



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Tompkins, New York	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA15LA029
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 25, 2014, 13:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N8064Y
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Piper PA 22-150	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (total)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

The pilot/owner had not flown the airplane for several months, but he had recently completed several high-speed taxis in the airplane. Before the accident flight, he completed a preflight inspection, which included checking the fuel for water. The preflight inspection and engine run-up did not reveal any anomalies. During takeoff, about 300 ft above ground level and 100 ft beyond the end of the runway, the engine lost and regained power about three times. The pilot applied carburetor heat, but the engine then lost all power. The airplane was too low to return to the airport, so the pilot conducted a forced landing to a road, and the left wing struck a tree. The pilot added that the airplane departed with 25 gallons of automobile gasoline onboard and that there were no mechanical malfunctions with the airplane before the power loss.

After the accident, on-scene responders confirmed there was adequate fuel onboard the airplane, then the pilot removed the wings and transported the airplane back to his residence where it was examined 2 days later. Due to the fuselage damage and disposition of the wreckage, the propeller could not be rotated; however, the engine did not exhibit evidence of catastrophic failure. The fuel could not be checked for contamination because the gascolator had fractured during impact and the pilot had defueled the airplane and disposed of the fuel before transporting it. The airplane had been operated about 17 hours since its most recent annual inspection, which was completed about 4 years before the accident; thus, the airplane was about 3 years overdue for an annual inspection. Although the temperature and dew point at the time of the accident were conducive to the accumulation of serious icing at glide power, the engine was at takeoff power when the power loss occurred.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

A total loss of engine power for reasons that could not be determined during postaccident examinations and testing.

## Findings

<b>Not determined</b>	(general) - Unknown/Not determined
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Scheduled/routine inspection - Pilot

# Factual Information

## History of Flight

<b>Initial climb</b>	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
<b>Emergency descent</b>	Off-field or emergency landing
<b>Emergency descent</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On October 25, 2014, about 1330 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-22-150, N8064Y, operated by a private individual, was substantially damaged during a forced landing to a road in Tompkins, New York, following a total loss of engine power during initial climb from White Birch Field (NK68), Hancock, New York. The private pilot incurred minor injuries. The personal flight was conducted under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the local flight.

The pilot owned the airplane and reported that although he had not flown the airplane for several months, he had recently completely several high speed taxis in the airplane. Prior to the accident flight, he completed a preflight inspection of the airplane, which included checking the fuel for water. The preflight inspection and engine run-up did not reveal any anomalies. The pilot intended to takeoff and remain in the airport traffic pattern for landing. During takeoff, about 300 feet above ground level and 100 feet beyond the end of the 1,910-foot long turf runway, the engine lost and regained power about three times. The pilot applied carburetor heat, but the engine then lost all power. The airplane was too low to attempt a return to the airport and the left wing subsequently struck a tree during an attempted forced landing to a road. The pilot added that he departed with 25 gallons of automobile gasoline and that there were no preimpact mechanical malfunctions with the airplane prior to the power loss.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, the airplane was not insured. The New York State Police responded to the accident site and confirmed adequate fuel onboard, before allowing the pilot to remove the wings and transport the airplane back to his residence. The inspector examined the wreckage at the residence 2 days after the accident. The examination revealed damage to the wings and forward fuselage. Due to the fuselage damage and disposition of the wreckage, the inspector was not able to rotate the propeller. He was also unable to check the fuel for contamination as the gascolator had fractured during impact and the pilot had defueled the airplane and disposed of the fuel before transporting it. The engine did not exhibit any evidence of catastrophic failure.

The four-seat, high-wing, fixed-tricycle-gear airplane, serial number 22-7436, was manufactured in 1960. It was powered by a Lycoming O-320, 150-horsepower engine, equipped with a Sensenich two-blade fixed-pitch propeller. The airplane's most recent annual inspection was completed on November 3, 2010. At that time, the airplane had accumulated 2,276.7 total hours of operation. The engine had accumulated 607.19 hours since overhaul. The airplane had flown about 17 hours during the approximate 4-year period from the time of the last annual inspection, until the accident.

Review of an FAA Carburetor Icing chart for the temperature (61 degrees F) and dew point (45 degrees F) at the time of the accident revealed "Serious Icing (glide power);" however, the engine was at takeoff power when the power loss occurred.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	81
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Lap only
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	Yes
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	September 18, 2012
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	August 4, 2009
<b>Flight Time:</b>	800 hours (Total, all aircraft), 100 hours (Total, this make and model), 0 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Piper	<b>Registration:</b>	N8064Y
<b>Model/Series:</b>	PA 22-150	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1960	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	22-7436
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	November 3, 2010 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	2277 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	
<b>ELT:</b>		<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	HUNTER ALFRED J	<b>Rated Power:</b>	
<b>Operator:</b>	HUNTER ALFRED J	<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>	BGM,1636 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	20 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	13:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	300°
<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>	12 knots / 19 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	240°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.7 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	16°C / 7°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Hancock, NY (NK68)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Hancock, NY (NK68)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	13:30 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	White Birch Field NK68	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Grass/turf
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	1860 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	35	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	1910 ft / 70 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	42.049999,-75.33889(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Gretz, Robert
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	John Machemer; FAA/FSDO; Albany, NY
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	March 17, 2015
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=90305">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=90305</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](#).