



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Boyne City, Michigan Accident Number: CEN11FA480

Date & Time: July 16, 2011, 10:48 Local Registration: N50408

Aircraft: Taylorcraft DCO-65 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Aerodynamic stall/spin **Injuries:** 1 Fatal

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

Witnesses saw the airplane flying southbound between their location and the airport's runway. The engine sounded normal and was "not running rough," and the airplane's altitude was between 50 and 75 feet above ground level. One witness stated that the airplane started a left turn and then abruptly pulled up, possibly reacting to a set of nearby power lines. The airplane entered a spin and impacted the road in a nearly vertical, nose-down attitude. The postaccident examination of the airplane revealed no preexisting anomalies that could be associated with a preimpact condition. The propeller exhibited characteristics indicative of engine power at impact. The pilot had medical conditions that included atrial fibrillation, some degree of bradycardia, depression, and the use of multiple potentially sedating medications. While the pilot was likely medically impaired to some extent, the investigation was unable to determine if that impairment played a role to the accident.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The pilot failed to maintain airplane control while maneuvering at low altitude, which resulted in a stall/spin and impact with the terrain.

Findings

Personnel issues Incorrect action performance - Pilot

Aircraft (general) - Not attained/maintained

Personnel issues Prescription medication - Pilot

Personnel issues Cardiovascular - Pilot
Personnel issues Neurological - Pilot

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Maneuvering-low-alt flying	Aerodynamic stall/spin (Defining event)	
Maneuvering-low-alt flying	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)	

HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On July 16, 2011, about 1048 eastern daylight time, a Taylorcraft DCO-65, N50408, sustained substantial damage when it impacted a city street that paralleled runway 27 at the Boyne City Municipal Airport (N98), Boyne City, Michigan. The pilot received fatal injuries. The airplane was registered to and operated by the pilot under the provisions of the 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as a personal flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. No flight plan was filed. The airplane departed N98 on a local flight, but the departure time was unknown.

Witnesses reported seeing the airplane flying over the city before the accident occurred. Nothing was reported as being out of the ordinary. Three witnesses observed the accident as it occurred. The witnesses were located just south of the airport standing in a parking lot. They heard the airplane approaching from the north. They saw the airplane flying southbound between their location and the runway. The engine sounded normal and was "not running rough." The airplane's altitude was between 50-75 feet above ground level, not much higher than the adjacent buildings.

The witness who initially saw the airplane stated that the airplane started to turn left as if to circle back to the airport. He stated, "I don't think he [pilot] saw the power lines until late, so when he did, he tried to really turn the plane and pull up. The plane spun around and then the engine cut out. Then the plane nose-dived into the ground."

One of the three witnesses stated that he saw the airplane's left wing tip at a 60-degree angle to the ground. He stated, "The plane continued its tight corkscrew turn toward the ground, at which time I heard the engine rev up, then cut out, and then the plane struck the ground at a 90-degree angle to the ground..."

The witnesses reported that they ran to the accident site and observed fuel leaking from the airplane's fuel tanks. Emergency first responders arrived within minutes and took command of the accident site.

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

The 84-year-old pilot held a sport pilot certificate with a single-engine land rating. The pilot did not have a Federal Aviation Administration airman medical certificate, and none was required when operating under the sport pilot certificate.

The pilot's flight logbook indicated that he started his flight training on June 22, 2007. He had already purchased the accident airplane, and all of his flight training and subsequent flight time was in the

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accident airplane. He successfully completed his sport pilot practical test on September 22, 2009, with 91.2 hours of logged flight time. At the time of the accident, he had a total of about 146.4 hours of flight time.

AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

The airplane was a single-engine Taylorcraft DCO-65, serial number 6257, model L-2M, manufactured in 1944. The engine was a 100-horsepower Continental O-200A, serial number 275899R. According to the Type Certificate A-746, the maximum gross weight of the airplane was 1,325 pounds. The last annual maintenance inspection of the airplane and engine was conducted on July 11, 2011. At the time of the inspection, the airplane had a total time of 1,959.9 hours and a recording hour meter reading of 47.7 hours. The recording hour meter reading at the accident site indicated 48.8 hours, or 1.1 hours since the last annual maintenance inspection.

A light-sport aircraft as defined by 14 CFR Part 1.1 states that the maximum gross weight of a light sport aircraft cannot be more than 1,320 pounds or 1,430 pounds for an aircraft intended for operation on water.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

At 1054 eastern daylight time, the surface weather observation at the Harbor Springs Airport (MGN), Harbor Springs, Michigan, 13 miles north of N98 was: wind 240 degrees at 5 knots; 10 miles visibility; sky clear; temperature 27 degrees Celsius (C); dew point 13 degrees C; altimeter 30.02 inches of mercury.

