



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Loda, Illinois Accident Number: GAA16CA277

Date & Time: June 3, 2016, 20:00 Local Registration: N5376P

Aircraft: Piper PA 24 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Fuel exhaustion **Injuries:** 1 Minor

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported that while at cruise on a cross country flight the engine experienced a total loss of power and he switched fuel tanks. The airplane restarted, and then a total loss of power occurred again. The pilot was forced to land the airplane on a private grass airstrip. During the landing roll the left main landing gear impacted a low spot in the ground, veered off the runway to the left and impacted a fence with the left wing.

The airplane sustained substantial damage to the left wing.

A postaccident examination revealed that the right and left fuel tanks were empty, and no fuel leaks could be identified.

Fuel Management

The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association Air Safety Foundation has published Safety Advisor SA16-01/05 Fuel Awareness (2005). This document discusses recommendations regarding fuel management for pilots and states in part:

- 1. Know How Much Fuel You Have The first step in knowing how much fuel you have is to think of fuel not in gallons or pounds but hours and minutes. The Air Safety Foundation recommends that pilots of unfamiliar airplanes add one or two gallons per hour to their computed fuel consumption until they see how much that airplane actually burns.
- 2. Know Your Airplane's Fuel System Pilots must also be familiar with and proficient in operating the fuel system on their airplanes.
- 3. Know What's in Your Fuel Tanks Pilots must ensure their airplane contains the proper grade of uncontaminated fuel.

- 4. Update Your Fuel Status Regularly During Flight It's good to do thorough preflight planning but, once in the air, things can change. Winds are rarely exactly as forecast and weather deviations add miles and minutes to your trip. The Air Safety Foundation recommends that pilots evaluate their fuel status each hour.
- 5. Always Land with Adequate Reserve Fuel Aviation regulations require different fuel reserves for different operations. The Air Safety Foundation recommends that pilots never land with less than one hour of fuel in the tanks. That way all the regulatory reserve requirements are met and exceeded by at least 15 minutes.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's failure to properly calculate the fuel consumption rate and to properly monitor the fuel status in flight, which resulted in a total loss of engine power due to fuel exhaustion and a subsequent forced landing, runway excursion, and impact with a fence.

Findings

Aircraft	Fuel - Fluid level
Personnel issues	Fuel planning - Pilot
Personnel issues	Monitoring equip/instruments - Pilot
Environmental issues	Fence/fence post - Contributed to outcome

Page 2 of 6 GAA16CA277

Factual Information

History of Flight

Prior to flight	Preflight or dispatch event	
Enroute-cruise	Fuel exhaustion (Defining event)	
Landing-landing roll	Runway excursion	
Landing-landing roll	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)	

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight engineer	Age:	77,Male
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 3 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	October 23, 2015
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	October 30, 2014
Flight Time:	(Estimated) 17168 hours (Total, all aircraft), 216 hours (Total, this make and model), 6542 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Page 3 of 6 GAA16CA277

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N5376P
Model/Series:	PA 24 250	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1958	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	24-426
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 5, 2015 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2800 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1312.3 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
ELT:	C91A installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	O-540-A1A
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	250 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Dusk
Observation Facility, Elevation:	KTIP,737 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	16 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	192°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/ None
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/ N/A
Altimeter Setting:	30.07 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	22°C / 13°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	NEWTON, KS (EWK)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	KENTLAND, IN (50I)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	16:41 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Page 4 of 6 GAA16CA277

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	40.558334,-88.067222(est)

Page 5 of 6 GAA16CA277

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Vanover, Jackie
Additional Participating Persons:	Stanley E Swank II; FAA; Springfield, IL
Original Publish Date:	August 31, 2016
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	This accident report documents the factual circumstances of this accident as described to the NTSB.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=93309

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.

Page 6 of 6 GAA16CA277