

WGC Uvalde 2024 Self Briefing



Rev D

Welcome to Uvalde!

With all of the procedures and operations described in this Self Briefing, it is important to be both safe and a good neighbor. The Uvalde airport is home to many aircraft and operators and we want to be considerate of their needs as well as ours.

Pilots should exercise common sense and be very aware of other traffic when in the air.



Communications

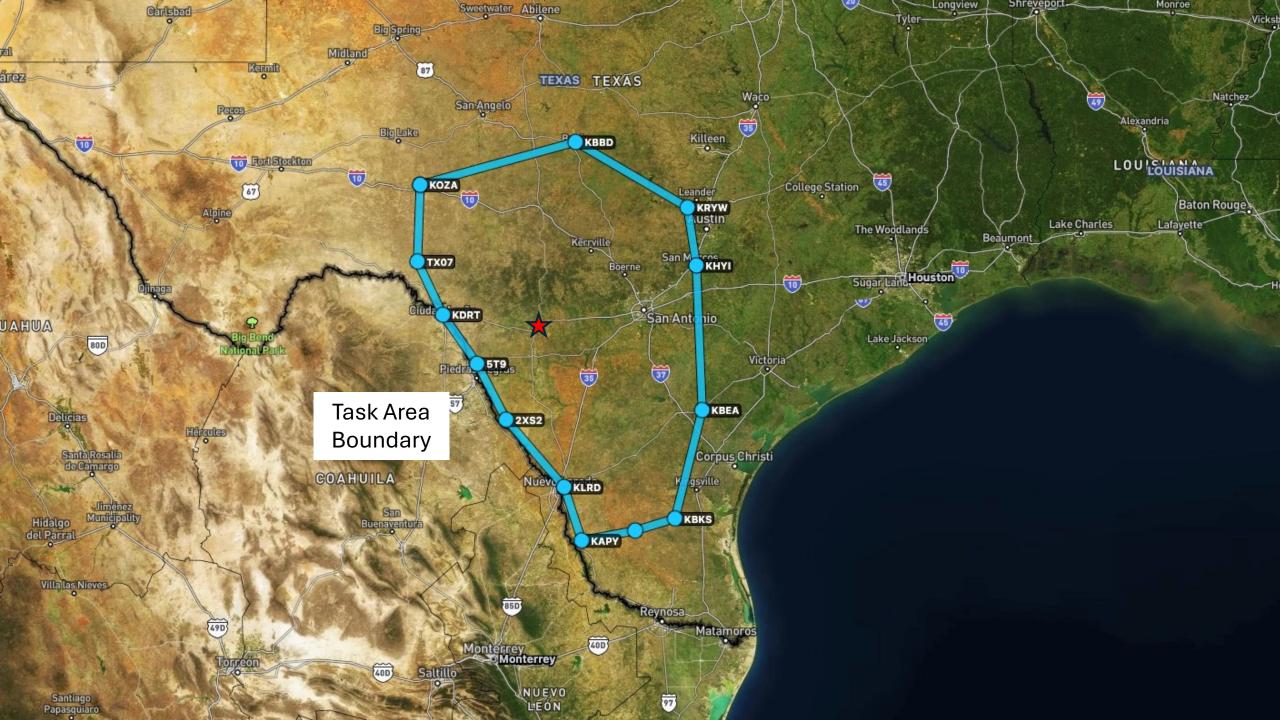
Contest management will utilize WhatsApp Groups for rapid distribution of information necessary to the contest. Use the QR codes below to join the group that is relevant to your function at the contest.

