



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Bellingham, Washington Accident Number: GAA19CA148

Date & Time: February 25, 2019, 10:50 Local **Registration:** CFHGQ

Aircraft: Cessna 172 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Loss of control on ground **Injuries:** 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported that, while taxiing to the runway for takeoff with the yoke "left and push[ed] in," a wind gust from the right lifted the right wing. The pilot was unable to maintain control and the wind continued to push the airplane to the left off the runway. The airplane subsequently nosed over.

The airplane sustained substantial damage to the fuselage and empennage.

The pilot reported that there were no preimpact mechanical failures or malfunctions with the airplane that would have precluded normal operation.

The airport's automated surface observation system reported that, about the time of the accident, the wind was from 030° at 20 knots, gusting to 29 knots. The pilot was turning the airplane right onto runway 34. Based on this information, the calculated crosswind component while taxiing into takeoff position was about 19 knots. The airplane manufacturer reported that the maximum demonstrated crosswind component was 15 knots.

The Federal Aviation Administration's Airplane Flying Handbook, FAA-H-8083-3B, "Taxiing" stated, in part, the following:

When taxiing with a quartering headwind, the wing on the upwind side (the side that the wind is coming from) tends to be lifted by the wind unless the aileron control is held in that direction (upwind aileron UP). Moving the aileron into the UP position reduces the effect of the wind striking that wing, thus reducing the lifting action. This control movement also causes the downwind aileron to be placed in the DOWN position, thus a small amount of lift and drag on the downwind wing, further reducing the tendency of the upwind wing to rise.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's improper crosswind correction during taxi operations in gusting crosswind conditions.

Findings

Personnel issues Aircraft control - Pilot

Aircraft Crosswind correction - Not attained/maintained

Environmental issues Crosswind - Effect on operation

Environmental issues Crosswind - Use of related info

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Taxi-into takeoff position	Other weather encounter	
Taxi-into takeoff position	Loss of control on ground (Defining event)	

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	45,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	Unknown
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 2, 2018
Occupational Pilot:	No Last Flight Review or Equivalent:		
Flight Time:	(Estimated) 380 hours (Total, all aircraft), 90 hours (Total, this make and model), 142.8 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 1.7 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 0.6 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	CFHGQ
Model/Series:	172 M	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1974	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Utility	Serial Number:	17262358
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 24, 2018 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4245 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	0320-E2D
Registered Owner:		Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	KBLI,149 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	18:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	239°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	20 knots / 29 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	None / None
Wind Direction:	30°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	N/A / N/A
Altimeter Setting:	29.86 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	2°C / -12°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Delta (CZBB)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	VFR
Destination:	Bellingham, WA (BLI)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	09:56 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

Airport Information

Airport:	Bellingham Intl BLI	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	171 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	34	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	6700 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	48.795555,-122.533058(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Gutierrez, Eric

Additional Participating Persons: Mark S Brock; FAA; Seattle, WA

Original Publish Date: November 6, 2019

Note: This accident report documents the factual circumstances of this accident as described to

the NTSB.

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=99020

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.

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