Aviation Safety Investigation Report 199502944

de Havilland Canada Twin Otter

05 September 1995

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Occurrence Number: 199502944 Occurrence Type: Accident

Location: 8km SE Sydney, Aerodrome

State: NSW Inv Category: 4

Date: Tuesday 05 September 1995

Time: 2048 hours Time Zone EST

Highest Injury Level: None

Aircraft Manufacturer: de Havilland Canada **Aircraft Model:** DHC-6 SERIES 320

Aircraft Registration: VH-KZQ Serial Number: 759

Type of Operation: Air Transport Domestic Low Capacity Passenger Scheduled

Damage to Aircraft:SubstantialDeparture Point:Sydney NSWDeparture Time:2045 EST

Destination: Aeropelican NSW

Crew Details:

	Hours on		
Role	Class of Licence	Type Ho	urs Total
Pilot-In-Command	ATPL	3000.0	6000
Co-Pilot/1st Officer	Commercial	30.0	1400

Approved for Release: Monday, October 14, 1996

The Twin Otter took off from runway 16L, on climb to 3,000 ft. Both pilots reported that shortly after entering cloud at 2,000 ft there was a bright flash from the nose of the aircraft, temporarily blinding them. All electrical services had failed, but there was an electrical burning smell and smoke in the cockpit, which cleared when the electrical fire drills were completed. The on-board Emergency Locator Transmitter had also self activated. Suspecting a lightning strike, and having lost radio communications, the aircraft was flown back for a landing on runway 25, with the crew broadcasting their intentions blind. The aircraft subsequently landed safely.

The departures controller noticed that the radar return from the Twin Otter had lost its altitude display soon after departure and tried unsucessfully to contact the pilot. He thought the aircraft had suffered a communications failure and, from its track, assumed it was returning to land on runway 25, and immediately cleared the adjacent airspace. The tower controller also noticed the aircraft was landing on runway 25 without communications, and issued a landing clearance by flashing a green light signal.

A subsequent inspection revealed the aircraft had sustained a lightning strike on the nose. The nose cone bonding strip had been destroyed and the resulting heat damage had ruptured the nose cone structure. The current had taken multiple exit paths throughout the aircraft, rendering most electrical services inoperative, before exiting at various points on the tail surfaces.

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