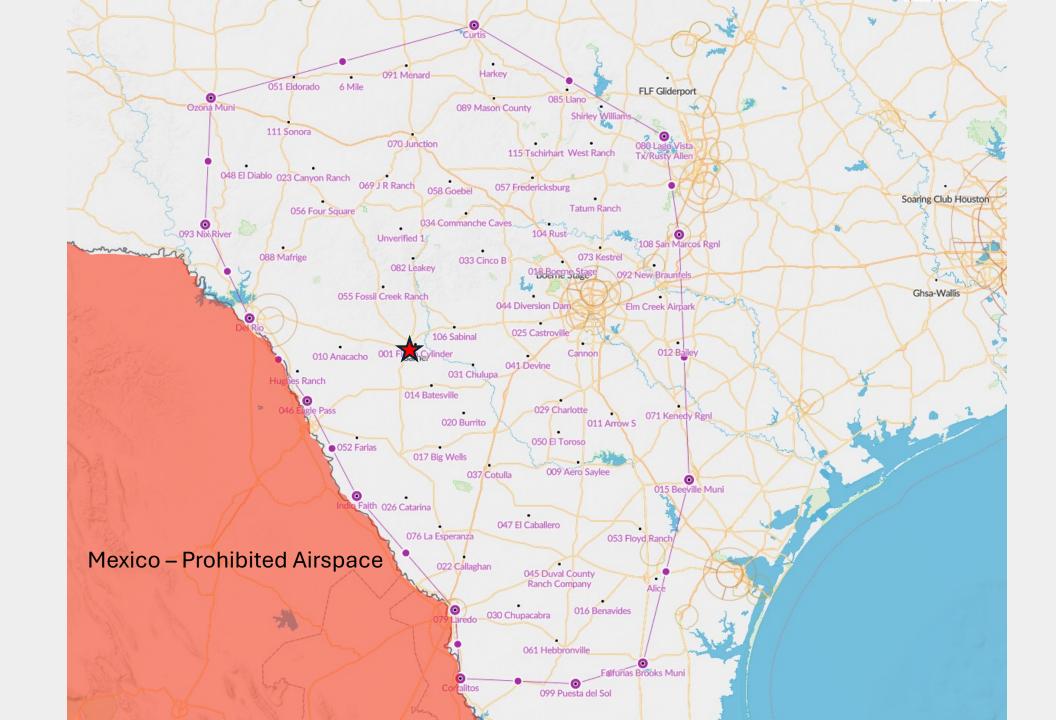


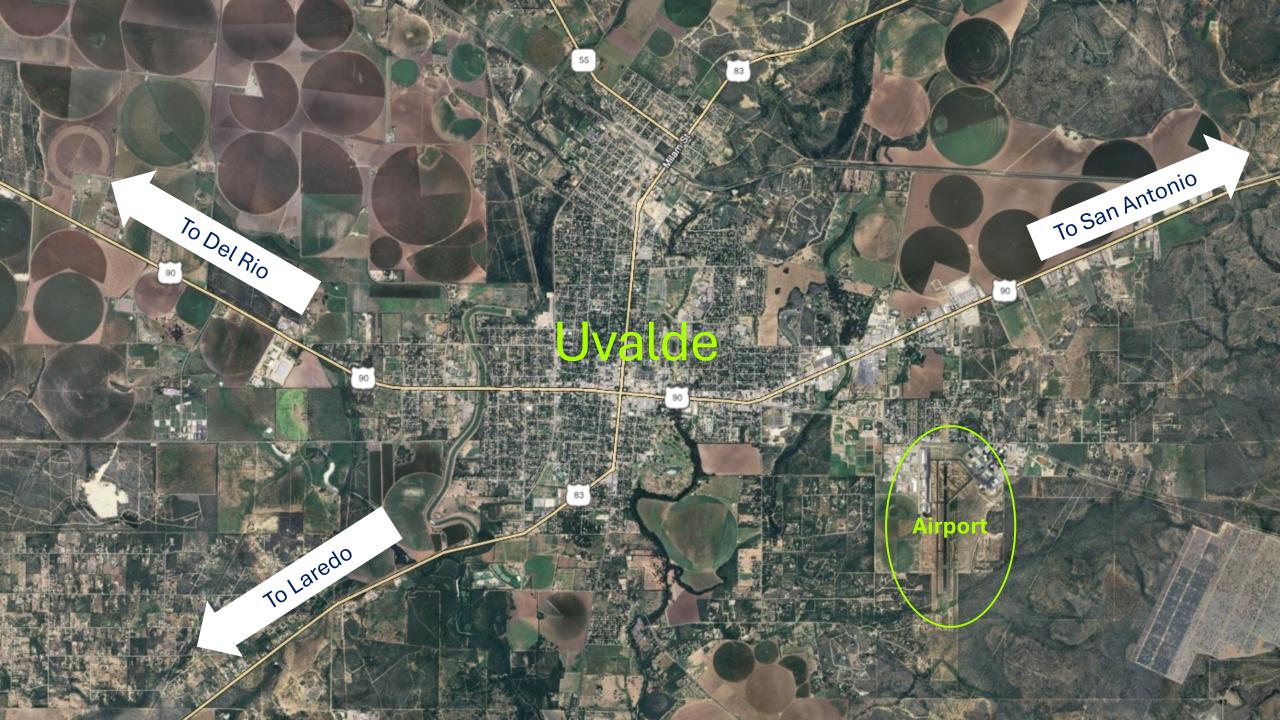












Radio Frequencies to be used

122.125
122.425
122.450
122.475
122.525
122.075
122.375
122.425
122.025
122.150
133.250

HUNGARY	122.225
ITALY	122.275
LITHUANIA	125.825
NETHERLANDS	122.450
NEW ZEALAND	122.525
POLAND	122.525
SERBIA	125.825
SOUTH AFRICA	135.800
SWEDEN	122.375
SWITZERLAND	122.575
UNITED STATES	136.000





Online Safetybox





URL Link below

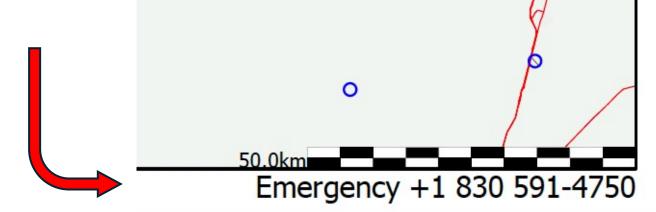
Safetybox Uvalde 2024

EMERGENCY PLAN

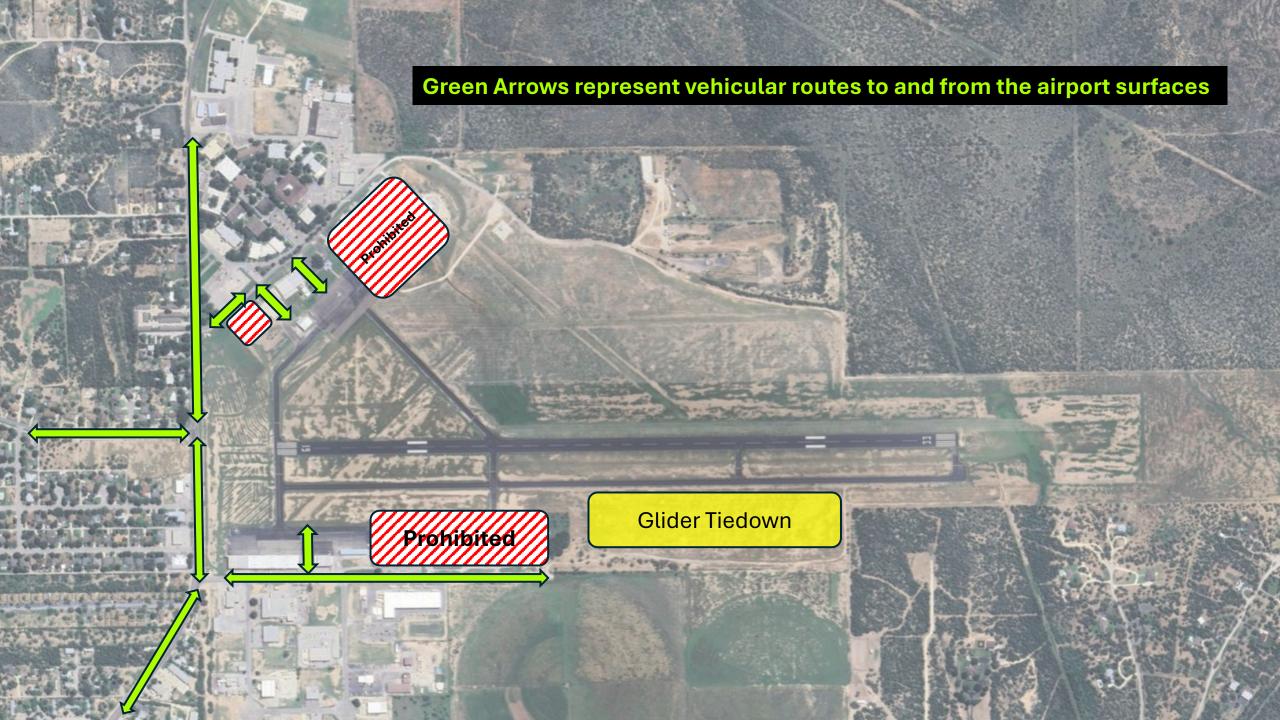
In the event of an aircraft or medical emergency or situation which requires immediate attention please use the following contact number to relay information:

Dial 911 from cell phone (local emergency dispatcher)

