



Aviation Investigation Final Report

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Location: | Douglas, Georgia | Accident Number: | ERA10LA438 |
| Date & Time: | August 23, 2010, 13:20 Local | Registration: | N8734Y |
| Aircraft: | Piper PA-30 | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | Fuel contamination | Injuries: | 1 Serious |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Personal | | |

Analysis

The airplane had been parked outside and not flown for about 1 year, except for a test flight conducted about 1 month prior to the accident. During a preflight inspection, the pilot observed water in the airplane's main fuel tanks, and debris in the right wingtip fuel tank. A series of engine ground run-ups and maintenance was conducted prior to the pilot attempting a test-flight. The airplane subsequently experienced a rough running left engine during the takeoff and impacted trees. Postaccident inspection of the airplane revealed the presence of water and corrosion in the fuel distribution system. Water was observed in both of the main fuel tank strainers and the left engine fuel injector. In addition, fuel drained from the airplane by recovery personnel contained water and unidentified debris. An annual inspection was performed on the airplane about 6 weeks prior to the accident, and additional maintenance was performed, which included flushing the fuel tanks and cleaning the fuel lines to each respective flow divider after the left engine "missed" during the test flight conducted about 1 month prior. The pilot had only accumulated about 22 hours of multiengine flight experience and lacked experience in the make and model of the accident airplane.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A loss of engine power during takeoff due to fuel contamination. Contributing to the accident was the pilot's inadequate preflight inspection and inadequate maintenance of the fuel system.

Findings

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| Aircraft | Fuel - Fluid condition |
| Personnel issues | Preflight inspection - Pilot |
| Personnel issues | Scheduled/routine maintenance - Maintenance personnel |
| Personnel issues | Scheduled/routine inspection - Maintenance personnel |

Factual Information

History of Flight

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| Prior to flight | Preflight or dispatch event |
| Initial climb | Fuel contamination (Defining event) |
| Initial climb | Loss of engine power (partial) |
| Initial climb | Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT) |

On August 23, 2010, about 1320 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-30, N8734Y, owned and operated by a private individual, was substantially damaged when it impacted terrain, during takeoff from Douglas Municipal Airport (DQH), Douglas, Georgia. The certificated airline transport pilot was seriously injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan had been filed for the local personal flight conducted under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

According to the owner, the airplane had been parked outside at DQH, and not flown for about 1 year. On July 7, 2010, an annual inspection was performed on the airplane, however, during a subsequent test-flight on July 25, the left engine "missed" and additional maintenance was performed, which included "flushing the fuel tanks and cleaning the fuel lines to each respective flow divider." On the date of the accident, the pilot intended to fly the airplane to Florida, where the owner planned to sell it.

According to the pilot, during the preflight inspection, he observed water in the airplane's main fuel tanks, and debris in the right wingtip fuel tank. During two subsequent ground-runs, both engines had periods of rough running operation and unidentifiable debris was observed in the fuel injectors. A third ground-run was conducted without any anomalies noted, and the pilot intended to conduct a test-flight in the airport traffic pattern.

After normal preflight checks, the pilot attempted to depart from runway 22, a 6,000-foot-long, 100-foot-wide, asphalt runway. During the takeoff roll, the right engine rpm exceeded redline on a digital rpm gauge. The pilot adjusted the engine power and continued with the takeoff. The airplane lifted off the runway and was accelerating in ground effect, when the left engine began to run rough. The pilot believed that there was insufficient runway remaining to land and stop on the runway. He attempted to climb; however, the airplane began to settle and slowly yaw to the left.

The airplane subsequently impacted trees, and came to rest about a 1/4-mile southwest of the airport. The airplane sustained substantial damage to both wings, the fuselage, and empennage.

The airplane was equipped with two Lycoming IO-360-C1C series engines. The position of the

wreckage precluded examination at the accident site. Subsequent examination of the wreckage conducted by representatives of the airframe and engine manufacturers, under the supervision of a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector revealed the presence of water and corrosion in the fuel distribution system. Water was observed in both of the main fuel tank strainers and the left engine fuel injector. In addition, fuel that was drained from the airplane by recovery personnel contained water and unidentified debris. No additional anomalies were noted, which would have prevented normal engine operation.

According to fuel records, the airplane was "topped-off" with 30 gallons of 100-low-lead aviation gasoline on the morning of the accident. Three airplanes were refueled on the day prior to the accident, and one airplane was refueled after the accident airplane. The airport manager reported that he specifically contacted the owners and/or pilots of those airplanes, and they reported that they did not experience any fuel related problems.

The pilot reported 3,465 hours of total flight experience, which included 3,297 hours in rotorcraft, 141 hours in single-engine airplanes, and 22 hours in multiengine airplanes. The pilot had no previous experience in the same make and model as the accident airplane beyond the test flight that was performed in July, and the accident flight.

Pilot Information

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| Certificate: | Airline transport | Age: | 45, Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land; Multi-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Left |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | Helicopter | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane; Helicopter | Second Pilot Present: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | Helicopter | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 1 With waivers/limitations | Last FAA Medical Exam: | April 22, 2010 |
| Occupational Pilot: | No | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | March 19, 2010 |
| Flight Time: | 3465 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1 hours (Total, this make and model), 3304 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 27 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 9 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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| Aircraft Make: | Piper | Registration: | N8734Y |
| Model/Series: | PA-30 | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 30-1888 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Retractable - Tricycle | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | July 7, 2010 Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 3600 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 1 Hrs | Engines: | 2 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 6936 Hrs at time of accident | Engine Manufacturer: | Lycoming |
| ELT: | Installed | Engine Model/Series: | IO-360-C1C |
| Registered Owner: | Thomas B Newman | Rated Power: | 200 Horsepower |
| Operator: | Thomas B Newman | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

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| Conditions at Accident Site: | Visual (VMC) | Condition of Light: | Day |
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | DQH,257 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | |
| Observation Time: | 13:40 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | Broken / 3100 ft AGL | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 5 knots / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 80° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 29.87 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 31°C / 22°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | Douglas, GA (DQH) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | Douglas, GA (DQH) | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | 13:18 Local | Type of Airspace: | Unknown |

Airport Information

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Airport: | Douglas Municipal DQH | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
| Airport Elevation: | 257 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 22 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 6000 ft / 100 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | None |

Wreckage and Impact Information

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| 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: | 31.476667,-82.860557(est) |

Administrative Information

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| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Schiada, Luke |
| Additional Participating Persons: | Greer C Paramore; FAA/FSDO; Atlanta, GA Ron Maynard; Piper Aircraft Inc.; Vero Beach, FL Edward Rogalski; Lycoming Engines; Williamsport, PA |
| Original Publish Date: | August 11, 2011 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | Class |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=77051 |

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](#).