



Aviation Investigation Final Report

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Location: | SEDONA, Arizona | Accident Number: | LAX99LA205 |
| Date & Time: | May 28, 1999, 13:40 Local | Registration: | N9270C |
| Aircraft: | Cessna 180 | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | | Injuries: | 3 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Personal | | |

Analysis

The pilot and two passengers departed Wichita, Kansas, for a planned nonstop flight to Sedona, Arizona. The pilot was familiar with the route and had about 1,800 hours flying experience in the airplane, which had been modified to hold 73 gallons of fuel. While en route, all airplane systems functioned normally, and no adverse weather was encountered. Fuel exhaustion occurred upon arrival over the destination airport at 8,500 feet msl. The pilot repositioned the fuel selector to the left fuel tank, but engine power was not restored. The airport's elevation is 4,827 feet msl, and the runway is 5,132 feet long. The pilot descended into the airport's downwind leg, and then turned onto the base leg and final approach leg for runway 21. He reported experiencing a 15- to 20-knot wind from 270 degrees. Unable to glide to the runway, the pilot touched down hard in the dirt between 10 and 15 feet short of the runway, in a stalled attitude. The left main wheel contacted an 8- to 10-inch asphalt berm at the approach end of the runway. After the accident the pilot attempted to start the engine. He stated that the left fuel tank contained several gallons of fuel, and after several seconds of cranking the engine started and operated normally. He also reported that during the flight all of the airplane's systems had functioned normally. Under the direction of the Safety Board, an airframe and powerplant mechanic examined the airplane. The mechanic reported that both of the airplane's wing fuel tank gauges and the auxiliary tank gauge registered empty.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Fuel exhaustion due to an inadequate fuel supply, and the pilot's inadequate in-flight planning fuel consumption calculations.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - DOWNWIND

Findings

1. (C) FLUID,FUEL - EXHAUSTION
 2. (C) FUEL SUPPLY - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND
 3. (C) IN-FLIGHT PLANNING/DECISION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND
 4. (C) FUEL CONSUMPTION CALCULATIONS - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND
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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: HARD LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

5. COMPENSATION FOR WIND CONDITIONS - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND
6. DISTANCE/ALTITUDE - MISJUDGED - PILOT IN COMMAND
7. STALL/MUSH - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

On May 28, 1999, about 1340 hours mountain standard time, a Cessna 180, N9270C, owned and operated by the pilot, experienced a total loss of engine power approaching the Sedona Airport, Sedona, Arizona. The pilot made a hard landing in the dirt short of runway 21, and the airplane was substantially damaged. Neither the private pilot nor the two passengers were injured during the personal flight which was conducted under 14 CFR Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed. The nonstop flight originated from Wichita, Kansas, at a pilot reported time of 1000 central daylight time.

The pilot verbally reported to the Safety Board investigator that he had previously flown from the Wichita Mid-Continent Airport to Sedona without refueling, and he was familiar with the route. He reported having about 1,800 hours experience flying his airplane. No adverse weather conditions were experienced during the en route portion of the flight.

The pilot stated that his airplane had been modified, and it carried a total of 73 gallons of fuel. The fuel consumption rate was normally about 10.5 gallons per hour.

The pilot reported that approaching the Sedona airport, the engine stopped because he had exhausted all fuel in the right and auxiliary fuel tanks. He reacted to the situation by repositioning the fuel selector to the left fuel tank, but engine power was not restored.

At the time of the engine power loss, the pilot was descending through 8,500 feet mean sea level, and was over the airport. The airport's elevation is 4,827 feet msl, and the runway is 5,132 feet long.

The pilot entered the traffic pattern and flew the downwind, base, and final approach legs. According to the pilot, he encountered a downdraft while on the base leg. On final approach the airspeed decreased, and he contacted the ground between 10 and 15 feet short of the runway in a stalled attitude.

After the accident the pilot attempted to start the engine. He stated that the left fuel tank contained several gallons of fuel, and after several seconds of cranking the engine started and operated normally. He also reported that during the flight all of the airplane's systems had functioned normally.

In the pilot's completed report, he indicated that his departure from Wichita was at 1000 central time, and the accident occurred at 1415 mountain standard time. A Red Rock Aviation line service technician, who was based at the Sedona airport, reported to the Safety Board investigator that he observed the accident, and it occurred about 1340 mountain standard time. Also, the wind was from 240 degrees at 8 knots, with gusts to 14 knots. The

temperature was 83 degrees Farenheit.

Under the direction of the Safety Board, an airframe and powerplant mechanic from Canyon Mesa Aviation examined the airplane. The mechanic reported that both of the airplane's wing fuel tank gauges and the auxiliary tank gauge registered empty.

Pilot Information

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|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Certificate: | Private | Age: | 47, 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: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | None | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim | Last FAA Medical Exam: | October 5, 1998 |
| Occupational Pilot: | UNK | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | |
| Flight Time: | 2500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1800 hours (Total, this make and model), 6 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aircraft Make: | Cessna | Registration: | N9270C |
| Model/Series: | 180 180 | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 31369 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Tailwheel | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | May 21, 1999 Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 2550 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 20 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 2700 Hrs | Engine Manufacturer: | Continental |
| ELT: | Installed, not activated | Engine Model/Series: | O-470K |
| Registered Owner: | DANNY M. RAMSAY | Rated Power: | 230 Horsepower |
| Operator: | | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |
| Operator Does Business As: | | Operator Designator Code: | |

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

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|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| 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 | 50 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 15 knots / 20 knots | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 270° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | | Temperature/Dew Point: | 24°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | WICHITA , KS (ICT) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | (SEZ) | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | 10:00 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class G |

Airport Information

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|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Airport: | SEDONA SEZ | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
| Airport Elevation: | 4827 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 21 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 5132 ft / 75 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Full stop;Traffic pattern |

Wreckage and Impact Information

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|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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: | 34.939743,-111.940734(est) |

Administrative Information

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| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Pollack, Wayne |
| Additional Participating Persons: | BRUCE BESSETTE; SCOTTSDALE ,AZ |
| Original Publish Date: | November 22, 2000 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | Class |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46465 |

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](#).