



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Pendleton, Oregon	<b>Accident Number:</b>	WPR12LA178
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	April 21, 2012, 17:17 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N3862C
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beechcraft Corporation A36TC	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Aircraft servicing event	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot reported that the airplane had been refueled before the flight and that the fuel had expanded during the day due to heat, which resulted in fuel draining from the vent. The pilot loosened the fuel caps to facilitate draining excess fuel from the tank; however, he forgot to resecure the left-side cap after he finished draining the fuel. Shortly after takeoff, the pilot reported to an air traffic controller that one of the airplane's fuel caps was not secure and requested permission to return to the airport for landing. However, the pilot did not maintain an adequate glidepath during the approach, and the airplane impacted terrain short of the runway. The pilot reported no preimpact mechanical malfunctions or failures with the airplane that would have precluded normal operation. During the impact sequence, the pilot's shoulder harness webbing separated, resulting in a serious injury. Examination showed that the webbing met the original load requirements as specified by the manufacturer, and no photodegradation was evident.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's failure to maintain an adequate glidepath for landing, which resulted in a collision with terrain short of the runway. Contributing to the accident was the pilot's failure to secure the left-side fuel cap before departure. Contributing to the pilot's injuries was the broken shoulder harness.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Descent/approach/glide path - Not attained/maintained
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Forgotten action/omission - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Inadequate inspection
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Damaged/degraded
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Failure
<b>Personnel issues</b>	(general) - Pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Prior to flight</b>	Aircraft servicing event (Defining event)
<b>Landing</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On April 21, 2012, at 1717 Pacific daylight time, N3862C, a Beechcraft Corporation A36TC, registered to Hermiston Aviation Inc. and operated by the pilot collided with terrain short of the runway at Eastern Oregon Regional Airport, Pendleton, Oregon. The commercial pilot sustained serious injuries and the two passengers were not injured. The airplane was substantially damaged. The pilot was operating the airplane under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed.

According to emergency response personnel, the pilot had departed Pendleton and radioed to the air traffic control tower controller that one of the airplane's fuel caps was not secured. The pilot was returning to the airport when the airplane impacted terrain short of runway 16.

The pilot stated that the airplane had been refueled prior to the flight. It was a warm day with the tank full of fuel and the heat resulted in fuel draining from the vent. The pilot loosened the fuel cap to aid in ridding the tank of the excess fuel. Upon departure, the left wing fuel cap departed from the fuel tank. As the pilot returned to land, he did not maintain an appropriate glide path during final approach and the airplane collided with terrain on the approach end of runway 16. The pilot indicated there were no mechanical malfunctions or failures during the flight, and the engine continued to operate until impact with the terrain.

Post accident examination of the airplane revealed that the pilot's shoulder harness separated during the accident sequence resulting in serious injuries. The shoulder harness was dated September of 1980 and was installed when the airplane was manufactured.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	63, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-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>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	April 2, 2012
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	January 30, 2012
<b>Flight Time:</b>	13000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 7500 hours (Total, this make and model), 12600 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 67 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 15 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beechcraft Corporation	<b>Registration:</b>	N3862C
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A36TC	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	EA-227
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	March 14, 2012 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3650 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	10 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	3699 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	C91 installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	TSIO-520
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	300 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<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>	PDT,1497 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	18:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	0°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	7 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	50°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	21°C / 12°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Pendleton, OR (PDT )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Hermiston, OR (HRI )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	VFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	18:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Pendleton PDT	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	1497 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	16	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	4341 ft / 60 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	45.694999,-118.258056(est)

## Tests and Research

The pilot's shoulder harness and lap belt were examined by a metallurgist from the NTSB Materials Laboratory. The separation point on the shoulder harness belt showed that some filaments contained mushroomed ends, consistent with a relatively high loading rate. Under such conditions, the loading of the filament produces heat which softens the filament and causes it to fracture. The shoulder harness was also examined using a Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectrometer. The test was indicative of negligible photodegradation of the webbing.

Additionally, the restraint system was examined at Beechcraft with a representative from the Federal Aviation Administration. Sections of the shoulder harness were tensile tested and exceeded the proof load strength of 1,666 pounds, with an ultimate static load strength of 2,500 pounds.

### **Additional Information**

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The NTSB's safety alert "Check Your Restraints" notes the importance of restraint systems in preventing injuries and provides resources for inspecting restraint systems for wear and damage. The safety alert can be found at [http://www.nts.gov/doclib/safetyalerts/SA\\_027.pdf](http://www.nts.gov/doclib/safetyalerts/SA_027.pdf).

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Dunks, Kristi
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Tom Leonetti; Federal Aviation Administration; Portland, OR
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	June 11, 2014
<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=83451">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83451</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](#).