



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Indian Trail, North Carolina Accident Number: ERA13LA364

Date & Time: August 16, 2013, 19:47 Local Registration: N6919B

Aircraft: Piper PA-22-150 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Loss of engine power (total) **Injuries:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

After departure for the cross-country flight, the airplane climbed to and then cruised at an altitude of 7,500 feet; it then climbed to and cruised at an altitude of 9,500 feet. Near the end of the nearly 5-hour flight, about 3 nautical miles from the destination airport, the airplane experienced a total loss of engine power. The pilot cycled the fuel selector from the left wing tank to the right wing tank and back, but engine power was not restored. During the subsequent forced landing, the airplane touched down and struck a barbed wire fence, which resulted in substantial damage to the wing and elevator, and then it came to rest upright. Examination of the left wing, right wing, and fuselage fuel tanks revealed no fuel in any of the fuel tanks. No fuel odor was noted, and no evidence of fuel spillage was found at the scene. The airplane was refueled, and the continuity of the 44-gallon fuel system was confirmed. Using the airplane's battery and fuel system, the engine started immediately, accelerated smoothly, and ran continuously without interruption. According to the Owners Handbook, the fuel consumption rate at 75-percent power was 9 gallons per hour at sea level, and consumption rates increased with altitude even with the mixture properly leaned.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's improper preflight planning, which resulted in a total loss of engine power due to fuel exhaustion.

Findings

Aircraft	Fuel - Fluid level
Personnel issues	Fuel planning - Pilot

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Prior to flight Preflight or dispatch event

Enroute-cruise Fuel exhaustion

Enroute-cruise Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)

Emergency descentOff-field or emergency landingLanding-landing rollCollision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On August 16, 2013, about 1947 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-22-150, N6919B, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a total loss of engine power two nautical miles west of Goose Creek Airport (28A), Indian Trail, North Carolina. The airline transport pilot was not injured. The airplane was owned and operated by an individual under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as a personal flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the flight, which originated from Tupelo Regional Airport (TUP), Tupelo, Mississippi, at 1405 CDT.

The pilot stated he departed with 44 gallons of fuel on board. After departure, the airplane climbed to and then cruised at an altitude of 7,500 feet, before it was climbed to and then cruised at 9,500 feet. At the conclusion of the flight, while descending through 1,500 feet for landing at 28A, the engine experienced a total loss of power. The pilot cycled the fuel selector from the left wing tank to the right wing tank and back again. He did not attempt to restart the engine, but did engage the starter to change the propeller position. The pilot identified a field for the forced landing, where the airplane touched down and struck a barbed wire fence before it came to rest.

Examination of the airplane by a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) aviation safety inspector revealed substantial damage to the elevator and right wing leading edge. The right fuel tank gauge indicated empty, while the left fuel tank gauge indicated below ½-full.

The pilot held an airline transport certificate with ratings for airplane single-engine land, multi-engine land and instrument airplane. He reported 5,533 total hours of flight experience, of which 40 hours were in the accident airplane make and model. His most recent FAA first-class medical certificate was issued on June 24, 2013.

The airplane was manufactured in 1956 and was equipped with a Lycoming O-320 Series, 180-horsepower reciprocating engine. The airplane's most recent annual inspection was completed on February 14, 2013 at 5,048 total aircraft hours. The engine had accumulated 1,164 total hours of operation since its most recent overhaul.

On August 20, 2013, the FAA inspector serviced the airplane with fuel, and continuity of the airplane's 44.0 gallon fuel system was confirmed. Utilizing the airplane's battery and fuel system, the engine started immediately, accelerated smoothly, and ran continuously without interruption.

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According to the Piper PA-22-150 Owners Handbook, at sea level, the fuel consumption rate at 75-percent power was 9 gallons per hour. The handbook further illustrated, "Fuel consumption during sea level cruising is given on the chart. The consumption is determined by the various flight conditions. At 75 [percent] of power at altitude, fuel consumption will be somewhat higher than at that power setting at sea level, even with the mixture properly leaned."

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	47
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	Lap only
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 24, 2013
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	January 19, 2013
Flight Time:	5533 hours (Total, all aircraft), 40 hours (Total, this make and model), 2715 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 2.5 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N6919B
Model/Series:	PA-22-150	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1956	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	22-4194
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	February 14, 2013 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2000 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	5058 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	5048 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	0-320 SERIES
Registered Owner:	Darrell Hogue	Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:	Darrell Hogue	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
EQY,682 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	5 Nautical Miles
19:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
Scattered / 4600 ft AGL	Visibility	
None	Visibility (RVR):	
3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/ None
70°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/ N/A
30.12 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	19°C / 15°C
Light - None - Rain		
Tupelo, MS (TUP)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Indian Trail, NC (28A)	Type of Clearance:	VFR flight following
14:05 Local	Type of Airspace:	
	EQY,682 ft msl 19:53 Local Scattered / 4600 ft AGL None 3 knots / 70° 30.12 inches Hg Light - None - Rain Tupelo, MS (TUP) Indian Trail, NC (28A)	EQY,682 ft msl Distance from Accident Site: 19:53 Local Direction from Accident Site: Scattered / 4600 ft AGL Visibility None Visibility (RVR): 3 knots / Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: 70° Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: 30.12 inches Hg Temperature/Dew Point: Light - None - Rain Tupelo, MS (TUP) Type of Flight Plan Filed: Indian Trail, NC (28A) Type of Clearance:

Airport Information

Airport:	Goose Creek 28A	Runway Surface Type:	Grass/turf
Airport Elevation:	565 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Vegetation
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

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:	35.108612,-80.623054

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Rayner, Brian

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: August 7, 2014

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=87803

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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