Trip Kit Index
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General Information

Location: NICE/COTE D'AZUR FRA

ICAO/IATA: LFMN / NCE

Lat/Long: N43° 39.92', E007° 12.90'

Elevation: 12 ft

Airport Use: Public

Daylight Savings: Observed UTC Conversion: -1:00 = UTC Magnetic Variation: 2.0° E

Fuel Types: Jet A-1

Repair Types: Minor Airframe, Minor Engine

Customs: Yes
Airport Type: IFR
Landing Fee: Yes
Control Tower: Yes
Jet Start Unit: No
LLWS Alert: No
Beacon: Yes

Sunrise: 0448 Z Sunset: 1815 Z

Runway Information

Runway: 04L

Length x Width: 8622 ft x 148 ft

Surface Type: asphalt

TDZ-Elev: 11 ft

Lighting: Edge, Centerline, REIL Displaced Threshold: 295 ft

Runway: 04R

Length x Width: 9721 ft x 148 ft

Surface Type: asphalt

TDZ-Elev: 10 ft

Lighting: Edge, Centerline, REIL

Runway: 22L

Length x Width: 9721 ft x 148 ft

Surface Type: asphalt

TDZ-Elev: 12 ft

Lighting: Edge, Centerline, REIL

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Runway: 22R

Length x Width: 8622 ft x 148 ft

Surface Type: asphalt

TDZ-Elev: 10 ft

Lighting: Edge, ALS, Centerline, REIL

Displaced Threshold: 190 ft

Communication Information

ATIS: 136.580

ATIS: 129.605 Non-English Nice Tower: 123.150 Secondary Nice Tower: 122.380 VHF-DF Nice Tower: 118.700 VHF-DF

Nice Ground: 121.705

Nice Clearance Delivery: 121.780

Nice Approach: 122.925 Nice Approach: 120.655

Nice Approach: 124.180 VHF-DF Nice Approach: 125.580 Secondary Nice Approach: 134.475 VHF-DF

Nice Approach Arrival: 134.475 VHF-DF

Nice Approach Arrival: 128.205

Nice Approach Arrival: 124.180 VHF-DF Nice Approach Departure: 130.830 VHF-DF

Nice Information: 120.850 Flight Info Service VHF-DF Nice Information: 122.925 Flight Info Service VHF-DF

Nice Information: 124.425 Flight Info Service

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NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE .AIRPORT.BRIEFING.

NICE/COTE D'AZUR

23 DEC 22

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1. GENERAL

1.1. **ATIS**

D-ATIS 136.580

129.605 (French)

1.2. NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

1.2.1. GENERAL

ACFT operating IFR or VFR must comply with noise abatement procedures published in the AIP.

Pilots shall observe the engine operation instructions included in the operating manuals to reduce noise nuisances of landing and take-off.

Any detected deviations with overflying land may lead to a request for explanation from the crew and may result in filing of an infringement report.

1.2.2. NIGHTTIME RESTRICTIONS

Turbojet ACFT not licensed according to ICAO Annex 16, Volume I, Part II, Chapter 3 or 4 are not allowed to:

- Take-off between 2315-0600LT of departure from apron;
- Land between 2330-0615LT of arrival on apron.

No Jet ACFT whose noise certification corresponds with ICAO Annex 16, Volumel, Part II, Chapter 3 with a cumulated margin less than 13 EPNdb can:

- Take-off between 2315-0600LT for departure from the apron;
- Land between 2330-0615LT for arrival on the apron.

These restrictions do not apply to:

- ACFT in emergency for flight safety reasons;
- Humanitarian or ambulance flights;
- ACFT operating government missions;
- Military ACFT and French State ACFT.

1.2.3. **RUN-UP TESTS**

Except for necessary checks before take-off of piston engine ACFT run-up tests are not allowed between 2100-0600LT. This includes any operation carried out on a stationary ACFT with engines running for more than 5 minutes or with an engine power higher than those used for starting or taxiing sequences.

Exemptions may be granted between 2100-2300LT or 0500-0600LT for flight safety reasons by the Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes on prior request from the person in charge of the flight.

1.2.4. **AUXILIARY POWER UNITS (APUs)**

Except for apron Kilo, the use of APU by parked ACFT is restricted to:

- 30 minutes after arrival at stand;
- 30 minutes before departure from stand.

1.2.5. KILO APRON

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In order to reduce the noise nuisances due to ACFT using the apron Kilo, special operating instructions for this parking have been defined.

ACFT using this apron shall comply with these operating restrictions:

Entering apron via TWY U, engines and APU must be stopped on designated line "STOP ENGINE AND APU". Thereafter ACFT towing is compulsory.

Use of APU while parked on apron is prohibited.

When departing from apron Kilo, towing is compulsory towards start-up engine stands where 400Hz/28V power units and air conditioning systems are compulsory.

For incompatible ACFT or in case of equipment failure, use of APU is restricted to up to 30 minutes or less.

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1. GENERAL

1.3. SURFACE MOVEMENT GUIDANCE AND CONTROL SYSTEM

1.3.1. USE OF TRANSPONDERS ON THE GROUND

1.3.1.1. GENERAL

APT is equipped with the multilateration system using Mode-S transponder data and aiming to improve the accuracy and reliability of the ground movement monitoring system (SMGCS).

1.3.1.2. ACFT EQUIPPED WITH MODE S TRANSPONDER

Pilots shall check that the ACFT Mode S transponder is operational.

For outbound taxiing ACFT:

Before any move (push-back or taxiing):

- Using the FMS or the transponder control unit enter:
 - The flight identification as specified in item 7 of the ICAO flight plan (ex.: BAW362, DLH04T, AF651PQ..);
 - In the absence of flight identification, the ACFT registration (ex.: FHJCR).
- Select XPNDR or its equivalent (with respect to the installed model).
- Select AUTO mode if the function is available (do not select the OFF or STDBY functions).
- Display the Mode A code assigned by ATC unit.

For inbound taxiing ACFT:

After landing and until stopping at the parking stand:

- Maintain the last mode A code assigned by ATC unit.
- Select XPNDR or its equivalent (with respect to the installed model).
- Select AUTO mode if the function is available (do not select the OFF or STDBY functions).

For moving ACFT:

During towing, autonomous change of parking stand:

- Using the FMS or the transponder control unit, enter the ACFT registration (ex.: FHJCR).
- Select XPNDR or its equivalent (with respect to the installed model).
- Select AUTO mode if the function is available (do not select the OFF or STDBY functions).
- Display Mode A code 0000.

For ACFT at parking stand:

- Select OFF or STBY.

1.3.1.3. ACFT NOT EQUIPPED WITH MODE S TRANSPONDER OR WITH AN UNSERVICEABLE MODE S TRANSPONDER

The pilot of an ACFT not equipped with a Mode S transponder, or equipped with an unserviceable Mode S transponder, moving on the movement area, shall display the Mode A+C code, or, if none assigned, the code = 0000.

1.4. RWY OPERATIONS

1.4.1. SEGREGATED RWY OPERATIONS

RWY 04L/22R used for landing.

RWY 04R/22L used for take-off.

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1. GENERAL

1.5. TAXI PROCEDURES

1.5.1. **GENERAL**

CAUTION: Strictly follow RWY crossing clearance. It is mandatory to read back all instructions before crossing a RWY.

If no such clearance received, ACFT must stop before holding position marking. In ILS condition, crossing of northern RWY by code D, E and F ACFT is done via TWY C1

1.5.2. REDUCED TAXI SPEEDS

Due to shorter separation distances on TWYs located to the North of TWY U (TWY U excluded):

- on straight portions: limitation of taxiing speed to 17 KT.
- on curved portions: limitation of taxiing speed to 10 KT and advice for pilots with ACFT with MAX wingspan greater than 118.1'/36m to carry out an over-steering maneuver.

1.6. PARKING INFORMATION

Some ACFT stands have Visual Docking Guidance Systems (VDGS).

Some high density ACFT stands have green marking to identify the different positions on the same stand.

Pilots can enter a stand only if instructed by marshaller (and VDGS if operational).

Without marshaller on the stand, ACFT should hold position on TWY or taxilane centerline ahead of the stand lead-in line and notify GND to request assistance.

Stands 2A/B/C, 6A/B/C, 8A/C, 10A/B/C, 12A/B/C, 14A/B/C, 16A/B/C, 18A/C, 19A/C/D, 20, 21, 22, 23A/C/D, 24A/C, 26R, 28, 40A/B/C, 41A/D, 42, 43A/D, 44, 45A/C/D, 46A/B/C, 47A/D, 48A/B/C, 50A/B/C, 52A/B/C, 54A/B/C, 56A/B/C/L, 58A/B/C, 60 and 62 are nose-in stands.

Stands 1B thru 1Q, 5, 11, 13, 24D, 26, 26A, 28A, 31, 33B/D/E, 35B/C/D/E, 37A/B/D/E, 39A/B/C/D/E/F, 41B, 43B, 45B, 47B, 49A/B, 51A/B/C, 53A/B/C, 71A/B/C/D/E/F, 73A/B/C/D/E/F, 75A/B/C/D/E/F and 77 are nose-out stands.

Stand 2L, 7, 9 and 15 are push-back.

Push-back for stands 19 thru 23 on ATC instructions.

Entry of stands 41A, 43A, 45A and 47A by push-back.

Departure stands of apron K, identified as 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1H, 1J and 1Q, are closed from 2200-0500 (2100-0400 in the summer).

Departures from apron K within previous notified hours must be performed from another stand, after towing.

On apron K the use of parking brakes is prohibited during parking period. Crews are advised that ACFT can be parked with reduced margins between ACFT and between wings by presenting a head-to-tail configuration on some positions of apron K. ACFT can be moved from their stand, without prior notice and by the handler, as part of the parking optimization on apron K.

Except when otherwise instructed by ATC, push-backs for 'nose-in' parked ACFT must be:

- heading East for stands 10B thru 24, except stands 19 thru 23;
- heading East for stands 50 thru 62;
- heading West for stands 2 thru 10A, 26 thru 28 and 40A, except stands 7 and 9:
- heading South for stands 40 thru 48, except stand 40A heading West;
- on ATC instruction for stands 7, 9, 19, 21 and 23.

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1. GENERAL

1.7. OTHER INFORMATION

1.7.1. GENERAL

Birds.

Helicopter activity.

RWYs 04L and 04R right-hand circuit.

1.7.2. APT CHARACTERISTICS

1.7.2.1. GENERAL

This APT has topographic, environmental and climatological features that require specific procedures and operating methods. Crews should familiarise themselves with these before coming to NICE.

Operational Requirements for Commercial Operators

Captains must have followed a training program on current procedures and the basic characteristics of the APT infrastructure.

Operational Requirements for General Aviation

It is recommended that Captains follow a training program on current procedures and the basic characteristics of the APT infrastructure.

TWY U

Presence of oblique green bands on shoulder of TWY U to differentiate it from parallel RWY 04L/22R (risk of confusion in approach).

1.7.2.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES

Location

On the coast and in close proximity to the built-up areas of NICE to the West and North, the rest surrounded by sea, limiting the surface area.

Due to the proximity of the sea and the river Var to the South there is the risk of bird hazard. (DAY time bird control from SR to SS).

Specialised Parallel RWYs

Due to the limited available space, the APT has dedicated close proximity parallel RWYs. South RWY for take-offs and North RWY for landings.

Obstacles/High Ground

860' and 2000' peaks at 3.5NM and 5NM respectively, from RWY 22 THRs.

Peaks up to 4200' 9NM, NW and NE of the APT with peaks over 10,000' 29NM NNE.

RWY Direction (QFU) and Wind

RWY direction was determined by local topography, not prevailing wind direction.

The preferred QFU is QFU 04.

Possibility of wind shear on final 04/22 combined with a strong tailwind component at medium altitude and crosswind on short final (confluent of gradient wind

Serious risk of cross or full crosswind component due to the sea and river valley proximity and in particular RWY 04 THR (close to the Var estuary).

1.7.2.3. STANDARD INSTRUMENT ARRIVALS

All STARs require RNAV 1 capability based on GNSS sensor. If not available report "non RNAV" in order to get RADAR vectoring.

STAR clearance only affects published route data. Any change in speed or flight level requires ATC clearance.

During STAR or when being RADAR vectored the descend profile has to be adjusted in order to adhere to published requirements. If not possible immediately inform ATC.

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1. GENERAL

1.7.2.4. ARRIVALS

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QFU 043 Arrivals

Landings are preferred due to the meteorology, minima and topography.

RWY 04L is dedicated to landings.

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Under favourable meteorological conditions (DAY: VIS 10km/cloud base 2500';

NIGHT: VIS 10km/cloud base 3000') the RNP A RWY 04L is the preferential approach.

In case of loss of RNAV capability, the pilot must give notice.

This procedure is followed by VPT A.

During less favourable conditions ILS 04L, RNP Z and RNP Y are in use. The 3[^] slope allows for low noise descents over Antibes.

QFU 223 Arrivals

RWY 22R is dedicated to landings.

For RWY 22 landings, the preferential approach is the RNP D RWY 22R approach followed by VPT RWY 22R.

In case of loss of RNAV capability the pilot must give notice.

To carry out these procedures, aircrews should:

- Check speed and ACFT set-up BEFORE the visual phase of the approach;
- Strictly maintain published altitudes because of VFR helicopter flying at MAX 500' without transponder under the procedure;
- Be aware of marked high obstacles on the RIGHT of base leg;
- Note the very short final descent at 3.5[^].

At NIGHT, if these marked obstacles are not visible, the procedures will not be carried out. During strong westerly winds there may be high turbulence on short final that could result in missed approaches. In this case the traffic may be carried exceptionally on RWY 22L.

A circle-to-land will not normally be designated by NICE ATC to be used for landing on RWY 22L or 22R. Notably, the mere absence of operating conditions for circle-to-land with prescribed flight tracks procedures has not to be considered like an exceptional situation and does not constitute a reason for using a circle-to-land RWY 22 procedure except on limited basis.

1.7.2.5. DEPARTURES

The landing RWY must be crossed before reaching take-off THR 04R or 22L.

Short taxiing distances from certain stands to RWY 04L/22R holding points can generate RWY incursion risk despite reinforced phraseology and DAY/NIGHT illuminated markings.

TWY A3 cannot be used at NIGHT for departures from RWY 04R.

TWYs EB and EF are exit only TWYs from RWY 04R/22L.

1.7.2.6. HELIPORT

To the South of the APT there is a helistation that has a high traffic density.

It is located 300m South of the RWY 04R/22L centerline.

1.7.2.7. WIND SHEAR INFORMATION TO PILOTS

Wind shear event is quite frequent. Therefore, a system to detect the phenomenon has been implemented on the airfield. If wind shear is detected in the immediate vicinity of the APT, the information is relayed to pilots via ATIS or control frequency by ATC.

