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**Aviation Safety Investigation Report 198802372** 

Transavia PL-12T400

**20 June 1988** 

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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: 198802372 Occurrence Type: Accident

**Location:** 4 km S of Michelago NSW

**Date:** 20 June 1988 **Time:** 1240

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: Transavia PL-12T400

Registration:VH-TRXSerial Number:H1107Operation Type:Aerial WorkDamage Level:SubstantialDeparture Point:Tralee NSW

**Departure Time:** 1155

**Destination:** 4 km S of Michelago NSW

**Approved for Release:** 9 August 1988

## **Circumstances:**

On completion of superphosphate spreading operations, the pilot had flown the aircraft to a new strip located 4 kms south of Michelago. The aircraft touched down 290 metres beyond the threshold and despite heavy application of brakes late in the landing roll, the pilot was unable to bring the aircraft to a full stop before it overturned at the end of the strip. Investigation revealed that the tailwind at the time of the landing was considerably stronger than estimated by the pilot, and the approach speed was higher than optimum for the weight. No defect was found with the aircraft which may have contributed to the accident. It is considered that the combined effects of the strong tailwind; the aircraft not being flown at optimum approach speed; the long landing; and the late application of braking, together contributed to the accident.

## **Significant Factors:**

It was considered that the following factors were relevant to the development of the accident

- 1. The landing area did not have a suitable means of determining wind velocity.
- 2. The pilot did not accurately assess the existing tailwind.
- 3. The aircraft landed long following a high, fast approach.