



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Louisville, Kentucky Accident Number: NYC04LA204

Date & Time: September 4, 2004, 16:30 Local Registration: N9779Y

Aircraft: Beech BE-95-A55 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 4 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

## **Analysis**

Upon landing at the destination airport, the pilot was informed that he would have to pay a ramp and parking fee, or buy a minimum of 15 gallons of fuel. Even though the airplane would not require any additional fuel for the subsequent flight, the pilot opted to buy fuel to avoid paying the fees. While the refueler was servicing the left auxiliary fuel tank, he allowed between 1 and 5 gallons to overflow. About 15 minutes later, the pilot attempted to start the left engine, and simultaneously, an explosion occurred in the left wing. The engine did not start, but the pilot thought that it backfired at the time of the explosion. Examination of the left wing revealed damage consistent with an internal explosion, and that the fuel cells were intact, full of fuel, and not leaking.

## **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The improper refueling of the left auxiliary fuel tank, which resulted in an overflow of fuel, and a subsequent explosion in the left wing during engine start.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: FIRE/EXPLOSION

Phase of Operation: STANDING - STARTING ENGINE(S)

Findings
1. (C) REFUELING - IMPROPER - FBO PERSONNEL

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#### **Factual Information**

On September 4, 2004, about 1630 eastern daylight time, a Beech 95-A55, N9779Y, was substantially damaged when an explosion occurred in the left wing during left engine start at the Louisville International Airport-Standiford Field (SDF), Louisville, Kentucky. The certificated private pilot, and all three passengers were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the personal flight, destined for Nashville, Tennessee. No flight plan was filed, and the flight was conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

According to the pilot, he landed at Louisville in order to pickup one additional passenger, before flying on to Nashville. Once on the ground, he was informed that he would have to pay a ramp and parking fee, or buy a minimum of 15 gallons of fuel. Even though the airplane would not require any additional fuel for the subsequent flight, the pilot opted to buy some fuel to avoid paying the fees.

While the refueler was servicing the left auxiliary fuel tank, he allowed approximately 4 to 5 gallons to overflow. The refueler advised the pilot of his mistake, and said he would add a couple of extra gallons to the right wing to makeup for what had been spilled. The refueler completed servicing the airplane, and then repositioned the truck.

The pilot examined the left wing for any evidence of residual fuel, and approximately 15 minutes after the spill had occurred, loaded his passengers in preparation for departure. The pilot started the left engine, and simultaneously an explosion occurred in the left wing. The engine did not start, but the pilot thought that it may have backfired at the time of the explosion.

According to the refueler, he was instructed to add 7 1/2 gallons to each wing. He serviced the left wing first, and inadvertently spilled 1 to 2 gallons in the process. The spilled fuel ran down the wing, off the trailing edge, and "it appeared to be evaporating quickly" from the ground. He then serviced the right wing, and then parked the fuel truck approximately 150 feet from the airplane. Sometime thereafter, he heard an explosion, and saw flames on the lower side of the left wing. He retrieved the handheld fire extinguisher from the fuel truck, and proceeded to the airplane where he extinguished the fire.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration inspector that examined the airplane, the left wing displayed damage consistent with an internal explosion, and the fuel cells were intact, full of fuel, and not leaking. The inspector added that he observed "very little fire damage" on or in the left wing.

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### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Private	Age:	53,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 27, 2003
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	February 9, 2003
Flight Time:	2938 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1058 all aircraft)	hours (Total, this make and model), 2	7 hours (Last 90 days,

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

Aircraft Make:	Beech	Registration:	N9779Y
Model/Series:	BE-95-A55	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	TC-440
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	July 31, 2004 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4900 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	5400 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	10-470
Registered Owner:	Micheal Moore	Rated Power:	260 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:	SDF,501 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	16:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 5000 ft AGL	Visibility	7 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	50°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.1 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	31°C / 18°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Louisville, KY (SDF)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	NASHVILLE, TN (BNA )	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:		Type of Airspace:	Unknown

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	STANDIFORD FIELD SDF	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	501 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Unknown
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	Unknown
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Unknown

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	3 None	Aircraft Fire:	On-ground
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	On-ground
Total Injuries:	4 None	Latitude, Longitude:	38.174446,-85.736114

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Muzio, David

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: October 3, 2006

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60067

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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