

PROF. URBANO ERNESTO STUMPF AIRPORT

SBSJ

Elevation : 2123

Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil

[Airport Website](#)

Airport Overview

The airport sits at 2,123 ft of elevation and services the city of Sao Jose dos Campos in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The field consists of a single runway surface aligned North/South (16/34) with a length of 8700 feet. The airport has no listed commercial service. Customs is indicated as full service; however, there has been discrepancies with actual availability. Confirmation with the local FBO is recommended. Embraer is the largest business located on the field. The city of Sao Jose dos Campos is home to the “Parque Tecnológico de Sao Jose dos Campos” which houses the largest research institute in the country and is home to all three of the top global aircraft manufacturers Boeing, Airbus, and Embraer.



Longest Runway

RWY 16/34:
8700 ft

Lowest Published Approach Minimums

ILS 16 T&V: 2232 (200') RVR 700

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Runway	Surface	Light System	Runway Length	Runway Width	LDA
16	Asphalt	HIRL, MALSR,PAPI-L	8700	148	7,666 beyond glideslope
34	Asphalt	HIRL	8700	148	

Approach Review

16	34
ILS,LOC,VOR,RNP	VOR, RNP

ATC

TOWER:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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Notes:

ARFF : Cat 5

AF/D Notes of Interest

- Engine run-up is prohibited in parking aprons in front of the departure hall of CTA authorities
- CAUTION ON RWY 16/34 due to the existence of an arresting barrier located on displaced threshold Rwy 34. Not applicable for rotary wing aircraft.
- CAUTION: Twy E between general aviation ramp and threshold 34 caution due to tower visibility restricted.
- Aircraft with wingspan greater than 148' (45m) must not pass the turnaround area at the threshold of Rwy 34 because it will not be able to return due to obstacles that penetrate the security zone of the stopway.
- CAUTION: Possibility of unmanned hot-air balloons occurring mainly in May, June, July and August.
- Runway arresting gear RWY 16/34 equipped with drop cable only. Usable only by aircraft equipped with a hook
- In case it is impossible to use run-up area, it will be mandatory to perform engine run-up on THR 34 daily 0300/0730 with prior coordination with aerodrome operator.
- Overflying the refinery SB(P)-409 below 1000' is prohibited. Located approx. 2 NM E of arpt.

Terrain/Obstacles

- SBSJ sits in a valley, there are no Mountains immediately surrounding the field, however there is rising terrain outside the critical area of the airport.
- Multiple Skyscrapers in close proximity.

Safety Factors

- Rising Terrain
- Winter Fog due to tropical climate
- Language Barriers
- Heavy GA (Non Airline) use

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Additional Airport Notes

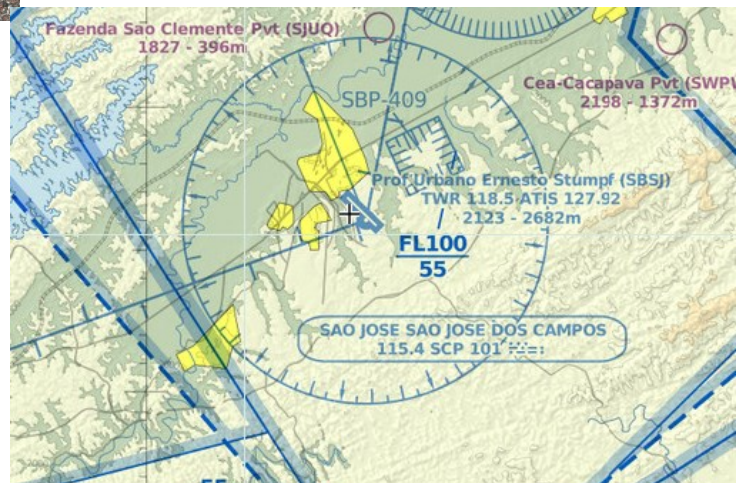
- LS V LOC V Rwy 16 Segment LONES to EDMEG not available, Wait for vectoring to Final Approach.
- VOR A Rwy 16 Segment LONES to ATOMI not available, Wait for vectoring to Final Approach.

Accident/incident History

Aircraft investigations in Brazil are preformed by a division of the Brazilian Air Force. Information, while readily available was delivered in Portuguese. As translation software is often lacking, We have elected not to publish it. If you would like to view it, click [HERE](#)

Reference Documents (Double-Click on icon to retrieve)

(AIP)





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Additional Items:

Quick Facts

PASSPORT VALIDITY:

Must be valid on the date of entry

BLANK PASSPORT PAGES:

One page required for entry stamp

TOURIST VISA REQUIRED:

No

VACCINATIONS:

None required, but see Health section

CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS FOR ENTRY:

More than 10,000 BR must be declared to Customs

CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS FOR EXIT:

