

## **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

**Location:** Grand Junction, Colorado **Accident Number:** DEN02TA052

Date & Time: June 9, 2002, 20:30 Local Registration: N123Z

Aircraft: Beech 58P Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Public aircraft

#### **Analysis**

The pilot departed Grand Junction, Colorado (GJT) on fire assignment as a Forest Service lead airplane, to the Coal Seam Fire in Garfield County, Colorado, in the vicinity of Glenwood Springs. The pilot reported experiencing low-level wind shear and light, moderate, and severe turbulence from just after takeoff through arriving at the area of operation. Following a reconnaissance of the fire, the pilot reported climbing to approximately 5,000 feet agl (above ground level) to avoid the turbulence and wait for wind conditions to improve so that tanker operations (aircraft dropping fire suppressant chemicals on the wildfire) could begin. The pilot reported that wind conditions improved and tanker operations commenced. On conclusion of the tanker operations, the pilot returned to GJT. The pilot reported he was in the vicinity of the Book Cliffs, approximately 10 miles northeast of GJT, approximately 2,000 feet agl in a low power descent, and an airspeed of approximately 150-160 knots, when he encountered one significant event of severe turbulence. The pilot reported the winds were out of the southwest at 20 knots with gusts to 29 knots. The airplane continued to GJT and landed uneventfully. The aircraft damage was noted the following morning during a routine preflight inspection. An examination of the airplane showed the top skin of the airplane's left wing, between the fuselage and the left engine nacelle, was buckled. No other anomalies were found. The reported winds at GJT, 34 minutes prior to the event, were 180 degrees at 20 knots with gusts to 28 knots.

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

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's inadvertent flight into adverse weather conditions. A factor contributing to the accident was the terrain-induced turbulence.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH WEATHER

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

#### Findings

1. (C) FLIGHT INTO ADVERSE WEATHER - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - TURBULENCE, TERRAIN INDUCED

3. WING,SPAR - BENT 4. WING,SKIN - BUCKLED

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#### **Factual Information**

On June 9, 2002, approximately 2030 mountain daylight time, a Beech 58P, N123Z, operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and piloted by an airline transport pilot, was substantially damaged when it encountered severe turbulence, approximately 10 miles east of Grand Junction, Colorado. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The aerial observation flight was conducted in support of wildfire fighting efforts near Glenwood Springs, Colorado, as public use under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 91. No flight plan was on file. The pilot reported no injuries. The local flight originated at Grand Junction-Walker Field (GJT), Grand Junction, Colorado, about 1715, and was returning to GJT when the accident occurred.

According to the USDA Safety Manager, the pilot departed GJT on fire assignment as a Forest Service lead airplane, to the Coal Seam Fire in Garfield County, Colorado, in the vicinity of Glenwood Springs. The airplane was operating by request of, and under the control of the Garfield County Sheriffs Department. The pilot reported experiencing low-level wind shear and light, moderate, and severe turbulence from just after takeoff through arriving at the area of operation. Following a reconnaissance of the fire, the pilot reported climbing to approximately 5,000 feet agl (above ground level) to avoid the turbulence and wait for wind conditions to improve so that tanker operations (aircraft dropping fire suppressant chemicals on the wildfire) could begin. The pilot reported that wind conditions improved and tanker operations commenced. On conclusion of the tanker operations, the pilot returned to GJT.

The pilot reported he was in the vicinity of the Book Cliffs, approximately 10 miles northeast of GJT, approximately 2,000 feet agl in a low power descent, and an airspeed of approximately 150-160 knots, when he encountered one significant event of severe turbulence. The pilot reported the winds were out of the southwest at 20 knots with gusts to 29 knots. The airplane continued to GJT and landed uneventfully. The aircraft damage was noted the following morning during a routine preflight inspection.

An examination of the airplane showed the top skin of the airplane's left wing, between the fuselage and the left engine nacelle, was buckled. Flight control continuity was confirmed. An examination of the engines, engines controls, and other airplane systems revealed no anomalies.

At 1956, the Aviation Routine Weather Report for GJT was clear skies, visibility 9 statute miles, temperature 91 degrees Fahrenheit (F), dew point 14 degrees F, winds 180 degrees at 20 knots with gusts to 28 knots, and an altimeter setting of 29.55 inches of Mercury. At 2056, the winds at GJT were reported as 170 degrees at 16 knots with gusts to 24 knots.

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## **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight instructor; Military	Age:	44,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 1, 2001
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	October 1, 2001
Flight Time:	5484 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1880 hours (Total, this make and model), 4250 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 79 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 41 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

# Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Beech	Registration:	N123Z
Model/Series:	58P	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	TJ-211
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	5
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	AAIP	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	5400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	TSIO-520-WB
Registered Owner:	USDA Forest Service	Rated Power:	325 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:	U. S. Forest Service	Operator Designator Code:	

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## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	GJT,4858 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	10 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	19:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	225°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	Visibility	9 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	20 knots / 28 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	180°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.54 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	33°C / -10°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Grand Junction, CO (GJT )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	Company VFR
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	17:15 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	WALKER FIELD GJT	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	4858 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	29	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	10501 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Straight-in

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	39.122501,-108.526664

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Bowling, David
Additional Participating Persons:	Robert D Lesitsky; Federal Aviation Administration; Salt Lake City, UT
Original Publish Date:	December 6, 2002
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=54926

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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