Dial the emergency number at the bottom of the task sheet

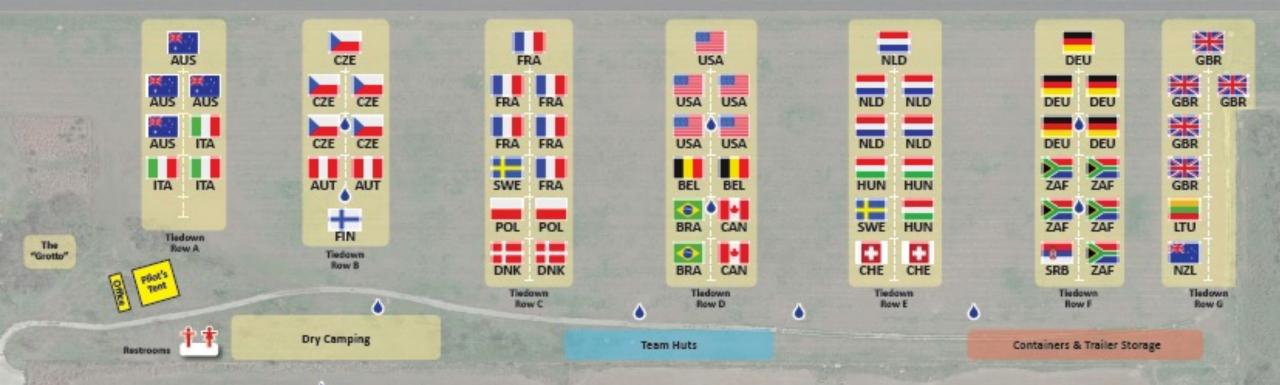




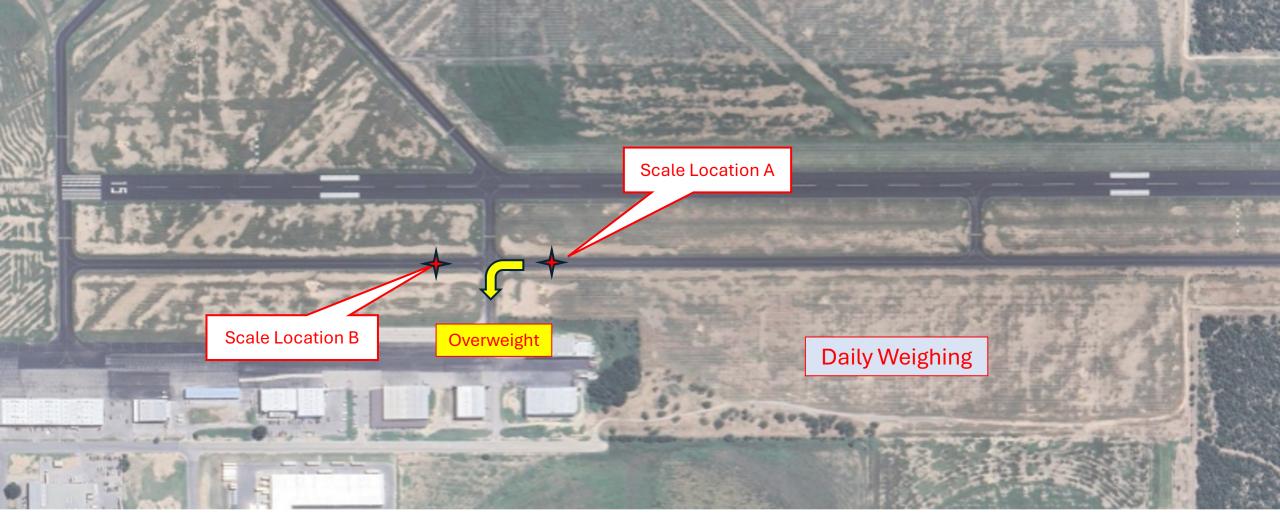


WGC 2024 UVALDE | STAGING AREA

Updated August 7, 2024







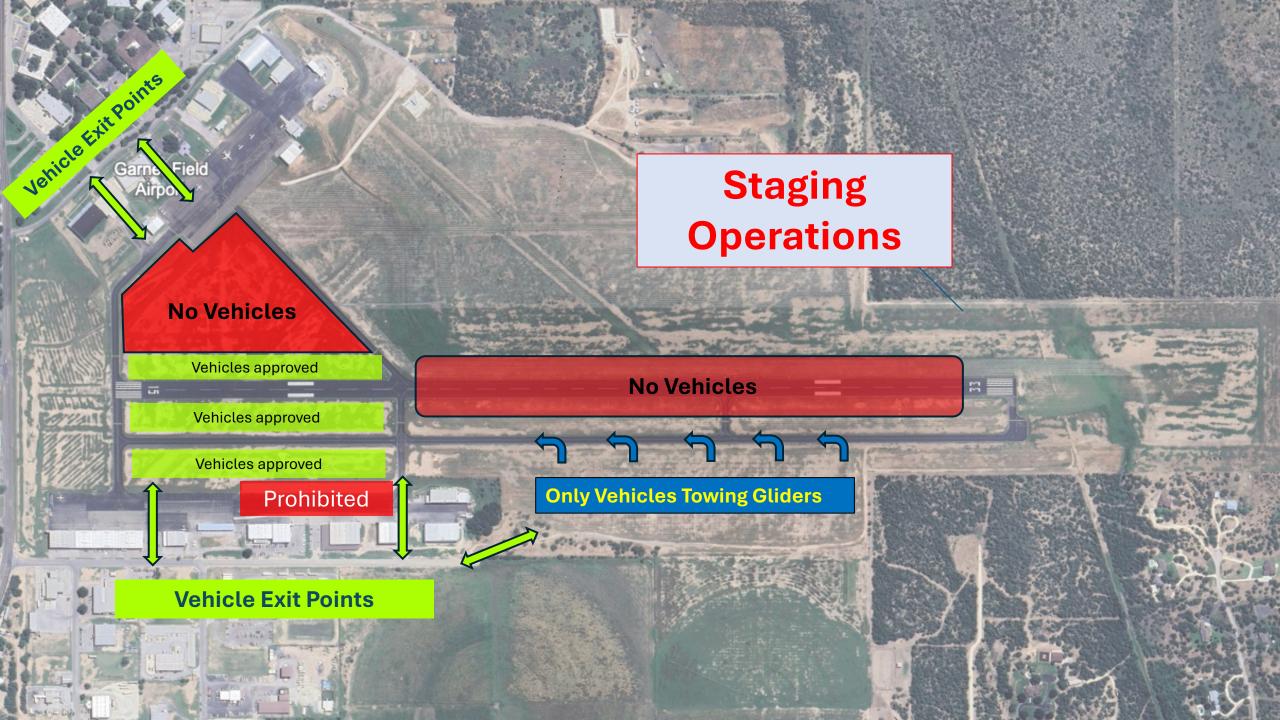
Pass by Scale Location A if you will be gridding on the runway Pass by Scale Location B if you will be gridding on the taxiway. Scale open times – 0730 – 0930

Staging

The airport surfaces will be available for staging at 0730 hrs. Please monitor VHF 122.8 mhz anytime you are utilizing the taxiway or runway to position a glider for staging. The airport will continue to operate for public air traffic expect during launch operations – be considerate of other traffic and look before entering the runway.