More than 10,000 BR must be declared to Customs

U.S. Consulate General Sao Paulo

Rua Henri Dunant, 500 Chacara Santo Antonio
04709-110 - Sao Paulo, SP Brazil

Telephone: 011-55-11-3250-5000

Emergency After-Hours Telephone: 011-55-11-3250-5373

Email: SaopauloACS@state.gov

Brazilian law requires any minor who is a Brazilian citizen (even dual nationals who are both U.S. and Brazilian citizens) to have permission from each parent to travel within Brazil or exit the country. When a minor travels with both parents, no written authorization is needed. When the minor travels with only one parent or without either parent, s/he must **have two original written authorization letters from each absent parent** and carry a copy* of the child's birth certificate or have an annotation in his/her Brazilian passport authorizing travel alone or with only one parent. Brazilian citizen minors without authorization letters and a birth certificate* or an annotated Brazilian passport likely will not be allowed by authorities to pass through immigration or to board a flight departing Brazil.

Crime: The violent crime rate is high in most Brazilian urban centers. Public transportation, hotel sectors, and tourist areas report high crime rates, but these incidents can happen anywhere and at any time. **Be aware of your surroundings.**

- Do not travel to:
 - Informal housing developments in Brazil (commonly referred to in Brazil as favelas, vilas, comunidades, and/or satellite cities), even on a guided tour, at any time of day due to crime. Neither the tour companies nor the police can guarantee your safety when entering these areas. Even in favelas that the police or local governments deem safe, the situation can change quickly and without notice. In addition, exercise caution in areas surrounding favelas, as occasionally, inter-gang fighting and confrontations with police move beyond the confines of these communities.
 - Brasilia's administrative regions (commonly known as "satellite cities") of Ceilandia, Santa Maria, Sao Sebastiao, and Paranoa during non-daylight hours due to crime.
 - Any areas within 150 km of Brazil's land borders with Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and Paraguay due to crime. (Note: This does not apply to the Foz do Iguacu National Park or Pantanal National Park.)
- Consider avoiding the use of public, municipal buses in Brazil at any time of day, and especially at night. Crime trends indicate an elevated risk of robbery or assault on public bus systems throughout Brazil. The U.S. government recommends against personnel using public, municipal buses in all parts of Brazil.
- In addition, be aware of the following situations:
 - Traveling Outside Metropolitan Areas After Dark: Travelers are encouraged to organize their trips so that they can travel during daylight hours. Road conditions throughout Brazil can vary widely, and travelers must exercise caution due to debris in the road, horse-drawn carriages, unmarked speed bumps, and other infrastructure deficiencies.
 - Individuals intending robbery or assault have been known to slip incapacitating drugs into drinks at bars, hotel rooms, and street parties.
 - Armed hold-ups of pedestrians and motorists can happen, including at or near public beaches. Personal belongings, left unattended even for a moment, are often taken. If you are robbed, hand over your personal belongings without resisting. Resisting will increase your risk of injury.
 - Carjackings and hold-ups can occur at any time of the day or night, especially at intersections and in tunnels. Some robberies involve individuals robbed at gunpoint and taken to make purchases or to withdraw as much money as possible from one or more ATMs.
 - Crime on public transportation occurs. **Registered taxis have red license plates and openly display company information and phone numbers.**
 - Credit card fraud and ATM scams are common in Brazil. Work closely with your financial institutions to monitor accounts and keep your credit card in view while it is scanned at a point of sale.
 - Avoid using ATMs in unfamiliar, secluded, or lightly protected areas. Be aware that criminals often target ATMs and businesses in the early hours of the morning when there are fewer witnesses and law enforcement response times may be delayed. If you opt to use an ATM, select those that are located inside of secure facilities, such as an airport, hospital, bank, or government building.
 - Avoid openly displaying your cell phone. When using a ride share service or taxi, wait for its arrival in a secure area.
 - **Avoid large groups or events where crowds have gathered. Public events of any nature, including concerts and sporting events, can unexpectedly turn violent.**

Tourism: The tourism industry is unevenly regulated, and safety inspections for equipment and facilities are inconsistent. Hazardous areas/activities are normally identified with appropriate signage in major urban centers but may not be in other locations. Tourism industry staff may not be trained or certified either by the host government or by recognized authorities in the field. In the event of an injury, appropriate and timely medical treatment is consistently available only in or near major cities. First responders can face delays accessing areas outside of major cities to quickly provide urgent medical treatment. U.S. citizens are encouraged to purchase medical evacuation insurance. See our webpage for more information on [insurance providers for overseas coverage](#).

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Additional Items:

Victims of Crime:

U.S. citizen victims of crime should contact the local authorities to file a Brazilian police report before departing Brazil. In most instances, you can report crimes to the tourist or civil police. U.S. citizens should also inform the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate, but local authorities are responsible for investigating and prosecuting the crime.

