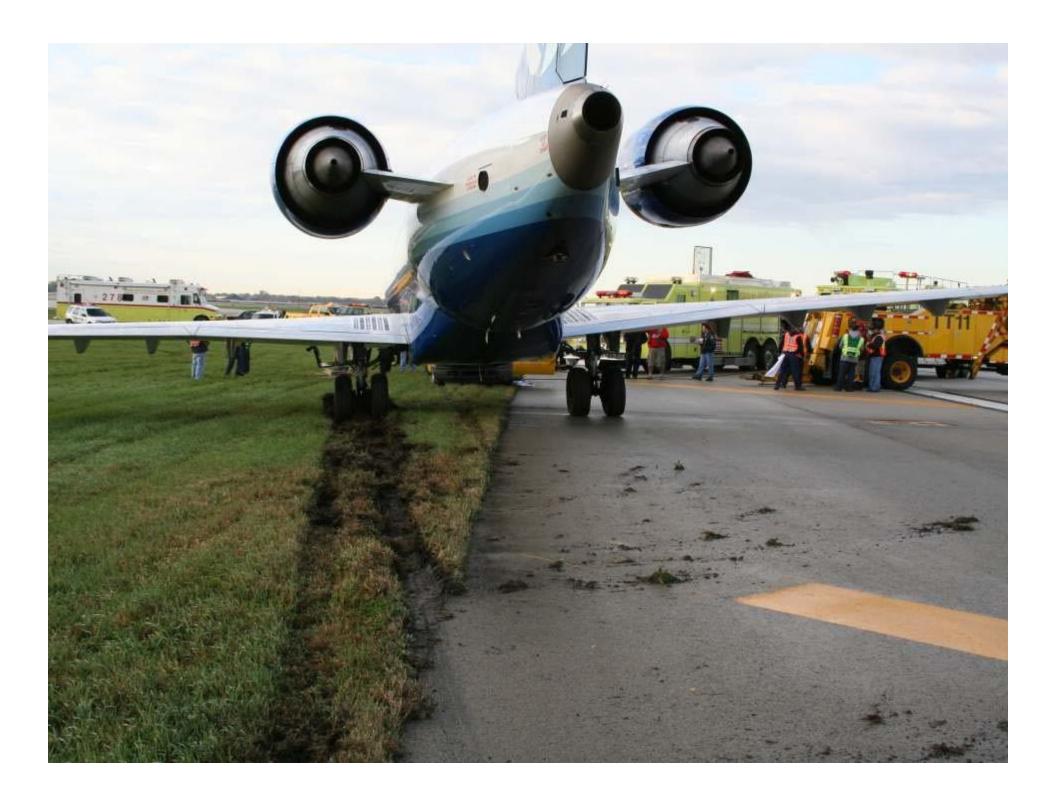
**Pilot/Operator** 

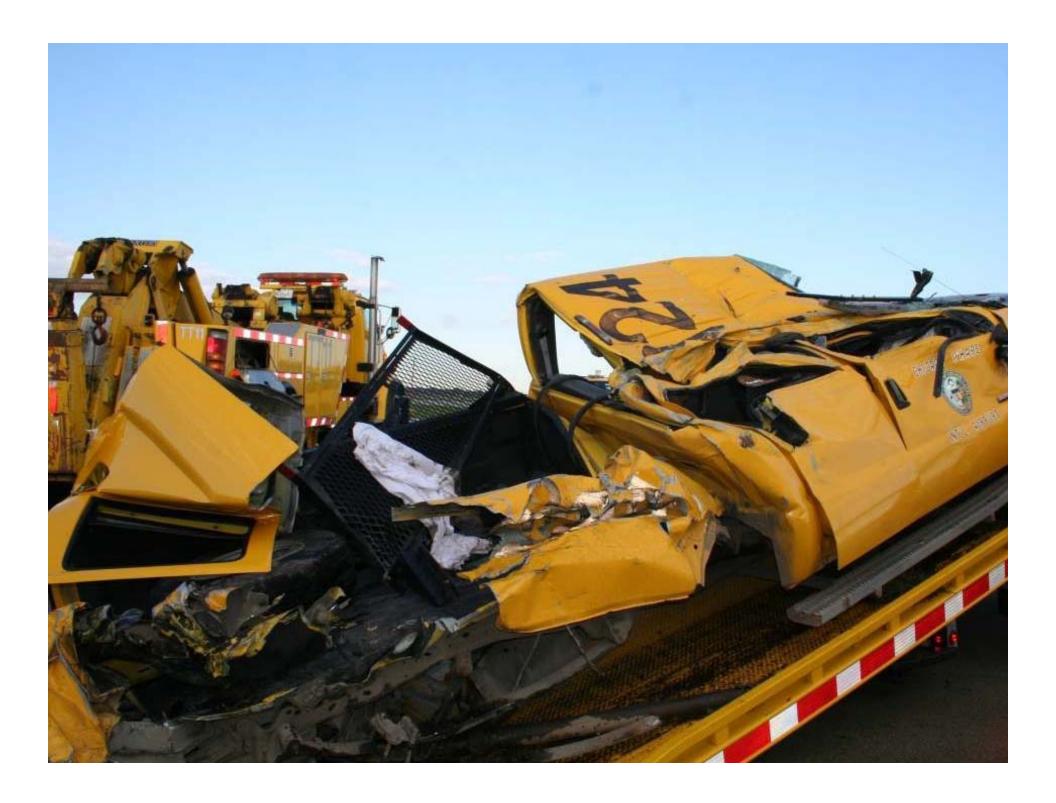
**Airport Operator** 

## **RST Workshop-Task 2**

Elect a Chairman



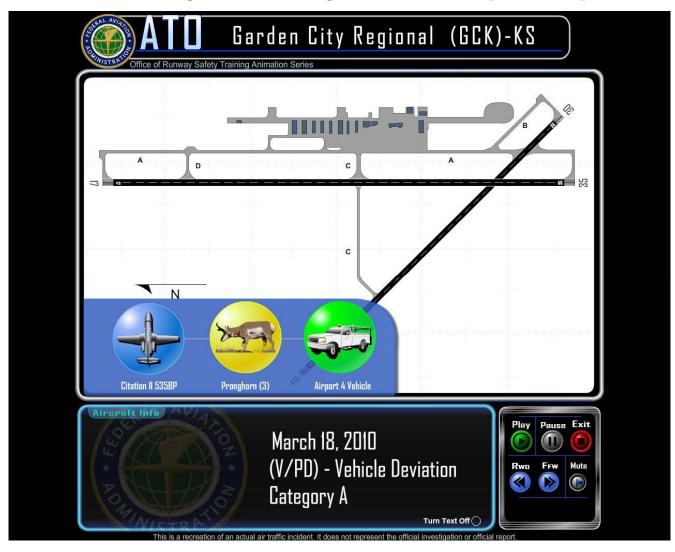








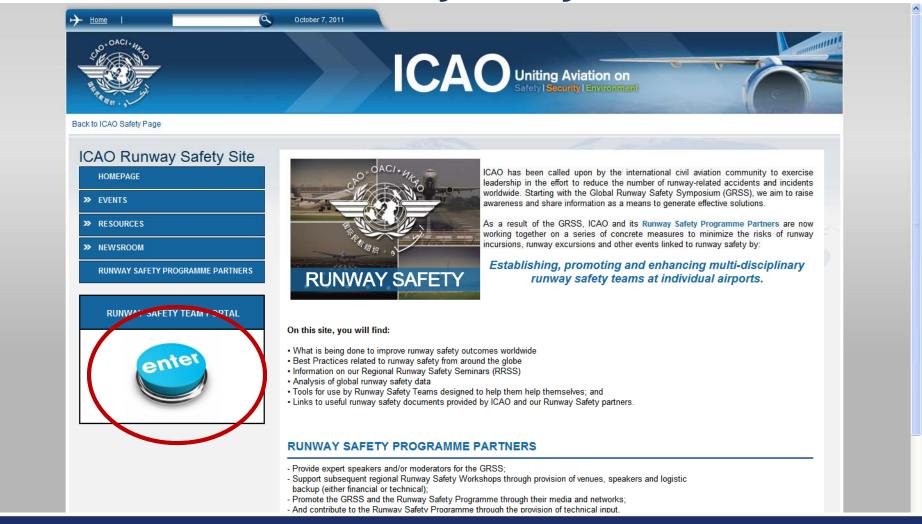
### Runway Safety Team (RST)



### **RST-Workshop Format**

- RST process
- Review case study scenarios
- Questions/feedback-at any time

## ICAO's Runway Safety Page www.icao.int/runwaysafety



#### **RST-Workshop Task 3**

- Log in to ICAO Runway Safety Site
- http://www2.icao.int/en/RunwaySafety/Pages/Toolkits. aspx
- Locate resources tab
- What resources are available?
- What contents of EASA web site can you use?
- What contents of FAA web site can you use?

