

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Richmond, Virginia	Accident Number:	NYC04LA219
Date & Time:	September 24, 2004, 18:20 Local	Registration:	N665WB
Aircraft:	de Havilland DHC-22A	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

After an uneventful departure from the airport, as the airplane was turned to enter the traffic pattern, the engine lost power. The pilot elected to conduct a 180-degree left turn to return to the airport, and during the turn, he overshot the runway. He then turned the airplane to the right to realign with the runway, and at 50 feet above the ground, the right wing stalled. The airplane continued to roll to the right and would not respond to aileron inputs. The airplane impacted a grass area next to the runway; ground looped, and came to rest. Examination of the wreckage revealed that when fuel was drained from the carburetor bowl, the fuel was consistent with automotive fuel, and was contaminated with water and other foreign object debris. A witness stated that the pilot had experienced a similar problem with a sputtering engine on the day prior to the accident, and executed an uneventful forced landing to the airport.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's inadequate preflight inspection which resulted in fuel contamination and a subsequent loss of engine power. A factor in the accident was the pilot's failure to maintain airspeed while attempting a forced landing which resulted in an inadvertent stall followed by the airplane impacting a grassy area next to the runway.

Findings

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

Findings

1. FLUID, FUEL - CONTAMINATION 2. (C) AIRCRAFT PREFLIGHT - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Findings 3. (F) AIRSPEED - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND 4. STALL - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Findings 5. TERRAIN CONDITION - GRASS

Factual Information

On September 24, 2004, at 1820 eastern daylight time, a deHavilland DHC-22A, N665WB, was substantially damaged during a forced landing, after experiencing a total loss of engine power after takeoff from the Chesterfield County Airport (FCI), Richmond, Virginia. The certificated private pilot was seriously injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the local flight conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

According to the pilot, the intention of the flight was to conduct practice takeoffs and landings. The engine started normally, and all preflight checks were normal. The departure from the airport was normal, and as the airplane was turned to enter the traffic pattern, at 650 feet above the ground, the engine lost power. The pilot elected to conduct a 180-degree left turn to return to the airport, and during the turn, he overshot the runway. He then turned the airplane to the right to realign with the runway, and at 50 feet above the ground, the right wing stalled. The airplane continued to roll to the right and would not respond to aileron inputs. The airplane impacted a grass area next to the runway; ground looped, and came to rest.

According to several witnesses, the airplane had departed from runway 15, and as it was climbing out, the engine began to "sputter." The witnesses then observed the airplane turn to the left, and continue the turn back towards the airport. As the airplane neared the airport, the engine quit, and the airplane descended to the ground.

One of the witnesses added that the pilot had experienced a similar problem with a sputtering engine on the day prior to the accident, and executed an uneventful forced landing to the airport.

A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector examined the wreckage after the accident. Fuel was drained from the carburetor bowl, the fuel was consistent with automotive fuel, and contaminated with water and other foreign object debris.

The pilot stated to the FAA inspector that he transported automotive gasoline in 5-gallon containers to the airport to fuel the airplane.

The airplane was approved for use with automotive fuel.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	54,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 1, 2002
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	September 1, 2002
Flight Time:	1454 hours (Total, all aircraft), 375 hours (Total, this make and model), 1393 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	de Havilland	Registration:	N665WB
Model/Series:	DHC-22A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	C1-0113
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 1, 2004 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2100 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	12 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4435 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Gipsy Major
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	MK 10
Registered Owner:	Robert L. Tomlinson	Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	RIC,250 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	12 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	17:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	60°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 4600 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 25000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	7 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	90°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.18 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	24°C / 14°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ition	
Departure Point:	Richmond, VA (FCI)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	19:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Chesterfield County Airport FCI	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	237 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	33	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5500 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	37.406387,-77.524719

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Demko, Stephen
Additional Participating Persons:	John Dostal; FAA; Richmond, VA
Original Publish Date:	April 25, 2006
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60215

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.