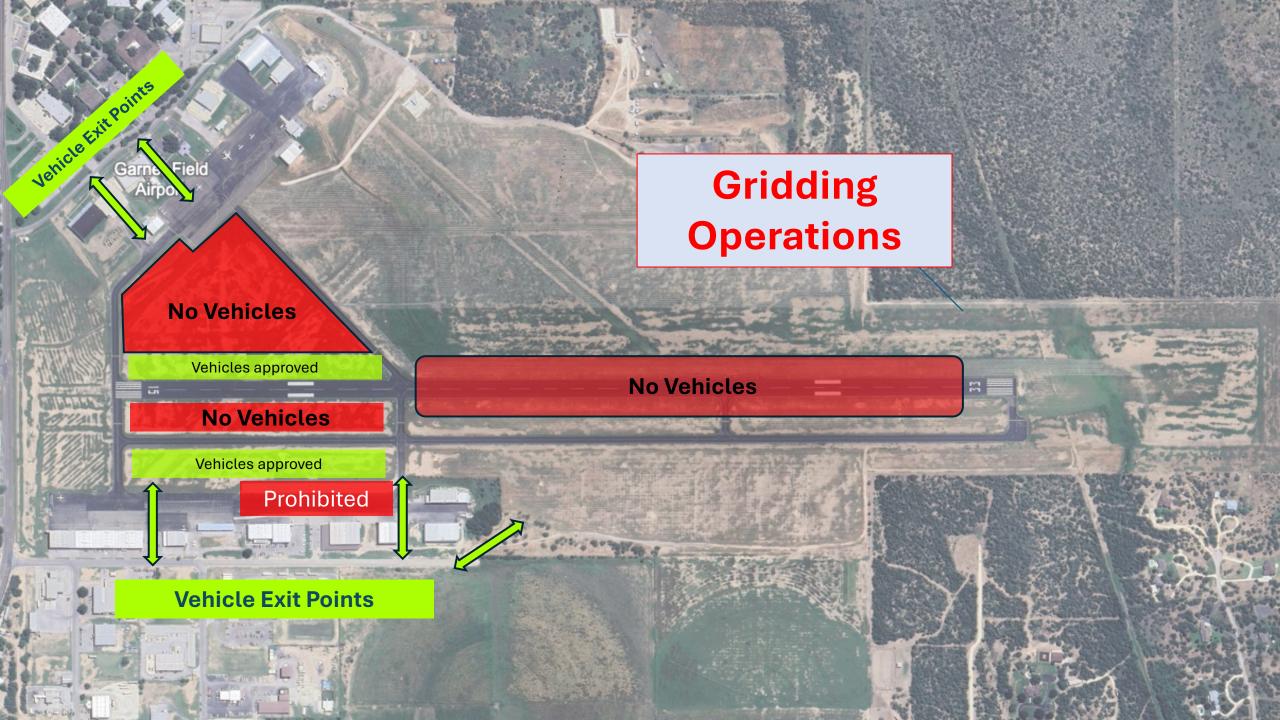
Find your grid number and then position your glider a minimum of 25 feet off the surface in the grass. Do not leave vehicles near or on the taxiway or the runway.





Gridding

- Team Captains will be provided with daily grid order and gridding is by runway or taxiway and designated number.
- At the appointed "Grid Time", you may position your glider on the runway or taxiway as appropriate.
- All vehicles must display the Contest Number on both sides of the vehicle. Penalties may be assessed for non-compliance.
- All vehicles must vacate the infield between the runway and the taxiway.
- No vehicles are allowed on the taxiway or runway after gridding time. If you need to return to the tiedown area, you must use the road outside of the airport boundary.



Tow Ropes

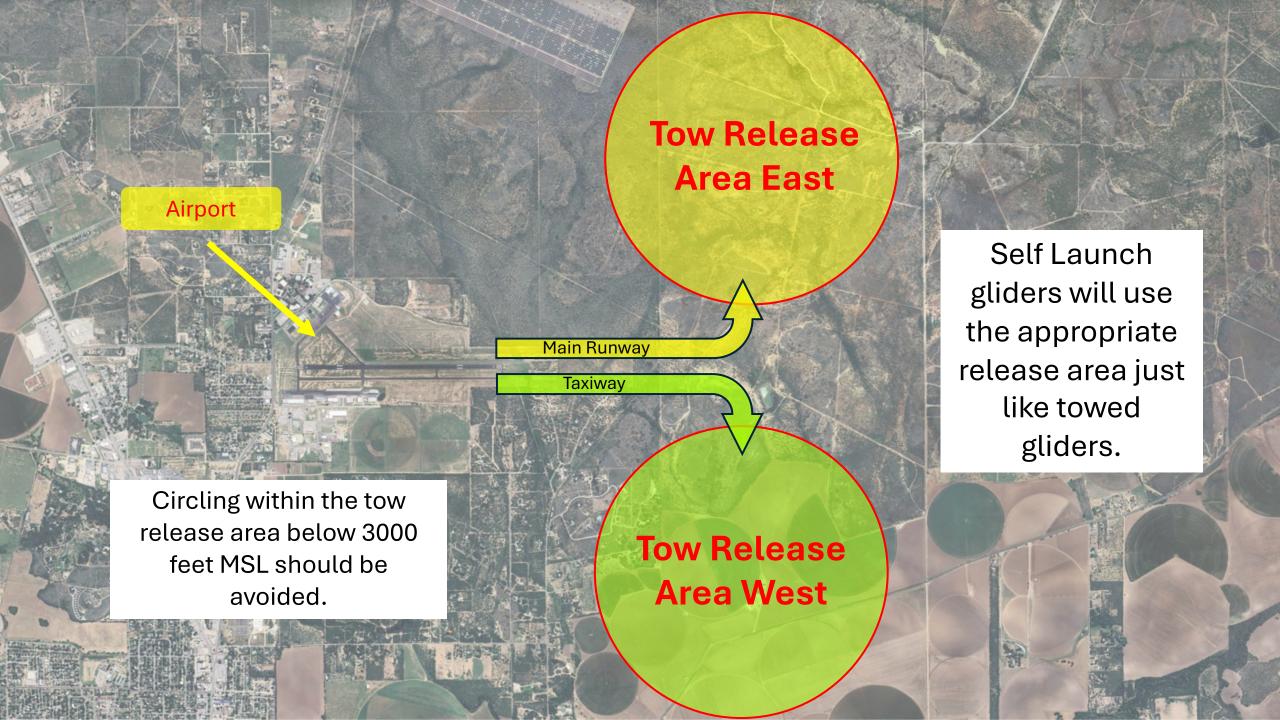
- Contest will provide all ropes.
- Any rope can be used, on any glider, and ropes will not be marked for a specific glider.
- Team crews are responsible for inspecting and attaching their ropes to the glider.
- Team crews are responsible for the glider being ready for launch.
- Team crews will provide the wing runner and run their wing.
- Launch crews are responsible for hooking the rope onto the tug.