#### **RST-Workshop Task 4**

Log in to your runway safety team portal

User name Password

studenttwo student02

studentthre student03

studentfour student04 studentfive student05

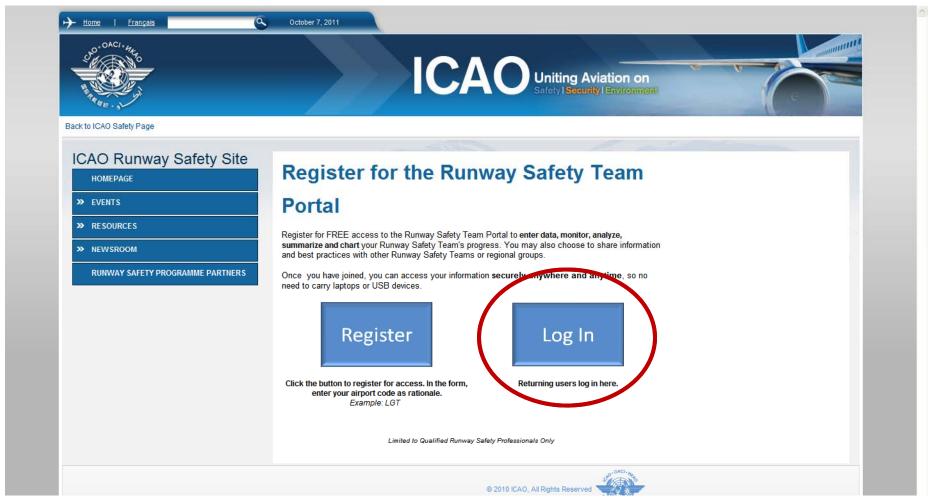
studentsix student06

studentseve student07

studenteight student08 studentnine student09

studentten student10

## ICAO's Runway Safety Page www.icao.int/runwaysafety



## (RST)-Team Composition

To be effective, a Runway Safety Team (RST) should include personnel from the:

- airport management organization;
- airport traffic control tower (ATC);
- air operators; and
- In some countries the regulator.

All attendees at the RST meeting are considered to be part of the team.

#### The Role of the RST

A Runway Safety Team (RST) convenes to discuss surface movement issues and concerns at a particular airport.

The team then formulates a Runway Safety Action Plan (RSAP) to address those concerns.

## (RSAP)-Runway Safety Action Plan

**Plan Preparation**. As a minimum, the plan must include the following:

- (1) A list of participants, their affiliation, and a general overview of the team meeting.
- (2) Runway safety concerns, issues, or problems at the airport. These may include existing as well as new issues.
- (3) Best Practices. The team may determine that an operational practice observed at an airport is a best practice that should be shared with other locations. Each RSAP should include a section on best practices, if any, in use at that particular airport.

## (RSAP)-Plan Preparation

(4) Specific Action Items. Action items should be airport specific and linked to a runway safety concern, issue or problem.

Consensus is required for assignment of an action item, in particular from the organization responsible for accomplishing the action.

Acceptance of an action item is voluntary. Proposed action items where consensus is not reached may be documented as safety recommendations.

## (RST)-Administration

The Runway Safety Team (RST) should convene at a minimum of once every 3 months to review and/or update the plan, or more frequently as needed to address significant issues (for example, construction).

Any member of the RST can host the RST meeting.

The chairmanship/vice-chairmanship of the RST is decided by the members;

Election, consensus, rotational

## (RST)-Resources

#### **ICAO** Runway Safety Site

http://www2.icao.int/en/RunwaySafety/Pages/Toolkits.aspx

- Handbook
- Documents
- Tool kits
- Links

http://www.faa.gov/airports/runway\_safety/resources/lrsat/

## Runway Safety Team (RST) Process

- Pre-RST visits (optional)
  - ATC, airport management, tenants.
- Daylight and nighttime airfield tour (optional)
  - Review actual or potential problem areas

Leading up to the...