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2. ARRIVAL

2.1. NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

2.1.1. **GENERAL**

Procedure "RNP A RWY 04L/04R followed by VPT A RWY 04L/04R"

The procedure "RNP A followed by VPT A", used on RWY 04L or 04R, is a noise abatement procedure intended to better manage the noise nuisances over the cities of Cannes, Vallauris and Antibes.

It is the preferred arrival procedure to NICE.

In order not to overfly land (cape and city of Antibes) during the approach, pilots are requested to avoid all deviations West of 354[^] from MN04A.

Any execution of an ILS or RNP Z/Y procedure when RNP A procedure is in use will be followed by an analysis of the causes. Based on this analysis, an infringement report could be filed.

Procedures "RNP D followed by VPT D" and "VOR B RWY 22L/22R followed by VPT B RWY 22L/R"

Pilots are requested to avoid overflying land (Cape Ferrat, cities of Ville-franche-sur-Mer and Nice).

Visual Approaches

When performing a visual approach, pilots shall comply with instructions on the Environment Visual Approach Chart. In particular:

- Do not overfly land below 5000ft AGL (unless given ATC clearance);
- During the final approach:
 - RWY 04: in order not to overfly Cape and city of Antibes, avoid all deviations West of 354[^] from MN04A at less than 6NM CGS DME;
 - RWY 22: do not overfly Cape Ferrat and the cities of Villefranche-sur-Mer and Nice.

Instrument Straight-In Approaches RWY 04 (ILS, RNP Z/Y or LOC)

In order to reduce the noise nuisances generated by ACFT, RWY 04 instrument straight-in approaches shall be carried out, except for safety reasons, in accordance with noise abatement procedures described in operating manuals and shall comply with the following instructions:

- Avoid increases in power and thrust during final approach;
- Comply with MAX 200 KIAS at points shown on approach charts;
- Landing gear extension recommended after passing 5.0NM THR 04L or 4.6NM THR04R.

Optimized Descent

If the traffic situation allows it, an optimized descent for all RWYs can be flown, following ATC instructions.

Before the FAF/FAP the approach should be conducted, as much as possible, in a noise-abatement, low-power, low-drag manner consistent with the safe operation of the ACFT.

If there is no constraint, ATC may the phraseology "when ready, descend/reduce" or "descend/reduce at discretion" in its descent or speed instructions. In this case, the pilot can modify the vertical and/or speed profile, in order to optimize the descend as much as possible.

2.1.2. REVERSE THRUST

Reverse thrust and propeller reverse pitch must not be used for landing beyond idle power except for operational or safety reasons.

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2. ARRIVAL

2.2. TAXI PROCEDURES

To protect critical LOC areas and except for operational needs, it is requested that:

- code E and F ACFT landing on RWY 04L, exit no further than TWY G1;
- code A and D ACFT landing on RWY 04L, exit no further than TWY H1;
- all ACFT landing on RWY 04R, exit no further than TWY EY.

In the event of an exceptional exit beyond these TWYs, inform ATC as soon as possible.

2.3. OTHER INFORMATION

2.3.1. **GENERAL**

Turbulence and wind discontinuity during approach possible. Handling mandatory.

3. DEPARTURE

OPERATIONAL DEPARTURE AND START-UP PROCEDURE 3.1.

3.1.1. DEFINITION

A-CDM is an APT traffic management optimization concept. The "Departure" procedure is based on a local system calculating and managing an off-block departure sequence. This system is linked to the Network Manager Operations Center (NMOC). This local calculation system is called PDS (Pre Departure Sequencer).

At NICE COTE D'AZUR, the A-CDM system and associated procedures are called CPDS (Collaborative Pre Departure Sequencing): PDS + DMAN + CDM Portal.

= Pre Departure Sequence. This is the APT Operator Tool which calculates **PDS** TSAT. It is interfaced with DMAN for departure sequence calculation.

DMAN = Departure Manager. This is an ANSP tool. It is interfaced with PDS for departure sequence calculation.

The SOBT (Scheduled Off-Block Time) is the time corresponding to an APT slot allocated by COHOR.

The EOBT (Estimated Off-Block Time) is the off-block time in the flight plan.

The TOBT (Target Off-Block Time) is the target time set by the airline itself for the off-block departure time and transmitted to the A-CDM system.

The TSAT (Target Start-up Approval Time) is the target Start-up Approval Time calculated by the PDS according to the TOBT, local platform constraints and CTOTs allocated by the NMOC.

The ASAT (Actual Start-up Approval Time) is the actual time for Start-up.

The TTOT (Target Take-Off Time) is the target time of take-off calculated according to TOBT, variable taxiing times, APT local constraints and CTOT.

The CTOT (Calculated Take-Off Time) is the time at which the ACFT can take off, it is allocated by the NMOC.

The AOBT (Actual Off-Block Time) is the time at which the ACFT makes Off-Block (push-back for nose in stands and taxiing for nose out stands).

The AIBT (Actual In-Block Time) is the time at which the ACFT makes In-Block.

The ALDT (Actual Landing Time) is the time at which the ACFT lands.

The EIBT (Estimated In-Block Time) is the estimated time at which the ACFT will make In-Block.

The ELDT (Estimated Landing Time) is the estimated time at which the ACFT will land.

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3. DEPARTURE

CDM Stakeholders

APT Operator - ACA (Aeroports de la Cote d'Azur):

- It is in charge of stand and gate allocation. Through the PDS tool, it is in charge of TSAT and TTOT calculation which are calculated according to TOBT, variable taxi times, APT local constraints and CTOT.

Ground Handlers:

They are in charge of turnaround process. They are responsible for TOBT updates in APT CDM Portal (https://cdm.nce.aero).
 They receive TSAT and TTOT from PDS and provide pilots with them.

Airlines:

 They are in charge of flight plan update and EOBT update (according to TOBT provided by the ground handler).

Pilots:

They receive TOBT/TSAT from the ground handler or directly by consulting Nice APT CDM portal at https://cdm.nce.aero.
 They are responsible for the different steps of the departure process with the Tower which have to be done at the right moment.

ANSP - ATS unit (Air Navigation Service Provider):

- With pilots, they are in charge of the departure process which has to be done according to TSAT and TTOT provided by PDS.

NMOC (Network Manager Operations Center):

- They are in charge of European airspace management. For each flight they receive departure information (TOBT/TSAT/TTOT/AOBT/SID...) via DPI messages (Departure Planning Information) sent by the APT operator at each step/update on the flight in order to have a better predictability/anticipation of the moment the flight will take-off. This will improve CTOT management.

3.1.2. GENERAL

The A-CDM concept is based on the sharing of flight-related information and the integration of all constraints on the partners working in collaboration (airlines, APTs, ground handlers, ATS unit and NMOC).

NICE COTE D'AZUR PDS system continuously calculates a sequence of off-block departure times, thus providing a TSAT for each flight.

The TOBT and its updates improve predictability and punctuality during the ACFT turnaround process from the take-off of outstation until take-off from departure APT. By using variable taxi times, RWY capacity, the off-block departure sequence is transformed into TTOT. These times can be seen by all partners and are also communicated to the NMOC for inclusion in management of the European network.

For each flight, in all situations and particularly in disrupted situations, the PDS calculates a TSAT, thus providing an off-block departure sequence enabling the ATS unit to optimize use of the available capacity.

3.1.3. COORDINATION WITH THE NETWORK

The NICE COTE D'AZUR APT is directly connected to the NMOC to exchange flight data update messages (Collaborative Management of Flight Updates). These DPI messages include the TOBT, TSAT and TTOT. The NMOC takes into account these data for enroute traffic prediction and for slot allocation.

In sequenced mode, the update of the TOBT and therefore EOBT update according to TOBT is a benefit for airlines whose CTOT calculation is better optimized.

This data transfer will enable highly accurate early predictions of landing and departure times, allowing thus a more accurate and efficient calculation of CTOT due to the use of local TTOT.

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3. DEPARTURE

This communication is done via the following messages:

- Flight Update Messages (FUM).
- Early Departure Planning Information Messages (E-DPI).
- Target Departure Planning Information Messages (T-DPI).
- ATC Departure Planning Information Messages (A-DPI).

Basic Network Operations procedures continue to apply.

The Network Operation will take into account these TTOT when updating flight profile in its system.

3.1.4. SOBT AND EOBT

On reception of the flight plan (at least 3 hours before EOBT according to the NMOC rules), EOBT and SOBT must be consistent. The EOBT must comply with the following constraint: EOBT more than SOBT, otherwise:

At TOBT -40 minutes

If EOBT is not later or equal to SOBT, TSAT will not be displayed, the status DE-SEQ will be displayed in the CDM portal, Startup approval will not be granted and the flight will not take-off.

After TOBT - 40 minutes

In the case the constraint EOBT greater or equal to SOBT was initially respected (TSAT was displayed) and after EOBT or SOBT update EOBT is no more later or equal to SOBT, TSAT will be deleted, the status DE-SEQ will be displayed in the CDM portal, start-up approval will not be granted and the flight will not take-off.

Once the constraint EOBT greater or equal to SOBT will be respected, TSAT will be displayed, start-up approval will be granted and the flight will be able to follow the departure process to take-off.

In the case EOBT is not later or equal to SOBT, airline OCC must file a new flight plan so that EOBT greater or equal to SOBT.

3.1.5. TOBT

The TOBT is the target time the airline itself sets as off-block departure time:

- Doors closed;
- Jetway removed;
- Push-back available (if required);
- ACFT ready to taxi (nose-out)/be pushed back (nose-in) when cleared to do so;
- Crew ready.

The TOBT must be locally updated on the platform, consequently the person responsible for the TOBT of a flight is the ground handler. The TOBT is therefore input in ACA PDS system by the ground handler.

The ACA PDS system initially calculates an automatic TOBT based on the best-known time at a given moment (SOBT, EOBT, ELDT, EIBT, ALDT, AIBT, etc.). After the In Block event, via Nice CDM portal (https://cdm.nce.aero), the ground handler will have to update this TOBT according to the turnaround process.

This will allow to estimate the target off block time in a more reliable way.

The TOBT is automatically calculated until AIBT, unless it was manually updated by the ground handler via the CDM portal.

A new TOBT must be issued by the ground handler as soon as they identify a delay or an improvement regarding the previous TOBT.

In case of an improvement, the TOBT can be moved forward until EOBT -10 minutes and not earlier.

In case of delay, TOBT can be delayed until EOBT +15 minutes and not later.

TOBT cannot be earlier than SOBT -10 minutes.

Any new TOBT must be later than the current time.

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17 FEB 23

.Eff.23.Feb.

.AIRPORT.BRIEFING.

3. DEPARTURE

10-1P9

The TOBT must be updated at the latest before the last TOBT value in effect so that the flight remains in the sequence.

There is no limit on the number of TOBT updates for the same flight.

For all flights, it is still mandatory to update the flight plan by a DLA message when the TOBT is later tn EOBT +15 minutes (TOBT greater than EOBT +15 minutes). In case TOBT is earlier than EOBT-10 minutes (TOBT smaller than EOBT -10minutes), airline will have to cancel the flight plan and refile a new one. If there is a difference of more than 15 minutes between the TOBT and EOBT, an alarm is triggered and displayed on the Nice CDM portal. However, it must be emphasized that the TOBTs and flight plans are managed differently:

- A TOBT can always be moved forward or backward, whereas the flight plan EOBT can be put off by a DLA, but cannot be moved earlier.
- It is therefore important that each airline manages its own procedure for flight plan updating according to TOBT changes.

The usual ICAO procedures for updating flight plans remain the same: transmission of a DLA message when TOBT/SOBT more than (EOBT +15 minutes).

The airline must still manage:

- The flight plans by sending DLA messages to avoid FLS (Flight Plan Suspended) due to FAM (Flight Activation Monitoring);
- Compliance with the CTOT.

3.1.6. **TSAT**

TSAT is the Tartget Start-up Time. It is calculated by the PDS system taking into account available departure capacity at the APT, the TOBTs of other flights and the slots provided by the NMOC.

The TSAT is the time at which an ACFT must request and obtain the start-up approval.

A TSAT is calculated for all scheduled flights with a departure time in the next 40 minutes.

To optimize the off-block departure sequence, TSAT is continuously calculated and can be moved forward or back at any time. The TSAT has a validity window of {5 minutes. A flight can be removed from the sequence (blocked) if it does not comply with its TSAT. In this case, the TSAT is no longer valid and the flight is no longer cleared for departure (the TSAT is no longer updated). A flight is only re-sequenced once a new TOBT has been updated in the CDM portal by the ground handler, resulting in a new TSAT.

The conditions for a flight to be blocked by the PDS system are the following: For scheduled flights excluding TAXI airlines:

- Flight has not received Departure Clearance at TSAT +2 minutes;
- Flight has not received Start-up Clearance at TSAT +5 minutes;
- Flight has not left its stand (AOBT) at ASAT +5 minutes;
- Flight suspended by the NMOC due to, for example, closure of the destination airfield.

For non-scheduled flight including TAXI airlines:

- Flight has not received Departure Clearance at TSAT +2 minutes;
- Flight has not received Start-up Clearance at TSAT +5 minutes;
- Flight has not left its stand (AOBT) at TSAT +7 minutes;
- Flight suspended by the NMOC due to, for example, closure of the destination airfield.

Provided that the ground handling agent reports a change in TOBT before the TSAT expires, the flight is sequenced according to the new TOBT received.

+JEPPESEN (10-1P10)

NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE .Eff.23.Feb.

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17 FEB 23

3. DEPARTURE

DEPARTURE PROCEDURE WITH THE ATS UNIT IN SEQUENCED MODE 3.1.7.

3.1.7.1. TOBT AND TSAT COMMUNICATION

The TOBT and TSAT for each flight are known:

- via the ground handler;
- on the CDM portal: hhtps://cdm.nce.aero reachable via computers, smartphones or tablets. A pilot specific interface is also provided: no login nor password are needed, only the call sign is requested for connection.

The handling agent must make sure that the TOBT is known to all parties involved in ACFT handling at all times. Any change in the TSAT must be communicated by the handling agent to the crew (by direct contact, radio or datalink). Communication of the TSAT to the crew must be performed with the same priority as the NMOC CTOT.

Blocked flight status and the different alerts transmitted by the PDS system will also be displayed on the CDM website.

3.1.7.2. START-UP IN SEQUENCED MODE FOR SCHEDULED FLIGHTS **EXCLUDING TAXI AIRLINES**

Departure Clearance

The pilot must contact PREFLIGHT by radio or send an RCD (Request for Departure Clearance Downlink) to request Departure Clearance from TOBT -15 minutes. The ATS unit will then send the pilot the Departure Clearance information, and ask the pilot to call back when ready to depart.

