Boeing 747-136, G-AWNA, 21 April 1996

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INCIDENT

Aircraft Type and Registration: Boeing 747-136, G-AWNA

No & Type of Engines: 4 Pratt & Whitney JT9D turbofanengines

Year of Manufacture: 1970

Date & Time (UTC): 21 April 1996 at 1520 hrs

Location: Near London Heathrow Airport

Type of Flight: Public Transport

Persons on Board: Crew - 18 Passengers - N/K

Injuries: Crew - None Passengers - None

Nature of Damage: Crack in fibreglass panel between thefuselage and the left wing

Commander's Licence: Airline Transport Pilot's Licence

Commander's Age: 53 years

Commander's Flying Experience: 10,730 hours (of which 5,995were on type)

Last 90 days - 177 hours

Last 28 days - 65 hours

Information Source: Aircraft Accident Report Form submitted by the pilot

The aircraft's departure from Heathrow Airport was normal, buton passing Fl 150 a member of the cabin crew reported to the commanderthat a worried passenger had noticed a crack in the left wing. The commander sent the flight engineer into the cabin to makean assessment. He reported back that the crack looked 'bad' and suggested that the commander should check it himself. The commanderwent back and inspected the left wing from the cabin. He sawa crack that was parallel to, and about 2 feet from, the wingleading edge. The crack was some 3 to 4 feet in length and about 2 to 3 inches wide. He noticed that the two sides of the crackwere being forced upwards by the effect of lift on the wing and considered that the panel, or part of the panel, might detachand hazard the aircraft, or people on the ground. The panel wasin an area just ahead of the high speed aileron, which the commanderconsidered it might strike if it detached. He also considered the possible unnerving effect the crack might have on the passengers of the flight was continued to its

destination, which entailedsome further five hours flight time. The commander thereforereturned to the flight deck and instructed the crew that the aircraftwould be returning. The nearest airfield's weather suggestedthat there would be turbulence in its vicinity, whereas Heathrow'sweather was satisfactory. A 'Pan' call was made, with a requestfor a 'straight-in' approach to Heathrow. Following a 20 minuteperiod for fuel dumping, an uneventful approach and landing wasmade.

Subsequent examination of the panel, which had remained in positionon the wing, revealed a crack which, with the aircraft on the ground, had closed-up to the extent that made it very difficult to visually identify. Cracking of this particular panel on thistype is a known defect and is the subject of ongoing investigation and monitoring by the operator and the aircraft manufacturer. This particular panel was temporarily repaired in accordance with the aircraft's Maintenance Manual, with an engineering note that it was to be replaced at the next maintenance check.