1

Aviation Safety Investigation Report 199003078

Snow Commander 600 S2D

21 June 1990

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.

Occurrence Number: 199003078 Occurrence Type: Accident

Location: Nandowrie, 100 km South-West of Emerald QLD **Date:** 21 June 1990 **Time:** 1210

Highest Injury Level: Nil

Injuries:

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	None
Crew	0	0	1	1
Ground	0	0	0	-
Passenger	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1

Aircraft Details: Snow Commander 600 S2D

Registration: VH-SCY
Serial Number: 600-1383D
Operation Type: Aerial Work
Damage Level: Substantial
Departure Point: Nandowrie QLD

Departure Time: 1140

Destination: Nandowrie QLD

Approved for Release: 28th August 1990

Circumstances:

The pilot had been spreading Graslan, a herbicide, about five kilometres from an agricultural airstrip. The aircraft was being flown back to the strip at about 300 feet above ground level when suddenly, the engine developed a severe vibration. The pilot diagnosed a propeller blade failure and shut the engine down before it shook itself out of its mounts. The pilot chose the clearest area available for the forced landing, a sloping paddock covered in windrows consisting of recently bulldozed trees. The aircraft encountered one such heap of timber during its 60 metre ground roll. Post flight inspection found a 21 centimetre tip missing off one of the two propeller blades. Specialist metallurgical examination of the fracture surface indicated that the loss of the propeller tip was due to metal fatigue. The fatigue failure was initiated from an improperly blended mark caused by previous foreign object damage.

Significant Factors:

The following factors were considered relevant to the development of the accident

- 1. Fatigue fracture of propeller blade.
- 2. Improper maintenance by maintenance personnel.
- 3. Forced landing on unsuitable terrain.