- Runway Safety Team Meeting
  - Commitment on any necessary actions

#### Runway Safety Team (RST) Process

General expectations for RST meetings...

- Acknowledgement that there is room for improvement
- Recognition of potential for catastrophe
- Acceptance of responsibility
- Partnership among all stakeholders
- Commitment and dedication
- Ownership and <u>aggressive</u> pursuit of solutions
- Action to implement change
- Some topics may require further discussion



## Why is this important?

Questions?

Break.

Show Garden City Regional (GCK) training animation and start first case study.

#### Runway Safety Team (RST)

Case Study #1

Case Study #2

Case Study #3

Case Study #4

In each case, what are the issues? What can be done to reduce risk?

Develop new action items.

#### Runway Safety Team (RST)

Case Study #1

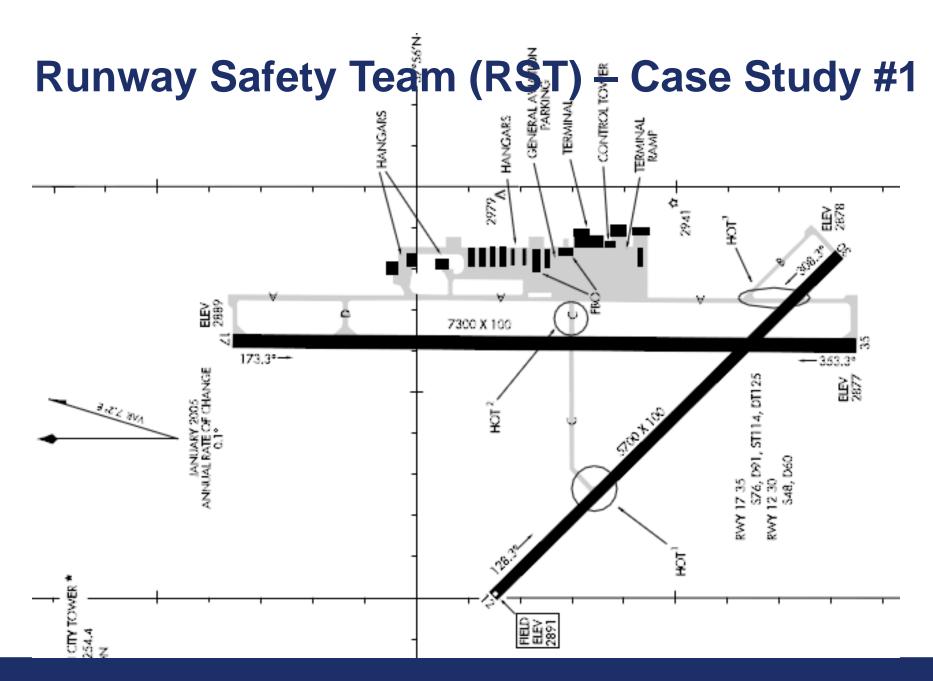
Case Study #2

Case Study #3

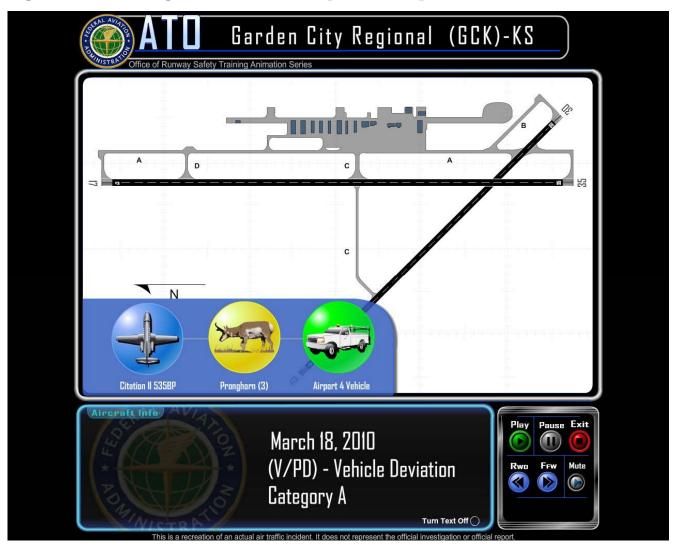
Case Study #4

In each case, what are the issues? What can be done to reduce risk?

