BRAKING ACTION

PIREPS

represent an intermediate level of braking action, not a braking action that varies along the runway length. If braking action varies along the runway length, such as the first half of the runway is Medium and the second half is Poor, clearly report that in the PIREP (e.g., "first half Medium, last half Poor"). When braking action conditions less than Good are encountered, pilots are expected to provide a PIREP based on the definitions provided in the table below. Until FAA guidance materials are revised to replace the term Fair with Medium, these two terms may be used interchangeably. The terms "Good to Medium" and "Medium to Poor"

CORRELATING EXPECTED RUNWAY CONDITIONS

Mu values valid PIREP or runway surface condition report are more reliable indicators of what to expect than reported runway such conflicts occur, consider all factors including data currency and the type of airplane a PIREP was given from. A provided (e.g., braking action medium, runway covered with ice and runway Mu is 27/30/28) conflicts are possible. If braking capabilities may be better than the runway surface conditions estimated below. When multiple sources are The correlation between different sources of runway conditions (e.g., PIREPs, runway surface conditions and Mu values) are estimates. Under extremely cold temperatures or for runways that have been chemically treated, the

Runway Friction Mu Reports

contaminant condition due to measuring techniques, equipment calibration, the effects of contamination on the friction measuring device and the time passage since the measurement. **Do not** base landing distance assessments solely on runway Mu friction reports. If Mu is the only information provided, attempt to ascertain the depth and type of for each zone and the contaminant conditions (e.g., wet snow, dry snow, slush, deicing chemicals). While the table below includes information published by ICAO correlating runway friction measurements to estimated braking actions. Mu values in the U.S. are typically shown as whole numbers (40) and are equivalent to the ICAO standard decimal values (.40). Zero is the lowest friction and 100 is the highest Mu friction. When the Mu value for any one-third zone runway contaminants to make a better assessment of actual conditions the FAA cautions that no reliable correlation exists. Runway Mu values can vary significantly for the same of an active runway is 40 or less, a report should be given to ATC by airport management for dissemination to pilots The report will identify the runway, the time of measurement, the type of friction measuring device used. Mu values

BRAKING ACTION

N	Poor	Medium to Poor	Medium (Fair)	Good to Medium	Good	Term	
Braking deceleration is minimal to non-existent for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control may be uncertain. Note: Taxi, takeoff, and landing operations in Nil conditions are prohibited.	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied. Potential for hydroplaning exists. Directional control may be significantly reduced.	\$	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control may be slightly reduced.	1	Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control is normal.	Definition	Braking Action
Ice (melting)Wet Ice	 Wet snow Slush Water depth more than 1/8" Ice (not melting) 		 Dry snow %" or greater in depth Sanded snow Sanded ice Compacted snow with OAT above -15°C 		 Water depth of 1/8" or less Dry snow less than ¾" in depth Compacted snow with OAT at or below -15°C 	Runway Surface Condition	Estimated Correlations
10	_>	73	ω	4	O1	Code	ons
20 & below	25 - 21	29 - 26	35 –30	39-36	40 & above	ICAO Mu	