



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Mammoth Lake, California	Accident Number:	ANC06LA041
Date & Time:	March 30, 2006, 09:00 Local	Registration:	N6744P
Aircraft:	Piper PA-24-250	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The commercial certificated pilot was conducting a cross-country flight under Title 14, CFR Part 91. The pilot said when he arrived at his destination airport, he did not get a green down and locked light for the landing gear, and elected to go-around. He said he cycled the landing gear up and down twice, saw the green down and locked light both times, and proceeded to land. He reported that upon touchdown, the right main landing gear collapsed, and the airplane exited the right side of the runway and struck a snowbank. The pilot stated that there were no known preaccident mechanical anomalies with the airplane. Postaccident inspection of the airplane by an independent aviation mechanic hired to repair the airplane, disclosed that the main landing gear maintenance did not appear to be in compliance with an applicable FAA airworthiness directive (AD), AD 77-13-21, Amendment 39-3093, effective December 16, 1977. That AD defines the actions/inspections necessary to maintain the landing gear in an airworthy condition, and to preclude a malfunction or collapse. A review of the airplane's maintenance logbooks indicated only partial compliance with the AD. The aviation mechanic repairing the airplane said that numerous landing gear components were worn well beyond the limits set forth in the AD and associated service letter.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The collapse of the right main landing gear during landing, which resulted in a loss of directional control and an on-ground encounter with a snowbank. A factor associated with the accident was other maintenance personnel's inadequate inspection of the landing gear system.

Findings

Occurrence #1: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

1. (C) LANDING GEAR,MAIN GEAR - COLLAPSED
2. (F) MAINTENANCE,INSPECTION - INADEQUATE - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

3. DIRECTIONAL CONTROL - NOT POSSIBLE

Occurrence #3: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

4. TERRAIN CONDITION - SNOWBANK

Factual Information

On March 30, 2006, about 0900 pacific standard time, a Piper PA-24-250 airplane, N6744P, sustained substantial damage during landing when the right main landing gear collapsed. The airplane was being operated by the pilot as a visual flight rules (VFR) cross-country personal flight under Title 14, CFR Part 91, when the accident occurred. The solo private pilot was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed. The airplane departed Gillespie Field, San Diego, California, about 0600.

During a telephone conversation with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator-in-charge (IIC) on March 30, the pilot said when he approached the airport for landing, he did not get a green down and locked light for the landing gear, and proceeded to go-around. He said he cycled the landing gear up and down, and saw a green down and locked light. He again cycled the landing gear, and again saw the green down and locked light. The pilot said he elected to land, and upon touchdown, the right main landing gear collapsed. He said the airplane exited the right side of the runway and struck a snow bank, collapsing the nose gear. He indicated that prior to the accident there were no known mechanical anomalies with the airplane. He said the right wing received structural damage, in addition to damaging the landing gear and propeller.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airworthiness Directive (AD) AD 77-13-21, Amendment 39-3093, effective December 16, 1977, specifies the actions necessary to maintain the accident airplane's landing gear extension/retraction system in a serviceable and airworthy condition. The AD specifies the inspection of landing gear components, and the replacement of unserviceable components, in order to help prevent landing gear collapse. Paragraph (a) specifies the inspection and replacement of landing gear components that exceed specified wear limits as referenced in Piper Service Letter No. 782B. Paragraph (b) specifies the condition inspection, and replacement interval for the landing gear bungees. The criteria for paragraphs (a) and (b) differ, and require separate logbook entries, or at least separate notations to show full compliance with the AD. An inspection of the accident airplane's maintenance logbook by the IIC noted continued replacement of the landing gear bungees at the specified interval in accordance with paragraph (b). However, there were no entries regarding the inspections of the landing gear components required in accordance with paragraph (a). An independent aviation mechanic hired to affect the repairs, said numerous components were worn well beyond the limits set forth in the Piper Service Letter.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	78, 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 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 1, 2005
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	October 1, 2005
Flight Time:	3500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2500 hours (Total, this make and model), 6 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N6744P
Model/Series:	PA-24-250	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	24-1872
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 1, 2005 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2500 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	5088 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	O-540
Registered Owner:	Edward Esteb	Rated Power:	250 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:		Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:		Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	15 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.02 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-1°C / -2°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	San Diego, CA (SEE)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	Unknown
Destination:	Mammoth Lake, CA (MMH)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	06:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Mammoth Lakes KMMH	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	7300 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	27	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	7000 ft / 50 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	37.623889,-118.837776

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Lewis, Lawrence
Additional Participating Persons:	Ken Kelley; Reno; Reno, NV
Original Publish Date:	February 26, 2007
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63422

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](#).