Develop new action items.



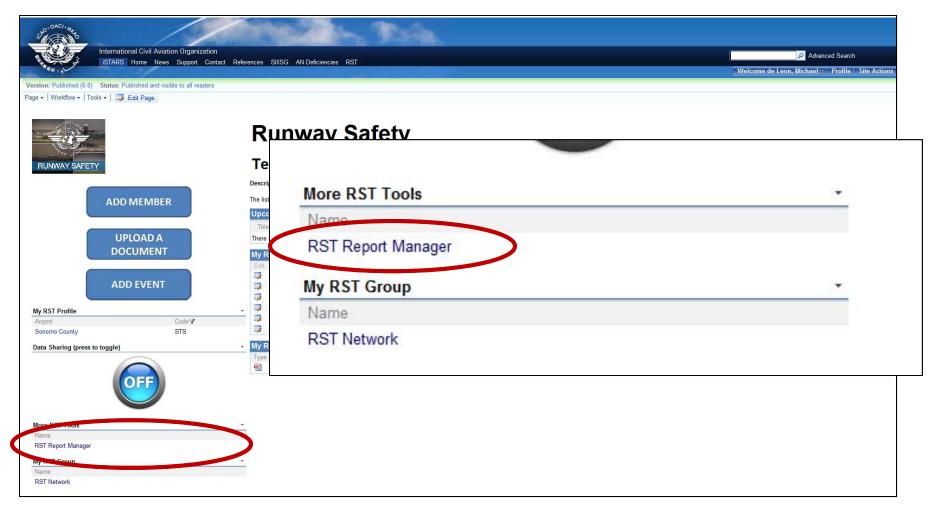
#### Runway Safety Team (RST) – Case Study #1



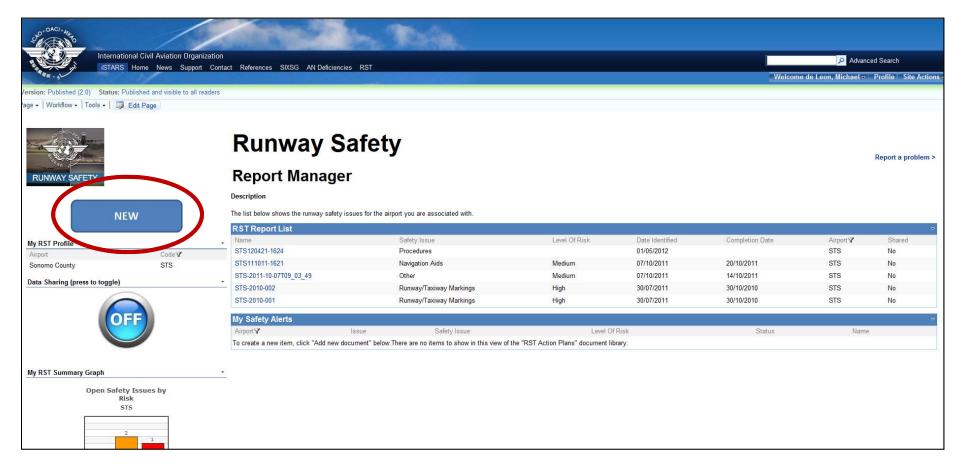
#### Runway Safety Team (RST) – Case Study #1