If the pilot calls too early, PREFLIGHT will ask the pilot to call back from TOBT -15 minutes.

In the case of an RCD, there will be no ACARS reply before TOBT -15 minutes.

If the pilot calls or sends an RCD too late (from TSAT +2 minutes), the flight will be blocked by the PDS system and clearance will be refused. The flight will not take off until it is unblocked. To unblock the flight, the ground handler will have to update TOBT (coordinated with the pilot) in the CDM portal. Then a new TSAT will be calculated.

Start-up Clearance (ASAT)

Pilots have to make sure that transponder is operative before the start-up request.

The pilot calls PREFLIGHT between TSAT -5 minutes and TSAT +5 minutes to obtain Start-up Clearance. PREFLIGHT then gives Start-up Clearance and transfers the pilot to the GROUND frequency.

If the call is made after TSAT +5 minutes, the flight will be blocked by the PDS system and clearance refused. The flight will not take off until it is unblocked. To unblock the flight, the ground handler will have to update TOBT (coordinated with the pilot) in the CDM portal. Then a new TSAT will be calculated.

NOTE: If a pilot has any doubt regarding his/her TSAT, he/she must contact the ground handling agent to obtain his/her current TSAT.

3.1.7.3. PUSH-BACK IN SEQUENCED MODE FOR SCHEDULED FLIGHTS **EXCLUDING TAXI AIRLINES**

Push-back (or taxiing) approval is given on the Ground frequency from ASAT the ACFT being ready for push-back/to leave the block.

Push-back/start of taxiing clearance is valid for 1 minute.

Push-back/taxiing must therefore begin promptly once clearance is given.

The flight may be blocked by the ATS unit and have to repeat the entire departure procedure if it does not comply with this rule.

(10-1P11)

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NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE .Eff.23.Feb.

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3. DEPARTURE

If off-block departure has not been performed within 5 minutes of Start-up Clearance being received (ASAT +5 minutes), the flight will be blocked by the PDS system.

The flight will not take off until it is unblocked. To unblock the flight, the ground handler will have to update TOBT (coordinated with the pilot) in the CDM portal. Then a new TSAT will be calculated.

3.1.7.4. START-UP IN SEQUENCED MODE FOR NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS INCLUDING TAXI AIRLINES

Departure Clearance

The pilot must contact PREFLIGHT by radio or send an RCD (Request for Departure Clearance Downlink) to request Departure Clearance from TOBT -15 minutes. The ATS unit will then send the pilot the Departure Clearance information, and ask the pilot to call back when ready to depart.

If the pilot calls too early, PREFLIGHT will ask the pilot to call back from TOBT -15 minutes.

In the case of an RCD, there will be no ACARS reply before TOBT -15 minutes.

If the pilot calls or sends an RCD too late (from TSAT +2 minutes), the flight will be blocked by the PDS system and clearance will be refused. The flight will not take off until it is unblocked. To unblock the flight, the ground handler will have to update TOBT (coordinated with the pilot) in the CDM portal. Then a new TSAT will be calculated.

Start-up Clearance (ASAT)

Pilots have to make sure that transponder is operative before the start-up request.

The pilot calls PREFLIGHT between TSAT -5 minutes and TSAT +5 minutes to obtain Start-up Clearance. PREFLIGHT then gives Start-up Clearance and transfers the pilot to the GROUND frequency.

If the call is made after TSAT +5 minutes, the flight will be blocked by the PDS system and clearance refused. The flight will not take off until it is unblocked. To unblock the flight, the ground handler will have to update TOBT (coordinated with the pilot) in the CDM portal. Then a new TSAT will be calculated.

NOTE: If a pilot has any doubt regarding his/her TSAT, he/she must contact the ground handling agent to obtain the current TSAT.

3.1.7.5. PUSH-BACK IN SEQUENCED MODE FOR NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS INCLUDING TAXI AIRLINES

Push-back (or taxiing) approval is given on the Ground frequency from TSAT -5 minutes, the ACFT being ready for push-back/taxi.

Push-back/start of taxiing clearance is valid for 1 minute.

Push-back/taxiing must therefore begin promptly once clearance is given.

The flight may be blocked by the ATS unit and have to repeat the entire departure procedure if it does not comply with this rule.

If off-block departure has not been performed within 7 minutes after the TSAT (TSAT +7 minutes), the flight will be blocked by the PDS system.

The flight will not take off until it is unblocked. To unblock the flight, the ground handler will have to update TOBT (coordinated with the pilot) in the CDM portal. Then a new TSAT will be calculated.

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NICE/COTE D'AZUR

23 DEC 22

(10-1P12) .Eff.29.Dec.

3. DEPARTURE

3.1.8. DEPARTURE PROCEDURE IN NON-SEQUENCED MODE

3.1.8.1. COMMUNICATING OFF-BLOCK DEPARTURE TIME

If a technical or operational issue makes it impossible to use the off-block departure sequence calculated by the PDS system, the APT may have to switch departure management to non-sequenced mode.

A warning is displayed in the sequence, which can be accessed on the CDM portal: https://cdm.nce.aero.

In this case, TSAT display on the DMAN will be suspended.

In this mode, the off-block departure sequence is no longer automatically calculated, but a similar departure procedure continues to be applied manually. TOBTs must still be updated by airlines, as must the flight plan EOBTs dependent on these TOBTs.

The ATS unit will calculate an off-block departure time which will be confirmed on the PREFLIGHT frequency when called at TOBT -15 minutes.

This time corresponds to:

- Flight plan EOBT for a non-regulated flight;
- COBT (= CTOT local default taxiing time) for a regulated flight.

3.1.8.2. START-UP IN NON-SEQUENCED MODE

Departure Clearance

Departure Clearance will be given on the PREFLIGHT frequency or via ACARS. The pilot must contact PREFLIGHT or send an RCD to request Departure Clearance at TOBT -15 minutes.

The ATS unit will then send the pilot the Departure Clearance information and ask the pilot to call back when ready to depart.

If the pilot calls too early, PREFLIGHT will ask the pilot to call back at TOBT -15 minutes. In the case of an RCD, there will be no ACARS reply before TOBT -15 minutes.

Start-up Clearance

Pilots have to make sure that transponder is operative before the start-up request.

When the pilot calls to state that he/she is ready for departure, there are two possible cases:

- 1. If the departure time is close, PREFLIGHT gives Start-up Clearance and transfers the flight to the Ground frequency.
- 2. If the departure time is not for some time, PREFLIGHT confirms the scheduled off-block departure time and asks the pilot to call back accordingly.

3.1.8.3. PUSH-BACK IN NON-SEQUENCED MODE

Push-back approval is given on the Ground frequency, the ACFT being ready for push-back/to leave the block. This contact must allow push-back/off-block departure at EOBT { 15 minutes or before COBT +10 minutes; otherwise the flight will be blocked by the ATS unit until the flight plan has been updated by the airline sending a DLA message.

Push-back clearance is valid for 1 minute.

Push-back must therefore begin promptly once clearance is given. The flight may be blocked by the ATS unit and have to repeat the entire departure procedure if it does not comply with this rule.

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+ JEPPES EN 2 (10-1P13) NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE

NICE/COTE D'AZUR

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.Eff.29.Dec.

.AIRPORT.BRIEFING.

3. DEPARTURE

3.2. START-UP AND PUSH-BACK PROCEDURES

In the absence of the required RNAV capacity, the pilot should announce "Non RNAV" at the requested start-up.

To optimize the management of the departures or if not RNAV 1 capable, there is a published omnidirectional departure which can be used on ATC clearance, in order to have radar vectoring to join the initially assigned SID or the TMA exit point specified on FPL.

ACFT non RNAV 1 capable or flights destination LFMD or LFTZ: do not use DCL for departure clearance.

CAUTION: Push-back clearance valid for 1 minute only.

Special Information for Parking Kilo

Display screens are installed on the start-up area for Parking Kilo. These screens provide flights departure and CDM information and clearance given by ATC to pilots (pilots/ATC starting procedure).

Warning: The clearances provided on these screens do not replace the clearances and/or instructions given by ATC on the respective frequency.

3.3. RWY OPERATIONS

3.3.1. LINE-UP AND TAKE-OFF CLEARANCE

On receipt of line-up or take-off clearances, pilots should ensure, commensurate with safety, that they are able to proceed expeditiously.

3.3.2. TAKE-OFF RWY 22

Pilots' attention is drawn to the possibility of simultaneous movement of helicopters using the helipad.

Strictly follow the initial departure flightpath and the published altitudes.

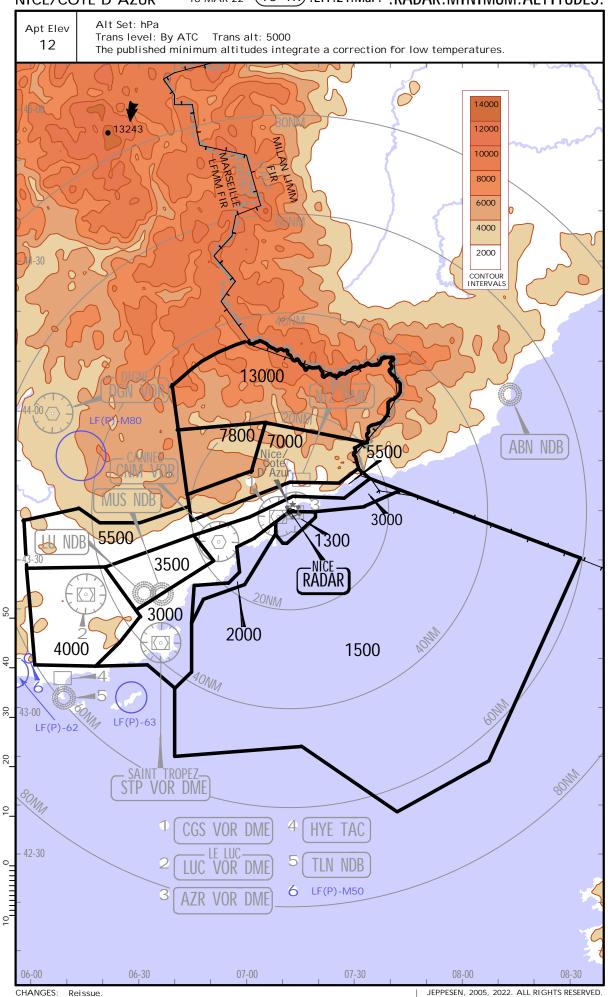
3.3.3. NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

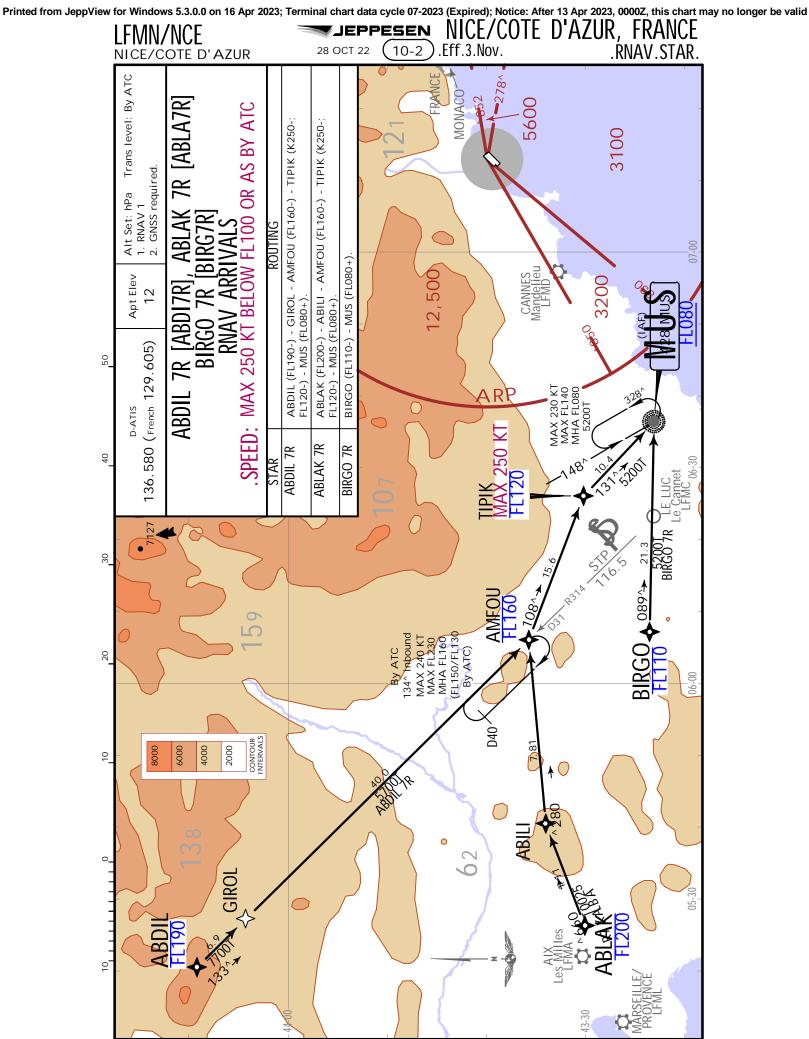
ACFT shall use the appropriate climbing configuration and power setting corresponding to a NADP1 profile.

After taking off and for all ACFT, the initial climbing path shall be flown according to the specific operational standards for each ACFT, so as to be as close as possible to the NADP1 profile up to the altitude of 3000'.

Except when given ATC clearance, do not overfly land below 6000' AGL.

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NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE
18 MAR 22 10-1R .Eff.24.Mar. .RADAR.MINIMUM.ALTITUDES.



