



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Pawtucket, Rhode Island	<b>Accident Number:</b>	NYC05LA012
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 29, 2004, 17:00 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N469PD
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Douglas Adventure Air AMPIB	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot had completed construction of the accident airplane, and an FAA inspector had approved it for flight and issued a special airworthiness certificate. On the day of the accident, which was the second flight conducted since the construction was completed, witnesses observed the airplane in the airport traffic pattern. As the airplane turned onto the base leg, about 500 feet above the ground, it suddenly "nosed over," and spiraled towards the ground. The witnesses also recalled that the engine "sputtered" just prior to it descending. An additional witness recalled that the engine was "revving at full power" as it descended. The airplane came to rest about 1 mile from the airport, where a post-crash fire consumed the wreckage. According to a statement posted by the accident owner/pilot on a website message board dedicated to Adventurer experimental amphibian airplanes, the pilot stated that he had modified the elevator of the airplane from a 3 degree maximum up angle, to a 18 degree maximum up angle for the accident flight, "to see if I have leveled out the wings, and if I can get sufficient elevator up travel to climb out of the airport at 90mph." Examination of the wreckage revealed that the airplane's automotive type engine was extensively damaged by the post-crash fire, and further examination could not be performed. Also noted were several socks filled with steel ball bearings, weighing approximately 25 pounds, and 1 or 2-50-pound bags of ballast in the wreckage. The exact location of where the socks and ballast were stationed during the flight could not be determined.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to maintain aircraft control, which resulted in an inadvertent stall.

## Findings

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Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - BASE TURN

Findings

1. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
2. STALL/SPIN - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

## Factual Information

On October 29, 2004, about 1700 eastern daylight time, an amateur built Adventure Air AMPIB, N469PD, was destroyed while landing at the North Central State Airport (SFZ), Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The certificated private pilot was fatally injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the local personal flight conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, the pilot had recently completed construction of the accident airplane. On September 21, 2004, an FAA inspector conducted an inspection of the airplane, approved it for flight, and issued a special airworthiness certificate.

The accident flight was the second flight conducted since the construction was completed.

On the day of the accident, witnesses observed the airplane in the airport traffic pattern, utilizing runway 23. As the airplane turned onto the base leg, about 500 feet above the ground, it suddenly "nosed over," and spiraled towards the ground. The witnesses also recalled that the engine "sputtered" just prior to it descending. An additional witness recalled that the engine was "revving at full power" as it descended.

The airplane came to rest about 1 mile from runway 23, where a post-crash fire consumed the wreckage.

According to a statement posted by the accident owner/pilot on October 25, 2004, on a website message board dedicated to Adventurer experimental amphibian airplanes, "I am happy to report that I took N469PD to the air for the first time, October 21...I set rudder trim two clicks to the right to compensate for prop wash, accelerated to 45-50, let tail come up, pushed nose over and down slightly, and lifted off at about 90 mph. Upon liftoff, I found that I was carrying a lot of right stick to try to get the 'heavy' left wing to come up. The stick was also all the way back, and I was in a climbing left turn (this is before I changed the elevator up angle, it was at 3 degrees max up for this first flight, now it is at 18 degrees max up)...Next sunny calm morning, will do another short flight to see if I have leveled out the wings, and if I can get sufficient elevator up travel to climb out of the airport at 90mph..."

Examination of the wreckage by a FAA inspector revealed that the airplane's automotive type engine was extensively damaged by the post-crash fire, and further examination could not be performed. The inspector also noted several socks filled with steel ball bearings, weighing approximately 25 pounds, and 1 or 2 50-pound bags of ballast in the wreckage. The exact location of where the socks and ballast were stationed during the flight could not be determined.

Examination of the tie-down area where the pilot kept the airplane revealed two additional 50-pound bags of ballast.

The pilot reported 292 total hours of flight experience on his most recent application for an FAA third class medical certificate, which was dated July 22, 2004.

The pilot did not hold an FAA mechanic certificate, nor did he hold the appropriate aircraft builder certificate.

The weather recorded at the airport, about the time of the accident, included winds from 240 degrees at 3 knots, and clear skies.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	53, 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>	Yes
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	July 1, 2004
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	292 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Douglas	<b>Registration:</b>	N469PD
<b>Model/Series:</b>	Adventure Air AMPIB	<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>	102B
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel; Amphibian	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	Unknown	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>		<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Chevrolet
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	ZZ4
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Paul I. Douglas	<b>Rated Power:</b>	333 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>	SFZ,441 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:55 Local	<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>	3 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	240°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.97 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	14°C / 6°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Pawtucket, RI (SFZ)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>		<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	North Central State Airport SFZ	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	441 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	
<b>Runway Used:</b>		<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	On-ground
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	41.920555,-71.491111

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Demko, Stephen
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	William Wicks; FAA/FSDO; Boston, MA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	October 31, 2006
<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=60459">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60459</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](#).