Launching

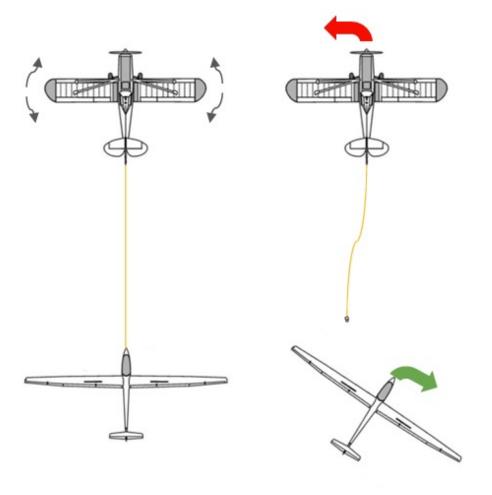
- Launch operations will be conducted on VHF 123.3 mhz.
- Competition officials will be identifiable by high visibility vests.
- Mobile phone use on the grid is discouraged due to distractions
- Vehicles remain <u>behind</u> the launch line and can vacate the area via the designated exit points. Never cross the taxiway or runway.
- Teams are responsible for gathering all equipment and immediately removing from the grid post launch (wing wheels, wing stands, etc)
- In the event of a re-light, crew may only retrieve the glider with permission from Competition Director and in coordination with the Launch Director.





Glider Towing

- Standard release altitude 3,000 feet MSL (915 m).
- On release, the glider turns RIGHT.
- Pilots shall release if the tow pilot rocks the wings of the towplane.
- Pull-ups before releasing are prohibited.





Land-back Operations

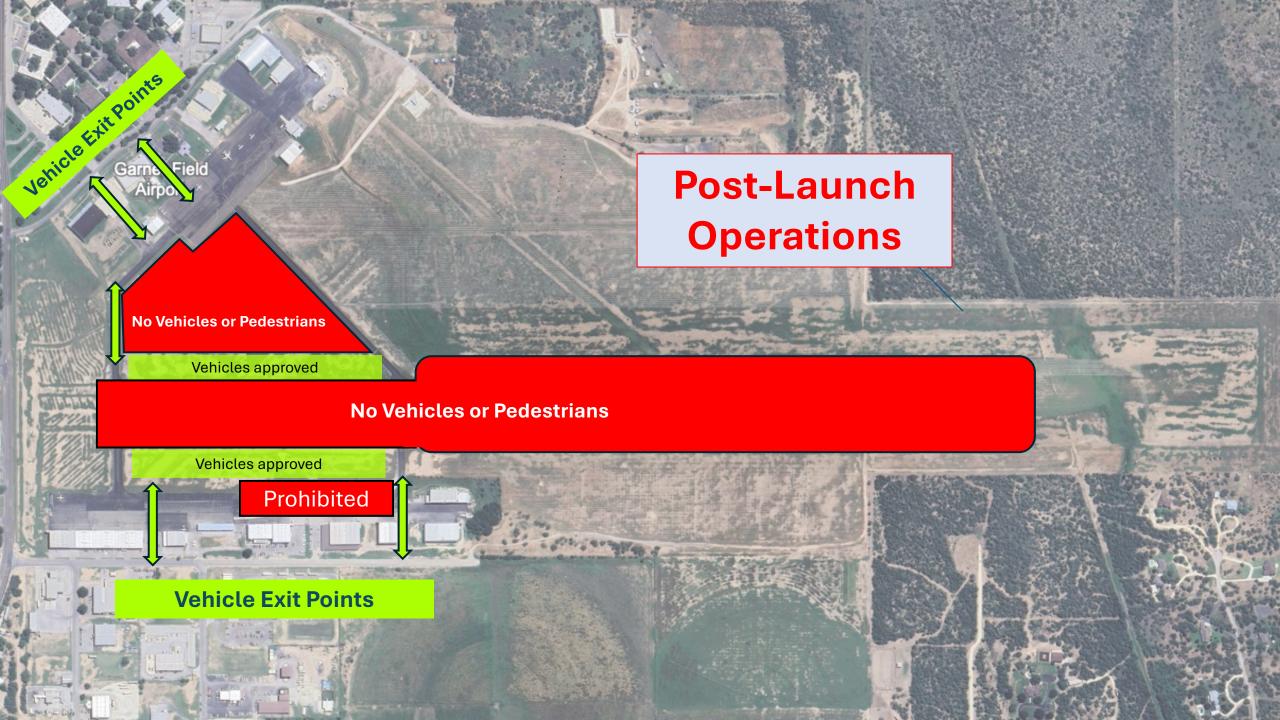
- If a glider needs to return to the field while launch operations are in process, the pilot shall:
 - Make contact with the Contest Director on VHF 123.3 mhz,
 - Plan to land on the runway or taxiway well beyond the front of the launch line and turn off onto the grass or a connector taxiway so as to allow launch operations to resume as quick as possible.
- Stay with your glider until assistance arrives. Your crew can drive a vehicle to your glider provided they are well out of conflict with launch operations.
- The Contest Director and Launch Director will sequence you back to launch as appropriate.



