



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Davis, California	<b>Accident Number:</b>	GAA16LA525
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	September 18, 2016, 09:50 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N76284
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna 120	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of control on ground	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 1 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The private pilot of the tailwheel-equipped airplane reported that, during the landing roll, the airplane "began suddenly swerving" and would not respond to opposite rudder inputs. The airplane veered off the runway into a freshly-plowed field where it nosed over and came to rest inverted. The pilot stated there were no mechanical malfunctions or anomalies that would have precluded normal operation of the airplane.

The pilot further reported that, during the noseover, the center seatbelt anchor bracket failed, which resulted in both occupants falling out of their seats once the airplane became inverted.

About 2 years before the accident, in response to a similar accident, the manufacturer issued a service bulletin that called for inspection of the center seat belt bracket to ensure that the latest type (steel) bracket was installed. The service bulletin had not been completed on the accident airplane.

## 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 directional control during the landing roll, which resulted in a runway excursion and noseover. Contributing to the accident was the failure of the seatbelt anchor bracket.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Directional control - Not attained/maintained
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Aircraft control - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Failure
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Inadequate inspection

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

Landing-landing roll	Loss of control on ground (Defining event)
Landing-landing roll	Nose over/nose down
Landing-landing roll	Miscellaneous/other

On September 18, 2016, about 0950 Pacific daylight time (PDT), a Cessna 120 airplane, N76284, veered off the runway during the landing roll, and nosed over at Yolo County Airport (DWA) in Davis, California. The empennage sustained substantial damage. The pilot sustained minor injuries and the sole passenger sustained serious injuries. The airplane was registered to a private individual, and was operated by the pilot as a visual flight rules (VFR), local, personal flight under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the flight; no flight plan was filed. The flight originated from DWA, about 0840 PDT.

The pilot of the tailwheel-equipped airplane reported that, during the landing roll, the airplane "began suddenly swerving with increasingly tremendous centrifugal force to the left" and would not respond to opposite rudder inputs. The airplane veered off the runway to the left and into a freshly plowed field. During the runway excursion, the airplane crossed over a dirt trench, and then nosed over.

During the nose over, the center safety belt bracket, which secures the pilot and front seat passenger's seatbelts to the cabin floor failed, and the pilot was released from his seatbelt.

An examination of the restraint system revealed that the aluminum center safety belt bracket, which was likely installed when the airplane was manufactured in 1946, had failed in shearing overstress during the nose over, which resulted in the pilot being released from the restraint system. Examination of the airplane manufacturer's records revealed that shortly after the airplane was manufactured, the manufacturer began installing a steel center safety belt bracket in new production airplanes. (See Materials Laboratory Factual Report in public docket for additional information.)

Following a similar accident (ERA14FA327), the manufacturer issued a service bulletin on February 17, 2015 that called for inspection of the center safety belt bracket on all Cessna 120 and 140 airplanes to determine if the latest type (steel) bracket was installed and replacement of any older type (aluminum) brackets found with the latest type. (See SEB-25-03 in public docket for additional information.)

During a telephone conversation with the mechanic that completed the airplane's annual inspection, he stated that he was unaware of the service bulletin related to the center safety belt bracket.

A review of the FAA aircraft registry database found that approximately 2,145 airplanes, which were manufactured with this center safety belt bracket, were currently registered in the United States.

Of these, about 2,099 (98%) were manufactured before the effectivity of the material change.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	45, 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>	Lap only
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<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>	March 1, 2016
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	May 23, 2016
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 119 hours (Total, all aircraft), 5 hours (Total, this make and model), 55 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

### Passenger Information

<b>Certificate:</b>		<b>Age:</b>	Female
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>		<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>		<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Lap only
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>		<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>		<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>		<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>			

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N76284
<b>Model/Series:</b>	120 NO SERIES	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1946	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	10698
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	October 16, 2015 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1451 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	6259.4 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	C91A installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	C-85-12F
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	85 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>	KEDU,69 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	4 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:40 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	124°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	3 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	80°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	24°C / 9°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Davis, CA (DWA )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Davis, CA (DWA )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	08:40 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	YOLO COUNTY DWA	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	100 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	34	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	6000 ft / 100 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Full stop;Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 1 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	38.572498,-121.856941(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Vanover, Jackie
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Jeff Snider; FAA; Sacramento, CA Andrew L Hall; Textron Aviation; Wichita, KS Dennis Degolia; FAA; Sacramento, CA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	March 19, 2018
<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=94200">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=94200</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](#).