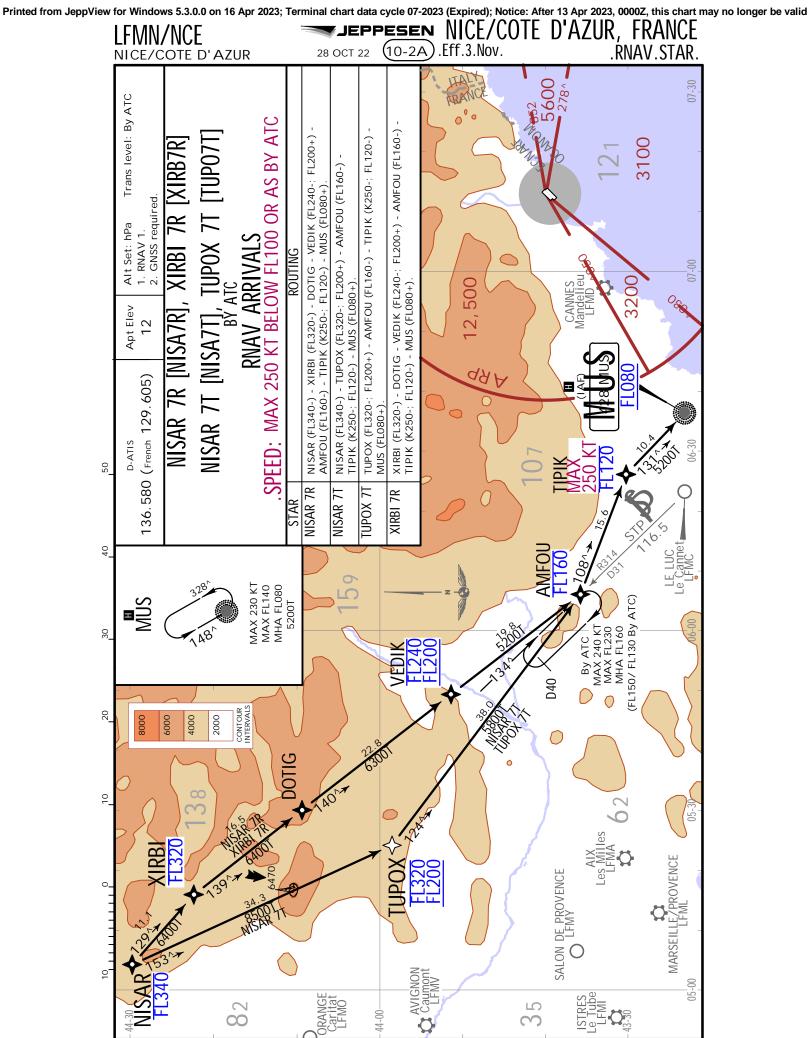


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2022.

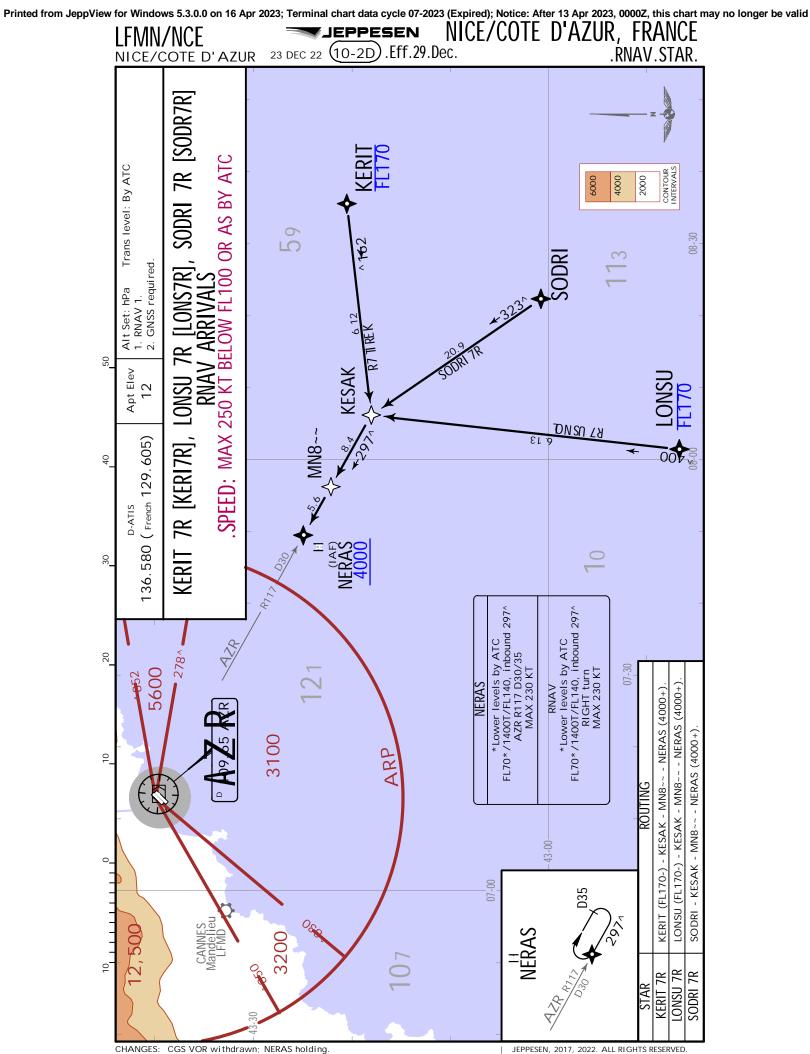
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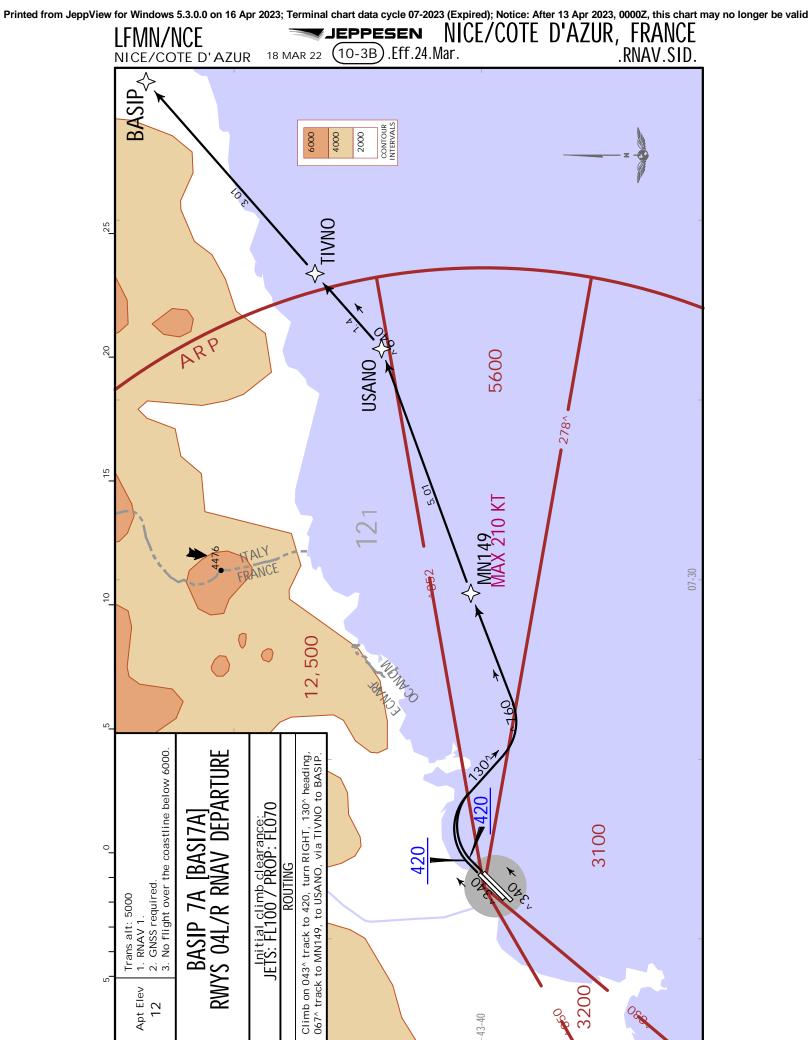
CHANGES:



2022.

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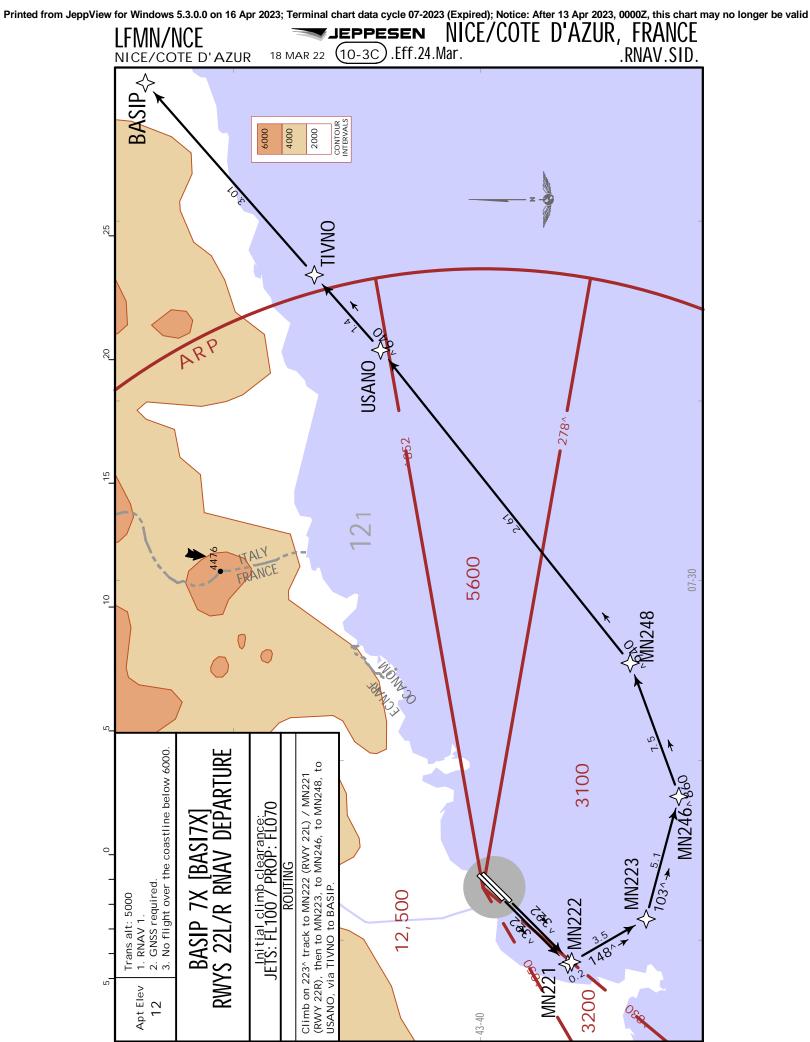