Aero re-launch for Open and 20M motorgliders ONLY

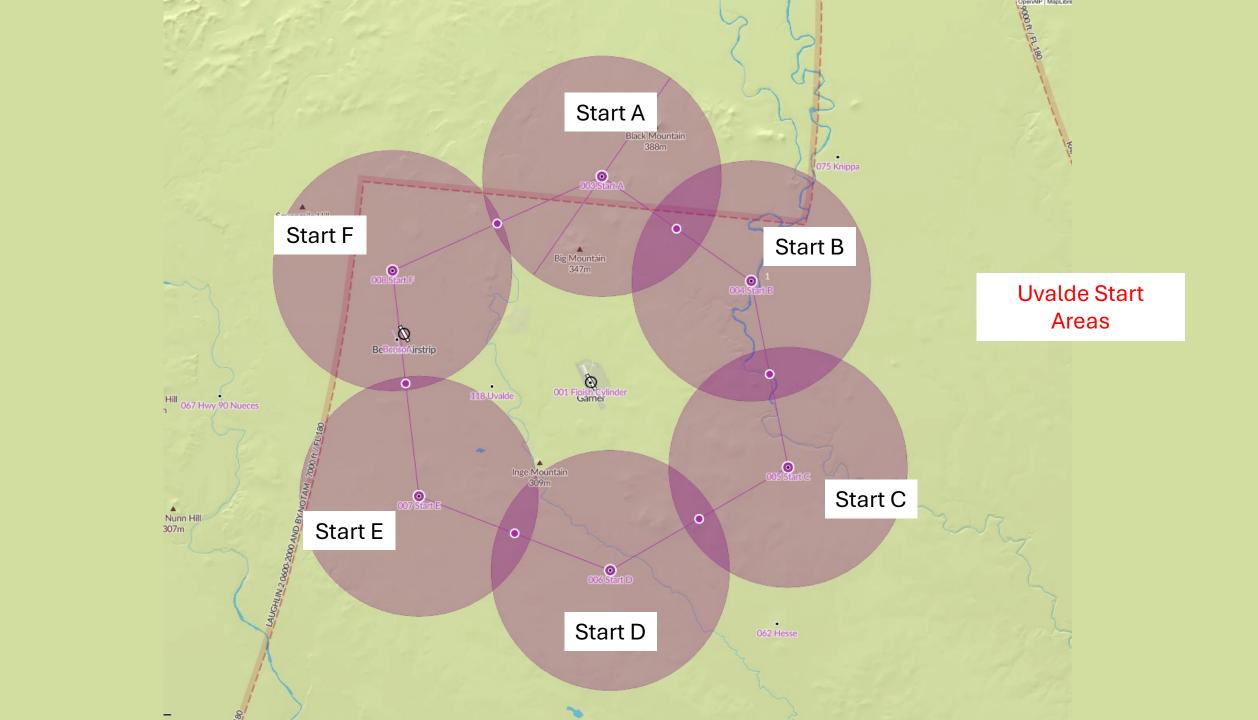
- •You are allowed a maximum of 3 launches either from the airport or from in-the-air,
- •If you wish to do a re-launch in the air you must first advise the Competition Director on 123.3mhz,
- •The relight area is on downwind to either the main runway or the taxiway and below 1500 feet MSL / 600 feet AGL,
- •Your tracker must show MOP within the re-launch zone.
- •Once you are climbing under power, you should return to the appropriate tow release area and stow your motor prior to 3200 feet MSL.





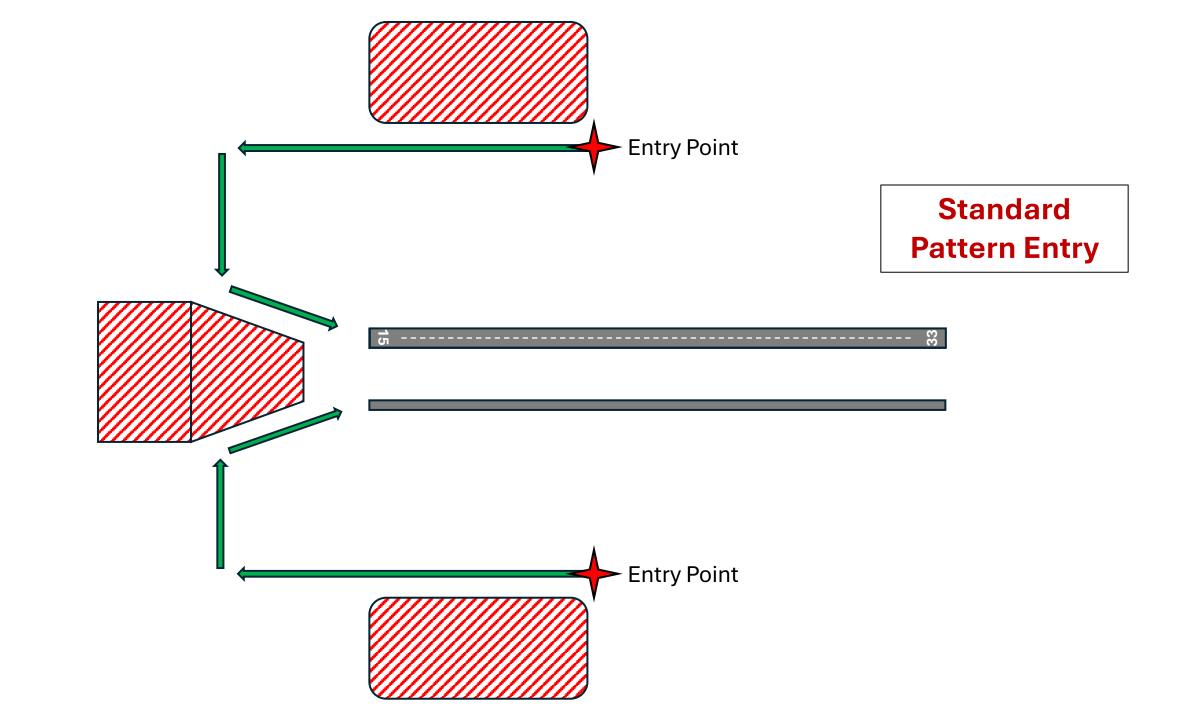
In-flight use of Transponders

- Squawk 1202 at all times
- Very important for deconfliction of civil and military traffic
- No penalties from FAA or contest for close encounters



Finishing Procedure

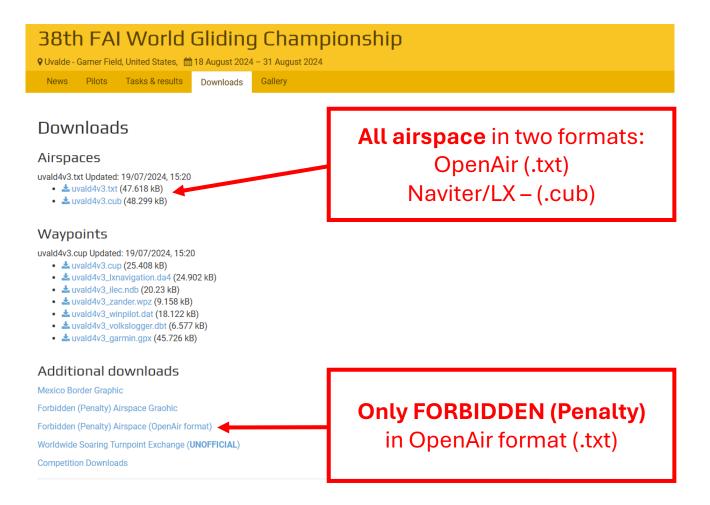
- Arrivals must be announced on the finish frequency VHF 123.3 mhz.
- The following phrases shall be used: (Contest number), (distance to finish ring), (altitude).
- Call first at 20 km from finish ring, and then at 10 km from finish ring and as necessary to maintain separation and awareness.
- Once you have crossed the finish cylinder, switch to VHF 122.8 mhz for traffic and runway announcements.
- Current winds are available on the Uvalde AWOS at VHF 124.175 mhz.



