



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Quincy, Washington Accident Number: SEA01LA136

Date & Time: July 19, 2001, 10:00 Local Registration: N64426

Aircraft: Cessna 180K Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Instructional

Analysis

The flight instructor, who was sitting in the right seat, was demonstrating his short-field landing technique to the owner of the aircraft. Just as the aircraft touched down, it encountered a dust devil/whirlwind. The rotational force imparted to the aircraft by the whirlwind made it hard to control at its low forward speed. The instructor pilot elected not to execute a go-around, and even with both rudder and differential brake application, he was not able to keep the aircraft from departing the side of the runway. After it departed the runway, the aircraft encountered soft, sandy terrain, and nosed over onto its back.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to maintain directional control during the landing roll. Factors include an encounter with a dust devil/whirlwind.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

1. (C) DIRECTIONAL CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - DUST DEVIL/WHIRLWIND

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Factual Information

On July 19, 2001, approximately 1000 Pacific daylight time, a Cessna 180K, N64426, nosed over during the landing roll at Quincy Municipal Airport, Quincy, Washington. The certified flight instructor and his airline transport pilot rated student were not injured, but the aircraft, which was owned and operated by the student, sustained substantial damage. The 14 CFR Part 91 instructional flight, which departed Wenatchee, Washington, about 90 minutes prior to the accident, had been operating in the Quincy traffic pattern for about 10 minutes. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time. No flight plan had been filed. There was no report of an ELT activation.

According to the instructor, who was sitting in the right seat, he was demonstrating a short-field landing while the aircraft owner, who was in the left seat, observed. The aircraft reportedly touched down on the desired spot in a three-point attitude, tracking straight down the runway. Then, just after touchdown (1-2 seconds), the aircraft veered to the right "rather quickly," and the instructor aggressively applied left rudder. When he found that left full rudder did not stop the aircraft from veering further to the right, the pilot also applied left brake. According to the pilot, at that point in time, "Due to the speed of the event, adding power and getting out of the situation did not look like a prudent course of action." The aircraft continued to veer to the right, departed the runway, and encountered soft, sandy terrain. The pilot reported that when it rolled onto the soft terrain, even though he had the yoke full aft, the aircraft's main gear sank into the terrain and it nosed over onto its back.

Further discussions with the instructor pilot revealed that soon after the accident, he spotted a number of dust devils in the area. It was his opinion that the aircraft had encountered a whirlwind just as it touched down, and that because of the slow forward speed of the aircraft, the rotational forces created by the wind made the aircraft hard to control.

According to the FAA Operations Inspector who responded to the accident, there was no evidence of any malfunction in the aircraft's tailwheel steering system or main gear braking systems.

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Flight instructor Information

| Certificate: | Airline transport; Flight instructor | Age: | 42,Male |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Right |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | Glider | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane | Second Pilot Present: | Yes |
| Instructor Rating(s): | Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Glider; Instrument airplane | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 Valid Medical–w/ waivers/lim | Last FAA Medical Exam: | June 13, 2001 |
| Occupational Pilot: | UNK | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | December 8, 2000 |
| Flight Time: | 18500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 350 hours (Total, this make and model), 17500 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 250 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 90 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

| Aircraft Make: | Cessna | Registration: | N64426 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Model/Series: | 180K | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 18052897 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Tailwheel | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 2800 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | | Engine Manufacturer: | Continental |
| ELT: | Installed, not activated | Engine Model/Series: | 0-470 |
| Registered Owner: | Donald B Keown | Rated Power: | 230 Horsepower |
| Operator: | | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |
| | | | |

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

| 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 | 20 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | | Temperature/Dew Point: | 29°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipita | ation | |
| Departure Point: | (AW08) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | Quincy, WA | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | | Type of Airspace: | Class G |

Airport Information

| Airport: | Quincy Municipal 80WA | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Airport Elevation: | 1271 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 27 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 3660 ft / 50 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Full stop |

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: | 47.169666,-119.799301(est) |

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Anderson, Kurt

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: November 1, 2001

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note: The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52786

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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