



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

dale, Arizona	Accident Number:	GAA18CA109
	Registration:	CFESG
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B60	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
of control on ground	Injuries:	2 None
1: General aviation - Personal		
	ry 16, 2018, 16:00 Local B60 of control on ground	ry 16, 2018, 16:00 Local Registration: B60 Aircraft Damage: of control on ground Injuries:

## Analysis

The pilot reported that, during the approach, he flew the airplane about 10 knots faster than normal due to other traffic's wake turbulence. He added that, while decelerating during the landing roll, the airplane veered to the left. He applied right rudder but to no avail. The airplane veered off the runway to the left, struck a taxiway sign, and the nose landing gear collapsed.

The airplane sustained substantial damage to the pressure vessel.

During postaccident examination, the pilot observed that the left tire had blown out. The tire exhibited a flat, bald spot about the width of the tire. The tire fabric threads were visible around a hole in the tire, consistent with a skid.

In a followup conversation with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator- incharge (IIC), the pilot reported that, during the approach, he verified brake hydraulic pressure. He added that he checked that his heels were on the floor and that he was the sole manipulator of the controls during landing.

The airport Operations Manager reported that, during the recovery process, there were no observed fluids around the main landing gear. He added that the airport surveillance video captured the landing sequence, which showed that there was "quite a bit of smoke" from the left tire during touchdown.

The airplane's logbooks indicated that the most recent maintenance work was done a month before the accident. The mechanic who worked on the airplane reported that the pilot requested work on the oleo struts but not to the brake system. He added that, during the oleo strut maintenance, the brakes were unbolted and set aside until reassembly. After the oleo strut work was completed, the mechanic ran up the airplane, taxied around, and tested the brake with no observed abnormalities.

An NTSB IIC and Federal Aviation Administration inspector examined the wreckage and the NTSB IIC reported that the left brake rotor was normal in color and had minimal wear; the right main landing gear

was unremarkable. He added that the brake pedals were actuated, and pressure was heard at both main landing gear brake assemblies. The brake pedal foot pressure was also unremarkable.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

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

The pilot's improper brake application during landing, which resulted in a tire blowout and a loss of directional control.

Findings	
Aircraft	Directional control - Attain/maintain not possible
Personnel issues	Aircraft control - Pilot
Aircraft	Brake - Incorrect use/operation
Environmental issues	Sign/marker - Contributed to outcome

## **Factual Information**

## History of Flight

Landing	Miscellaneous/other
Landing	Loss of control on ground (Defining event)
Landing	Attempted remediation/recovery
Landing	Runway excursion
Landing	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)
Landing	Landing gear collapse

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Private	Age:	65,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 1, 2017
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	April 14, 2017
Flight Time:	(Estimated) 901 hours (Total, all aircraft), 51 hours (Total, this make and model), 606 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 19 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Flight instructor	Age:	59
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	July 29, 2017
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 17, 2017
Flight Time:	(Estimated) 17000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 55 hours (Total, this make and model), 16500 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 30 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

#### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Beech	Registration:	CFESG
Model/Series:	B60	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1982	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	P-595
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 11, 2017 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	7000 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4027.3 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	C126 installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	TIO-541-E1C4
Registered Owner:	2190089 Ontario Inc.	Rated Power:	380 Horsepower
Operator:	2190089 Ontario Inc.	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

#### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KSDL,1473 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	22:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	46°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	9 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/ None
Wind Direction:	110°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/ N/A
Altimeter Setting:	30.1 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	21°C / -3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	tion	
Departure Point:	ALBUQUERQUE, NM (ABQ )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	IFR
Destination:	Scottsdale, AZ (SDL )	Type of Clearance:	IFR
Departure Time:	14:24 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	SCOTTSDALE SDL	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	1510 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	21	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	8249 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Straight-in

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	33.621112,-111.91333(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Benhoff, Kathryn
Additional Participating Persons:	John Schroeder; FAA; Scottsdale, AZ
Original Publish Date:	June 14, 2018
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=96629

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.