AVOID PENALTIES: Things you need to know about Uvalde airspace

- The airspace file that comes with your flight computer is not accurate enough for the WGC.
 You MUST use the one available on <u>SoaringSpot</u> to accurately show and avoid forbidden (i.e. penalty) airspace.
- 2. PENALTY airspace is any airspace coded as Class A, B, C, P, or R.
- 3. Class A airspace is everything above 18,000' MSL, there is no Class A below that.
- Regardless of what your map says, for the purposes of the contest all other PENALTY airspace (B, C, P, and R) areas extend upward to 18,000 MSL. YOU MAY NEVER OVERYFLY THEM.
- Class D airspace is not forbidden, but you must establish radio contact with the facility before you enter it. The top of the airspace is as shown on current charts.
- 6. The penalty airspace that defines the border with Mexico does not exactly match the Rio Grande River. It begins a small distance inside the USA. DO NOT depend on visual avoidance of the river. Rely on the airspace file for proper clearance.

There are Three Airspace Files Available on Soaring Spot



Contents of "All Airspace"

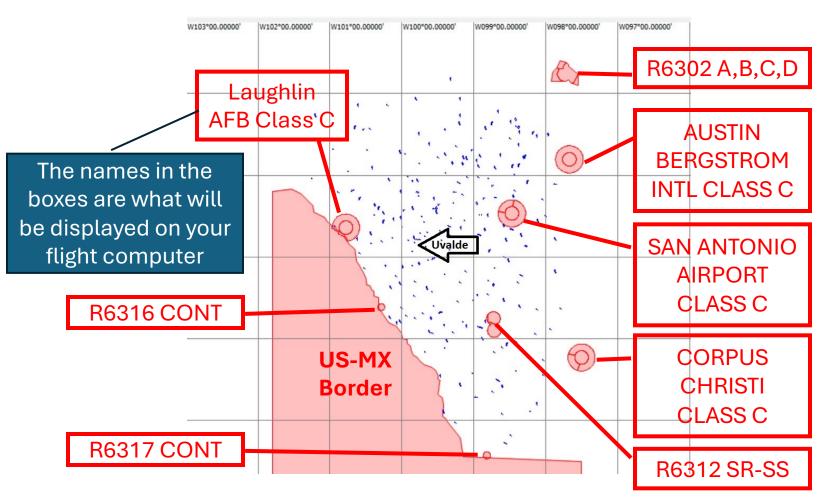
There are 3 categories of airspace in the "All Airpace" files:

- 1. Forbidden (Penalty) Airspace
- 2. Airspace around airports with control towers (Class D typically 10km radius and 1000M high)
- 3. Unrestricted airspace (information only, shown on paper charts)

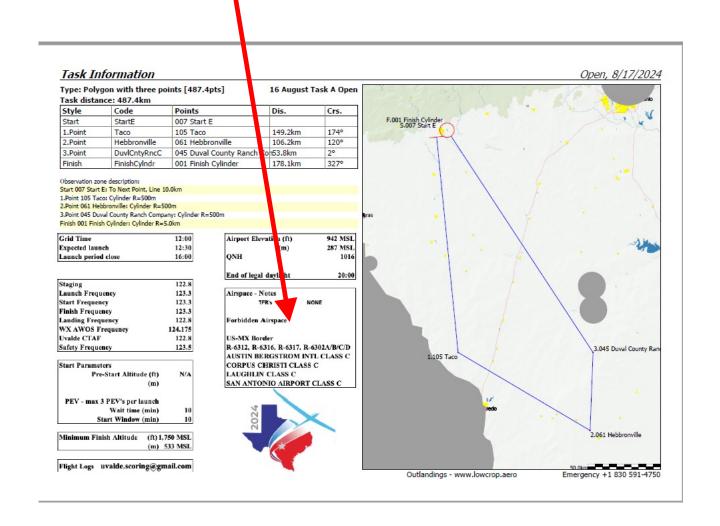
Forbidden (Penalty) Airspace

(Red on this slide, grey on task sheet)

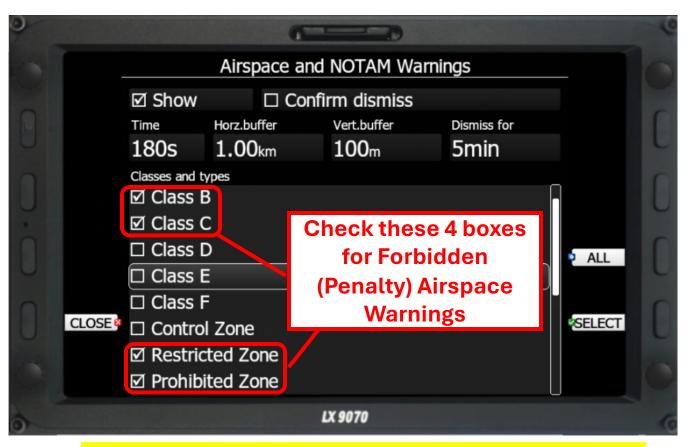
ALWAYS CLOSED – ALL TOPS 18,000' MSL



Forbidden Airspaces Listed on Task Sheet

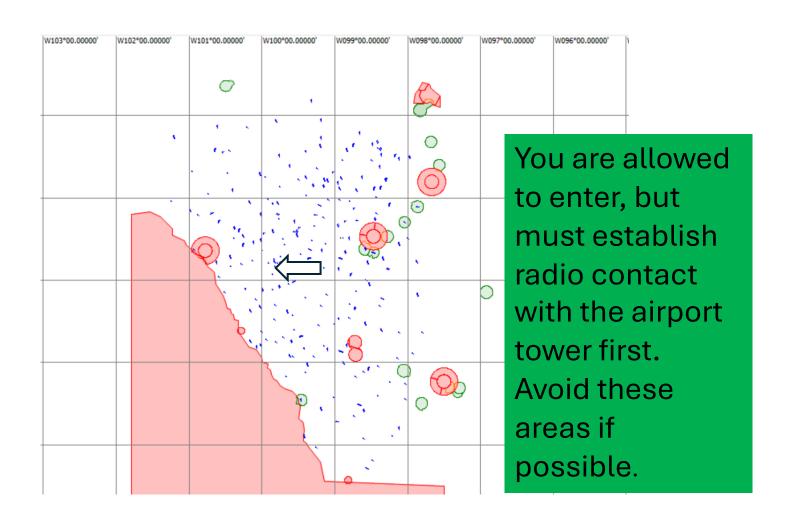


On the LX 8/9xxx and with the "All Airspace" file loaded



Correct use of flight computers is the pilot's responsibility.