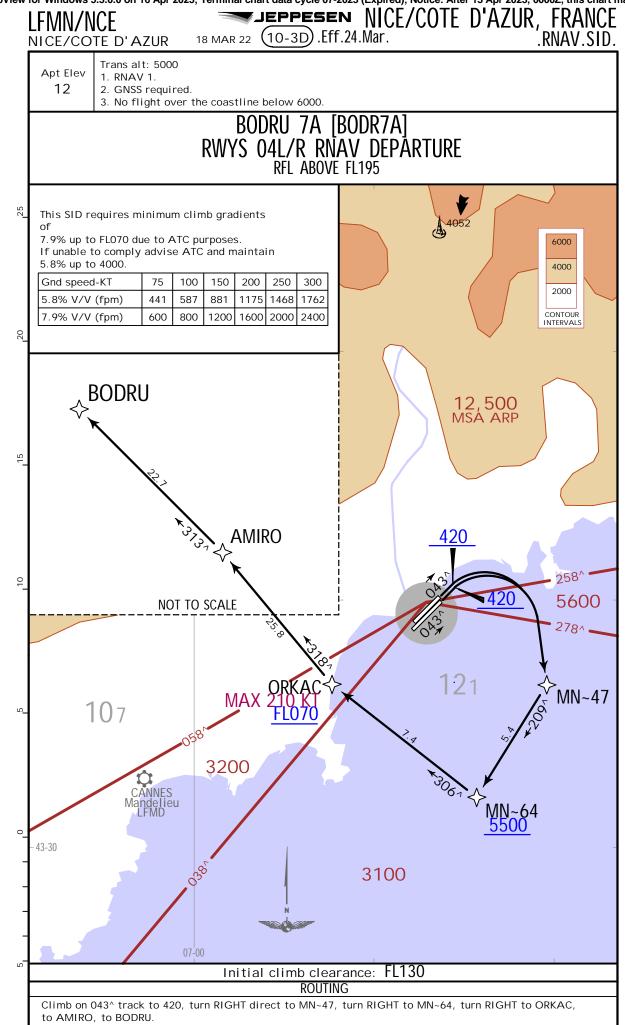


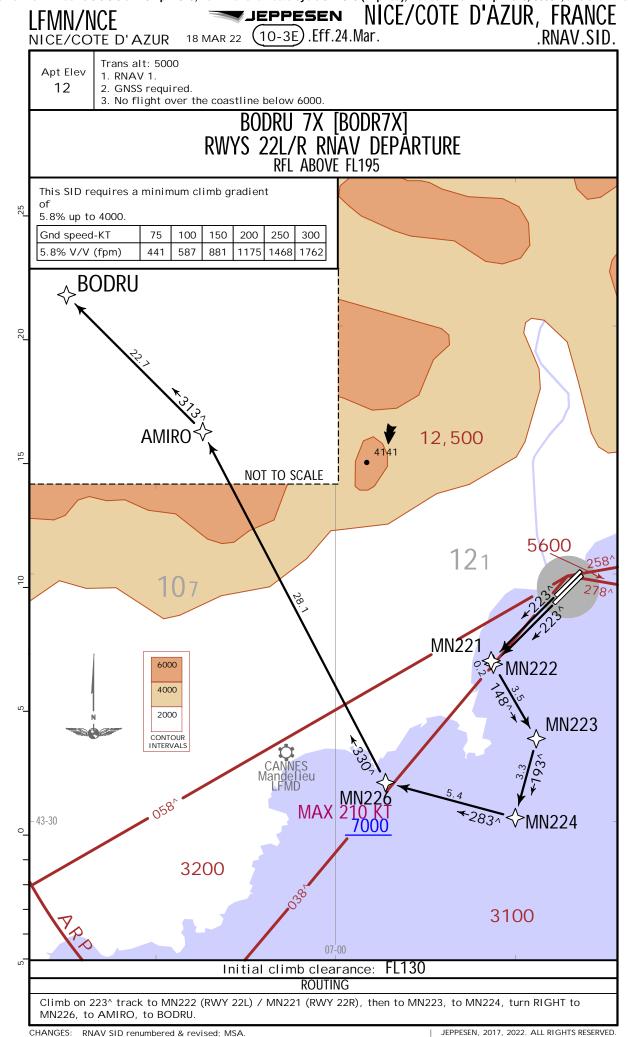
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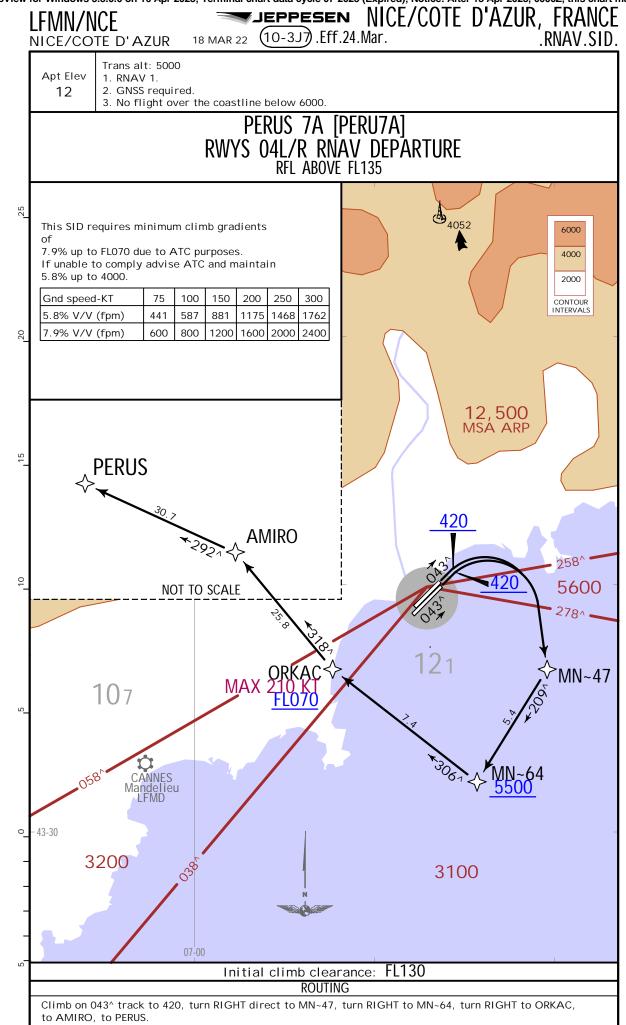
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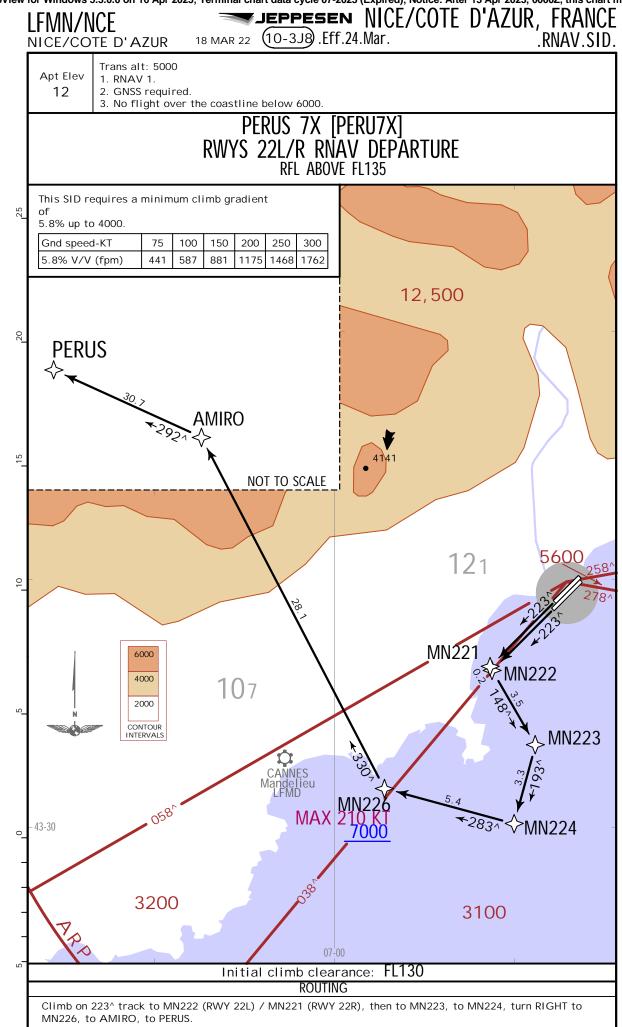
RNAV SID renumbered & revised; MSA

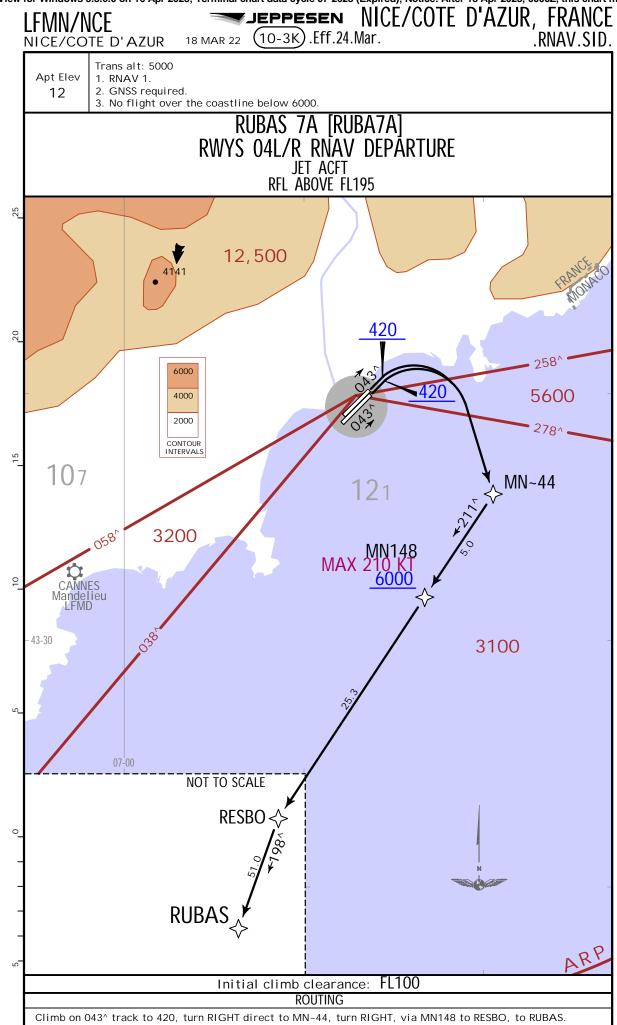


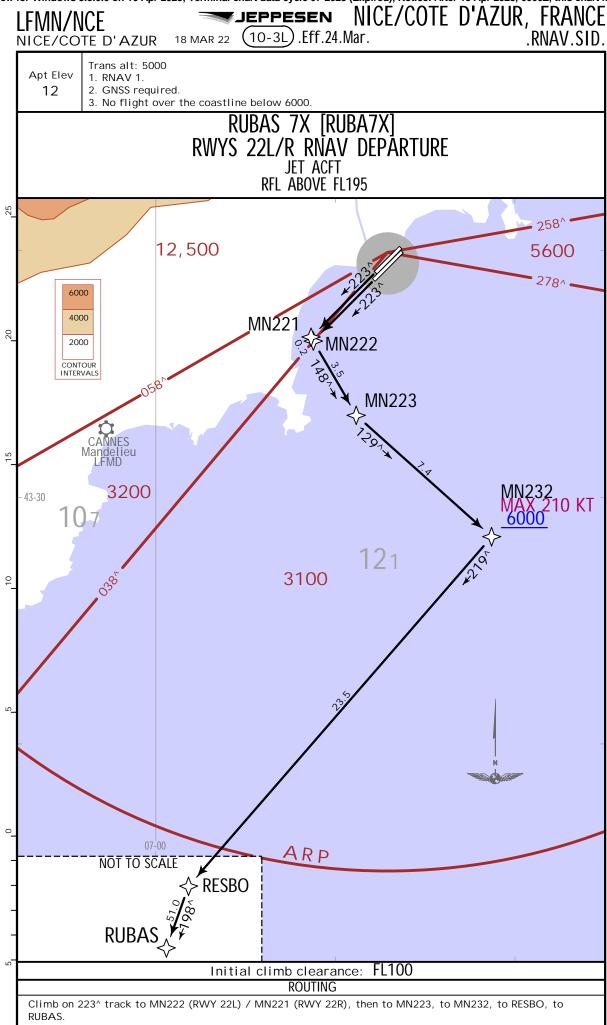












LFMN/NCE NICE/COTE D'AZUR **JEPPESEN** NICE 19 MAR 21 (10-3T3) .Eff.25.Mar.

NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE 5.Mar. DEPARTURE.

Apt Elev

Trans alt: 5000

SIDs are also noise abatement procedures. Until reaching 2000 adopt noise abatement configuration and climb settings according to operational conditions.

RWYS 04L/R, 22L/R RNAV OMNIDIRECTIONAL DEPARTURES

RNAV 1 (GNSS OR DME/DME/IRU).

.SPEED: MAX 250 KT BELOW FL100 OR AS BY ATC

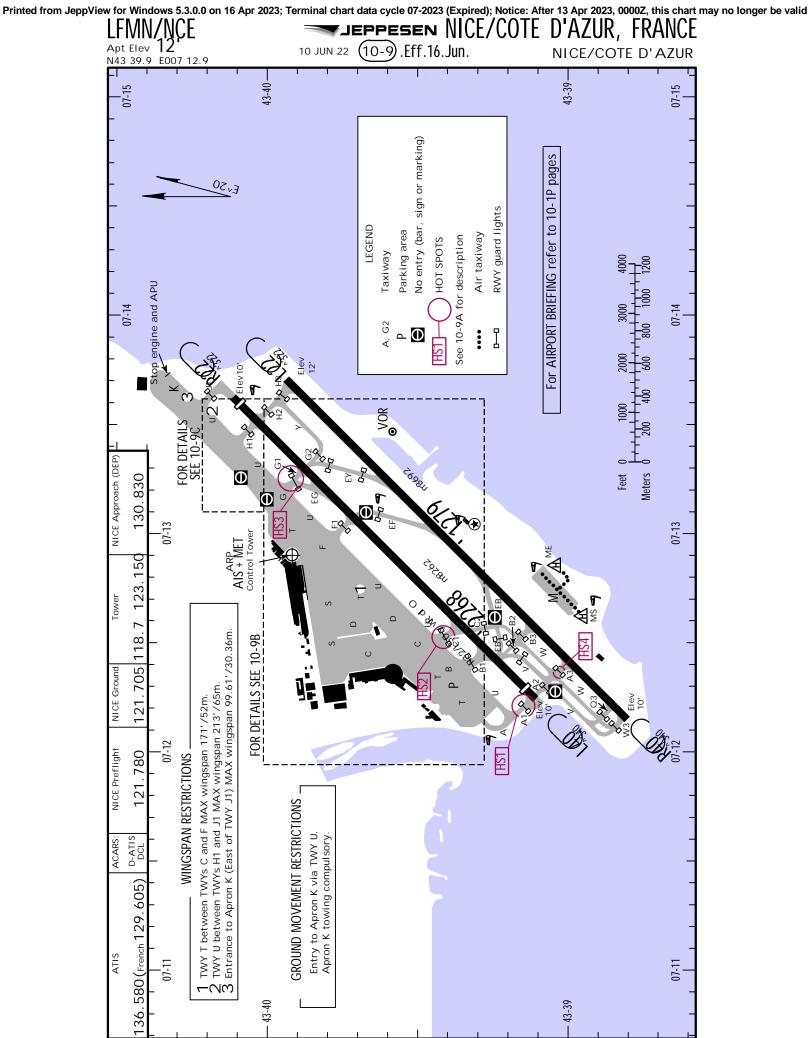
These departures require a minimum climb gradient of

7.0% up to FL100.

| Gnd speed-KT | 75 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 7.0% V/V (fpm) | 532 | 709 | 1063 | 1418 | 1772 | 2127 |

If unable to comply advise ATC when requesting start-up clearance.

| RWY | ROUTING |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 04L/R | At 420 turn RIGHT, climb to assigned FL in sector between 105 ^a and 180 ^a . |
| 22L/R | At 520 turn LEFT, climb to assigned FL in sector between 105 [^] and 180 [^] . |



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2004, 2022. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

CHANGES:

HS4 established.

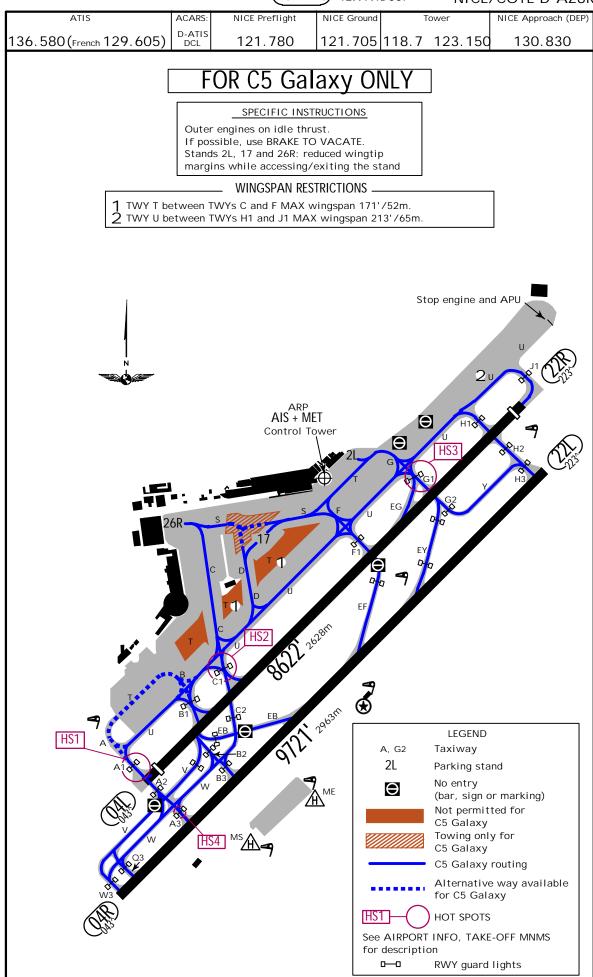
| | ADDITI | ONAL RUNWAY | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | usable Length G Beyond —— | 5 | |
| RWY | | | Threshold | Glide Slope | TAKE-OFF | WIDTH |
| 04L | HIRL (60m) REIL CL (30m) PAPI-R (3.0 | <u> </u> | 8327'2538m | 7362' 2244m | 3 | 148' |
| | HIRL (60m) REIL CL (30m) SFL PAPI-L | · · · · = | 8136'2480m | | | 45m |
| | R calibrated for THR overflight of A3 cle clearance guaranteed up to 3.8 N | | | | | |
| | calibrated for THR overflight of A3 | | | | | |
| Offse | t 5 [^] to the South. Obstacle clearance | e guaranteed up t | o 3.8 NM from | THR. | | |
| 3 TAKE- | OFF RUN AVAILABLE | | | | | |
| RWY (| | <u>RWY 22R</u> | | | | |
| | RWY head 8622' (2628m) NY B1 int 7241' (2207m) | | ol thresh 813 H1 int 768 | 6' (2480m) 0' (2341m) | | |
| | WY C1 int 6496' (1980m) | TWY | G1 int 631 | 9' (1926m) | | |
| | | | | 8' (1758m) 8' (1505m) | | |
| | | 1 00 1 | 11 IIIC 473 | 0 (1303111) | | |
| | | | T | | | |
| 04R | HIRL (50m) REIL CL (30m) 4 HST-EF & HIRL (50m) REIL CI (30m) 5 HST-EB | &EY | | 8671' 2643m | 6 | 148' 45m |
| | · / 02· / 0 | | N OF T | | | 45111 |
| | R (3.0^). PAPI calibrated for THR ove the clearance guaranteed up to 8.1 NN | 9 | ACFI. | | | |
| 5 PAPI-I | . (3.5 [^]). PAPI calibrated for THR ove | rlifhgt of B747 A | | | | |
| | 5^ to the South. Obstacle clearance | guaranteed up to | o 3.8 NM from | THR. | | |
| 6 TAKE- | OFF RUN AVAILABLE | RWY 22L | | | | |
| | RWY head 9721' (2963m) | | <u>.</u> Y head 9721' | (2963m) | | |
| T۱ | VY Q3 int 9377' (2858m) | | 'EY int 6936' | | | |
| | VY A3 int 8114' (2473m) VY B3 int 7077' (2157m) | | | | | |
| . ' | VI 55 IIIC 7077 (2137III) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | LIOT CDC | ATC | | | |
| | (F ! . C ! ! ! | HOT SPC | | A T O 1 | 11 | |
| | (For information only | /, not to be co | onstrued as | ATC Instruc | ctions.) | |
| S + | rictly follow RWY crossing cl | parance Onl | v ATC may | give clearar | nca to cross | |
| | y RWY. It is mandatory to re | | | | | |
| | ,aa | aa baan an n | | 20.0.000 | g a | |
| HS1 | TWY crossing RWY. | | | | | |
| псэ | Confusion DMM autorialisa to | | S T.M.V. O.1 | | | |
| HS2 | Confusing RWY entry due to Short taxiing distance from | | | ds to holding | noint C1 | |
| | TWY crossing RWY with AC | | | as to notating | point or. | |
| [HS3] | TWY crossing RWY with AC | FT flaring օս | t. | | | |
| | Short taxiing distances from | | | ng point G1. | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
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| .Standar | d. | TAKE-OFF | | | | |
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| | | | | | | |
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| А | | | | | | |
| A B C D | | EFO | | | | |
| C | | 550m | | | | |
| υ | | | | | | |