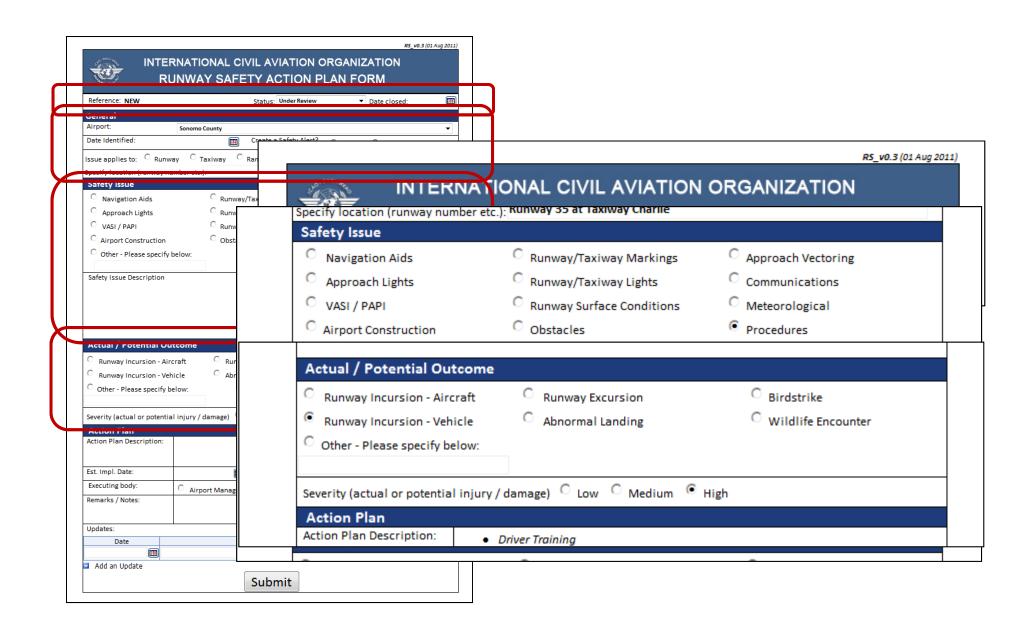
An airport maintenance vehicle was cleared onto Taxiways Alfa and Bravo in pursuit of an animal. The vehicle entered Runway 35 at Taxiway Charlie without authorization and conflicted with a Cessna C560 that had landed same runway. The C560 then rotated and became airborne to avoid the vehicle and animal. As reported by the non-flying pilot: they recognized the conflict just before touchdown and aggressively rotated with the non-flying pilot applying additional backpressure to the controls. The rotation was early and resulted in a momentary stall warning. The main gear touched down before they became airborne again. A direct overflight occurred as the truck crossed the runway in pursuit of the antelope. The closest vertical proximity was estimated at 10 - 20 feet.

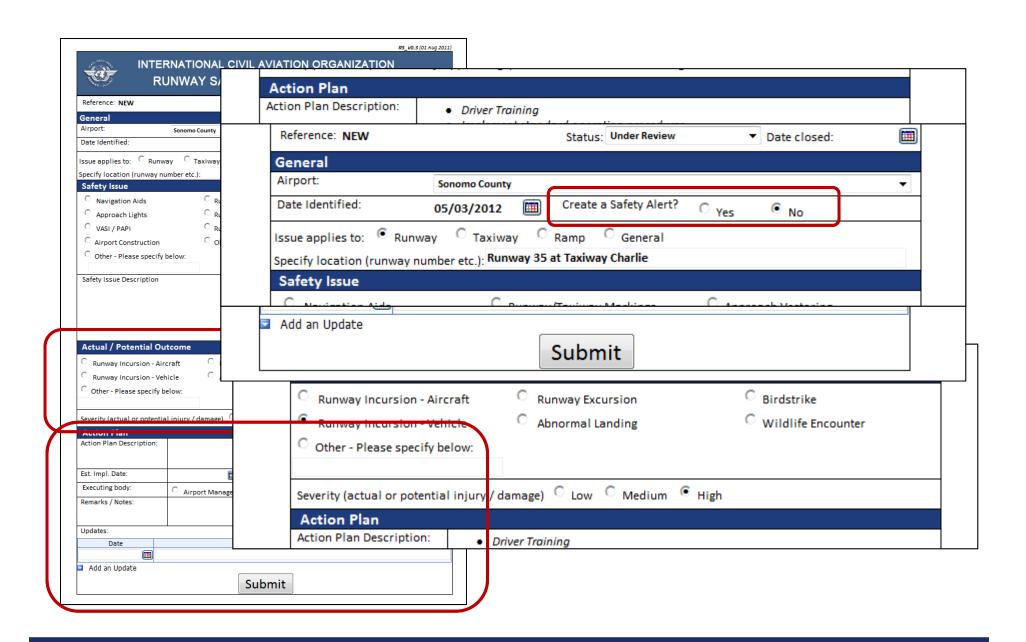
## **Runway Safety Tool**



## **Runway Safety Tool**







#### **Probability of occurrence** Qualitative Meaning Value definition Frequent Likely to occur many times (has occurred frequently) 5 Occasional Likely to occur some times (has occurred infrequently) 4 Unlikely, but possible to occur (has occurred rarely) Remote **Improbable** Very unlikely to occur (not known to have occurred) **Extremely** Almost inconceivable that the event will occur improbable

