



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Clyde, Ohio **Accident Number:** ERA23LA224

Date & Time: May 6, 2023, 13:07 Local Registration: N678FL

Aircraft: Piper PA-28-140 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Fuel starvation **Injuries:** 1 Serious

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot was performing a touch-and-go landing at an airport near his home base. During the initial climb after an uneventful landing, the engine lost all power. He was unable to return to the airport, so he performed a forced landing in a nearby farm field. The pilot sustained serious injuries and the airframe was substantially damaged.

The postaccident examination of the airplane revealed that the right wing was severed during the forced landing and the right wing fuel tank was compromised; however, 7 gallons of fuel were recovered from it. The left wing was intact and undamaged. About 1 quart of fuel was recovered from the left tank, and the cockpit fuel selector handle was found in the left tank position. Subsequent examination of the engine and fuel system revealed no evidence of a preexisting mechanical malfunction or failure. Fuel records indicated that the airplane was operated about 4 hours since the previous refueling. The pilot would later state that he did not know why the engine lost power but that it may have been the result of a failure to switch fuel tanks. Based on this information, it is likely that the pilots inadequate fuel management resulted in fuel starvation and the subsequent total loss of engine power.

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 fuel starvation and a forced landing.

Findings

Aircraft	Fuel - Fluid management
Personnel issues	Use of equip/system - Pilot

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Initial climb	Fuel starvation (Defining event)
Emergency descent	Off-field or emergency landing

On May 6, 2023, about 1307 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-28-140, N678FL, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Clyde, Ohio. The private pilot was seriously injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

The pilot reported that he departed from Fremont Airport (14G), Fremont, Ohio at 1150. He performed a touch-and-go landing at Fostoria Metro Airport (FZI), Fostoria, Ohio, and was planning a touch-and-go landing at Sandusky County Regional Airport (S24) before returning to 14G, his home airport. After an uneventful touch-and-go landing at S24, during the initial climb, the engine lost all power. He performed a forced landing into a cornfield about ½ mile northeast of S24. The pilot was met by first responders and was taken to a nearby hospital for treatment of his injuries. The pilot later reported that he was unsure why the engine stopped, but stated, "…could be a failure to switch tanks."

Inspectors with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) responded to the accident site and examined the wreckage. The fuselage came to rest upright, and there was no fire. The right wing separated from the fuselage during the impact sequence and was found inverted and adjacent to the main wreckage, with the right main landing gear still attached. The fuselage was buckled. The engine remained attached to the fuselage, and the propeller remained attached to the engine. The left wing was undamaged.

Although the right wing fuel tank was ruptured from impact, about 7 gallons of fuel were recovered from that tank. The left wing fuel tank was intact and undamaged. The left tank was drained at the accident site by the inspectors and about 1 quart of fuel was recovered. The cockpit fuel tank selector was in the left tank position.

The wreckage was recovered to a hangar where an additional examination of the engine and fuel system was performed. The engine contained about 4 quarts of clean oil. There was no visible damage to the engine case. Internal engine continuity was confirmed and valve action was correct.

The fuel gascolator was removed and examined. It was dry and contained some small, black particulates. The engine-driven fuel pump was actuated by hand; a few drops of fuel were expelled. The interior of the pump was normal in appearance. The carburetor air box was unobstructed. The carburetor was disassembled. The bowl was free of contaminants and contained about 1 tablespoon of fuel. The brass floats were uncompromised. The electric fuel

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boost pump was energized with aircraft battery power; it pumped normally. The fuel tank selector valve was disassembled and operated normally.

The FAA inspectors reported that the airplane was last fueled with 18.8 gallons on March 30, 2023. According to aircraft and pilot records, the airplane was operated about 3.97 hours since the last refueling.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	69,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	
Medical Certification:	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 23, 2022
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	February 11, 2023
Flight Time:	320 hours (Total, all aircraft), 167 hours (Total, this make and model), 8 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N678FL
Model/Series:	PA-28-140	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1971	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	28-7125608
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 2, 2023 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2550 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	4 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2617 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	C91A installed	Engine Model/Series:	0-320-E3D
Registered Owner:	On file	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:	KPCW,590 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	16 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	49°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	None / None
Wind Direction:	50°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	N/A / N/A
Altimeter Setting:	30.21 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	17°C / 11°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Fremont, OH (14G)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Fremont, OH (14G)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:50 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	Sandusky County Regional S24	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	664 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	6	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5500 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:		Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	41.33854,-83.14562(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Hicks, Ralph
Additional Participating Persons:	John Gombar; FAA/FSDO; Cleveland, OH
Original Publish Date:	June 5, 2024
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class 3
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=130452

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.

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