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➡JEPPESENNICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE

25 NOV 22 (10-9A0) .Eff.1.Dec.

NICE/COTE D'AZUR



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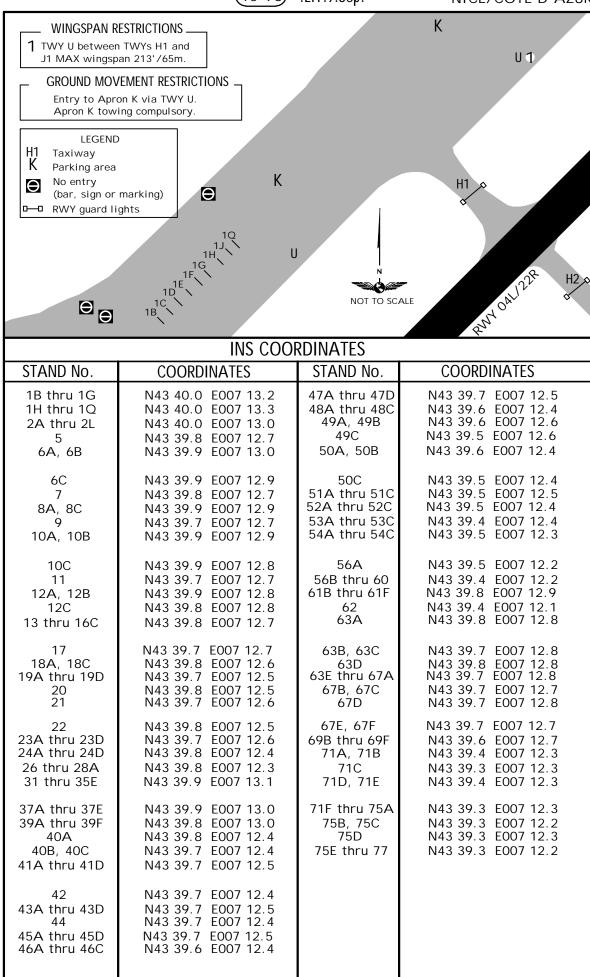
JEPPESEN NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE

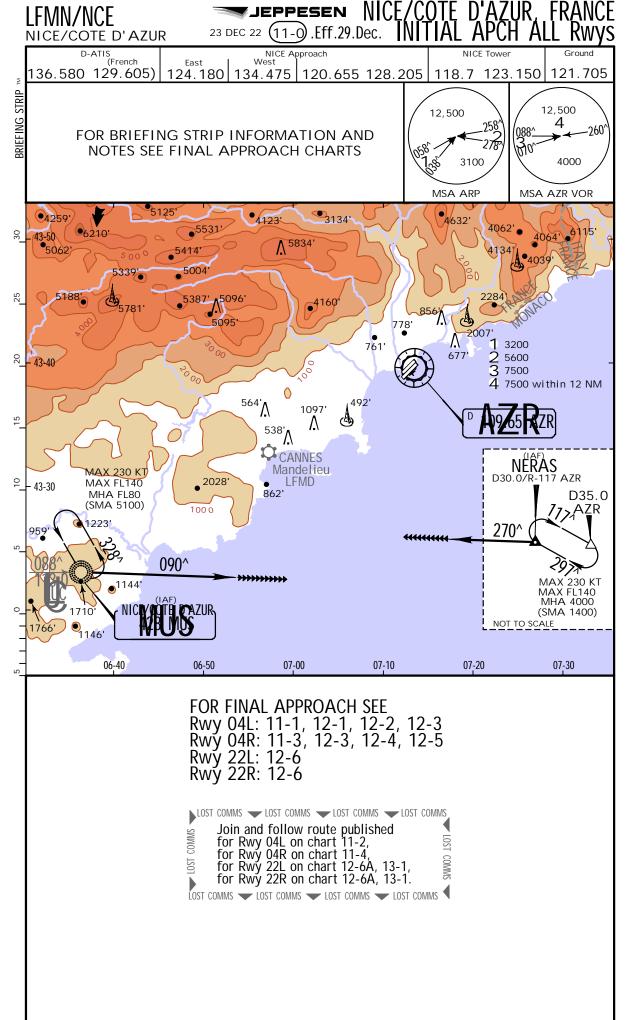
3 SEP 21 10-9B .Eff.9.Sep. NICE/COTE D'AZUR No entry (bar, sign or marking) See 10-9A for description of Hot Spots RWY guard lights Parking area Parking sector HOT SPOTS NOT TO SCALE Taxiway 7 TWY T between TWYs C and F MAX wingspan 171'/52m. LEGEND WINGSPAN RESTRICTIONS HS3 \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc 0 Φ an Tox Lind ARP Control Towe AIS + MET TERMINAL 1 HS2 C2 TERMINAL 2 CARGO

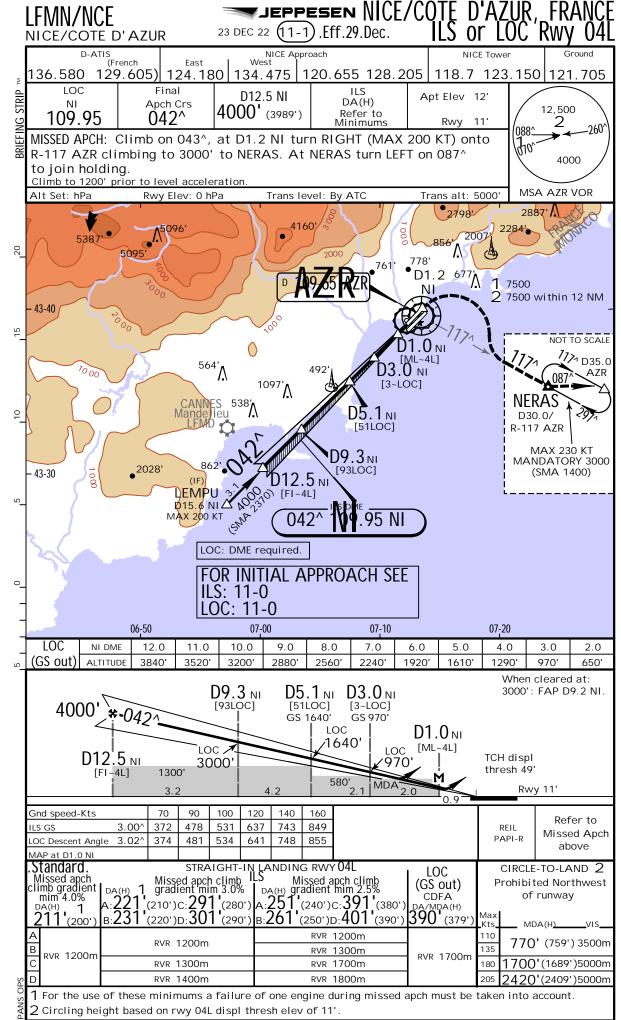
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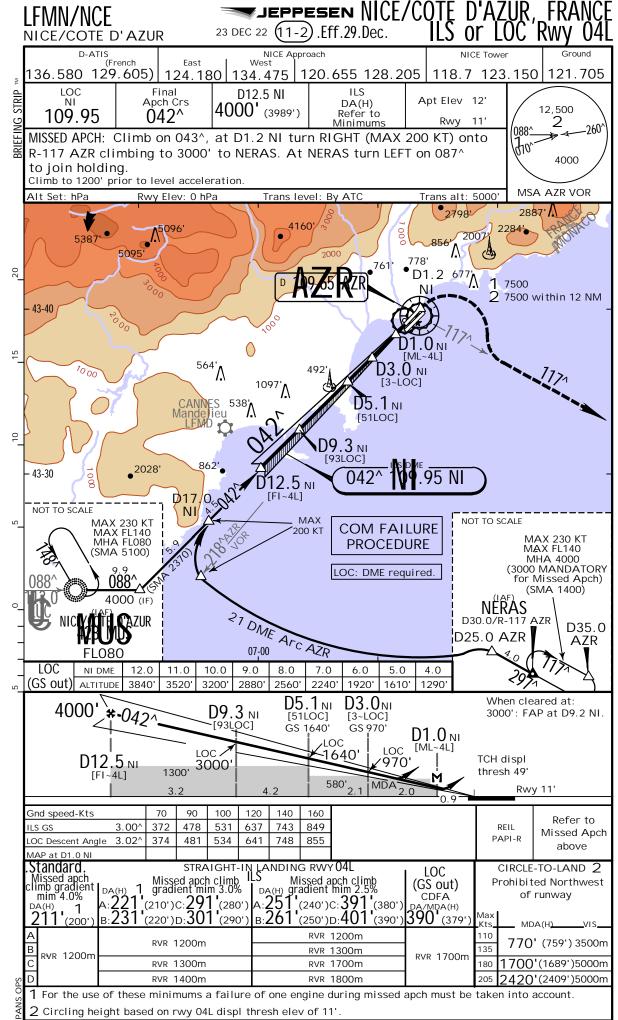
JEPPESEN NICE/COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE

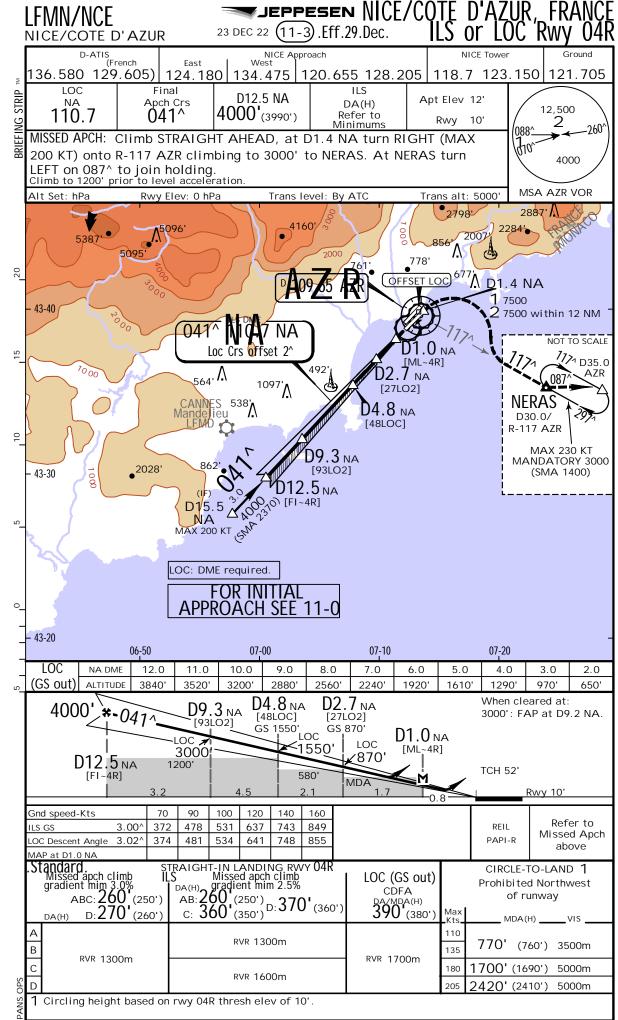
3 SEP 21 (10-9C) .Eff.9.Sep. NICE/COTE D'AZUR

