



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

THESE RECORDS MAY BE RELEASABLE UNDER THE FOIA REQUEST 15
DAYS AFTER SIGNATURE DATE UNLESS WE HEAR OTHERWISE FROM
FAA NTSB COUNSEL

Mike Monroney
Aeronautical Center

P.O. Box 25082
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125

Monday, September 26, 2016

National Transportation Safety Board
4760 Oakland Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80239

ACCIDENT # 0169 INDIVIDUAL#: 001 NAME: [REDACTED] MODE: AVIATION
DATE OF ACCIDENT 08/09/2016 DATE RECEIVED 08/17/2016 PUTREFACTION: No
N # 9277R NTSB # CEN16FA315 CAMI REF # 201600169001
LOCATION OF ACCIDENT Howe, TX
SPECIMENS Bile, Blood, Brain, Gastric, Heart, Kidney, Liver, Lung, Muscle, Spleen, Urine, Vitreous

FINAL FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY FATAL ACCIDENT REPORT

CARBON MONOXIDE: The carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) saturation is determined by spectrophotometry with a 10% cut off and confirmed by chromatography.

>> NO CARBON MONOXIDE detected in Blood

CYANIDE: The presence of cyanide is screened by Conway Diffusion, when the COHb level is equal to or greater than 10% or upon special request. Cyanides are quantitated by spectrophotometry and confirmed by chromatography. The reporting cutoff for cyanide is 0.25 ug/mL. Normal blood cyanide concentrations are less than 0.15 ug/mL, while lethal concentrations are greater than 3 ug/mL.

>> NOT PERFORMED

VOLATILES: The volatile concentrations are determined by headspace gas chromatography at a cut off of 10 mg/dL. Where possible, positive ethanol values are confirmed by Radiative Energy Attenuation.

>> NO ETHANOL detected in Vitreous

DRUGS: Specimens are analyzed using immunoassay, chromatography, GC/MS, HPLC/MS, or GC/FTIR. Concentrations (ug/mL) at or above those in () can be determined for, but not limited to, the following drugs: amphetamines (0.010), opiates (0.010), marijuana (0.001), cocaine (0.020), phencyclidine (0.002), benzodiazepines (0.030), barbiturates (0.060), antidepressants (0.100), and antihistamines (0.020). Drugs and/or their metabolites, that are not impairing or abused, may be reported from the initial tests. See the CAMI Drug Information Web Site for additional information (<http://jag.cami.jccbi.gov/toxicology/>).

>> 31.2 (ug/ml, ug/g) Acetaminophen detected in Urine

[REDACTED]

c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=AMC, ou=AMC,
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Russell Lewis, Ph.D.
TC, FAA, Forensic Toxicology
Research Team CAMI



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CLINICAL REPORT

DNA Genotyping: This assay is performed by comparing PCR fragment lengths generated from 9 autosomal CODIS loci and a sex determination reaction pair. The autosomal short tandem repeat (STR) CODIS loci are: D3S1358, D5S818, D7S820, D13S317, D16S539, FGA, TH01, TPOX, and vWA. All STR loci are variable four-nucleotide tandem repeats. Reactions for each autosomal locus are individual reactions with no multiplexing. The sex determination reaction is a duplex reaction testing for the presence of the Y chromosome-specific SRY locus and the homologous zinc finger protein genes ZFX/ZFY of the X and Y chromosomes. The expected product lengths from these two reactions differ by more than 200 nucleotides. PCR fragment lengths are compared by microfluidic electrophoresis on an Agilent BioAnalyzer 2100 using DNA1000 series 2 chips run under Agilent's DNA1000 series 2 protocol for this instrument. At the expected fragment lengths for these loci, this instrument has four nucleotide resolution. The results from these tests are not suitable for civil or criminal litigation.

>> 160 (mg/dl) Glucose detected in Vitreous
>> 18 (mg/dl) Glucose detected in Urine
>> Blood unsuitable for analysis of Hemoglobin A1C

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Research Team CAMI