



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas	Accident Number:	FTW99LA206
Date & Time:	July 30, 1999, 16:00 Local	Registration:	N91FH
Aircraft:	Mooney M20J	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

While in cruise flight at 10,500 feet msl, the pilot smelled a strong odor of fuel, and observed that the fuel pressure gauge needle had dropped almost to zero. The pilot switched fuel tanks and turned on the electric fuel pump. This did not increase the fuel pressure, and a strong odor of fuel persisted. The pilot initiated a forced landing to the nearest airport, but landed in an open field 1/4 mile short of the runway and subsequently, impacted a fence. Examination of the fuel system after the accident revealed that the fuel hose that ran between the fuel pump and the fuel injector servo was disengaged from the coupling at the fuel pump. Examination of the coupling revealed that a portion of the first thread was separated as a result of fatigue.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The separation of the fuel line fitting as a result of fatigue. A factors was the lack of suitable terrain for a forced landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER
Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,LINE FITTING - FATIGUE
2. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,LINE FITTING - SEPARATION

3. FLUID,FUEL - STARVATION

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: ON GROUND/WATER COLLISION WITH OBJECT

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

4. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - NONE SUITABLE

5. OBJECT - FENCE

Factual Information

On July 30, 1999, at 1600 central daylight time, a Mooney M20J single-engine airplane, N91FH, registered to and operated by the Nacogdoches Gospel Assembly Church of Nacogdoches, Texas, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a partial loss of engine power near Mount Pleasant, Texas. The private pilot and his passenger were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and a flight plan was not filed for the 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 business cross-country flight. The flight departed Aurora, Missouri, at 1400, with a destination of David Wayne Hooks Memorial Airport, Spring, Texas.

During a telephone interview, the pilot reported to the NTSB investigator-in-charge that while in cruise flight at 10,500 feet msl, he smelled a "strong" odor of fuel and observed that the fuel pressure had dropped almost to zero. The pilot switched fuel tanks, and turned on the electric fuel pump. The needle on the fuel gauge did not increase, and the strong odor of fuel persisted. The pilot diverted toward the Mount Pleasant Municipal Airport with the engine operating at idle. While on final approach to runway 17, he applied throttle to adjust the aircraft's rate-of-descent; however, it had no effect on the engine rpm. A forced landing was executed to an open field approximately 1/4 mile short of the runway.

The pilot stated that the airplane touched down near the middle of the field, and during the landing roll, the airplane impacted a fence and came to a rest upright. The pilot added that after exiting the aircraft, he observed fuel leaking from the right fuel tank.

Examination of the airplane by an FAA inspector revealed that the right wing was displaced aft, and the airplane's fuel tanks were empty. The FAA inspector stated that the airplane's cabin had the odor of fuel.

Further examination revealed that the fuel hose that ran between the engine driven fuel pump and the fuel injector servo was separated from the coupling at the fuel pump. The B-nut and coupling that attached the fuel hose to the fuel pump remained secure. The fuel hose and the coupling were removed from the accident aircraft for further examination.

The fuel hose and the separated coupling were examined at the NTSB Materials Laboratory in Washington, D.C. Examination of the coupling revealed that a portion of the first thread was missing and a fractured surface, extending around two-thirds of the circumference of the thread, was visible. The coupling was ultrasonically cleaned and examined with a scanning electron microscope (SEM). The fractured surface contained radial marks and crack arrest positions emanating from the root of the thread, which are typical of fatigue cracking. There were multiple origins along the root of the thread that propagated towards the inside diameter of the tube and extended through the wall thickness of the thread.

The mating threads inside the fuel hose were examined with a borescope, and there were signs of wear on all threads. The fractured portion of the first thread from the coupling was not present between the threads in the fuel hose.

According to the NTSB Pilot/Operator Aircraft Accident Report (NTSB Form 6120. 1/2), the aircraft and engine had accumulated 1,000 hours total time. Review of the engine maintenance records revealed that on April 15, 1999, the Lycoming IO-360-A386D engine (s/n: L-25601-51A) underwent a 100-hour inspection at an engine time of 905.7 hours total time.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	52, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 23, 1999
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1078 hours (Total, all aircraft), 900 hours (Total, this make and model), 1078 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 38 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 20 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Mooney	Registration:	N91FH
Model/Series:	M20J M20J	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	243214
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 15, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2740 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	33 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	IO-360-A3B6D
Registered Owner:	NACOGDOCHES GOSPEL ASSEMBLY	Rated Power:	200 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:	PRX ,547 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	39 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	15:35 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	315°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	13 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	160°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	36°C / 21°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	AURORA , MO (2H2)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	HOUSTON , TX (DWH)	Type of Clearance:	
Departure Time:	14:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	MOUNT PLEASANT MUNICIPAL MSA	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	404 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	17	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3836 ft / 70 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

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:	33.159778,-94.970916(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Wigington, Douglas
Additional Participating Persons:	DARRELL HUGHES; DALLAS , TX
Original Publish Date:	April 6, 2001
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46932

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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](#).