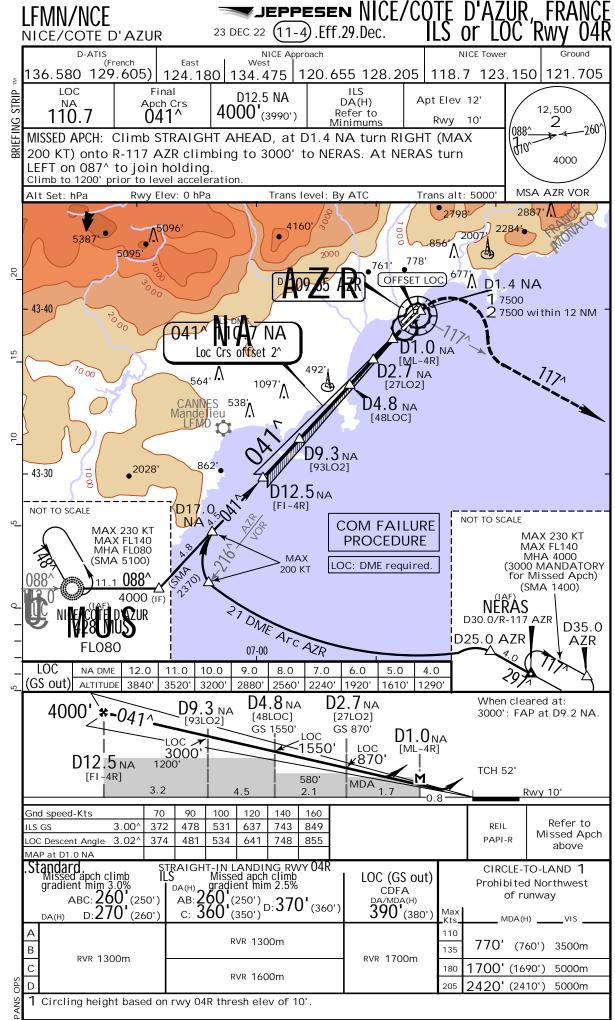


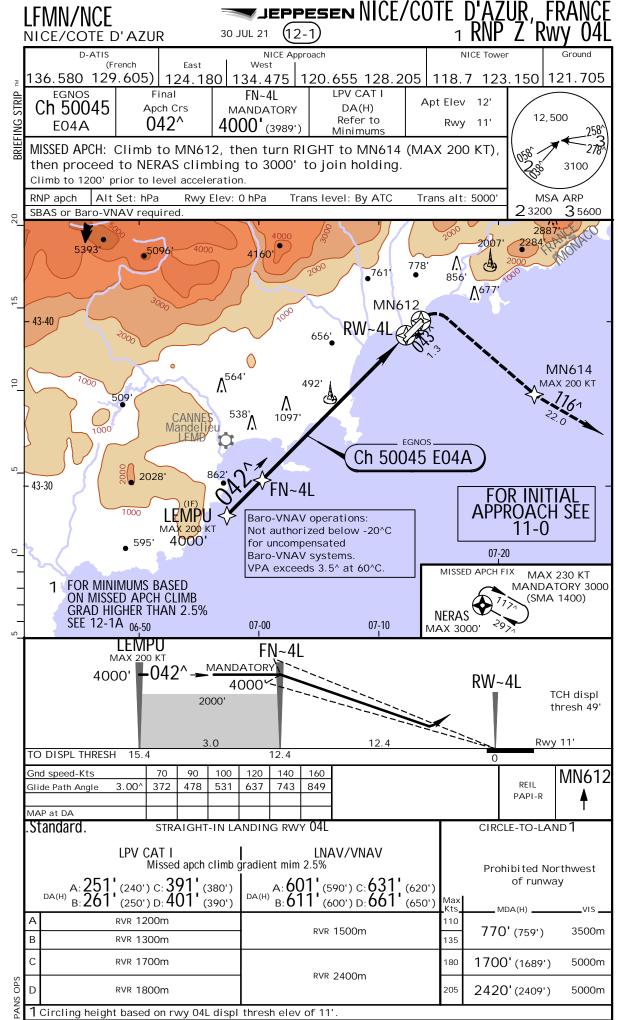












RNP Z Rwy 04L MINIMUMS

BASED ON MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT OF MORE THAN 2.5 %

For the use of these minimums a failure of one engine during missed approach must be taken into account.

MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT MIM 3.0%

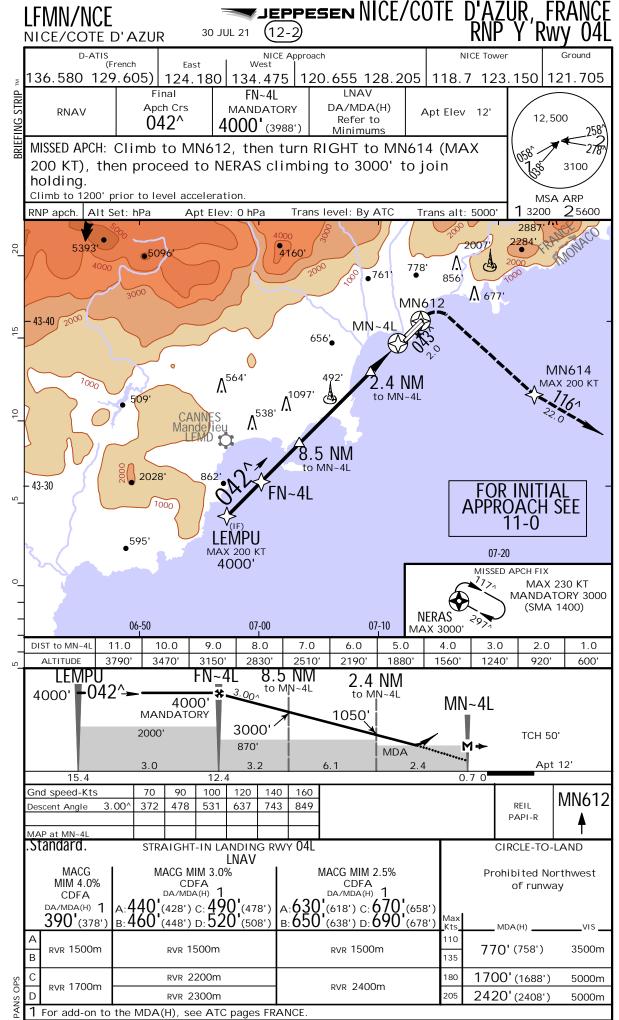
| .St | .Standard. straight-in landing rwy 04L | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | LPV CAT I | LNAV/VNAV | | | |
| | $\begin{array}{c} \text{A: } 221 \ (210^{\circ}) \ \text{C: } 291 \ (280^{\circ}) \\ \text{B: } 231 \ (220^{\circ}) \ \text{D: } 301 \ (290^{\circ}) \end{array}$ | A: 461 (450') C: 491 (480') B: 471 (460') D: 521 (510') | | | |
| A B | RVR 1200m | RVR 1500m | | | |
| С | RVR 1300m | RVR 2200m | | | |
| D | RVR 1400m | RVR 2400m | | | |

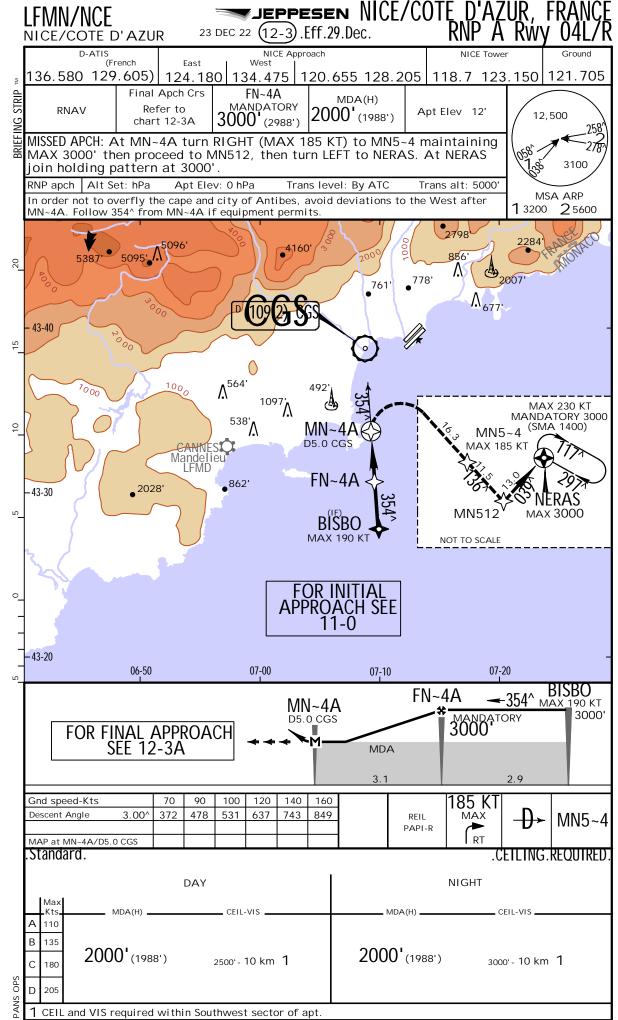
MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT MIM 4.0%

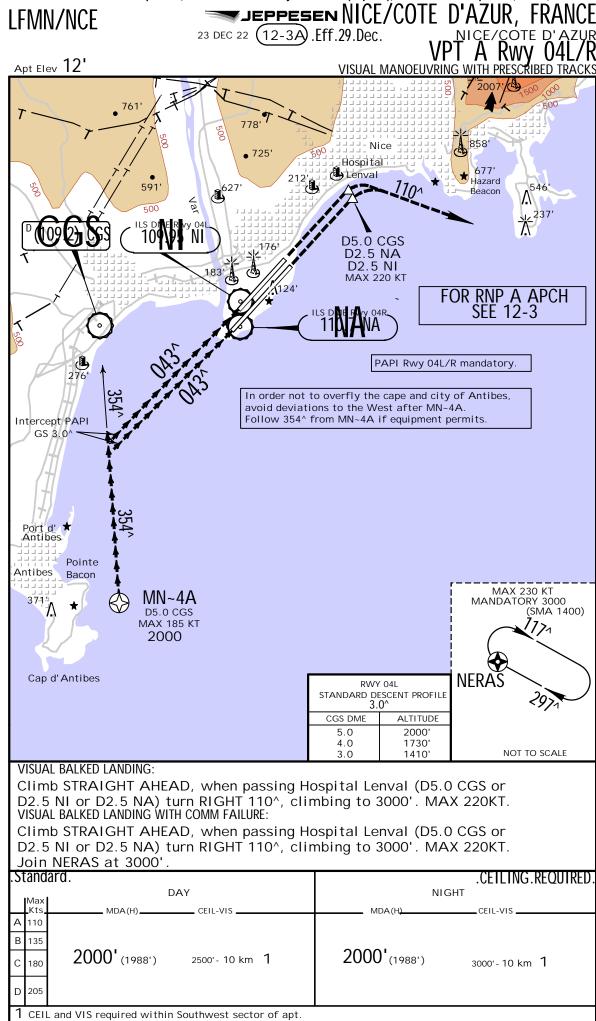
| .St | .Standard. straight-in landing rwy 04L | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | LPV CAT I | LNAV/VNAV | | | |
| | AB: 211 (200') C: 221 (210') D: 231 (220') | A: 341 (330') C: 371 (360') B: 351 (340') D: 411 (400') | | | |
| A B | | RVR 1500m | | | |
| С | RVR 1200m | RVR 1600m | | | |
| D | | RVR 1800m | | | |

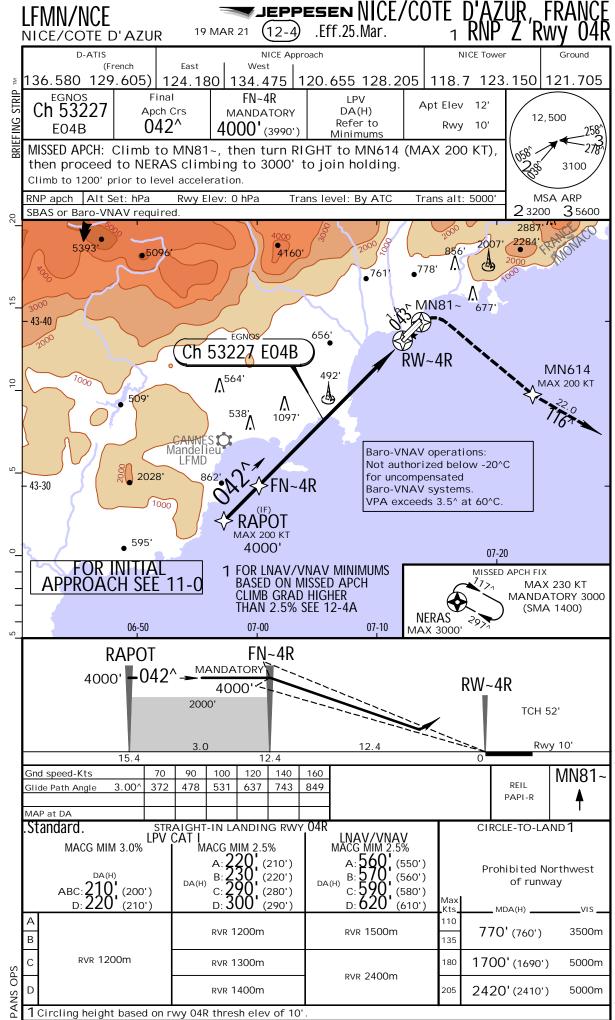
MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT MIM 5.0%

| .St | andard. straight-in landing rwy 04L LNAV/VNAV |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | $\begin{array}{c} \text{A: } 331 \ \text{(320')} \\ \text{BC: } 341 \ \text{(330')} \end{array} \text{D: } 351 \ \text{(340')} \end{array}$ |
| Α | RVR 1400m |
| В | |
| С | RVR 1500m |
| D | |









RNP Z Rwy 04R MINIMUMS

BASED ON MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT OF MORE THAN 2.5 %

For the use of these minimums a failure of one engine during missed approach must be taken into account.

MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT MIM 3.0%

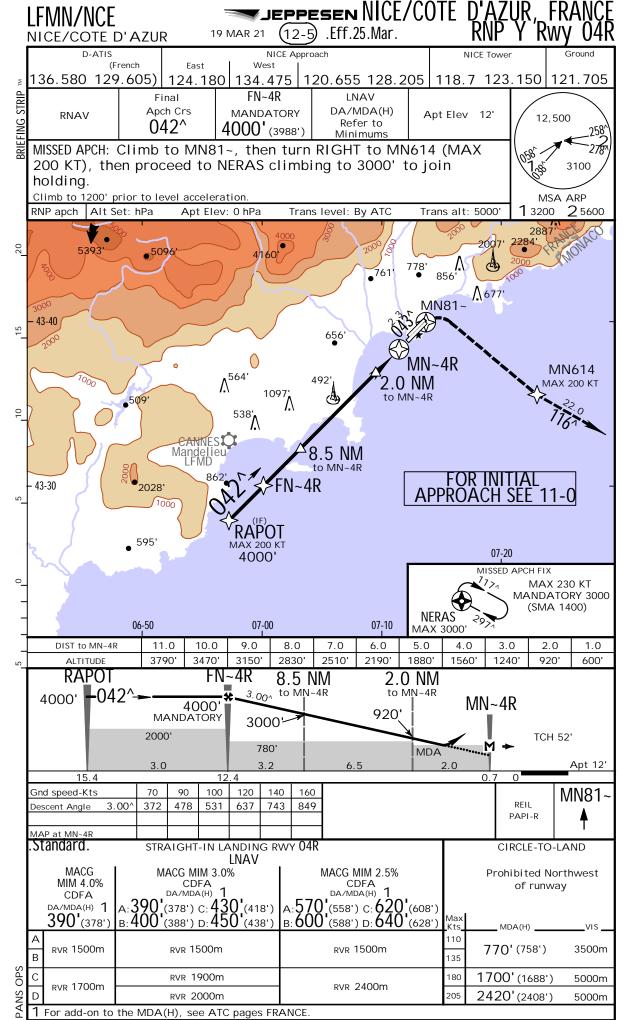
| .St | andard. straight-in landing rwy 04R LNAV/VNAV |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | $\begin{array}{c} \text{DA(H)} & \text{A: } 420 \ \text{(410') C: } 450 \ \text{(440')} \\ \text{B: } 430 \ \text{(420') D: } 480 \ \text{(470')} \end{array}$ |
| Α | RVR 1500m |
| В | KVK 1500III |
| С | RVR 2000m |
| D | RVR 2200m |