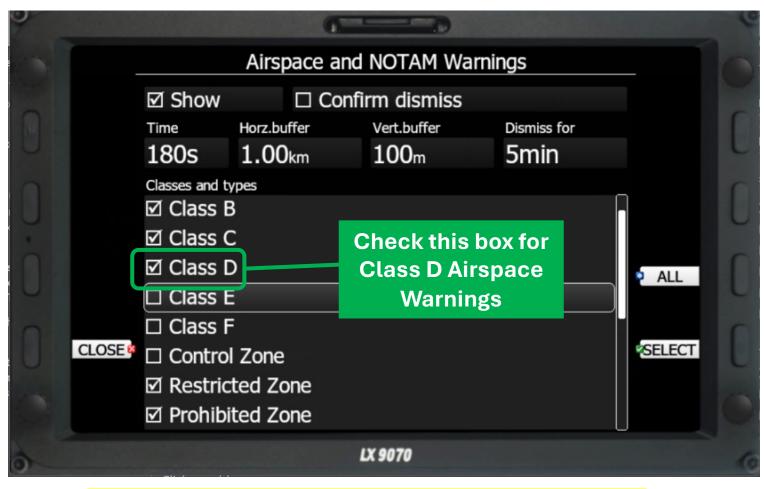
Airspace around airports with control towers (Class D – typically 10km radius and 1000M high)
Shown as GREEN circles on this slide



3D View of Some Class D

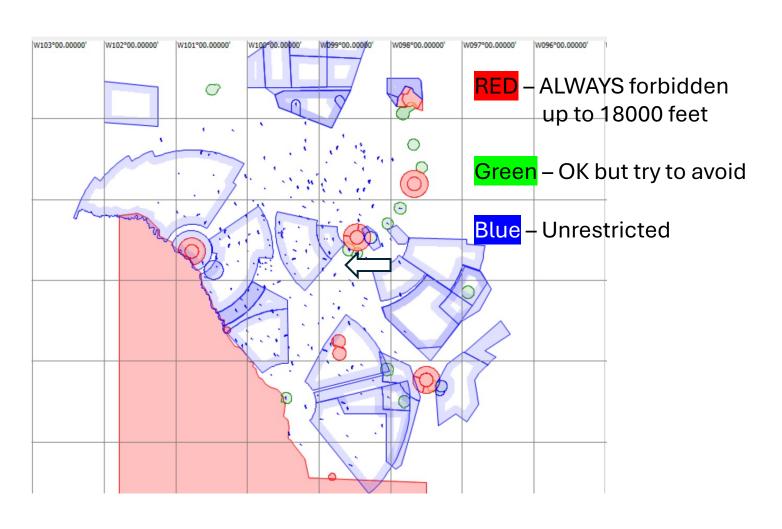


On the LX 8/9xxx and the "All Airspace" file loaded

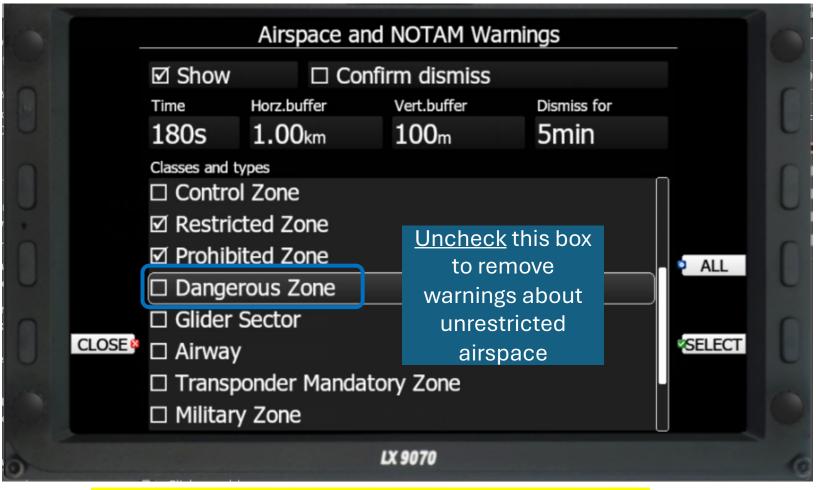


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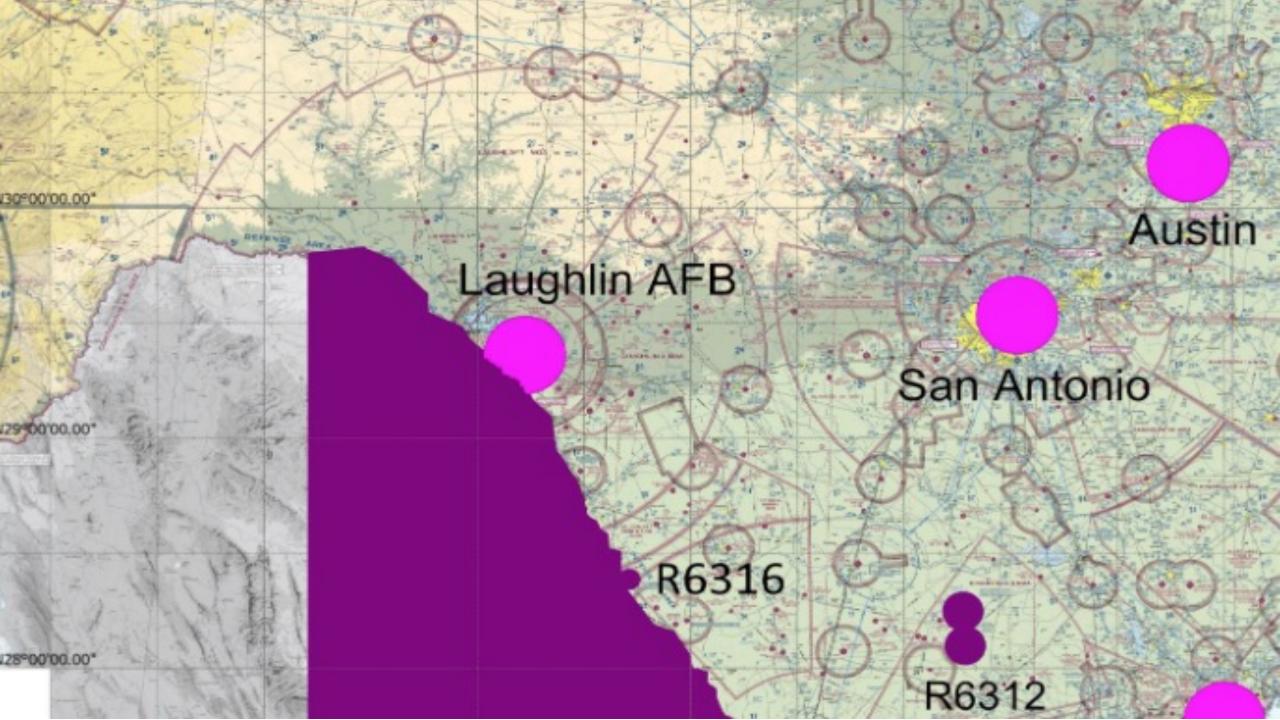
Unrestricted airspace (information only, shown on paper charts)



On the LX 8/9xxx and with the "All Airspace" file loaded



Correct use of flight computers is the pilot's responsibility.





End of Self Briefing