



Aviation Investigation Final Report

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Location: | DANBURY, Connecticut | Accident Number: | NYC01LA052 |
| Date & Time: | December 5, 2000, 11:38 Local | Registration: | N4101H |
| Aircraft: | Mooney M20J | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | | Injuries: | 1 Minor, 2 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Personal | | |

Analysis

The airplane sat on the ramp for about 2 1/2 weeks with the fuel tanks half filled. Outside air temperature had dipped to 18 degrees Fahrenheit the previous night, and was still below freezing about 3 hours before the accident. Temperature at the time of the accident was 43 degrees Fahrenheit. The pilot did not check the fuel for water prior to the accident flight. After a normal start, run-up, and takeoff, the engine failed at 400 to 500 feet in the air, and the pilot made a forced landing. Evidence of water was subsequently found in a container that held fuel removed from the airplane.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Water/ice in the fuel system and the pilot's inadequate preflight inspection.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: CLIMB

Findings

1. (C) FLUID,FUEL - CONTAMINATION,WATER
2. (C) PREFLIGHT PLANNING/PREPARATION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Factual Information

On December 5, 2000, at 1138 eastern standard time, a Mooney M20J, N4101H, was substantially damaged during a forced landing, shortly after takeoff from Danbury Municipal Airport (DXR), Danbury, Connecticut. The certificated airline transport pilot received minor injuries, while the two passengers were uninjured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. A visual flight rules flight plan was filed for the flight, between Danbury and Michael J. Smith Field (MRH), Beaufort, North Carolina. The personal flight was conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

The pilot reported that on the day of the accident, 10 gallons of fuel were added to the airplane. The pilot conducted a preflight inspection, started the engine, and allowed it to warm up before taxiing the airplane to runway 26. The pilot then conducted an engine run-up at 1,900 rpm, including cycling the propeller three times and a magneto check. After a brief delay due to arriving traffic, the pilot made a normal takeoff. About 400 to 500 feet in the air, the engine began to run roughly. Approximately 30 seconds later, the engine quit, and the pilot turned the airplane about 30 degrees to the left and performed the forced landing.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, during the forced landing, the airplane struck a soccer field goalpost, rotated about 100 degrees to the right, and struck small trees and bramble bushes before coming to a stop about 40 feet from the goalpost.

During the on-scene examination, the inspector found fuel in both tanks, and the fuel selector was in the "right tank" position. The fuel in the right fuel tank was blue and "clear of contaminants." The fuel in the left tank and gascolater was not checked due to the position of the wreckage. The electric fuel pump, which had no visible damage, was inoperative. Fuel cap seal integrity was confirmed.

After the wreckage was moved to the airport, fuel was drained from the gascolater and from the fuel line to the flow divider, and "was clear of contaminants." Fuel drained from the electric fuel pump was "a little milky."

The pilot reported to the inspector that the airplane had sat on the ramp for about 2 1/2 weeks with the fuel tanks half filled, and that he did not check the fuel for water prior to the accident flight.

A mechanic who recovered the airplane informed the inspector that he and another employee pumped all of the fuel out of the airplane into clean 5-gallon plastic containers prior to the airplane's removal. The fuel was later moved to a clean and dry 40-gallon plastic trash container, normally used to store fuel when maintenance was being performed on other aircraft.

The 40-gallon container was subsequently stored outside the hangar in sub-freezing weather with the lid secured by a bungee chord. One morning, when the mechanic came to work, he found that the plastic container had been blown over. In the bottom of the container, he found about 2 quarts of water in the form of ice.

According to weather observations at Danbury, the outside air temperature had dipped to about 18 degrees Fahrenheit during the night before the accident. The temperature had remained below freezing until approximately 3 hours prior to the accident. The temperature at the time of the accident was about 43 degrees Fahrenheit.

The electric fuel pump was subsequently forwarded to the manufacturer for testing under FAA supervision. The manufacturer determined that the pump had failed due to motor bearing failure, resulting from lubricant wash-out.

A representative from Mooney Aircraft Company stated that the failure of the boost pump would not have resulted in the engine failure.

Pilot Information

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|----------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Certificate: | Airline transport | Age: | 66, Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land; Multi-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: | February 8, 2000 |
| Occupational Pilot: | No | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | |
| Flight Time: | 28308 hours (Total, all aircraft), 960 hours (Total, this make and model), 21000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 43 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aircraft Make: | Mooney | Registration: | N4101H |
| Model/Series: | M20J M20J | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 24-0616 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Retractable - Tricycle | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | May 1, 2000 Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 2740 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 89 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 3200 Hrs | Engine Manufacturer: | Lycoming |
| ELT: | Installed, not activated | Engine Model/Series: | IO-360 |
| Registered Owner: | JOSEPH E HAINES | Rated Power: | 180 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: | DXR ,458 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 1 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 11:53 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | 80° |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | Unknown | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | Broken / 9000 ft AGL | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 5 knots / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 190° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 29 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 43°C / 16°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | (DXR) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | BEAUFORT , NC (MRH) | Type of Clearance: | VFR |
| Departure Time: | 11:37 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class D |

Airport Information

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Airport: | DANBURY MUNICIPAL DXR | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
| Airport Elevation: | 458 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | |
| Runway Used: | 26 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 4422 ft / 150 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Forced landing |

Wreckage and Impact Information

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|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Crew Injuries: | 1 Minor | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Passenger Injuries: | 2 None | Aircraft Fire: | None |
| Ground Injuries: | N/A | Aircraft Explosion: | None |
| Total Injuries: | 1 Minor, 2 None | Latitude, Longitude: | |

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Cox, Paul

Additional Participating Persons: STEVE RACICOT; WINDSOR LOCKS , CT

Original Publish Date: November 6, 2001

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: [Class](#)

Note:

Investigation Docket: <https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=51306>

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](#).