

National Transportation Safety Board
Washington, DC 20594

Brief of Incident

Adopted 06/27/2007

DEN07IA037	12/15/2006	Colorado Spring, CO	Aircraft Reg No. N24202	Time (Local): 17:08 MST
Make/Model: Boeing / 737-824				Fatal
Engine Make/Model: Cfm International / CFM56-7				Serious
Aircraft Damage: Minor				Minor/None
Number of Engines: 2			Crew 0	6
Operating Certificate(s): Flag Carrier/Domestic			Pass 0	154
Name of Carrier: Continental Airlines, Inc.				
Type of Flight Operation: Scheduled; Domestic; Passenger Only				
Reg. Flight Conducted Under: Part 121: Air Carrier				
Last Depart. Point: Houston, TX			Condition of Light: Night	
Destination: Portland, OR			Weather Info Src: Weather Observation Facility	
Airport Proximity: Off Airport/Airstrip			Basic Weather: Visual Conditions	
			Lowest Ceiling: None	
			Visibility: 10.00 SM	
			Wind Dir/Speed: 060 / 003 Kts	
			Temperature (°C): 11	
				No Obscuration; No
			Precipitation	
			Precip/Obscuration:	
Pilot-in-Command Age: 57			Flight Time (Hours)	
Certificate(s)/Rating(s)			Total All Aircraft: 25000	
Airline Transport; Flight Instructor; Multi-engine Land			Last 90 Days: 246	
Instrument Ratings			Total Make/Model: 7238	
Airplane			Total Instrument Time: UnK/Nr	

DEN07IA037

HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On December 15, 2006, at 1708 mountain standard time, a Boeing 737-824, N24202, operated by Continental Airlines, Inc., as Flight 1065, and piloted by an airline transport-certificated pilot, made an emergency landing at Colorado Springs Municipal Airport (COS), Colorado Springs, Colorado, after the cabin crew reported an in-flight fire. The airplane sustained minor damage. Visual meteorological conditions (VMC) prevailed at the time of the incident. The scheduled domestic passenger flight was being conducted under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 121, and an instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan had been filed. The captain, first officer, four flight attendants, and 153 passengers were not injured. One passenger received a minor burn injury. Six persons were transported to a local hospital. They were treated for smoke inhalation and released. The flight originated at Houston (IAH), Texas, and was en route to Portland (PDX), Oregon.

According to the passenger who was seated in 23B (middle), the passenger seated in 23A (window) was wearing an air purifier device around his neck. He was observed to be holding a cellular telephone up to the window, sometimes talking into it, but claimed he was only taking photographs. As he held his telephone to the window, there was a noise that sounded "like a fuse." He yelled and flung the air purifier device that was around his neck because it had started to burn him. The device exploded into a ball of flames about the size of volleyball and dropped between us in the seats." In the Colorado Springs Municipal Airport Incident Report, this passenger added "he saw a flash and heard a loud bang (like a loud hand clap)." He complained that his ear was still ringing from the loud bang.

The report noted that the passenger was in seat 23C (aisle) heard "a slight noise and noticed smoke coming from the devise that was on a lanyard" around his neck. The passenger pulled the device from around his neck and dropped it between the seat cushions. He and the passenger in seat 23B attempted to "douse the area with ice and water provided by other passengers. A flight attendant sprayed the seats with a fire extinguisher. He stated there was "lots of smoke in the area."

The passenger who was seated in 23A told airport officials he had purchased the personal "ionizer" approximately two months ago. He admitted he had taken photographs using his Sprint Trio 700 camera phone. He said he had put the camera phone away and was sitting in his seat when he heard "a hissing-type noise" and heard a "popping sound: with a flash "about 12 inches in diameter" directly in front of him. Smoke poured from the device and he pulled it from around his neck and dropped it between the seats. Examination revealed a quarter-size hole in his shirt and a red area on his chest approximately 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

The aisle flight attendant, who was in the rear galley, said she heard "a loud bang" and saw "a flash of light." The lead flight attendant, who was pushing a food cart up the aisle approximately three rows in front of row 23, heard a noise and saw a flash of light, "lighting up everything in front of her." Seeing smoke coming from seats 23A and B, she rushed aft and told the aisle flight attendant there was a fire and to grab a fire extinguisher. According to the Colorado Springs Fire Department report, a 3-pound Halon 1211 and a 10-pound water fire extinguisher were used to extinguish the fire.

The airplane diverted to Colorado Springs where an uneventful landing was made. Post-incident examination revealed two holes, approximately 2 inches in diameter, on the right side of cushion 23A and the left side of cushion 23B. The foam below both holes "were burnt and blackened." The personal air purifier was impounded and given to Airport Operations. The battery that powered the device was never located.

MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The passenger had a small red spot, about the size of a quarter, on his chest, directly beneath where the air purifier was. He refused medical treatment. According to the Colorado Springs Fire Department report, four flight attendants and one passenger were taken to a local hospital, complaining of scratchy throats, headaches, and a "bad taste in their mouths." They were also treated for smoke inhalation.

TESTS AND RESEARCH

The device was described as an "Ecoquest Fresh Air Buddy Personal Air Purifier." According to a sales brochure, it "generates an intense electrostatic ion wind that charges floating particles in the 'breathing zone.' The particles are substantially repelled away from the wearer, creating an almost particle-free 'exclusion zone' for toxic allergens, smoke, dust, viruses, and bacteria. Perfumes and odors can also be minimized by the ion particle-charging-effect."

The device was sent to NTSB's headquarters for examination. According to the Fire and Explosion Specialist's report, "The unit originally came with a 3.6V CR123A size non-rechargeable lithium primary battery (emphasis added). A kit containing a charger and a rechargeable lithium-ion battery was also available for this unit."

"The battery compartment was melted and deformed at the top portion near the clasp. The cover had two areas of metal splatter. Similar material was found along the edges of the battery compartment as well. An EDS analysis of this splatter found the presence of manganese in the splatter material. Manganese dioxide is a component in primary lithium batteries.

The specialist's report noted that in testimony given at NTSB public hearings on the hazards associated with primary and secondary lithium batteries, a short circuit was "the most common cause of battery fires. The short circuit can be caused either by design flaws, manufacturing defects or improper packaging and handling. Charging non-rechargeable batteries can result in an internal short that can lead to thermal runaway and battery failure. Batteries are generally not designed to be able to contain catastrophic failures, and when they go into thermal runaway they often explode and expel their contents to the environment potentially causing ignition in areas well beyond the initiating battery cell."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Immediately after the incident, Colorado Springs Fire Department personnel attempted to interview the passenger who had been seated in 23A at his motel. He refused to answer the door.

On January 9 and 10, 2007, an FAA inspector personally and telephonically interviewed the passenger. The passenger refused to answer pertinent questions, citing his impending personal injury and product liability lawsuit against the manufacturer, but he did admit he had a "rechargeable" battery and battery charger. The inspector noted, "I got the distinct impression, though [the passenger] [stopped mid-sentence,] that at the time of the incident, the Fresh Air Buddy was being powered by a rechargeable battery."

Other than the Federal Aviation Administration, there were no parties to the investigation.

The airplane was released back to Continental Airlines on December 15, 2006.

PROBABLE CAUSE(S)

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this incident as follows.

A short circuit in the primary (non-rechargeable) battery, most likely due to it being recharged. This internal short led to thermal runaway, battery failure, and an explosion.