



Section/division Accident and Incident Investigations Division

Form Number: CA 12-57

LIMITED ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT

ReferenceCA18/2/3/10016NumberCA18/2/3/10016														
Classification	Ac	Accident Date 20 June 2021 Time 0645Z												
Type of Private (Part 91) Operation Private (Part 91)														
Location														
Place of Departure Lombard Pan Place of Intended Landing Beaufort West (FABW) Private Strip Place of Intended Landing Beaufort West (FABW)														
Place of Accident Britstown, Northern Cape														
GPS Co- ordinatesLatitudeS 30°32'58.82"LongitudeE 23 43' 13.73"Elevation3910 ft) ft						
Aircraft Information														
Registration ZS-NFI														
Model/Make Beech 36 (Bonanza), Beech Aircraft (Serial Number: E 2712)														
Damage to Aircraft Substantial Total Aircraft Hours 2059														
Pilot-in-command														
Licence Valid Yes Gender Male Age 60														
Licence Type Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)														
Total Hours on Type75.2Total Flying Hours4195														
People On-board 1+4 Injuries 0 Fatalities 0 Other (on ground) 0							0							
What Happened														
On 16 June 2021, a pilot and three passengers on-board a Beech 36 (Bonanza) aircraft with														
registration ZS-NFI took off on a private flight from Stellenbosch Aerodrome (FASH) to Lombard														
Pan Airstrip, a private farm in Britstown. The flight was conducted under visual flight rules (VFR) by														
day. The owner of the farm suggested that they use Lombard Pan Airstrip, (Figure 2) as a landing														
strip as other visiting aircraft use it for take-off and landing. The landing was uneventful, and the														
pilot and the t	hree p	asse	engers s	stayed	at th	e farm	n until 2	0 June 2	2021. C	Dn de	parture	day, 2	0 Ju	une
2021, the pilot	had a	fou	rth pass	enger	on-bo	oard. A	Accordi	ng to the	weight	and I	balance	e submi	tted	by
the pilot, their total all-up weight was 3835lb while the aircraft maximum take-off weight (MTOW) is														
4000lb. The pilot decided to use 120° as a take-off direction. According to his calculations, he only														
needed 550 metres (m) of runway; he had 850m in the chosen direction.														

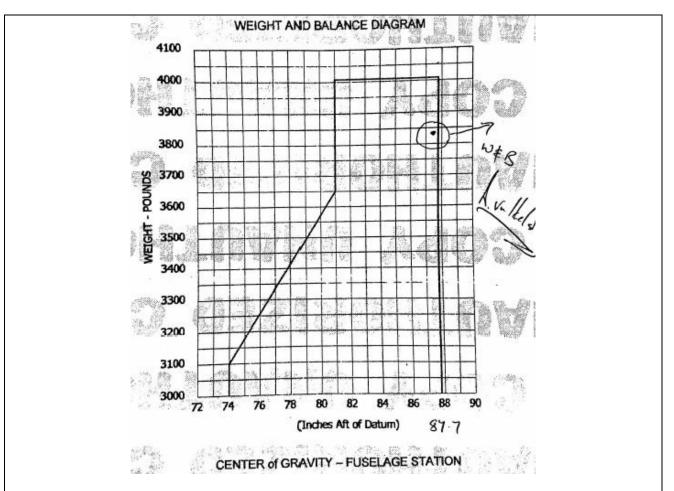


Figure 1: The centre of gravity (CoG) is close to the aft limit. (Source: Pilot)

After pre-flight inspection and run-up checks, the aircraft lined up for take-off in the south-easterly direction (120°). Visibility was greater than 10km and the wind was calm. At approximately 0645Z, take-off roll was started, and the pilot indicated that the aircraft was not accelerating as expected, but it managed to reach 80 miles per hour (mph) (70kts). The pilot rotated the aircraft, but it was not climbing fast enough. At between 30ft (9m) and 50ft (15m) in the air, the aircraft started to lose lift and the pilot decided to land back on the pan to avoid stalling, but the aircraft had reached the end of the pan and it could not stop in time. The aircraft impacted a tree and the aircraft sustained looped 180° before coming to a stop facing the direction of take-off. The aircraft sustained substantial damage to the airframe and undercarriage, but none of the occupants was injured.

Probable cause

The aircraft's left wing impacted a tree due to failure to climb since the centre of gravity (CoG) was too close to the aft limit. This resulted in the aircraft ground-looping 180° before coming to a stop facing the direction of take-off.

Contributing factor

The pilot did not consider the resistance caused by gravel surface of the pan during his flight planning.

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Figure 2: The Lombard pan used as a runway. (Source: Pilot)

Safety Action/s

None.

Safety Message

Pilots are encouraged to consider the risks associated with a rearward CoG and the aerodynamic consequences of the initial climb as this has a potential of changing the correct aircraft climb pitch.

Purpose of the Investigation

In terms of Regulation 12.03.1 of the Civil Aviation Regulations (CAR) 2011, this report was compiled in the interest of the promotion of aviation safety and the reduction of the risk of aviation accidents or incidents and **not to apportion blame or liability**.

About this Report

Decisions regarding whether to investigate, and the scope of an investigation are based on many factors, including the level of safety benefit likely to be obtained from an investigation. For this occurrence, no investigation has been conducted, and the Accident and Incident Investigations Division (AIID) has relied on the information submitted by the affected person/s and organisation/s to compile this brief report. The report has been compiled using information supplied in the initial notification, as well as follow-up information to bring awareness of potential safety issues to the industry in respect of this occurrence, as well as possible safety action/s that the industry might want to consider in preventing a recurrence of a similar accident.

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All times given in this report are Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC) and will be denoted by (Z). South African Standard Time is UTC plus 2 hours.

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This report is issued by:

Accident and Incident Investigations Division South African Civil Aviation Authority Republic of South Africa

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