



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: SAN MARTIN, California Accident Number: LAX97LA102

Date & Time: February 11, 1997, 11:15 Local Registration: N34PC

Aircraft: Green COZY III Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot had throttled back for a descent but when he attempted to return to level flight, throttle movement failed to produce an increase in rpm. After several unsuccessful throttle movements, he declared an emergency and was directed toward the nearest airport. When it became apparent to him that he would not reach the runway, he made an emergency off airport, gear-up landing short of the airport boundary. Fuel was present in the carburetor and gascolator. The left main tank was empty but the right tank was nearly full. The fuel selector was found positioned on the right tank. The pilot reported contamination in the right tank and gascolator. Dirt was reportedly found at the bottom of the gascolator and red colored oil globules were found on the gascolator screen. Both dirt and oil were found in fuel from the right tank. The pilot told FAA inspectors that hydraulic lines are routed through both fuel tanks. There were no other deficiencies identified.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A loss of engine power due to fuel contamination. A factor in the accident is the aircraft design, which routes hydraulic lines through the fuel tank.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - NONMECHANICAL

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - NORMAL

Findings

- 1. LIGHT CONDITION DAYLIGHT
- 2. (C) FLUID, FUEL CONTAMINATION, OTHER THAN WATER
- 3. (F) ACFT/EQUIP, INADEQUATE DESIGN OWNER/BUILDER

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING Phase of Operation: APPROACH

Findings

4. TERRAIN CONDITION - CONGESTED/CONFINED AREA

5. LANDING GEAR - NOT DEPLOYED - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Factual Information

On February 11, 1997, at 1115 hours Pacific standard time, an experimental Cozy III, N34PC, diverting to San Martin, California, experienced a partial power loss and made a forced landing short of the airport. The aircraft sustained substantial damage; however, the pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. The aircraft was operated as a personal flight by its pilot/owner when the accident occurred. The flight originated in Stockton, California, at 1030 on the morning of the accident. Instrument meteorological conditions prevailed at San Jose, the original destination; however, the pilot was diverting to an area of visual conditions that existed at San Martin. No flight plan had been filed.

The pilot reported that, as he approached San Jose, he realized he could not descend in VFR conditions due to a cloud layer. He was advising Bay approach that he was diverting to Sacramento, California, when the controller advised that the clouds had dissipated in the vicinity of Morgan Hill. The pilot continued to that location and, finding VFR conditions, throttled back to begin his descent into the San Jose area.

At the completion of his descent, the pilot attempted to return to level flight by advancing the throttle. When the throttle movement failed to produce an increase in rpm after several attempts, the pilot declared an emergency. Bay approach reported the nearest airport was the South County Airport in San Martin. The pilot told the controller that he might be able to make the airport, but that it would be close.

As he approached the airport, it became apparent to the pilot that he would not be able to reach the runway. He selected a paved Santa Clara County vehicle maintenance yard as an emergency landing site and decided to land with the gear retracted. After sliding to a stop, he exited the aircraft without assistance. Although the aircraft landed gear-up, there was no visible damage to the two-bladed propeller. The accident site was located approximately 100 yards from the airport boundary.

A postaccident examination of the aircraft by FAA inspectors revealed that there was fuel present in the carburetor and gascolator. The left main tank was empty but the right tank contained an estimated 15 to 16 gallons of fuel. The fuel selector was found positioned on the right tank.

The pilot stated that he observed contamination in the right tank and gascolator. He said he found dirt at the bottom of the gascolator and red colored oil globules on the gascolator screen. He also found dirt and oil in the fuel from the right tank after the fuel was drained into a clean container and examined. The pilot told FAA inspectors that hydraulic lines are routed through both fuel tanks. There were no mechanical deficiencies identified with the engine.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	49,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 23, 1996
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	809 hours (Total, all aircraft), 58 hours (Total, this make and model), 809 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 24 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Green	Registration:	N34PC
Model/Series:	COZY III COZY III	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	566
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	3
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 16, 1996 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1800 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	48 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	796 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, activated, aided in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	O-320-D2J
Registered Owner:	SALVATORE PETER LA BARBERA	Rated Power:	160 Horsepower
Operator:		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:	RHV ,133 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	21 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	10:47 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	325°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 2200 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-12°C / -14°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ition	
Departure Point:	STOCKTON , CA (SCK)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	SAN JOSE , CA (SJC)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	10:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	37.100795,-121.599273(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Crispin, Robert

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: October 14, 1997

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=29726

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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