Severity of occurrences					
viation definition Meaning					
Catastrophic	➤ Equipment destroyed. ➤ Multiple deaths.				
Hazardous	<ul> <li>➤ A large reduction in safety margins, physical distress or a workload such that the operators cannot be relied upon to perform their tasks accurately or completely.</li> <li>➤ Serious injury.</li> <li>➤ Major equipment damage.</li> </ul>	В			
Major	<ul> <li>A significant reduction in safety margins, a reduction in the ability of the operators to cope with adverse operating conditions as a result of increase in workload, or as a result of conditions impairing their efficiency.</li> <li>Serious incident.</li> <li>Injury to persons.</li> </ul>	С			
Minor	<ul> <li>Nuisance.</li> <li>&gt; Operating limitations.</li> <li>➤ Use of emergency procedures.</li> <li>➤ Minor incident.</li> </ul>	D			
Negligible	➤ Little consequences	E			

Risk probability	Risk severity					
	Catastrophic A	Hazardous B	Major C	Minor D	Negligible E	
Frequent 5	5A	5B	5C	5 <u>D</u>	5 <u>E</u>	
Occasional 4	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	
Remote 3	3A	3 <u>B</u>	3C	3D	3E	
Improbable 2	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	
Extremely improbable 1	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	

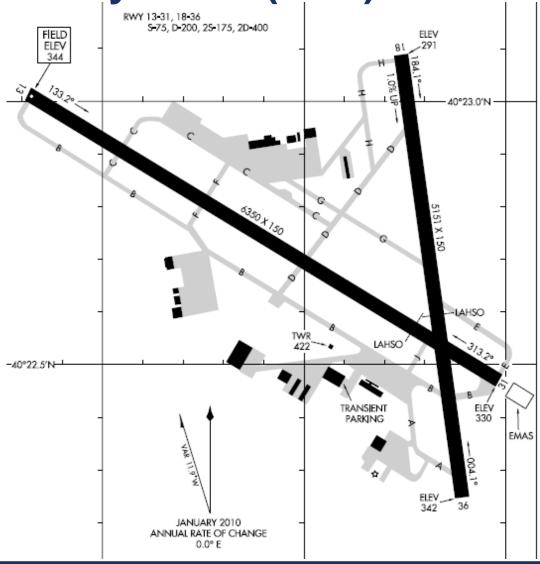
Case Study #1

Case Study #2

Case Study #3

Case Study #4

In each case, what are the issues? What can be done to reduce risk?











**Tower and Surface Movement Control were** combined. Tower Control cleared a Cessna C550 to land on Runway 31. Two minutes later a tractor vehicle requested to proceed from the terminal ramp to the north ramp. Tower **Control issued instructions to cross Runway 31** at Taxiway Delta. Two minutes later the C550 pilot reported to the Tower that they had collided with the tractor at the intersection of Runway 31 and Delta. The left wing hit the tractor as the vehicle drove northeast bound on the runway from Delta. There were no injuries or fire.

Case Study #1

Case Study #2

Case Study #3

Case Study #4

In each case, what are the issues? What can be done to reduce risk?

- 1. Runway resurfacing project.
- 2. Aircraft and vehicle call sign similarity.
- 3. Off-airport laser event.
- 4. Seasonal changes (for example, rainy season, dust season, snow, fog, routine maintenance, construction projects).
- 5. Head of State operations

Choose one topic to discuss with your team. Identify issues. Develop and coordinate solutions.

Case Study #1

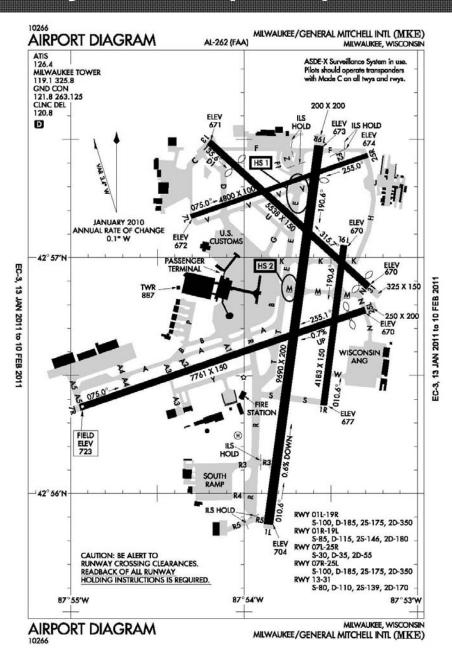
Case Study #2

Case Study #3

Case Study #4

In each case, what are the issues? What can be done to reduce risk?

