

# **Aviation Investigation Factual Report**

Location:	Glendale, Arizona	Accident Number:	WPR10LA039
Date & Time:	October 30, 2009, 11:30 Local	Registration:	N811RJ
Aircraft:	SAUER KR-2S	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Fuel starvation	Injuries:	1 Minor
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Flight test		

## **Factual Information**

On October 30, 2009, at 1130 mountain standard time, a Sauer KR-2S experimental homebuilt airplane, N811RJ, sustained substantial damage during a forced landing following a loss of engine power near Glendale, Arizona. The commercial pilot, the sole occupant, received minor injuries. The pilot was operating the airplane under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the aircraft's first flight, which was originating at the time of the accident. A flight plan had not been filed.

The pilot said that immediately after takeoff, at approximately 300 feet above ground level, the airspeed began to decrease. He lowered the airplane's nose to maintain airspeed. He then noticed that the engine's rpm was decreasing. The pilot performed a forced landing straight ahead, and during the rollout, the airplane impacted a berm. Both wings were displaced aft and the bottom of the fuselage was broken.

The owner/builder of the airplane reported that the airplane's 20-gallon fuel tank was located between the firewall and the instrument panel. There were eight gallons of fuel in it at the time of the accident. The fuel system was gravity feed to the carburetor. The fuel tank's vent line passed through the firewall into the engine compartment and terminated near the bottom of the aircraft. The owner/builder reported that the engine's cooling air flow exited the engine compartment at the same location as the fuel tank's vent line. He further reported that he believed the exiting airflow may have created a negative pressure in the tank, which reduced the fuel flow to the engine during flight.

Two Federal Aviation Administration inspectors examined the experimental Corvair 164 CID engine with the builder. They found no anomalies that would have prevented normal engine operation.

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	34,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 15, 2008
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	September 14, 2009
Flight Time:	2612 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2534 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 85 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 25 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 4 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	SAUER	Registration:	N811RJ
Model/Series:	KR-2S	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	001
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 30, 2009 Condition	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	980 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	0 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Corvair
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	164 CID
Registered Owner:	SAUER ROBERT E TRUSTEE	Rated Power:	160 Horsepower
Operator:	SAUER ROBERT E TRUSTEE	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	GEU,1071 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	11:47 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	25000 ft AGL	Visibility	20 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 25000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	120°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.14 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	17°C / -10°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Glendale, AZ (GEU )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	Unknown
Destination:	Glendale, AZ (GEU )	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	Glendale Municipal Airport GEU	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	1071 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	33.526943,-112.29528(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Struhsaker, James
Additional Participating Persons:	Paula Behrend; Federal Aviation Adminsitration; Scottsdale, AZ
Report Date:	December 7, 2009
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=74987

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, "accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person" (Title 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB's statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b) is available here.