



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	West Palm Beach, Florida	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ANC04LA043
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	March 20, 2004, 17:00 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N6583R
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Piper PA-24-250	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

During the first flight after having maintenance performed on the airplane's fuel system, the pilot reported a total loss of engine power in cruise flight. During the flight the pilot and pilot-rated passenger discussed the lack of movement of the right fuel indicator needle with both main tanks in the "ON" position. After the loss of engine power, the pilot asked the more experienced pilot-rated passenger to take the controls for the landing. The airplane landed in a plowed field. After landing, the pilots noted that the right main tank was full, and the left main tank was empty. An inspection of the fuel system found the right fuel selector valve was assembled incorrectly, and actually blocked the flow of fuel from the right main tank when selected to the "ON" position.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The incorrect assembly of the fuel selector valve by maintenance personnel, and the pilot's failure to make a precautionary landing to assess the fuel situation and lack of movement of the right fuel tank indicator. which resulted in fuel starvation and the loss of engine power during cruise flight.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - NONMECHANICAL  
Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) FLUID,FUEL - STARVATION
2. FUEL SYSTEM,SELECTOR/VALVE - REVERSED
3. (C) MAINTENANCE,ALIGNMENT - INCORRECT - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL
4. (C) PRECAUTIONARY LANDING - NOT PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

5. TERRAIN CONDITION - PLOWED/FURROWED

## Factual Information

On March 20, 2004, about 1700 eastern standard time, a Piper PA-24-250 airplane, N6583R, received substantial damage when it collided with terrain about 12 miles northeast of West Palm Beach, Florida, during an emergency landing following a total loss of engine power in cruise flight. The airplane was being operated by the pilot as a visual flight rules (VFR) local personal flight under Title 14, CFR Part 91. The pilot and pilot-rated passenger were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed. The flight departed Palm Beach County Park Airport, West Palm Beach, about 1520.

During a telephone conversation with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator-in-charge (IIC), on March 20, the pilot/owner said he was conducting the first flight in the airplane after its release from maintenance. He said the right main fuel tank had been replaced, and the right fuel tank selector had been reconditioned. Additionally, four engine cylinders had been replaced. The pilot/owner said he was flying with the left and right fuel tank selectors in the "main" position, presumably drawing fuel from both main tanks. He said he and the pilot-rated passenger discussed the lack of movement of the right fuel gauge indicator compared to the movement of the left fuel gauge indicator. The pilot/owner stated the right fuel gauge had always been "sluggish," and continued the flight to "run-in" the new engine cylinders. He said 80 minutes into the flight, about 1,200 feet agl, the airplane had a total loss of engine power, and emergency procedures failed to restart the engine. The pilot/owner said he requested the more experienced, commercial certificated flight instructor passenger to take the controls for the landing, which he did. The pilot on the controls selected a road for landing, but was unable to reach the road, and landed in a cultivated field. After landing, both pilots visually inspected the fuel tanks, and noted that the right main fuel tank was full, and the left main fuel tank was empty. The pilot/owner said the airplane sustained damage to both wings, fuselage, tail, landing gear, flaps, and propeller.

During an inspection of the airplane on March 20, the IIC disassembled the recently reconditioned right fuel selector valve. The fuel valve was installed on the selector stem 180 degrees out of the correct position, blocking fuel flow from the right main tank when in the "on" position, and allowing fuel flow only from the left main tank.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	64, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	May 9, 2003
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	April 3, 2002
<b>Flight Time:</b>	3130 hours (Total, all aircraft), 4 hours (Total, this make and model), 2630 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 114 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 18 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	46, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Valid Medical-no waivers/lim.	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	January 29, 2003
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	January 31, 2003
<b>Flight Time:</b>	329 hours (Total, all aircraft), 187 hours (Total, this make and model), 230 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 22 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 20 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Piper	<b>Registration:</b>	N6583R
<b>Model/Series:</b>	PA-24-250	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal; Utility	<b>Serial Number:</b>	1842
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	February 4, 2004 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	11 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	2811 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-540-B1A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	RASA Air Inc.	<b>Rated Power:</b>	250 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	Ralf Koklar	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>		<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>		<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.2 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	24°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Lantana, FL (KLNA)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	15:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	26.588888,-80.09333

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Lewis, Lawrence
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Roberto Maldonado; Ft. Lauderdale FSDO-17; Fort Lauderdale, FL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	October 28, 2004
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=58939">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=58939</a>

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](#).