



AVIATION



HIGHWAY



MARINE



RAILROAD



PIPELINE

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Shelburne, Vermont	Accident Number:	ERA18LA111
Date & Time:	March 16, 2018, 14:45 Local	Registration:	N761DV
Aircraft:	Cessna 210	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Fuel starvation	Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Aerial observation		

Analysis

The commercial pilot stated that he did not visually check either fuel tank before takeoff because he had observed the airplane being fueled the day before; he assumed that the tanks were full (44.5 gallons of usable fuel per tank, 89 gallons total) and that he would have sufficient fuel (6.5 hours) for his estimated 5-hour aerial survey flight. He departed with the fuel selector positioned to the left tank; his normal routine was to switch fuel tanks every hour for the first 4 hours of flight. About 3 hours into the flight, the engine lost total power. The pilot switched the fuel selector to the right tank and attempted to restart the engine to no avail; he made a forced landing to a snow-covered field, which resulted in substantial damage to the fuselage, an engine mount, and the firewall. Postaccident examination revealed that the left- and right-wing fuel tanks were undamaged, that both fuel caps were secure, and that there was no evidence of leaks. The left tank was empty, and 33 gallons of fuel were drained from the right tank. Visual examination of the engine revealed no evidence of mechanical malfunctions or failures that would have precluded normal operation. Although the pilot indicated that his typical routine was to switch fuel tanks every hour, given the amount of fuel remaining in the right tank, it is likely that the pilot did not adequately manage the fuel supply during flight, which resulted in the total loss of engine power due to fuel starvation.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's inadequate fuel management, which resulted in a total loss of engine power due to fuel starvation.

Findings

Personnel issues	Use of equip/system - Pilot
Aircraft	Fuel - Fluid management
Aircraft	Fuel selector/shutoff valve - Incorrect use/operation

Factual Information

History of Flight

Maneuvering	Fuel starvation (Defining event)
Maneuvering	Loss of engine power (total)
Emergency descent	Off-field or emergency landing
Landing	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On March 16, 2018, about 1445 eastern daylight time, a Cessna 210M, N761DV, sustained substantial damage during a forced landing after a total loss of engine power near Shelburne, Vermont. The commercial pilot was not injured. The airplane was registered to and operated by GV Air, Medford, Oregon, as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 aerial observation flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the flight that originated at the Burlington International Airport (BTV), Burlington, Vermont, about 1140.

The pilot stated that he conducted a preflight inspection of the airplane but did not visually check either fuel tank because he had observed the airplane being fueled the day before and he assumed the tanks were full (44.5 gallons usable per tank, 89 gallons total). The pilot said that the airplane burned about 13.5 gallons per hour and had a total fuel endurance of 6.5-hours, which was sufficient for his planned aerial survey flight of 5-hours. The pilot said he departed on the left tank and his normal routine was to switch fuel tanks every hour for the first 4 hours of flight. At 1435, almost 3 hours into the flight, with the fuel selector on the left tank, the engine abruptly stopped producing power. The pilot pushed the mixture control full forward and turned the fuel pump on. He then switched the fuel selector to the right tank and attempted to re-start the engine, but was unsuccessful, and he made a forced landing on a snow-covered field. The airplane came to rest upright and the nose wheel had separated, which resulted in substantial damage to the fuselage, an engine mount, and the firewall. The outboard section of the right wing was also damaged.

Postaccident examination of the airplane revealed the left and right-wing fuel tanks were undamaged and both fuel caps were secure. The left-wing fuel tank was empty, and about 33 gallons of fuel were drained from the right tank. Further examination of the fuel system revealed no evidence of leaks and there was no staining on the airplane or area surrounding the airplane. Visual examination of the engine revealed no mechanical deficiencies.

The pilot held a commercial pilot certificate with ratings for airplane single-engine land and instrument airplane. He reported a total of 521 hours of flight experience, of which, 65 hours were in the same make and model as the accident airplane. His last Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) second-class medical certificate was issued on November 18, 2017.

Weather reported at BTV at 1454 was wind from 290° at 11 knots, visibility 10 miles, scattered clouds at 3,600 ft, overcast clouds at 7,000 ft, temperature -3° C, dewpoint -12° C, and a barometric pressure setting of 29.69 inches Hg.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	24, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 28, 2017
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	November 18, 2017
Flight Time:	521.4 hours (Total, all aircraft), 65 hours (Total, this make and model), 450 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 131 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 60 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 4.4 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N761DV
Model/Series:	210 M	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1977	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Restricted (Special)	Serial Number:	21062182
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 1, 2017 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3803 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	10030.7 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	CONT MOTOR
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	IO 520 SERIES
Registered Owner:		Rated Power:	285 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	BTV,337 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	9 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	14:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	40°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 3600 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 7000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	11 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	290°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/ N/A
Altimeter Setting:	29.69 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-3°C / -12°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Burlington, VT (BTV)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Burlington, VT (BTV)	Type of Clearance:	VFR flight following
Departure Time:	11:40 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class C

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	44.380554,-73.2275(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Read, Leah
Additional Participating Persons:	Paul Gallant; FAA/FSDO; Portland, ME
Original Publish Date:	May 29, 2019
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=96906

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](#).