



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Napa, California	<b>Accident Number:</b>	WPR11LA410
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	August 28, 2011, 12:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N6052W
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beech A36	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (total)	<b>Injuries:</b>	3 Minor, 2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

While on final approach to the destination airport, about 1.5 miles from the approach end of the runway, the engine suddenly lost power. The pilot advanced the throttle, checked that the mixture was rich, moved the fuel selector from the left tank to the right tank, and activated the fuel boost pump. The engine did not regain its power, and the pilot executed a gear up landing on a nearby highway. During the landing, the airplane hit a vehicle and the left wing impacted a metal pole and the left fuel tank was breached. First responders reported that there was no indication of fuel in the left tank or leaking from the airplane, and the right tank was about 1/4 full. The propeller blade tips were curled; two blade tips curled forward, and one blade tip curled aft, consistent with a propeller that was under power at the time of contact with the hard, flat roadway. Postaccident examination of the engine revealed no evidence of mechanical malfunctions or failures that would have precluded normal operation. It is likely that the loss of engine power was the result of fuel starvation, and the pilot's action of switching to the right fuel tank resulted in the engine regaining power at the same instant that the airplane landed with its gear up on the highway.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's mismanagement of the fuel supply, which resulted in a loss of engine power due to fuel starvation.

## Findings

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<b>Aircraft</b>	Fuel - Fluid management
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Fuel planning - Pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Approach-VFR pattern final</b>	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
<b>Approach-VFR pattern final</b>	Fuel starvation
<b>Landing-flare/touchdown</b>	Off-field or emergency landing

### HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On August 28, 2011, at 1230 Pacific daylight time, after a loss of engine power, a Beech A36, N6052W, made a gear up landing on State Route 29, 1 mile east of the Napa County Airport, Napa, California. During the landing sequence the airplane struck the rear end of a vehicle on the highway. The three people in the ground vehicle all received minor injuries and the vehicle was damaged. The private pilot and his passenger were uninjured, and the airplane was substantially damaged. The pilot operated the airplane under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan had been filed. The flight originated at South Lake Tahoe, California, around 1130.

The pilot reported in the NTSB Pilot Accident Report (form 6120.1/2) that the airplane departed South Lake Tahoe with both fuel tanks half full, estimating about 40 gallons total, and was airborne for about an hour. The pilot said that while on a 1.5-mile final for runway 24 at Napa County Airport the engine suddenly lost power. He advanced the throttle, checked that the mixture was rich, switched the fuel selector to the right tank, and energized the fuel boost pump. The action did not regain engine power. The pilot made a right-hand turn and executed a gear up landing on the highway. During the landing the airplane's left wing leading edge struck a metal pole creating a 1-foot-wide hole in the fuel tank, and impacted the back end of an automobile.

First responders reported that there was no evidence of fuel present in or around the left wing, or leaking from either wing after the accident. Two blades of the three bladed propeller exhibited forward blade tip curling, and the third blade tip was curled aft.

During the post accident examination of the airplane by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector, 11 gallons of fuel was recovered from the right wing.

The engine was examined by a technical representative of the engine manufacturer under the supervision of the FAA Inspector. The inspection did not reveal any abnormalities that would have prevented normal operation and production of rated horsepower. The fuel selector was inspected and observed to operate normally.

### PERSONNEL INFORMATION

The pilot, age 55, held a private pilot certificate with ratings for airplane single-engine land, and instrument airplane dated March 13, 2010. He held a third-class medical certificate issued November 16, 2008, with the limitation that he possess glasses for near vision. The pilot reported total flight time of 1,450 hours, with 1,250 hours in the make and model of the accident airplane. His most recent flight review was conducted in a Beech A36 in September 2009.

## AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

The 6-seat, low wing, single engine, airplane with retractable landing gear, serial number E-1497, was manufactured in 1979. It was powered by a Teledyne Continental IO-550B, 300-hp engine, and equipped with a Hartzell controllable pitch propeller. The most recent inspection was an annual inspection conducted on August 22, 2011, at a total airframe time of 3,982 hours. The engine tachometer read 3,986 hours at the time of the accident.

The Beech Bonanza A36 Pilot Operating Handbook (POH) states for manual fuel leaning fuel flow schedule for full throttle and 2,700 rpm, at 8,000 feet msl, fuel flow is 22.4 gph. The pilot reported that the airplane routinely operated at 18.5 gph.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	55, 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>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	October 16, 2008
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	September 1, 2009
<b>Flight Time:</b>	1450 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1250 hours (Total, this make and model), 1450 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 25 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 11 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beech	<b>Registration:</b>	N6052W
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A36	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Utility	<b>Serial Number:</b>	E-1497
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable -	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	August 22, 2011 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3594 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	4 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	3986 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	CONT MOTOR
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO 550 SERIES
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	MCCOY JOSEPH W	<b>Rated Power:</b>	300 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	MCCOY JOSEPH W	<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>	KAPC,35 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	15 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	12:54 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	270°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 500 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	6 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	210°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>		<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	19°C / 13°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	South Lake Tahoe, CA (KTVL)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	Unknown
<b>Destination:</b>	Napa, CA (KAPT)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	VFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	12:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Napa County KAPT	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Concrete
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	35 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	24	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	5000 ft / 150 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Straight-in

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	3 Minor	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	3 Minor, 2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	38.213054,-122.280555(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	McKenny, Van
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Brook Stewart; Federal Aviation Administration; San Jose, CA Andrew Swick; Teledyne Continental Motors; Sacramento, CA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	January 31, 2013
<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=81614">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=81614</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](#).