

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Wagener, South Carolina Accident Number: ERA21LA395

Date & Time: April 22, 2021, 12:45 Local Registration: N571RD

Aircraft: Schempp Hirth Ventus C Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Loss of lift **Injuries:** 1 Serious

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot was participating in a glider contest where about 50 other gliders would also be flying. The surrounding terrain had areas of clear-cut, (stumps and scrub brush) standing trees, isolated buildings, rural roads, farm fields, and a residential area near the airport. The terrain was flat, and the gliders were being launched about every minute. The pilot's glider was the seventh glider launched. The plan was for each glider to be towed to an altitude of 2,000 ft agl before release. The tow path resulted in the pilot flying north-east, parallel to the runway. opposite the direction of takeoff. The pilot released about 100' lower as he felt a significant surge of upward moving air (lift) and wanted to exploit it to gain altitude for the balance of the flight. When he felt the lift, he cleared the area and released to the right, followed by an immediate 270° left turn to search for the lift, however he was unable to find it, and proceeded to search over ground that appeared favorable for the generation of thermals. Finding none after circling five times, he proceeded to head south-southwest back towards the airport in case he would need to land. At this time, he was at approximately 1,000 agl and 1.8 miles from the airport. About 1.7 miles from the airport, he encountered significant sinking air, which reduced his altitude to approximately 600 ft when he was about 1.5 miles from the airport. He believed that he probably would not make it to the airport to land safely. He then encountered a strong thermal and tried to circle and catch it as he believed that it would likely be his only chance to save the flight. He then circled three times, but only lost more altitude. He then identified a small field to attempt to land in. The field was surrounded by trees and was only a 500-to-600-foot long. He tried to land on the field from the south as low and slow as possible but was not able to reach the field before impacting the trees at the northern edge, which resulted in substantial damage to the glider.

In a summary statement, the pilot further described the factors that he believed contributed to the accident. He stated in part, "There were a combination of stressful factors which contributed to this accident, but it all got down to not staying with the decision to get to the

airport after encountering the big sinking air. I probably could have made it to the airport had I just kept going, but the rapid loss of altitude was so alarming that my decision-making switched to survival mode."

Probable Cause and Findings

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

Impact with trees during a forced landing in atmospheric lift conditions that were insufficient to maintain flight. Contributing was the pilot's delayed decision to return to the airport.

Findings

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Environmental issues	Thermal lifting - Effect on operation
Aircraft	Altitude - Attain/maintain not possible
Personnel issues	Decision making/judgment - Pilot

Page 2 of 5 ERA21LA395

Factual Information

History of Flight

Maneuvering	Loss of lift (Defining event)
Approach	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	62,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Single
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	4-point
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	
Medical Certification:	None None	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	April 27, 2020
Flight Time:	234 hours (Total, all aircraft), 83 hours (Total, this make and model), 203 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 27 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 22 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Schempp Hirth	Registration:	N571RD
Model/Series:	Ventus C	Aircraft Category:	Glider
Year of Manufacture:	1987	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	355
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tandem	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	February 1, 2021 Condition	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1157 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	0
Airframe Total Time:	2437.38 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Page 3 of 5 ERA21LA395

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Airport Information

Airport:	Perry International Airport SC95	Runway Surface Type:	Grass/turf
Airport Elevation:	438 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	25	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5000 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	33.644327,-81.348606

Page 4 of 5 ERA21LA395

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Gunther, Todd

Additional Participating Persons: Stephen K. Brown; FAA / FSDO; Burlington, MA

Original Publish Date: October 6, 2022

Last Revision Date: Investigation Class: Class 4

Note: The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=104912

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.

Page 5 of 5 ERA21LA395