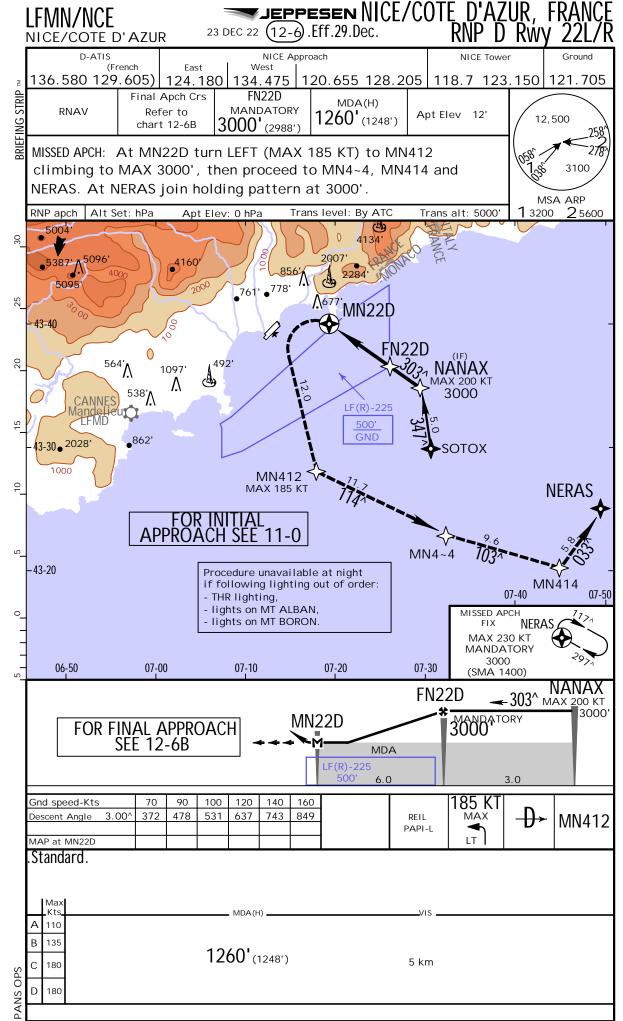
MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT MIM 4.0%

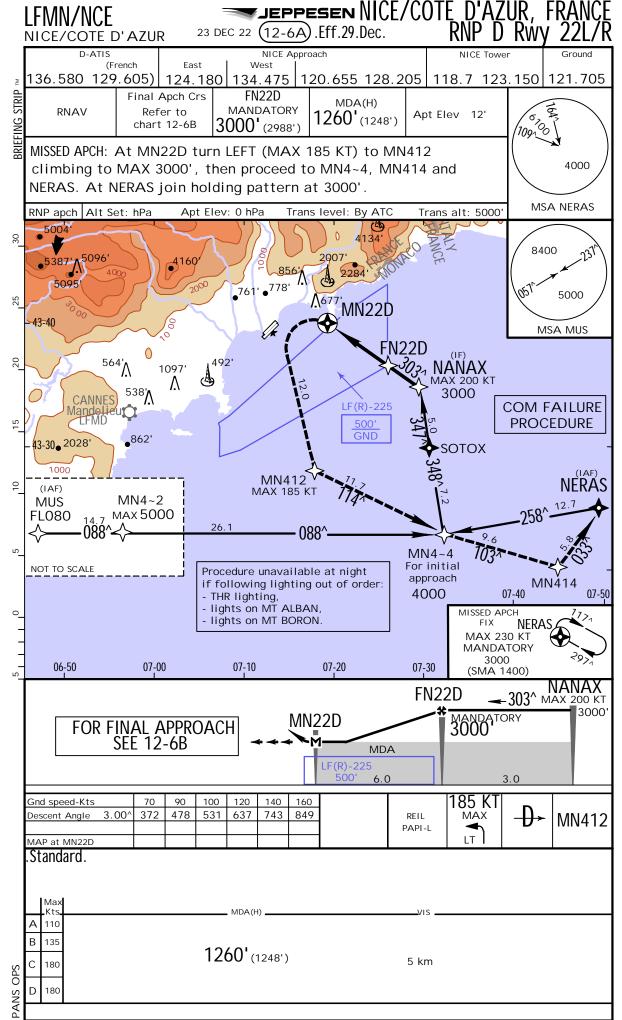
| .St | andard. straight-in landing rwy 04R LNAV/VNAV |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | $\begin{array}{c} \text{DA(H)} & \text{A: } 320 \text{'} \text{(310') C: } 360 \text{'} \text{(350')} \\ \text{B: } 340 \text{'} \text{(330') D: } 390 \text{'} \text{(380')} \end{array}$ |
| Α | RVR 1400m |
| В | RVR 1500m |
| С | RVR 1600m |
| D | RVR 1700m |

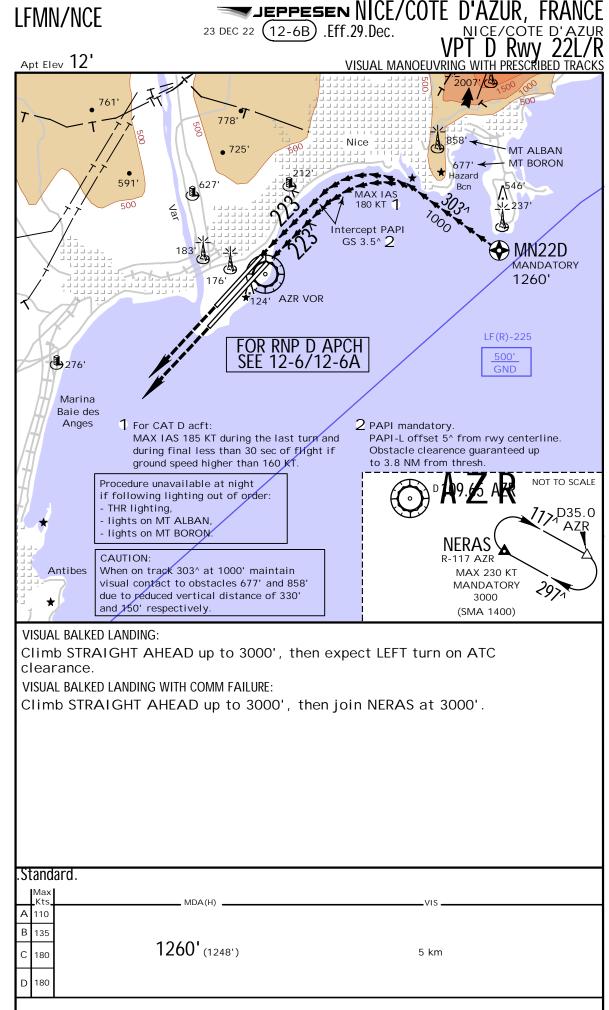
MISSED APCH CLIMB GRADIENT MIM 5.0%

| .St | andard. straight-in landing rwy 04R LNAV/VNAV |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------|
| | C: $300^{\prime}_{(290')}$ |
| Α | RVR 1300m |
| В | RVR 1500III |
| С | RVR 1400m |
| D | RVR 1500m |

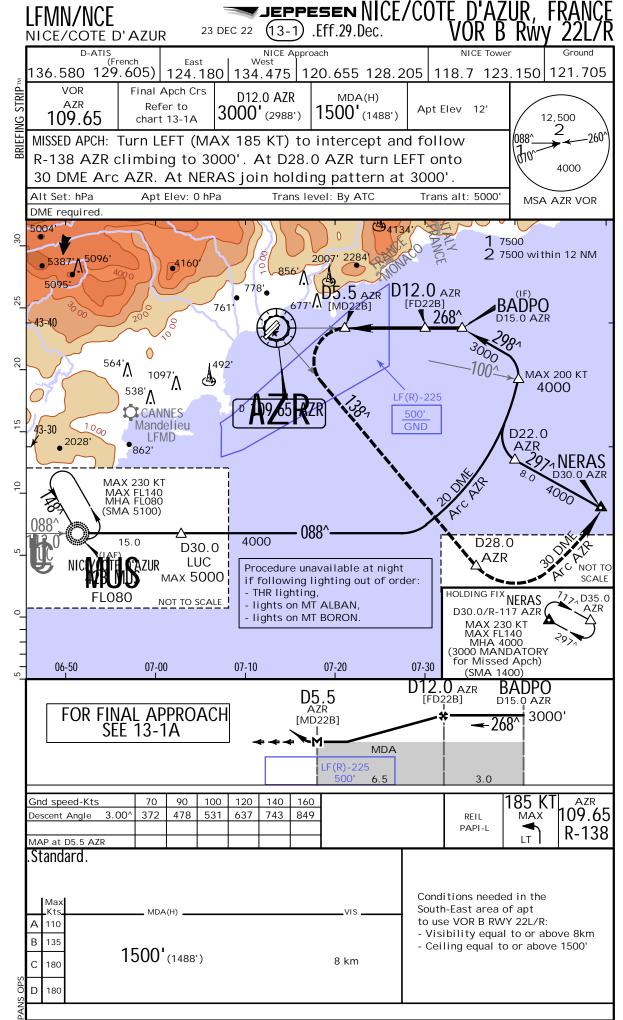


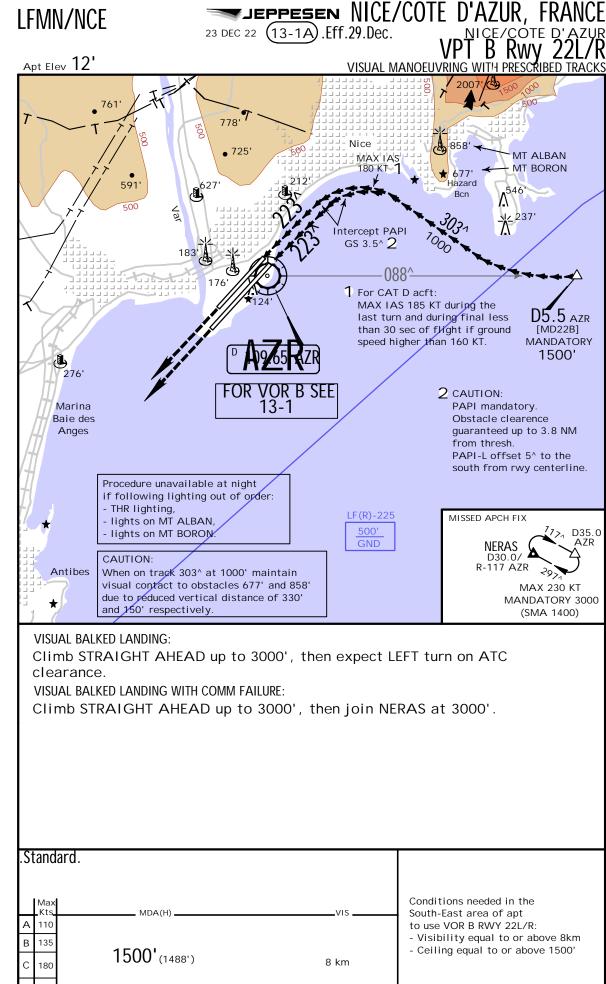




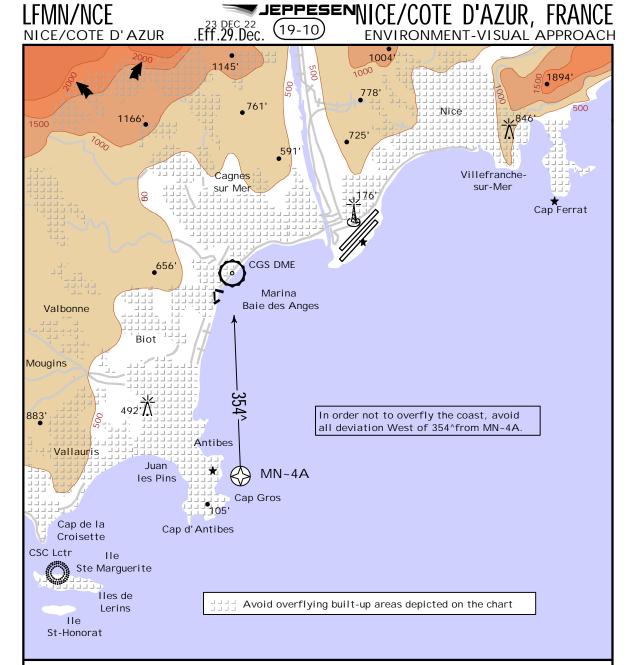


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Visual Approach clearance delivered on pilot request or ATC proposal

Instructions, except for safety requirement:

Do not overfly ground below 5000' AGL. Avoid overflying Nice, Villefranche-sur-Mer and Cap Ferrat. Normally, low noise flying procedures should be adopted near to the coast. Avoid excessive power changes as much as possible and limit landing gear/flaps extension to strict minimum.

Visual approach conditions:

When RWY 22 in use, visual approaches are forbidden when lighting and/or weather conditions for flying RNP D or VOR B procedure are not met.

Revision Letter For Cycle 07-2023 Printed on 16 Apr 2023 Page 1 (c) JEPPESEN SANDERSON, INC., 2023, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

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Chart changes since cycle 06-2023

ADD = added chart, REV = revised chart, DEL = deleted chart.

ACT PROCEDURE IDENT INDEX REV DATE EFF DATE

NICE/COTE D'AZUR, (NICE/COTE D'AZUR - LFMN)

Terminal Chart Change Notices
Page 1 - Printed on 16 Apr 2023
Notice: After 13 Apr 2023, 0000Z, this data may no longer be valid
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TERMINAL CHART CHANGE NOTICES

Chart Change Notices for Airport LFMN

Type: Terminal

Effectivity: Permanent Begin Date: 20190328 End Date: No end date

ACFT non 8.33 KHz equipped. On departure ACFT shall contact ATS on NICE TWR 118.700 MHz. On arrival ACFT shall contact ATS on NICE Information North 120.850 MHz or South 122.925 MHz or West 124.425 MHz.

Chart Change Notices for Country FRA

Type: Gen Tmnl
Effectivity: Permanent
Begin Date: Immediately
End Date: No end date

The following Take-off minima according to Commission Regulation No. 965/2012 (EASA Air Operations Regulation) are applicable for Low Visibility Take-off Operations within France for CAT ABCD aircraft. RVR below 150m can only be used for selected runways which are already specified on current Jeppesen charts. 1. With RL and RCLM during day or with RL or CL during night: RVR 300m 2. With RL and CL: RVR 200m 3. With RL and CL and TDZ, MID and RO RVR: RVR 150m 4. With HIRL and CL and TDZ, MID and RO RVR: RVR 125m 5. On CAT III RWYs with approved guidance system or HUD/HUDLS: RVR 75m