

National Transportation Safety Board Aviation Accident Final Report

Location: Bulverde, TX Accident Number: FTW01LA191

Date & Time: 08/23/2001, 1641 CDT Registration: N4362A

Aircraft: Piper PA-46-310P Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: Injuries: 1 Fatal, 1 Serious

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General Aviation - Personal

Analysis

The airplane's fuel tanks were fueled from a self serve fuel pump with 63 gallons of fuel prior to departure. The pilot initiated the takeoff roll from runway 30 with a 10 knot tailwind. The airplane was reported to have used the entire length of the runway during the takeoff roll. The airplane became airborne, attained a height approximately 100 feet agl, entered a descent, and subsequently, impacted the ground. A post accident fire consumed the airplane. Immediately following the accident, the pilot reported to local authorities that "he was leaving the airstrip and the plane stalled due to lack of airspeed." The 3,000-foot runway rises rapidly at its north end, such that the departure end of runway 30 was 50 feet higher than the approach end. At the time of the accident, the wind was from 130 degrees at 10 knots and the density altitude was 4,136 feet. Examination of the engine did not reveal any anomalies that would have precluded its operation prior to the accident.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's failure to obtain airspeed after rotation, which resulted in a stall/mush. Contributing factors were the tailwind condition, high density altitude, and upsloping runway.

Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

Findings

- 1. (C) AIRSPEED NOT OBTAINED/MAINTAINED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 2. STALL/MUSH ENCOUNTERED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 3. (F) WEATHER CONDITION TAILWIND
- 4. (F) WEATHER CONDITION HIGH DENSITY ALTITUDE
- 5. (F) AIRPORT FACILITIES, RUNWAY/LANDING AREA CONDITION UPHILL
- 6. OBJECT TREE(S)

Page 2 of 6 FTW01LA191

Factual Information

On August 23, 2001, approximately 1641 central daylight time, a Piper PA-46-310P single-engine airplane, N4362A, was substantially damaged when it impacted terrain during the initial takeoff climb from the Kestrel Airpark Airport, Bulverde, Texas. The airplane was registered to Klinck Store No 3, Inc., of McAllen, Texas, and operated by two private individuals who were the co-owners and pilots. The private pilot sustained serious injuries and his pilot-rated passenger, who co-owned the airplane, was fatally injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 flight. The personal flight was originating at the time of the accident.

According to witnesses, prior to departure the airplane was fueled from a self-serve fuel pump with 63 gallons of fuel. The 3,100-hour pilot initiated the takeoff roll from runway 30. The airplane was observed to utilize the entire length of the runway during the takeoff roll. The airplane became airborne and attained a height approximately 100 feet agl before it entered a descent and impacted the ground. A fire erupted and both occupants were extracted from the airplane by local residents. According to the Texas Department of Public Safety in New Braunfels, Texas, prior to being transported to the hospital, the pilot reported that "he was leaving the airstrip and the plane stalled due to lack of airspeed." The fire consumed the entire airplane, except for the engine and propeller. On August 31, 2001, the passenger succumbed to his injuries. As of the date of this report, the pilot was undergoing rehabilitative treatment for his injuries and was not available for an interview.

FAA inspectors examined the airplane and the accident site. They reported that the 3,000-foot runway contained an upward slope, and that the departure end of runway 30 was 50 feet higher than the approach end. According to airport information, runway 30 "rises rapidly at the north end." The FAA inspectors also stated that the airplane's energy path was approximately 1/3 mile long, along which they located damaged trees with "well-defined cuts that a propeller under power would have made." The propeller blades were bent toward the cambered side and one blade exhibited an "S" type bend. The entire fuselage, from the cockpit aft to the vertical stabilizer, was consumed by the fire. The airplane's maintenance records were not located during the investigation.

At 1653, the weather observation facility at the San Antonio International Airport, San Antonio, Texas, (located 20 miles south of the accident site) reported a few clouds at 9,000 feet, scattered clouds at 25,000 feet, visibility 10 miles, temperature 99 degrees Fahrenheit, dew point 61 degrees Fahrenheit, wind from 130 degrees at 10 knots, and an altimeter setting of 29.94 inches of mercury. The density altitude was calculated to be 4,136 feet.

On September 6, 2001, the Teledyne Continental Motors (TCM) TSIO-550-C engine was examined under supervision of the NTSB Investigator-In-Charge. The engine was intact, displayed no signs of catastrophic failure, and all of the accessories were attached; however, it did display fire damage. The top spark plugs and oil pump cover were removed and the crankshaft was rotated by hand. Crankshaft continuity was confirmed from the propeller to each of the cylinders and to the accessory drive gears. A thumb compression check was performed and according to the TCM representative, "good hand compression was confirmed on all cylinders." The left magneto produced a spark at each terminal when its drive was rotated, and the right magneto sparked at 4 terminals when its drive was rotated. The right magneto was disassembled and its distributor was partially melted. The fuel pump, fuel

Page 3 of 6 FTW01LA191

manifold, fuel control unit, and oil filter were disassembled and examined. The components did not display any anomalies that could not be attributed to the post accident fire. The left and right turbochargers were disassembled and examined. Rotational scoring was observed on both turbocharger compressor shrouds.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	57, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine Land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	Seatbelt, Shoulder harness
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	11/15/2000
Occupational Pilot:		Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	3100 hours (Total, all aircraft)		
Other Flight Crew Information			
6 1:6: 1	D :	•	40 14 1

Certificate:	Private	Age:	49, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Multi-engine Land; Single-engine Land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	Seatbelt, Shoulder harness
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	08/14/2000
Occupational Pilot:		Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	2360 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Page 4 of 6 FTW01LA191

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N4362A
Model/Series:	PA-46-310P	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	No
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	46-8408053
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4118 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	TSIO-550-C(1)
Registered Owner:	Klinck Store No 3 Inc.	Rated Power:	310 hp
Operator:	Mr. Jan M. Klinck & Mr. Gary K. Klinck	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:	N/A	Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual Conditions	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	SAT, 818 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	20 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	1653 CDT	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 9500 ft agl	Visibility	10 Miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	130°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.94 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	37°C / 16°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	Bulvarde, TX (1T7)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Unknown	Type of Clearance:	Unknown
Departure Time:	1641 CDT	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	Kestrel Airpark (1T7)	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	1250 ft	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	30	IFR Approach:	Unknown
Runway Length/Width:	3000 ft / 40 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Unknown

Page 5 of 6 FTW01LA191

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Fire:	On-Ground
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Fatal, 1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Jason A Ragogna	Report Date:	07/15/2002
Additional Participating Persons:	Gary E Stamper; Federal Aviation Administant Michael McClure; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc John T Kent; Teledyne Continental Motors; So	; Arlington, TX	TX
Publish Date:			
Investigation Docket:	NTSB accident and incident dockets serve as investigations. Dockets released prior to June Record Management Division at pubma@ntsb this date are available at http://dms.ntsb.go	1, 2009 are public gov, or at 800-877-	ly available from the NTSB's

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), established in 1967, is an independent federal agency mandated by Congress through the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to investigate transportation accidents, determine the probable causes of the accidents, issue safety recommendations, study transportation safety issues, and evaluate the safety effectiveness of government agencies involved in transportation. The NTSB makes public its actions and decisions through accident reports, safety studies, special investigation reports, safety recommendations, and statistical reviews.

The Independent Safety Board Act, as codified at 49 U.S.C. Section 1154(b), precludes the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an incident or accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report. A factual report that may be admissible under 49 U.S.C. § 1154(b) is available here.

Page 6 of 6 FTW01LA191