



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	AMITYVILLE, New York	Accident Number:	NYC95LA008
Date & Time:	October 12, 1994, 12:27 Local	Registration:	N601AV
Aircraft:	BEECH A36	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	2 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation		

Analysis

The pilot was receiving a re-examination checkride by a FAA inspector when the accident occurred. The flight was conducted in the traffic pattern for runway 01 at Republic Airport (FRG) for the purpose of doing touch-and-go landings on runway 01. While on base leg, the inspector simulated a loss of engine power by retarding the throttle. The pilot stated that he did the emergency procedure for the loss of power, and when he was instructed to advance the power, the engine did not respond. The pilot reported that the fuel pressure gage was indicating in the green arc range. The inspector turned the auxiliary fuel pump on, but the loss of power continued. The inspector took control of the airplane and did a forced landing into a reservoir. The examination of the airplane did not disclose evidence of mechanical malfunction. The airplane was placarded to takeoff and land with aux fuel pump off, except in case of loss of fuel pressure. The approved airplane flight manual indicates the emergency procedure for loss of engine power is to check the fuel flow gage and if fuel is abnormally low to turn the aux fuel pump on then off if performance does not improve in a few moments.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The loss of engine power for undetermined reasons. Also causal was the inspector's improper inflight decision to simulate an emergency beyond the gliding distance to a suitable landing area.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - DOWNWIND

Findings

1. (C) REASON FOR OCCURRENCE UNDETERMINED
2. (C) IN-FLIGHT PLANNING/DECISION - IMPROPER - FAA INSPECTOR
3. EMERGENCY PROCEDURE - IMPROPER - FAA INSPECTOR

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING

Findings

4. TERRAIN CONDITION - RAVINE
5. UNSUITABLE TERRAIN OR TAKEOFF/LANDING/TAXI AREA

Factual Information

On October 12, 1994 about 1227 eastern daylight time, N601AV, a Beech A36 airplane, lost engine power and was forced landed at Amityville, New York. Visual meteorological conditions existed. The certificated private pilot and the FAA Inspector were seriously injured. The airplane was substantially damaged. The flight originated at Republic Airport, Farmingdale, New York. The flight was operated under 14 CFR Part 91.

The pilot was receiving a re-examination checkride by the FAA Inspector when the accident occurred. The pilot and inspector were conducting flight in the traffic pattern for runway 01 at Republic Airport. The inspector retarded the throttle to simulate a loss of engine power and afterward the throttle was advanced to increase power, but the engine did not respond. The inspector took control of the airplane and he did a forced landing in a reservoir located in a residential area, about 0.5 mile southeast of the runway.

According to the pilot, the airplane was on extended downwind to the runway, just turning base leg at approximately 900 feet, when the inspector closed the throttle to idle. The pilot stated he observed manifold pressure drop below the green arc, and he started doing engine failure procedures and headed directly for the airport. He realized that he would not make the airport, so he decided to add power. The engine did not respond to throttle movement, and the inspector took control of the airplane. The pilot reported that he switched fuel tanks per the inspector's instruction. The pilot stated that the inspector turned the fuel pump on, although the fuel pressure was in the green arc. He stated the inspector "put the aircraft into a stall and crashed the aircraft."

According to the FAA inspector, when he retarded the throttle, he felt the airplane was within gliding distance to the airport. When he realized the engine power could not be restored and he took control of the airplane. He indicated that he activated the fuel boost pump, but he does not recall what the fuel pressure was beforehand.

The airplane was examined at the accident site by the FAA on October 12, 1994; the airplane was examined by the NTSB at Republic Airport on October 18, 1995. The FAA examination determined the fuel boost pump switch was in the "on" position. The engine examination confirmed drive train continuity, magneto sparking, spark plug operation, fuel in the lines to the fuel manifold distributor valve, cylinder compression, and attachment of powerplant controls between the throttle quadrant to the applicable engine mounted accessories. Also, a visual check was negative for the presence of water contamination. Evidence of mechanical malfunction was not disclosed during the examination.

According to the FAA approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) for the Beech A-36 airplane the following, in part, is stated for the auxiliary fuel pump:

The electric auxiliary fuel pump is controlled by the ON- OFF toggle switch on the control console and provides pressure for starting and emergency operation. Immediately after starting, the auxiliary fuel pump can be used to purge the system of vapor caused by an extremely high ambient temperature or a start with the engine hot. The auxiliary fuel pump provides for near maximum engine fuel requirements, should the engine driven pump fail.

According to the AFM, the airplane is to be placarded to state in part:

**AUX FUEL PUMP OPERATION Take-Off and Land With Aux Fuel Pump
Off Except In Case Of Loss of Fuel Press**

The emergency procedures stated in the AFM for loss of engine power states, in part, the following:

1. Fuel Flow Gage - Check

If fuel flow is abnormally low: a. Mixture - Full Rich b. Auxiliary Fuel Pump - On
(then Off if performance does not improve in a few moments)

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	37, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medical--no waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 25, 1993
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	318 hours (Total, all aircraft), 4 hours (Total, this make and model), 244 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 35 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 20 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	BEECH	Registration:	N601AV
Model/Series:	A36 A36	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	E-1763
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 13, 1994 100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	100 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1628 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	IO-520
Registered Owner:	AIRCRAFT LEASING INC.	Rated Power:	285 Horsepower
Operator:	FLIGHTWAYS	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:	FRG ,81 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	1 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:26 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	345°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	30 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	8 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	10°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	14°C / 1°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	FARMINGDALE , NY (FRG)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	12:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

Airport Information

Airport:	REPUBLIC AIRPORT FRG	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	81 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	19	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing; Simulated forced landing; Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	40.659133,-73.409904(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Jones, Dennis
Additional Participating Persons:	EDWARD HARABUSH; VALLEY STREAM , NY NATALE BRUZZESE; VALLEY STREAM , NY GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH; MOBILE , AL PAUL YOOS; WICHITA , KS
Original Publish Date:	January 19, 1996
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=38884

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](#).