

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	EL PASO, Texas		Accident Number:	FTW95LA123
Date & Time:	February 25, 1995, 12	:24 Local	Registration:	N9900N
Aircraft:	CESSNA	180J	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviat	ion - Personal		

Analysis

DURING A NO FLAP LANDING, FLOWN BY AN ATP RATED PILOT, THE AIRCRAFT BEGAN TO VEER RIGHT AND THE PILOT ATTEMPTED TO ABORT THE LANDING BY ADDING FULL POWER. AS THE FULL POWER WAS ADDED THE AIRCRAFT DEPARTED THE RUNWAY SO THE PILOT PULLED THE POWER OFF. THE AIRCRAFT IMPACTED A SAND PILE AND SEVERED THE LANDING GEAR. THIS WAS THE SECOND APPROACH OF A DEMONSTRATION FLIGHT. AN EXAMINATION OF THE AIRCRAFT REVEALED NO MECHANICAL ANOMALIES.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: THE PILOT'S FAILURE TO MAINTAIN DIRECTIONAL CONTROL DURING THE LANDING ROLL.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings
1. (C) DIRECTIONAL CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings 2. TERRAIN CONDITION - BERM

Factual Information

On February 25, 1995, at 1224 mountain standard time, a Cessna 180J, N9900N, was substantially damaged during landing at West Texas Airport, El Paso, Texas. The airline transport rated pilot and his pilot rated passenger were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the local personal flight.

The pilot reported in his written report and during an interview conducted by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector that during his second landing on runway 08 the aircraft began to "veer to the right despite rudder corrections." In an attempt to abort the landing he "added full power;" however, he "pulled the power off when it veered off the runway." Both main landing gears were separated, the fire wall buckled, and the fuselage damaged. The wind was from 140 degrees at 5 knots.

An examination of the aircraft revealed no anomalies that could have contributed to the accident sequence.

During the interview the pilot revealed that he was demonstrating the aircraft to another pilot, for the owners, and that he was landing for the second time in a "normal no flap condition."

T not information			
Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	43,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 12, 1995
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	2773 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2 hours (Total, this make and model), 2000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 37 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 30 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Pilot Information

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	CESSNA	Registration:	N9900N
Model/Series:	180J 180J	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	18052555
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 1, 1994 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2800 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	61 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3195 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-470-S
Registered Owner:	IVEY, WILLIAM E.	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:	EL PASO SW AIRCRAFT SALES, INC	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:	ELP ,3956 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	17 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:50 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	315°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	40 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	140°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	18°C / 9°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(TX04)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(TX04)	Type of Clearance:	
Departure Time:	12:09 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	WEST TEXAS TX04	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	4007 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	8	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	6540 ft / 50 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Ellis, Matthew
Additional Participating Persons:	MANUEL G LOPEZ; ALBUQUERQUE , NM
Original Publish Date:	May 9, 1995
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=19360

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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 <u>here</u>.