



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Westport, Washington	<b>Accident Number:</b>	SEA04LA157
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	August 7, 2004, 15:00 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N3086J
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Headrick Vans RV9A	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 1 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot reported that he departed from his departure point with about 28 gallons of fuel. About 30 miles out from landing at his destination, the pilot noted that the fuel gage for the right tank (tank selected) was indicating about 2.5 gallons of fuel. When the flight reached the airport, the pilot flew a low downwind to check out the sand bar north of the airport as he and his passenger were planning on fishing in that area. The pilot then turned back to the airport and set-up for a landing on runway 30. The pilot reported that while on downwind, the engine started running rough, the rpm decreased, and the engine subsequently quit. The pilot initiated a forced landing just short of the runway. During the descent, the aircraft collided with trees and the ground. The pilot further stated that carburetor icing conditions were present in the area, however, he had not been utilizing carburetor heat prior to the loss of power. Inspection of the wreckage found that the right fuel tank was empty of fuel, while the left fuel tank still contained 15 gallons. The pilot reported that he had been operating off of the right fuel tank at the time of the loss of power. Inspection of the engine noted that the primer lines, fuel outlet line from the fuel pump and the carburetor bowl were void of fuel.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Fuel starvation as a result of the pilot's improper fuel management. Carburetor icing conditions and trees were a factor.

## Findings

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Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - DOWNWIND

Findings

1. (C) FLUID,FUEL - STARVATION
2. (C) FUEL MANAGEMENT - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND
3. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - CARBURETOR ICING CONDITIONS

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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

4. (F) OBJECT - TREE(S)

## Factual Information

On August 7, 2004, about 1500 Pacific daylight time, an experimental Headrick Vans RV9A, N3086J, registered to and operated by the pilot as a 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight, experienced a loss of engine power while on downwind for landing at the Westport Airport, Westport, Washington. During the forced landing, the aircraft collided with trees and the terrain short of runway 30. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time and no flight plan was filed. The aircraft was substantially damaged. The private pilot was seriously injured and the passenger received minor injuries. The aircraft departed from Eugene, Oregon, about one hour and thirty minutes prior to the accident.

During a telephone interview, the pilot reported that he departed from Eugene with about 28 gallons of fuel. About 30 miles out from landing, the pilot noted that the fuel gage for the right tank (tank selected) was indicating about 2.5 gallons of fuel. When the flight reached the airport, the pilot flew a low downwind to check out the sand bar north of the airport as he and his passenger were planning on fishing in that area. The pilot then turned back to the airport and set-up for a landing on runway 30. The pilot reported that while on downwind, the engine started running rough, the rpm decreased, and the engine subsequently quit. The pilot initiated a forced landing just short of the runway. During the descent, the aircraft collided with trees and the ground.

The pilot further stated that while in the pattern for landing, he heard other pilots reporting carburetor icing conditions. The nearest weather reporting facility was located at Hoquiam, Washington, located eight nautical miles northeast of the accident site, reported the weather at 1453 as a temperature of 66 degrees F and a dewpoint of 57 degrees. The attached carburetor icing chart indicates moderate icing - cruise power or serious icing - glide power for those conditions. The pilot reported that he had not been using carburetor heat prior to the loss of power.

A Federal Aviation Administration Inspector from the Seattle, Washington, Flight Standards District Office responded to the accident site. The inspector reported that the right fuel tank was empty of fuel, while the left fuel tank still contained some fuel. The pilot reported that he had been operating off of the right fuel tank at the time of the loss of power.

During the wreckage recovery by personnel from AvTech Services, Kent, Washington, on August 10, 2004, approximately 15 gallons of blue colored fuel was drained from the left fuel tank. The right fuel tank had been compromised and no fuel was present. AvTech personnel reported that no fuel staining discoloration from leakage onto the grass under the right wing was noted.

Investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Aviation

Administration, inspected the engine on August 13, 2004. During the inspection it was noted that the primer lines, fuel outlet line from the fuel pump and the carburetor bowl were void of fuel.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	None	<b>Age:</b>	45, 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>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	September 3, 2003
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	June 5, 2004
<b>Flight Time:</b>	160 hours (Total, all aircraft), 40 hours (Total, this make and model), 100 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 40 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 4 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Headrick	<b>Registration:</b>	N3086J
<b>Model/Series:</b>	Vans RV9A	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	Yes
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Experimental (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	90325
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 16, 2004 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1800 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	40 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	68 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-320H-2AD
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Michael J. Mansker	<b>Rated Power:</b>	160 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<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>	HQM,18 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	8 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	14:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	36°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>		<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	Broken / 6000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	11 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	250°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.26 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	19°C / 14°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Eugene, OR (EUG )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Westport, WA (14S )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	13:30 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Westport Airport 14S	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	8 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	30	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	2250 ft / 50 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 1 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	46.89722,-124.100555

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Eckrote, Debra
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Bruce A Kitelinger; FAA-FSDO; Renton, WA
<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.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=59873">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=59873</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](#).