- Police number - 190
- the U.S. Embassy at 011-55-61-3312-7000
- the U.S. Consulate General in Porto Alegre at 011-55-51-3345-6000
- the U.S. Consulate General in Recife at 011-55-81-3416-3050 or 011-55-81-3416-3080
- the U.S. Consulate General in Rio de Janeiro at 011-55-21-3823-2000
- the U.S. Consulate General in Sao Paulo at 011-55-11-3250-5000

See our webpage on [help for U.S. victims of crime overseas](#).

We can:

- Replace a lost or stolen passport
- Contact relatives or friends with your written consent
- Help you find appropriate medical care
- Assist you in reporting a crime to the police
- Provide an emergency loan for repatriation to the United States and/or limited medical support in cases of destitution
- Help you find accommodation and arrange flights home
- Provide information on [victims' compensation programs in the U.S.](#)
- Provide a list of local lawyers who speak English

The local equivalent to the "911" emergency line in Brazil is divided among four services:

- 190 - Policia (Police)
- 191 - Policia Rodoviaria (on interstate roads)
- 192 - Ambulancia (Ambulance)
- 193 - Bombeiros (Fire Department)

Health

- For emergency services in Brazil, dial 192.
- Ambulance services are not present throughout the country or are unreliable in most areas except in state capitals and other large cities.
- We do not pay medical bills. Be aware that U.S. Medicare/Medicaid does not apply overseas. Most hospitals and doctors overseas do not accept U.S. health insurance.
 Medical Insurance: Make sure your health insurance plan provides coverage overseas. Most care providers overseas only accept cash payments. See our webpage for more information on insurance providers for overseas coverage. Visit the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for more information on type of insurance you should consider before you travel overseas.
- We strongly recommend supplemental insurance to cover medical evacuation.
 If traveling with prescription medication, check with the Government of Brazil to ensure the medication is legal in Brazil. Always carry your prescription medication in original packaging, along with your doctor's prescription.
 Vaccinations: Be up-to-date on all vaccinations recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Though the yellow fever vaccine is not required to enter Brazil, travelers wishing to be vaccinated should consider receiving it prior to travel, as local supplies are limited. Please note that the yellow fever vaccine should be administered ten days prior to travel for it to be effective.
- Also note that, while yellow fever vaccine is not required to enter Brazil, some neighboring countries (French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Bolivia, and Paraguay) do require travelers with recent entries in Brazil to show proof of yellow fever vaccination.



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- All travelers to the country are advised to carry documentation, such as a vaccination card, that they have been appropriately vaccinated for yellow fever.
- The following diseases are prevalent in Brazil: Chagas, Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika, Leishmaniasis, Rabies, Travelers' diarrhea, Tuberculosis, Schistosomiasis,
- In recent years, outbreaks of these diseases have also been detected in certain areas of Brazil:
Yellow fever, Measles, Polio

Travel and Transportation

Public Transportation: Consider avoiding the use of public, municipal buses in Brazil at any time of day, and especially at night. Crime trends indicate an elevated risk of robbery or assault on public bus systems throughout Brazil. The U.S. government recommends against personnel using public, municipal buses in all parts of Brazil.

Public buses are one of the main modes of inter-city road travel. Buses can range (depending on route and price) from luxurious and well-maintained to basic and mechanically unsound. Bus hijacking can occur at random.

Road Conditions and Safety: Driving on Brazil's roads poses significant risks. Poor driving skills, bad roads, and high-density traffic make road travel more hazardous than in the United States. Road maintenance is inadequate in many areas and some long-distance roads through the Amazon forest are impassable much of the year due to flooding.

Apart from toll roads, which generally have their own services, roadside assistance is available only sporadically and informally through local mechanics. The fastest way to summon assistance in an emergency anywhere in the country is to dial 193, a universal number staffed by local fire departments. This service is in Portuguese only.

Traffic Laws: Travelers planning on staying for more than 180 days should obtain an Inter-American Driving Permit to carry with their valid U.S. license if they plan to drive in Brazil. Such permits can be obtained through AAA or other sources. Please note:

- Everyone in the vehicle must wear a seatbelt. Brazilian federal law requires child seats for all children under the age of 7 ½. From age 7 ½ years to 10, children must only ride in the back seat.
- Drivers must yield the right of way to cars on their right. Compliance with stop signs is rarely enforced, so many motorists treat them as yield signs. It is common for drivers to turn or cross one or more lanes of traffic without warning.
- Drivers often flash their lights or wave their hand out the window to signal other drivers to slow down.
- Pedestrian crossings are only observed in some places, such as Brasilia.
- Drivers must have their daytime running lights on during the day and headlights on at night on Federal Highways.
- Under Brazil's Lei Seca ("Dry Law"), **you cannot operate a vehicle with any measurable blood-alcohol level.** Checkpoints are often set up in urban areas, and randomly chosen drivers are required to perform a breathalyzer test. Those in violation are subject to legal penalties and having their vehicle impounded.

Risk Analysis

Hazard	(Optional) Mitigations—Please fill in your own company mitigations
Rising Terrain/ Obstacles	
Winter Fog	
Large volume of traffic	
Language Barriers	