



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: RAYMOND, Mississippi Accident Number: MIA98LA090

Date & Time: February 27, 1998, 21:55 Local Registration: N1287M

Aircraft: Cessna 337 Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: 1 Serious, 2 Minor

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot-in-command (PIC), who was sitting in the left front seat, stated that after the airplane landed, he planned on terminating the flight. According to the PIC, during landing rollout, the 2nd pilot (pilot rated passenger in the right front seat) said '...lets go again...' and applied full power. The PIC said the airplane veered left, porpoised out of ground effect, and settled back to the ground nose first, striking the propeller. The airplane then became airborne again and collided with trees at the departure end of the runway. The PIC stated that, 'he was unsure who was flying the airplane.' Two beer cans and a plastic drinking mug were found at the accident site. A toxicology test of the 2nd pilot's blood (at 0250 local time) showed an alcohol level of (8.0 mg/dl).

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot passenger's impairment of judgment and performance due to alcohol, and control interference by the pilot passenger, which resulted in a loss of aircraft control and subsequent in-flight collision with the runway and trees.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF

Findings

- 1. LIGHT CONDITION DARK NIGHT
- 2. (C) CONTROL INTERFERENCE IMPROPER PILOT PASSENGER
- 3. (C) IMPAIRMENT(ALCOHOL) PILOT PASSENGER
- 4. (C) DIRECTIONAL CONTROL NOT MAINTAINED PILOT PASSENGER
- 5. (C) PORPOISE/PILOT-INDUCED OSCILLATION INADVERTENT PILOT PASSENGER

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF

Findings

6. OBJECT - TREE(S)

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Factual Information

On February 27, 1998, about 2155 central standard time, a Cessna 337, N1287M, registered to Marc Inc., crashed during takeoff at the Raymond Airport, in Raymond, Mississippi, while on a Title 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time and no flight plan was filed. The airplane was destroyed. The private-rated pilot-in-command and one passenger received minor injuries. The commercial-rated second pilot received serious injuries. The flight originated from the same airport, at 2120.

The pilot-in-command, sitting in the front left seat, stated that after the airplane landed, he planned on terminating the flight. During landing rollout the second pilot, sitting in the front right seat, applied full power, the airplane lifted off, and settled back to the ground nose first, striking the propeller. The airplane again became airborne and collided with trees at the end of the runway. The pilot-in-command stated, "he was unsure who was flying the airplane."

According to the FAA Inspector's statement, "...we [the FAA], along with the Sheriffs Department found 1 beer can about 2 yards from the aircraft, 1 beer can with burn marks on it, about 18-20 yards from impact, 1 plastic drinking mug about 35 yards west of impact." The inspector's office requested any blood work done on the two pilots that would show percent by weight of alcohol in the blood. On March 27, 1998, the following report was received by the FAA referance the pilot in the right seat, from tests performed at the Delta Regional Medical Center, "...which shows 8.0 mg/dl, which I [FAA Inspector] understand to be the equivalent of .008%." On April 3, 1998, the inspector received records on the left seat pilot from the University of Mississippi Medical Center. According to the FAA Inspector, "...these records do not show any blood alcohol test being taken."

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	27,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 1, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	150 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1 hours (Total, this make and model), 125 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 50 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 20 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Cessna	Registration:	N1287M
337 337	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
	Amateur Built:	
Normal	Serial Number:	33701287
Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4700 lbs
	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	10-360
MARC INC.	Rated Power:	225 Horsepower
	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
	Operator Designator Code:	
	Normal Retractable - Tricycle Unknown	Aircraft Category: Amateur Built: Normal Serial Number: Retractable - Tricycle Seats: Unknown Certified Max Gross Wt.: Engines: Engine Manufacturer: Installed, not activated MARC INC. Rated Power: Operating Certificate(s) Held:

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	JAN ,250 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	18 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	21:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	260°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 8500 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	11°C / 8°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(M16)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	00:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	JOHN BELL WILLIAMS M16	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	246 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	30	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3992 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Touch and go

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Serious, 1 Minor	Aircraft Fire:	On-ground
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious, 2 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	32.25983,-90.420242(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Yurman, Alan Additional Participating DONNA **EVANS**; JACKSON JOE B SMITH; MOBILE Persons: GREG W SCHMIDT; WICHITA , KS Original Publish Date: October 30, 1998 **Last Revision Date: Investigation Class:** Class Note: **Investigation Docket:** https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=38466

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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