



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: EDGEWOOD, New Mexico Accident Number: FTW93LA271

Date & Time: September 30, 1993, 08:30 Local Registration: N777HB

Aircraft: CESSNA 310Q Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 3 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

WHILE ON A VFR CROSS COUNTRY FLIGHT, THE LEFT PROPELLER CONTROL RING FAILED AND THE LEFT PROPELLER COULD NOT BE FEATHERED. THE PILOT SHUT DOWN THE ENGINE DUE TO VIBRATION, DECLARED AN EMERGENCY, AND WAS VECTORED TO THE NEAREST AIRPORT. UNABLE TO MAKE IT TO THE RUNWAY, THE PILOT MADE A FORCED LANDING SHORT OF THE RUNWAY ON UNSUITABLE TERRAIN AND THE RIGHT MAIN LANDING GEAR COLLAPSED DURING LANDING ROLL.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A PROPELLER CONTROL UNIT FAILURE, AND LOSS OF THE PILOT'S OPTION TO FEATHER THE PROPELLER. A FACTOR WAS THE LACK OF SUITABLE TERRAIN FOR A FORCED LANDING.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - MECH FAILURE/MALF

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) PROPELLER SYSTEM/ACCESSORIES, PROP CONTROL UNIT - FAILURE, TOTAL

2. (C) PROPELLER FEATHERING - NOT POSSIBLE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - NONE SUITABLE

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Factual Information

On September 30, 1993, at 0830 mountain daylight time, a Cessna 310Q, N777HB, impacted the ground short of the runway during a forced landing at Sandia Airpark, Edgewood, New Mexico. The pilot and his two passengers were not injured and the aircraft sustained substantial damage. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and a VFR flight plan was on file. The flight departed Clovis, New Mexico, at 0700 with a filed destination of Saint George, Utah.

Examination of the aircraft by FAA personnel provided evidence that the left engine propeller control ring and counter weights came off causing a loss of control of the propeller and eliminating the ability of the pilot to feather the propeller. According to the pilot, he secured that engine due to vibration and was unable to maintain flight on the remaining engine due to excessive drag from the propeller. He said he attempted a forced landing at Animas Airpark, being vectored to that facility by Albuquerque Center. Unable to extend the flight, he landed approximately 150 feet short of the runway on rough terrain and the right main landing gear collapsed during landing roll.

Pilot Information

1 not information			
Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	45,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):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 25, 1992
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1450 hours (Total, all aircraft), 24 hours (Total, this make and model), 385 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	CESSNA	Registration:	N777HB
Model/Series:	310Q 310Q	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	310Q-0073
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 20, 1993 100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	5300 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	58 Hrs	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	5295 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	IO-470-VO
Registered Owner:	MCLELLAN AFB AERO CLUB	Rated Power:	260 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	ABQ ,5352 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	100 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	07:50 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	60 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	130°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	13°C / -2°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	CLOVIS , NM (CVN)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	VFR
Destination:	SAINT GEORGE , UT (SGU)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	07:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

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Airport Information

Airport:	SANDIA AIRPARK, EAST NM51	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	6550 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	27	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5280 ft / 30 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	3 None	Latitude, Longitude:	35.080627,-106.169136(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Wiemeyer, Norman	
Additional Participating Persons:	MANUEL C LOPEZ; ALBUQUERQUE , NM	
Original Publish Date:	August 1, 1994	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=18840	

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.

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