



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Oakdale, California Accident Number: LAX07LA015

Date & Time: October 20, 2006, 16:22 Local Registration: N6054Q

Aircraft: Williams Bowers Fly Baby-1A Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

While attempting to return to the airport following a loss of engine power, the airplane contacted rough terrain during a forced landing in an open field about 3,000 feet short of the runway. A wing and the main landing gear were separated from the airplane after touchdown. Following the loss of power, the pilot activated the carburetor heat to no avail. He turned back to the airport and when he knew he wasn't going to make the runway, he made the forced landing. A plot of the temperature and dew point on a carburetor icing chart revealed that the possibility existed for icing conditions at glide and cruise power settings. The pilot stated that there were no mechanical problems with the airplane, and that he should have checked more frequently for carburetor ice during the flight.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: a loss of engine power due to the pilot's failure to use carburetor heat during conditions that were conducive to carburetor icing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER Phase of Operation: CRUISE - NORMAL

Findings

1. (C) WEATHER CONDITION - CARBURETOR ICING CONDITIONS

2. (C) CARBURETOR HEAT - NOT USED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

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

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings
3. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

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Factual Information

On October 20, 2006, at 1622 Pacific daylight time, an experimental Williams Bowers Fly Baby-1A, N6054Q, experienced a loss of engine power and made a forced landing in an open field near Oakdale Airport, Oakdale, California. The owner/builder/pilot operated the airplane under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91 as a personal flight. The airplane sustained substantial structural damage during the impact, which caused the separation of a wing and the landing gear. The private pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the local area flight that departed about 1612, and no flight plan had been filed.

The National Transportation Safety Board investigator-in-charge (IIC) interviewed the pilot. The pilot stated that the airplane had just been certified as an experimental light sport category airplane earlier in the day. This was the first flight after certification. He said there were no problems with the first takeoff and landing and that the airplane "flew great." On the second takeoff, about 2,000 feet above ground level (agl), the engine lost power. The pilot pulled out the carburetor heat, to no avail, and tried to make it back to the airport. The pilot reported that he knew he was not going to make it back to the airport, and chose an open pasture to make a forced landing. He stated that the pasture was "very rough." The landing gear and one of the wings was torn off during landing.

In the pilot's written statement, he said he had successfully flown the airplane earlier in the day without incident. During the accident flight, about 2,000 feet agl and 1 mile from the airport, the engine quit. He reported that it quit due to carburetor icing conditions that existed at the time. He made a 180-degree turn back to the airport. He knew that he was not going to make it back to the airport and landed in an open field.

In the RECOMMENDATION section of the Pilot/Operator Accident/Incident Report (NTSB Form 6120.1), the pilot reported that he should have checked more frequently for carburetor ice during the flight.

The closest official weather reporting system was Modesto City-County Airport-Harry Sham Field (MOD), Modesto, California, about 11 nm southwest of Oakdale Airport. The METAR issued at 1653 reported winds from 320 degrees at 4 knots; visibility 10 sm; temperature 82 degrees Fahrenheit; dew point 39 degrees Fahrenheit; and altimeter 29.82 inHg.

According to an icing probability chart, the possibility of icing conditions was conducive to icing at cruise power.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	72,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Center
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Sport pilot	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	5000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 200 hours (Total, this make and model), 10 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Williams	Registration:	N6054Q
Model/Series:	Bowers Fly Baby-1A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	1068
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 1, 2006 Condition	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	A65-8F
Registered Owner:	Myron G Williams	Rated Power:	65 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:	MOD,66 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	15:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.84 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	28°C / 3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Oakdale, CA (O27)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(027)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	16:12 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	OAKDALE 027	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	28	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3000 ft / 66 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing;Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

	4.11	4: 6:5	
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:	37.760555,-120.800277

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Administrative Information

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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