

Reduced Required Landing Distance

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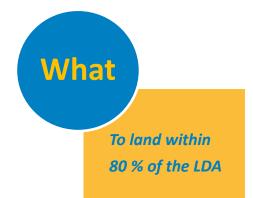


Overview





Background – RRLD concept





To increase operational flexibility (payload, destinations...)

To harmonise with other regulatory systems (FAA Part 135/91K)



By defining the conditions to attain a level of safety equivalent to that of traditional landing factors (60%/70%)



Background – RRLD concept

Input to EASA rulemaking

- FAA rules on EOD operations
- FAR 135.385(f), FAR 91.1037(c) allowing the use of 80% of LDA under specified conditions and an approval scheme
- NLR study (NLR-CR-2014-206)
 - Considering typical business-operated aircraft categories
 - Identifying the main risks of operating with 80% of LDA
 - Proposing mitigating measures



Inclusion of the issue in RMT.0296

Performance Class A aeroplanes
Performance Class B aeroplanes
Approval required
Additional mitigating measures



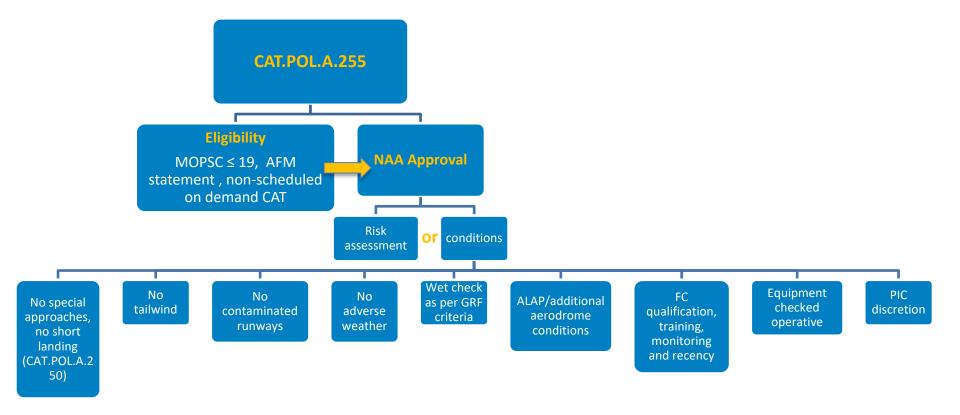
Regulatory Steps



Entry into force: 12.08.2021



RRLD conditions: Performance Class A





RRLD conditions: Performance Class A

Aircraft eligibility

- → The assumptions done during the certification of the aeroplane should be compatible with the RLLD concept
- → Traditional margins (60%/70%) have not been used during Certification
- → AFM statement

Non-scheduled on-demand

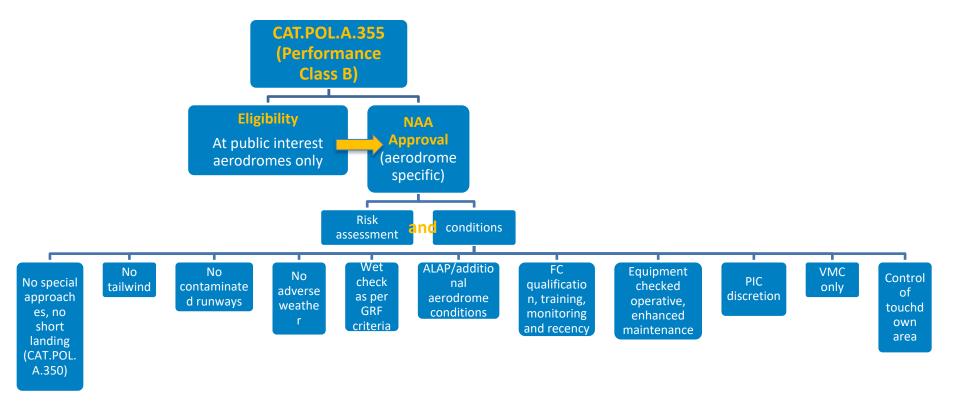
- → For the purpose of reduced required landing distance operations, non-scheduled on-demand CAT operations are those CAT operations conducted upon request of the customer.
- → Non-scheduled on-demand CAT operations eligible for reduced required landing distance operations do not include holiday charters, i.e. charter flights that are part of a holiday travel package.

Wet check

→ On wet runways the longer of the RRLD and the Landing distance at time of arrival (LDTA) on wet shall be used



RRLD conditions: Performance Class B





RRLD conditions: Performance Class B

Control of the touchdown area

- → Marking / external references
- → Go-around and balked landing instructions in the OM

Maintenance

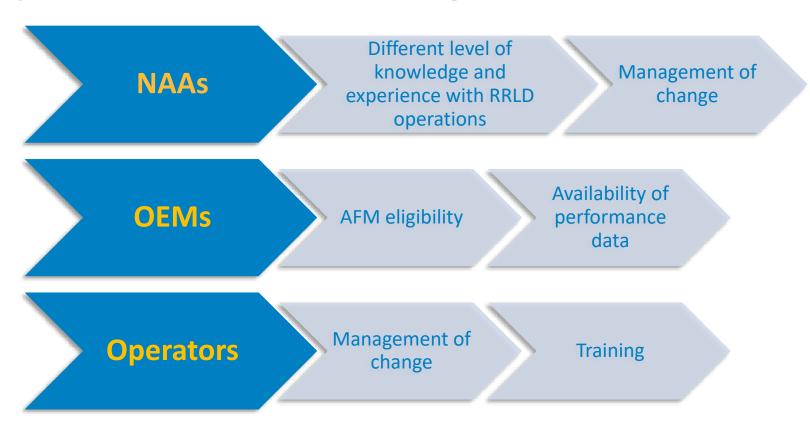
→ Additional maintenance instructions for performance relevant equipment.

Wet check

→ On wet runways the longer of the RLLD and the LDTA on wet shall be used



Implementation Challenges





Implementation: EASA Standardisation focus

→ NAAs

- → Inspectors Competence
- → Approval process
- → Oversight focus of risky "operations"

→ Operators

- → Management of change
- → Aircraft eligibility/airport eligibility
- → OM content
- → FC training





Thank you for your attention Any questions?

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