



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: LODI, California Accident Number: LAX95LA083

Date & Time: January 21, 1995, 12:05 Local Registration: N9359K

Aircraft: STINSON 108-2 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 3 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

THE PILOT MADE A TRAFFIC PATTERN APPROACH AND LANDED USING RUNWAY 26. DURING ROLLOUT, THE PILOT ENCOUNTERED AN ESTIMATED 10 KNOT LEFT CROSSWIND FROM ABOUT 180 DEGREES. THE AIRPLANE VEERED OFF THE RUNWAY, ENTERED A DITCH AND NOSED OVER. THE PILOT STATED THAT HE HAD NOT EXPEREINCED ANY MECHANICAL PROBLEMS WITH HIS AIRPLANE. THE PILOT REPORTED TO A RESPONDING SHERIFF THAT HE HAD LANDED DOWNWIND.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's inadequate compensation for the existing crosswind wind condition and his failure to maintain proper alignment with the runway.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

1. WEATHER CONDITION - CROSSWIND

2. (C) COMPENSATION FOR WIND CONDITIONS - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. (C) PROPER ALIGNMENT - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings 4. TERRAIN CONDITION - DITCH

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Factual Information

On January 21, 1995, at 1205 Pacific standard time, a Stinson 108-2, N9359K, operated by the pilot, ground looped and nosed over during landing rollout on runway 26 at the Lodi (uncontrolled) Airport, Lodi, California. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the personal flight. The airplane was substantially damaged. Neither the private pilot nor the two passengers was injured. The flight originated from Livermore, California, at 1130.

According to the deputy sheriff who responded to the accident site, the pilot informed him that he should not have made a downwind landing. The airplane came to rest in a ditch adjacent to the south side of the runway.

On January 23, 1995, the pilot verbally reported to the National Transportation Safety Board that he was not certain what the wind direction was when he landed. He estimated, however, that he experienced approximately a 10-knot crosswind. Thereafter, the airplane went into the ditch. The pilot stated that he did not experience any mechanical problems with his airplane.

Subsequently, in the pilot's completed Aircraft Accident Report, he indicated that at the time of the accident the wind was from the south between 8 and 10 knots.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	63,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 9, 1994
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	941 hours (Total, all aircraft), 15 hours (Total, this make and model), 5 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	STINSON	Registration:	N9359K
Model/Series:	108-2 108-2	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal; Provisional (Special)	Serial Number:	9259
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	July 8, 1994 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	10 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2262 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	FRANKLIN
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	6A4-165-B3
Registered Owner:	DAVID E. HENNINGTON	Rated Power:	165 Horsepower
Operator:	DAVID E. HENNINGTON	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:		Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:		Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 6000 ft AGL	Visibility	7 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	180°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	13°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipit	ation	
Departure Point:	LIVERMORE , CA (LVK)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(103)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

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Airport Information

Airport:	LODI 103	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	58 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Wet
Runway Used:	26	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3085 ft / 42 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	3 None	Latitude, Longitude:	38.110397,-121.159355(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Pollack, Wayne	
Additional Participating Persons:	STEVE STEINHOFF; OAKLAND , CA	
Original Publish Date:	May 9, 1995	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=29014	

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.

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