

**Aviation Safety Investigation Report  
198400050**

**Cessna 150L**

**20 November 1984**

Readers are advised that the Australian Transport Safety Bureau investigates for the sole purpose of enhancing transport safety. Consequently, Bureau reports are confined to matters of safety significance and may be misleading if used for any other purposes.

Investigations commenced on or before 30 June 2003, including the publication of reports as a result of those investigations, are authorised by the CEO of the Bureau in accordance with Part 2A of the Air Navigation Act 1920.

Investigations commenced after 1 July 2003, including the publication of reports as a result of those investigations, are authorised by the CEO of the Bureau in accordance with the Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003 (TSI Act). Reports released under the TSI Act are not admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings.

**NOTE: All air safety occurrences reported to the ATSB are categorised and recorded. For a detailed explanation on Category definitions please refer to the ATSB website at [www.atsb.gov.au](http://www.atsb.gov.au).**

**Occurrence Number:** 198400050 **Occurrence Type:** Accident

**Location:** Hardington Station, 65 km NNE of Muttaborra QLD

**Date:** 20 November 1984 **Time:** 800

**Highest Injury Level:** Nil

**Injuries:**

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	None
Crew	0	0	1	1
Ground	0	0	0	-
Passenger	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

**Aircraft Details:** Cessna 150L

**Registration:** VH-DIV

**Serial Number:**

**Operation Type:** Cattle Spotting

**Damage Level:** Substantial

**Departure Point:** Hardington QLD

**Departure Time:** 0800

**Destination:** Hardington QLD

**Approved for Release:** 1st November, 1985

**Circumstances:**

The pilot reported that the flight was commenced with full fuel tanks. An endurance of over 210 minutes was anticipated with the planned fuel flow. The engine failed after three hours and the aircraft sustained damage to the nose gear and right wing during the ensuing forced landing. The pilot advised that when he subsequently dipped the fuel tanks there was no fuel remaining. The pilot had not leaned the mixture correctly, and the consequent fuel flow was greater than he had expected. On previous occasions he had operated the aircraft for shorter flight periods and had not calculated the actual fuel usage rate.