



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Loveland, Colorado	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN22LA010
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 7, 2021, 06:54 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N5585P
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Piper PA-24	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (partial)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot stated the airplane accelerated slowly during the takeoff roll and did not climb normally during the initial takeoff. The pilot reported the engine oversped and he heard a loud noise that came from the engine during the takeoff climb. A review of flight data showed the takeoff roll was about 1,300 ft longer than normal and immediately after takeoff, the airplane decelerated about 10 knots. The pilot executed a forced landing on a road and the airplane struck a pole, which substantially damaged the left wing.

Postaccident examination revealed no evidence of a mechanical failure or malfunction that would have precluded normal operation. No reason for the reported overspeed or noise heard by the pilot was discovered during the postaccident examination.

The pilot reported the engine “ran a little rough” when the carburetor heat lever was pulled out for a few seconds during the engine run-up. The weather conditions at the time of the accident were conducive to serious carburetor icing at cruise power. The pilot recalled setting the mixture lever “about a finger width” toward the lean position during the takeoff.

The airplane’s extended takeoff roll and deceleration after liftoff were consistent with degraded engine power, which was most likely due to carburetor icing and/or a lean mixture setting. Following the accident, the pilot stated that he should have aborted the takeoff due to the airplane’s slow acceleration.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The pilot's failure to recognize the degraded engine power and abort the takeoff in a timely manner.

## Findings

<b>Personnel issues</b>	Understanding/comprehension - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Incorrect use/operation
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Conducive to carburetor icing - Effect on equipment
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Sign/marker - Contributed to outcome

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Takeoff</b>	Loss of engine power (partial) (Defining event)
<b>Landing</b>	Ground collision

On October 7, 2021, about 0654 mountain daylight time, a Piper PA-24, N5585P, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Northern Colorado Regional Airport (FNL), Fort Collins, Colorado. The pilot sustained minor injuries and the passenger was not injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

During takeoff from FNL on Runway 15, pilot reported the airplane was not able to climb normally and that an overspeed occurred of about 2,900 engine rpm. The pilot retarded the throttle, observed a loss of airspeed, and heard a loud bang from near the engine. The pilot executed a forced landing on a road and the airplane impacted a pole, which substantially damaged the left wing.

Automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B) data indicated the airplane started to taxi about 0645 and the takeoff roll occurred about 0652. The airplane accelerated to 62 knots groundspeed about 1,800 ft past the runway threshold and the airplane lifted off at 71 knots groundspeed about 3,200 ft past the threshold, which was 5,300 ft from the departure end of the 8,500 ft runway.

During the initial climb, about 3,500 ft from the departure end of the runway, the airplane decelerated to 60 knots groundspeed. The airplane flew at 50-60 knots groundspeed and low altitude for the remainder of the flight.

About 2,800 ft beyond the departure end of Runway 15, the airplane touched down on a paved road at 59 knots groundspeed. Initial propeller strike marks on the road were 1.17 ft apart, which calculated to an engine speed of about 2,554 rpm at touchdown.

Postaccident examination of the airplane revealed no evidence of mechanical anomalies or malfunction. The propeller governor was bench tested and met manufacturer specifications.

The pilot reported the airplane's takeoff weight was about 300 lbs below the maximum gross weight. Manufacturer performance data indicated a takeoff ground roll with no wind of about 1,900 ft at maximum gross weight.

During the engine runup before takeoff, the pilot reported pulling the carburetor heat lever out "for a few seconds" and that the engine ran "a little rough" during that period. Review of the

icing probability chart contained within Federal Aviation Administration Special Airworthiness Information Bulletin CE-09-35 revealed the atmospheric conditions at the time of the accident were "conducive to serious icing at cruise power."

The pilot recalled setting the mixture lever "about a finger" width toward the lean position for the takeoff.

Following the accident, the pilot stated that he should have aborted the takeoff due to the airplane's slower than normal acceleration.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	34, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Lap only
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	January 6, 2021
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	March 15, 2020
<b>Flight Time:</b>	398 hours (Total, all aircraft), 398 hours (Total, this make and model), 350 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 58 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 17 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

### Passenger Information

<b>Certificate:</b>		<b>Age:</b>	
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>		<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>		<b>Restraint Used:</b>	3-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>		<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>		<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>		<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>		<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>			

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Piper	<b>Registration:</b>	N5585P
<b>Model/Series:</b>	PA-24	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1958	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	24-649
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	September 22, 2021 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2550 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	5097 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	C126 installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-360-A1A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	180 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KFNL,5015 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	1 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	06:56 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	319°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	6 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	130°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.1 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	11°C / 4°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Fort Collins, CO (FNL)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Caspar, WY (CPR)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	06:52 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	NORTHERN COLORADO RGNL FNL	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	5020 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	15/33	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	8500 ft / 100 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	40.435654,-105.00072(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Folkerts, Michael
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Brett Proud; Flight Standards District Office; Denver, CO Troy Helgeson; Lycoming Engines; Williamsport, PA Kathryn Whitaker; Piper Aircraft; Vero Beach, FL Les Doud; Hartzell Propeller; Piqua, OH
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	April 5, 2023
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=104068">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=104068</a>

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](#).