



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Memphis, Tennessee	Accident Number:	ATL01LA041
Date & Time:	March 23, 2001, Local	Registration:	N275US
Aircraft:	Boeing 727-200	Aircraft Damage:	None
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Serious, 127 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 121: Air carrier - Scheduled		

Analysis

According to the Airlines Safety Official, a wing walker was removing a stuck wheel chock from the right main landing gear during a power-back from the gate. The wing walker was blown over by the jet blast after the chock was removed. The wing walker received serious injuries. The Airline's Standard Practice Manual states, the Marshal is responsible for ensuring wing walkers are in proper position before giving the all clear signal. The flight was cancelled, and the passengers were deplaned.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The Powerback Coordinator's failure to follow powerback procedures which resulted in jet blast injuries to the wing walker. A factor was the stuck wheel chock.

Findings

Occurrence #1: PROPELLER BLAST OR JET EXHAUST/SUCTION
Phase of Operation: TAXI - PUSHBACK/TOW

Findings

1. (C) MISC EQPT/FURNISHINGS, WHEEL CHOCKS - JAMMED
2. (C) PROCEDURES/DIRECTIVES - NOT FOLLOWED - GROUND PERSONNEL

Factual Information

About 2100 central standard time, on March 23, 2001, a Boeing 727-200, N275US, operated by Northwest Airlines, as Flight 934, blew over a ramp employee during a power back from the terminal gate at Memphis Tennessee International Airport in Memphis, Tennessee. Flight 934 was operated under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 121, as a scheduled, domestic passenger flight from Memphis, Tennessee, to Miami. The flight was scheduled to depart the Memphis Tennessee International Airport at approximately 2100. There were three crewmembers and 124 revenue passengers on board Flight 934. No injuries were reported by the flight crew or the passengers. The wing walker received serious injuries. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The flight was operated on an instrument flight plan.

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According to the flight crew, they were given the signal for engine start. After completing the taxi check, the flight crew signaled they were ready for powerback. The flight crew then stated, the coordinator signal for them to come forward. The captain moved the airplane forward by applying forward thrust. The Powerback/Coordinator then gave the flight crew the signal to stop. After a slight delay, the Powerback Coordinator then gave the powerback signal. The captain moved the throttles into reverse thrust, moving back for a very short distance. The Powerback Coordinator then gave the crew the stop signal.

According to the Powerback Coordinator, there was a stuck wheel chock under the right main inner landing gear on the aft side. He gave the signal for the airplane to move forward so that the wing walker could remove the chock. After the airplane moved forward, he then gave the signal to stop. The wing walker unchocked the airplane, and proceeded to position himself for powerback. The wing walker was then blown to the ground behind the left main gear. The Powerback Coordinator stated that due to darkness he could not see the wing walker behind the gear. The Powerback Coordinator stated that the airplane started to move backwards, and he gave the crew the emergency stop signal.

According to the wing walker, the airplane had settled back on the right main landing gear chock. He advised the marshaller that he would remove the chock when the airplane was moved forward. As the airplane was moved forward, the wing walker removed the chock and disposed of it to the right. He walked back under the airplane to the left wing. As he was exiting the left side, he heard the thrust reversers deploy and was knocked down by the reverse thrust.

The wing walker stated that he was in no position to see the Powerback Coordinators signals.

The Northwest Airlines Standard Practice Manual states, Powerback Coordinator (Marshal)- (Provides signals to the Captain) "Item A.1a. The Marshal is responsible for ensuring Wing Walkers are in proper position before giving the all clear signal. Never signal the flight deck crew to move the aircraft until the Wing Walker is in position and ready".

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	34,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:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Unknown	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 18, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	January 3, 2001
Flight Time:	5360 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1846 hours (Total, this make and model), 85 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Co-pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	34,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
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 1 Valid Medical--no waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 13, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	August 15, 2000
Flight Time:	2685 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2685 hours (Total, this make and model), 175 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Flight engineer Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Flight engineer	Age:	33,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Rear
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Unknown Unknown	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 13, 2000
Flight Time:	1558 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1558 hours (Total, this make and model), 0 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 85 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Boeing	Registration:	N275US
Model/Series:	727-200	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Transport	Serial Number:	21154
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	150
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Continuous airworthiness	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	176500 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	3 Turbo jet
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	P&W
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	JT8D-7BH
Registered Owner:	NORTHWEST AIRLINES INC	Rated Power:	15500 Lbs thrust
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	Flag carrier (121)
Operator Does Business As:	Northwest Airlines	Operator Designator Code:	MR5D

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	MEM,341 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	20:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	0°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 2500 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	150°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.02 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	22°C / 5°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Memphis , TN (MEM)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	IFR
Destination:	Miami , FL (MIA)	Type of Clearance:	IFR
Departure Time:	21:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class B

Airport Information

Airport:	Memphis International Airport MEM	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	335 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Unknown
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	Unknown
Runway Length/Width:	0 ft / 0 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Unknown

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	3 None	Aircraft Damage:	None
Passenger Injuries:	124 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious, 127 None	Latitude, Longitude:	35.029785,-90.01004(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Powell, Phillip
Additional Participating Persons:	Howard Hawkins; Memphis FSDO; Memphis, TN
Original Publish Date:	August 21, 2001
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52002

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](#).