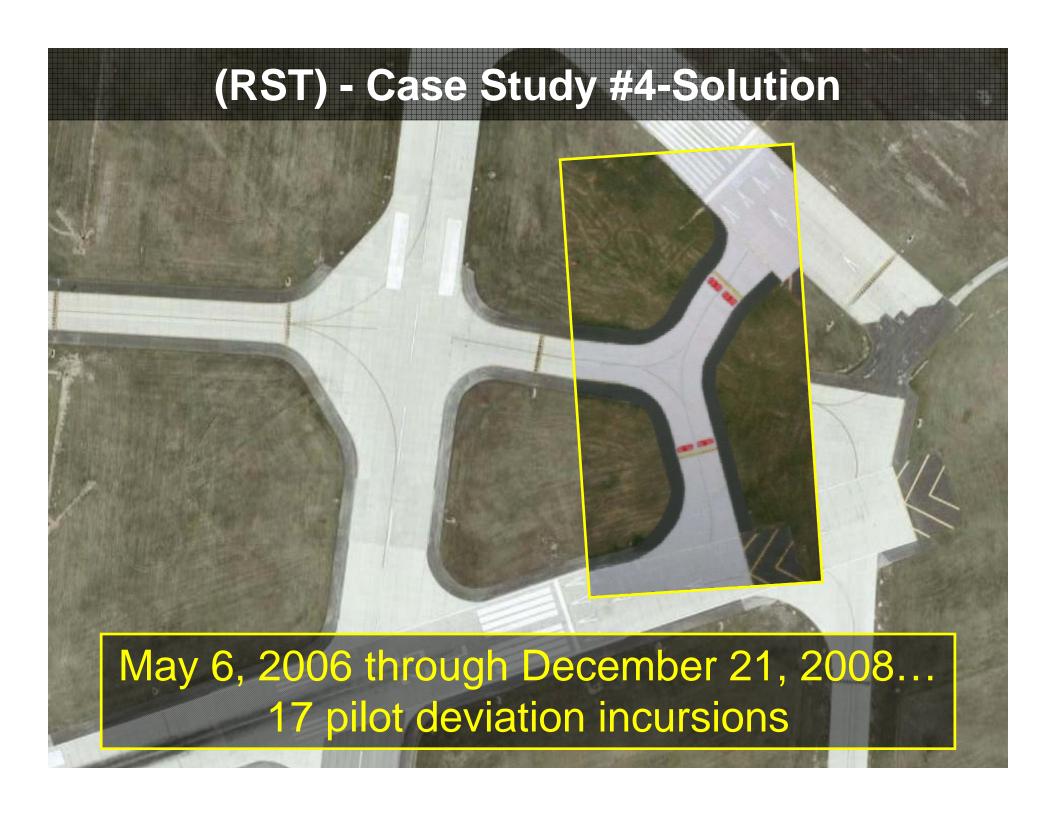




The airport has experienced a high number of pilot deviations on Taxiway M at Runway 25L over a period of several months. These pilot deviations involved aircraft taxiing out for departure on Runway 25L. Most of these events involved air carrier turbojet aircraft. In each case, air traffic controllers issued hold short instructions and the pilots acknowledged and read back hold short instructions.

Identify issues. Develop and coordinate solutions.





Case Study #1

Case Study #2

Case Study #3

Case Study #4

Case Study #5

In each case, what are the issues? What can be done to reduce risk?

The aircraft landed on Runway 12 after completing an ILS approach. The aircraft was traveling at the Vref (landing) airspeed of 148 knots, with a groundspeed of 162 knots with a tailwind component of 14 knots when the wheels made initial contact at about 4,000 feet down the 8,900 foot runway. The runway was reported as wet. The aircraft departed the end of the runway at a groundspeed of 63 knots. The flight data recorder indicated the rate of deceleration was normal for a wet runway. Runway 12 is not grooved.

Identify issues. Develop and coordinate solutions.



ICAO Regional Runway Safety Seminar



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