

## **Corrections to the book** "Air Law and Operational **Procedures**"

## Edition 1, 2020

PAGE	CORRECTION
43	The abbreviation for Pilot Controlled Lighting is PCL.
67 & 188	The way braking action is reported have changed. Friction and common terms are not used anymore. Instead, a common runway condition code (RWYCC) is used. It ranges from 6 to 1, where 6 is a dry runway with optimum braking action, and where 1 is poor and icy. Phraseology is changed to RUNWAY ZERO THREE, SURFACE CONDITION CODE FIVE, FIVE, FOUR.
218	SNOWTAM has a new format due to the new reporting rules. Please see below:
	SNOWTAM Runway conditions published as text mainly come in two formats, SNOWTAM and MOTNE. SNOWTAM is part of NOTAM and MOTNE is part of METAR. MOTNE is an abbreviated version of SNOWTAM which follows a similar logic. SNOWTAM is a specific NOTAM to report the presence of hazardous conditions such as snow, ice, slush and standing water on the movement area. SNOWTAM is issued at least once a day during the winter period before the daily traffic commences and it is valid for 24 h. A SNOWTAM consists of several runway condition codes that all have a unique function. An example of a SNOWTAM: >>> ESGG/GOTEBORG/LANDVETTER <<< SNOWTAM ESGG 02011753 03 5/5/5 100/100/100 03/03/03 WET SNOW/WET SNOW/WET SNOW RWY 03 CHEMICALLY TREATED
	Förklaring:   ESGG AERODROME ICAO-DESIGNATOR   02011753 DATE (0201) AND TIME FOR THE OBSERVATION (1753 UTC)   03 RUNWAY DESIGNATOR   5/5/5 RUNWAY CONDITION CODE' (For each third of the runway)   100/100/100 PERCENTAGE COVERED (For each third of the runway)   03/03/03 DEPTH (For each third of the runway)   WET () TYPE OF CONTAMINANT (For each third of the runway)   At the end of the SNOWTAM any extra information is publishes in plain text. This can include if there are snow banks along the runway, information regarding conditions on aprons and taxiways. In the example there is a plain text information segment about the runway having been chemically treated.