



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Seattle, Washington Accident Number: SEA01LA081

Date & Time: April 30, 2001, 13:30 Local Registration: N6781L

Aircraft: de Havilland DHC-2 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Instructional

#### **Analysis**

The left seat pilot, who was undergoing training, accompanied by the right seat pilot (both pilots were instructors), taxied the floatplane out for departure. The aircraft was turned into the wind and takeoff power was beginning to be applied when the aircraft's right wing was picked up by a wind gust. The aircraft momentarily became airborne, pivoted and impacted the water slowly nosing over. A cold front was passing through the Puget Sound area shortly before the accident and strong, gusty winds out of the south were recorded at all Puget Sound stations in the area near the time of the accident. The pilot reported that the wind at the time of the accident was from 150 degrees at 25 knots with gusts to 43 knots.

#### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The high wind conditions encountered as the aircraft began its takeoff roll. Contributing factors were the variable and gusty wind conditions.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ROLL/RUN

**Findings** 

- 1. (C) WEATHER CONDITION HIGH WIND 2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION GUSTS 3. (F) WEATHER CONDITION VARIABLE WIND

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#### **Factual Information**

#### HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On April 30, 2001, approximately 1330 Pacific daylight time, a DeHavilland DHC-2 floatplane, N6781L, registered to and being operated by Kenmore Air Harbor, Inc., and being flown by two commercial pilots employed by the operator, was substantially damaged when the aircraft nosed over during taxi for takeoff at the north end of Lake Union, Seattle, Washington. Both pilots were uninjured. Visual meteorological conditions with strong, gusty winds prevailed and no flight plan had been filed. The flight, which was instructional in nature, was operated under 14 CFR 91, and departed the Kenmore Seaplane Base, Lake Union, Seattle, Washington, approximately 1245. The flight was destined for Kenmore's Lake Washington Seaplane Base at the north end of Lake Washington, Seattle, Washington.

The pilot occupying the left seat reported that he was on a training flight with the right seat pilot in preparation for conducting Part 135 operations with the operator. He stated that the aircraft was turned into the wind at the north end of Lake Union in preparation for takeoff, and that full power was just beginning to be applied. A gust of wind picked up the right wing and the aircraft rapidly pivoted, became airborne and then impacted the water in a nose down attitude. The aircraft then nosed back up, decelerated and slowly nosed over to an inverted position during which the two pilots egressed.

A cold front was passing through the Puget Sound area shortly before the accident and strong, gusty winds out of the south were recorded at all Puget Sound stations in the area near the time of the accident. The winds at specific times were reported as follows:

Boeing Field 1253PDT 180 degrees at 12 knots gusting to 22 knots Seattle International 1256PDT 200 degrees at 17 knots gusting to 23 knots Renton Municipal 1253PDT 170 degrees at 14 knots gusting to 24 knots Paine Field (Everett) 1253PDT 170 degrees at 21 knots gusting to 32 knots

Peak winds of 35 knots were recorded in the early afternoon at both Everett and Seattle. The pilot reported that the wind at the time of the accident was from 150 degrees at 25 knots with gusts to 43 knots.

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### Flight instructor Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	41,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	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 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	October 16, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 20, 2000
Flight Time:	684 hours (Total, all aircraft), 10 hours (Total, this make and model), 573 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 44 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## **Check pilot Information**

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	32,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
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 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 27, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	May 18, 2000
Flight Time:	5260 hours (Total, all aircraft), 3500 hours (Total, this make and model), 5100 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 115 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 59 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 4 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

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### **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	de Havilland	Registration:	N6781L
Model/Series:	DHC-2	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	788
Landing Gear Type:	Float	Seats:	8
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 27, 2001 100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	5370 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	12 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	16470 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	P&W
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	R-985
Registered Owner:	Kenmore Air Harbor, Inc.	Rated Power:	450 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	On-demand air taxi (135)
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	GJRA

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

- Increase of the second secon	<u> </u>		
Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	BFI,18 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	6 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	158°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Few / 2300 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 3800 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	12 knots / 22 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	180°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.86 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	12°C / 9°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Seattle, WA (WA57)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	Company VFR
Destination:	Seattle, WA (S60)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	12:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

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### **Airport Information**

Airport:	Lake Union Air Service SPB WA57	Runway Surface Type:	Water
Airport Elevation:		<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Water-choppy
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	Unknown
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Unknown

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	47.629199,-122.319335(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Mccreary, Steven
Additional Participating Persons:	Terry Butler-Stoddard; FAA Flight Standards District Office; Renton, WA
Original Publish Date:	August 26, 2003
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52185

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.

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