WRECKAGE AND IMPACT INFORMATION

The airplane impacted Altair Road, an asphalt road which ran east and west and paralleled the runway. The impact site was about 440 feet south of the runway centerline. Fuel was leaking from the airplane, but there was no ground fire.

The airplane impacted the road in a nearly vertical attitude. The examination of the accident site revealed ground scars in the asphalt that were consistent with a propeller strike in rotation. The 2-bladed propeller separated from the propeller flange and was found near the nose of the airplane. The distance from the ground scars to the airplane wreckage was about 4 feet.

The forward fuselage and engine were crushed rearward and pushed into the cockpit, with more damage exhibited on the left side of the forward fuselage and engine compartment. The left wing exhibited aft crushing and buckling of the outboard 8 feet of the wing. The right wing exhibited aft crushing of the leading edge of the right wingtip. The remainder of the fuselage and empennage were intact and exhibited minimal damage. Flight control cable continuity was confirmed from the flight controls to their respective attach points on the flight control surfaces.

The examination of the propeller revealed that one blade exhibited leading edge gouges and chordwise scratching over 1/2 the span of the blade, as well as tip curl. The other blade was bent aft, but it also exhibited leading edge gouges, chordwise scratching, and blade tip curl. The fracture surface of the propeller flange exhibited signatures consistent with torsional overstress.

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MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

An autopsy of the pilot was performed at the Spectrum Health Blodgett Campus in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on July 8, 2011. The "Cause of Death" was blunt force injury to the head and chest. A Forensic Toxicology Fatal Accident Report was prepared by the FAA Civil Aerospace Medical Institute. The results were negative for carbon monoxide, cyanide, and ethanol. The following substances were identified in the toxicology report: desmethylvenlafaxine (O-) detected in the liver; 0.724 (ug/mL, ug/g) desmethylvenlafaxine (O-) detected in the blood (cavity); flecainide detected in the liver; flecainide detected in the blood (cavity); venlafaxine detected in the liver; and 1.047 (ug/ml,ug/g) venlafaxine detected in blood (cavity).

Flecainide is a cardiac anti-arrhythmic (class IC) marketed under the brand name Tambocor. Venlafaxine is an antidepressant in serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) class and is marketed under the brand name Effexor. Venlafaxine carries the following FDA warning: "May impair mental and/or physical ability required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks (e.g., driving, operating heavy machinery)." It is not among the antidepressants approved by the FAA for use by aviators under any conditions. Exelon is indicated for the treatment of mild to moderate dementia from Alzheimer's or Parkinson's diseases. Exelon's cholinergic effects may potentiate vagal effects on heart rate causing low heart rates (bradycardia).

According to the autopsy report, the pilot's past medical history was significant for hyperlipidemia, hypothyroidism, depression, and atrial fibrillation. The cause of death was determined to be blunt force injury to the head and chest and the manner of death to be accident. No significant natural disease was identified.

ADDITONAL INFORMATION

One witness reported that the pilot had flown very low over the city, just over the top of the trees, during the Memorial Day parade. He stated that was the only time he observed the pilot flying that low.

Another witness, who was the pilot's flight instructor, stated that the pilot would return from Florida in the spring and fly with him to get current again in the airplane. This year the pilot decided not to do that. The witness also stated that the pilot would take off and land downwind, because it was too long to taxi, otherwise.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Sport Dilot	Ago:	0.4
Certificate.	Sport Pilot	Age:	84
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Center
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Sport pilot	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	September 22, 2010
Flight Time:	146 hours (Total, all aircraft), 146 hours (Total, this make and model), 10 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Taylorcraft	Registration:	N50408
Model/Series:	DCO-65	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	6257
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	July 11, 2011 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:	1960 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	CONT MOTOR
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	A&C65 SERIES
Registered Owner:	BALOGH EUGENE W	Rated Power:	65 Horsepower
Operator:	BALOGH EUGENE W	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:	MGN,686 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	13 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	10:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	360°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	240°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.02 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	27°C / 13°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Boyne City, MI (N98)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Boyne City, MI (N98)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:		Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Boyne City Municipal Airport N98	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	660 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	27	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	4001 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	45.20861,-84.989723(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Silliman, James
Additional Participating Persons:	Amanda Theisen; FAA Grand Rapids FSDO; Grand Rapids , MI
Original Publish Date:	June 23, 2014
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=81126

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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