



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Los Banos, California	<b>Accident Number:</b>	WPR22LA005
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 8, 2021, 19:04 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N7220B
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beech B36TC	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (total)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Business		

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## Analysis

The pilot reported that he was on the return leg of a cross country flight, about 10,000 ft mean sea level, when the engine lost oil pressure and the manifold pressure dropped. He immediately diverted to the nearest airport. While in the descent to his divert location, the engine was initially producing partial power, but then exhibited serious vibrations and subsequently lost all power. During this time, the cockpit filled with smoke, and fire and sparks were observed exiting from the engine cowling.

Due to the fire, the pilot elected to make a forced landing on a road near the approach end of runway. The airplane struck an object during the landing roll which resulted in substantial damage to the wings.

A postaccident examination of the engine revealed that the No. 4 connecting rod bolt nut was missing. Prominent thermal distress was observed in the area where the No. 4 connecting rod connected to the crankshaft and was consistent with oil starvation.

In June of 2020, the engine was disassembled for a propeller strike inspection. The inspection was about 27.3 hours before the accident. As part of the inspection, the connecting rods were overhauled and then reinstalled on the crankshaft using new bearings, rod bolts, and nuts. Given the recency of the work, it is likely that insufficient torque was applied during installation of the No. 4 connecting rod bolt nut, which subsequently became loose and separated.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The total loss of engine power due to the improper installation of the No. 4 connecting rod bolt nut during a recent overhaul.

**Findings**

<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Incorrect service/maintenance
<b>Aircraft</b>	Unscheduled maint checks - Incorrect service/maintenance
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Installation - Maintenance personnel

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Enroute-cruise</b>	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
<b>Enroute-cruise</b>	Emergency descent initiated
<b>Approach</b>	Off-field or emergency landing

On October 8, 2021, about 1904 Pacific daylight time, a Beech B36TC airplane, N7220B, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Los Banos, California. The pilot was not injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

The pilot reported that he flew the airplane to Paso Robles Municipal Airport (PRB), Paso Robles, California, where he refueled and was on his return flight to Gness Field Airport (DVO), Novato, California, when the accident occurred. The airplane was at about 10,000 ft mean sea level when the engine lost oil pressure and the manifold pressure dropped. He immediately diverted to Los Banos Municipal Airport (LSN), Los Banos, California. While in the descent into LSN, the engine was initially producing partial power, but then exhibited severe vibrations and subsequently lost all power. During this time, the cockpit filled with smoke, and fire and sparks were observed coming from the engine cowling.

Due to the fire, the pilot elected to make a forced landing on a road near the approach end of the runway. The airplane struck an object during the landing roll, which caused the airplane to spin around before coming to rest.

A review of engine data from a Garmin G500TXi device revealed that the airplane leveled off and the engine was set to about 2,500 rpm. About 9 minutes later, the engine's oil pressure started to decrease, while the engine rpm was unchanged. In the next 12 minutes, the oil pressure continued to decrease and culminated with the engine rpm decreasing from about 2,371 to zero rpm in about 5 seconds while the airplane was in a descent.

Postaccident examination of the engine revealed external damage with an exit hole on the crankcase near the top of the No. 2 cylinder. The hole was about 2 inches wide by 3 inches long. A second hole in the crankcase was noted on the left back side that had a diameter of about 1 inch. Additionally, several large cracks in the crankcase were observed on both crankcase halves.

All engine accessories on the back side of the engine remained attached except for the left magneto. The rocker covers were removed and there was evidence of heat distress on all cylinders. Rotational continuity could not be established due to the crankshaft damage.

Disassembly of the engine revealed that the No. 4 connecting rod bolt nut was missing. Thermal distress was observed in the area where the No. 4 connecting rod connected to the crankshaft, consistent with oil starvation. The thermal distress in this area was the most prominent in the engine. Considerable metal debris was noted in the oil sump and oil filter.

The engine was installed in July of 2012, and logged about 671 hours of time before the accident. In June of 2020, the engine was disassembled for a propeller strike inspection. The inspection was about 27.3 hours before the accident. As part of the inspection, the connecting rods were overhauled by a third-party vendor, and then the vendor reinstalled the connecting rods on the crankshaft using new bearings, rod bolts, and nuts. The most recent annual inspection was accomplished in September of 2021, about 2.3 hours before the accident.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	43, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	3-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	July 6, 2020
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	March 15, 2021
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 1353.3 hours (Total, all aircraft), 927.6 hours (Total, this make and model), 1469.6 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 17.3 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3.8 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beech	<b>Registration:</b>	N7220B
<b>Model/Series:</b>	B36TC	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1984	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	EA-425
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	5
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	September 8, 2021 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3850 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	5356.9 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	C126 installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	I0550B-AP
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	6L6 LLC	<b>Rated Power:</b>	300 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Dusk
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KCVH,237 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	28 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	19:15 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	252°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Few / 5000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>		<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	8 knots / 14 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	230°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.14 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	14°C / 8°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Paso Robles, CA (PRB)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	IFR
<b>Destination:</b>	Novato, CA (DVO)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	IFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	18:29 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	LOS BANOS MUNI LSN	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	121 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>		<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	37.042261,-120.86175(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Nixon, Albert
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Ryan Smith; Federal Aviation Administration; Fresno, CA Jason Alves; Federal Aviation Administration; Fresno, CA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	October 19, 2023
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=104084">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=104084</a>

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, “accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person” (Title 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB’s statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b) is available [here](#).