





Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: CHALLIS, Idaho **Accident Number**: SEA96LA197

Date & Time: August 12, 1996, 19:45 Local Registration: N7507D

Aircraft: Piper PA-22-150 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot stated that he was landing to the south with the wind from the west. The aircraft drifted to the right and went off the runway. Subsequently, the left wing was damaged, and damage was found at the left landing gear cluster on the fuselage. The pilot stated that he believed that the landing gear may have sustained damage during his last departure. The departure airstrip was rough with broken bunch grass. The pilot said everything appeared fine until the aircraft touched down at the destination, where it was uncontrollable and ground-looped to the right. Examination revealed that three of the support tubes on the left main landing gear cluster were corroded and had preexisting bending and failures, which were attributed to a landing gear failure. Reportedly, the area was accessible for inspection.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: corrosion in the left main landing gear cluster, which resulted in a failure of the left main landing gear. Inadequate inspection by undetermined maintenance personnel was a related factor.

Findings

Occurrence #1: MAIN GEAR COLLAPSED Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

- 1. (C) LANDING GEAR, MAIN GEAR ATTACHMENT CORRODED
 2. (C) LANDING GEAR, MAIN GEAR FAILURE
 3. (F) MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION INADEQUATE OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Page 2 of 6 SEA96LA197

Factual Information

On August 12, 1996, approximately 1945 mountain daylight time, a Piper PA-22-150 tailwheel-converted airplane, N7507D, sustained substantial damage when the pilot lost directional control in a crosswind during landing. The private pilot and his passenger were uninjured. No flight plan was filed for the flight, which had departed Magic Valley Reservoir, Idaho, about 1845. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident.

In a telephone interview, the pilot stated that he was landing to the south, with the winds from the west. The aircraft drifted to the right and left the runway, impacting the left wingtip and damaging the left landing gear cluster on the fuselage. In a written statement, the pilot stated that he believed that the landing gear may have sustained damage during his departure from Magic Valley Reservoir, as that airstrip was rough with broken bunch grass. He said everything was fine until he touched down at Challis and found the airplane uncontrollable. He said the airplane ground-looped to the right side of the runway, damaging the left wing, left main landing gear and the propeller and crankshaft. When the aircraft was inspected by a mechanic, the mechanic determined that three of the support tubes of the left main landing gear cluster were corroded and had preexisting failures, which he attributed to causing the landing gear collapse. The area of preexisting damage is accessible for inspection.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	43,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:	January 30, 1995
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	450 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Page 3 of 6 SEA96LA197

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N7507D
Model/Series:	PA-22-150 PA-22-150	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	22-5234
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2000 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	0-320
Registered Owner:	JACKIE R. SHIPP	Rated Power:	150 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:		Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:		Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	100 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	270°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	29°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	MAGIC VALLEY, ID	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(U15)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	18:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Page 4 of 6 SEA96LA197

Airport Information

Airport:	CHALLIS U15	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	5080 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	16	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	4600 ft / 60 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	44.650592,-114.150444(est)

Page 5 of 6 SEA96LA197

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Stockhill, Michael

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: February 28, 1997

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=42450

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.

Page 6 of 6 SEA96LA197