

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	ONTARIO, Oregon		Accident Number:	SEA01LA020
Date & Time:	November 16, 200	0, 18:30 Local	Registration:	N2186A
Aircraft:	Piper	PA-20	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional			

Analysis

The student pilot was landing the tail-wheel equipped airplane on runway 32. The airplane touched down and bounced back into the air. In an attempt to salvage the landing, the first pilot took control of the airplane. The airplane touched down a second time and bounced. The first pilot applied corrective actions, however, the airplane nosed over resulting in substantial damage to the wings and empennage. No mechanical anomalies or failures with the aircraft were reported.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Inadequate remedial action by the first pilot. The student pilot's improper flare while landing was a factor.

Findings

Occurrence #1: NOSE OVER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings 1. (F) FLARE - IMPROPER - DUAL STUDENT 2. (C) REMEDIAL ACTION - IMADEOLIATE - DILOT IN C

2. (C) REMEDIAL ACTION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

On November 16, 2000, about 1830 mountain standard time, a Piper PA-20, N2186A, sustained substantial damage while landing on runway 32 at Ontario Municipal Airport, Ontario, Oregon. The aircraft is owned by the student pilot, and was being operated as an instructional flight under the provisions of Title 14, CFR Part 91, when the accident occurred. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed. The first pilot, a commercial pilot/certified flight instructor, and the second pilot, a student pilot receiving primary instruction, were not injured. The flight originated from Nampa, Idaho, approximately 30 minutes prior to the accident.

During a telephone interview with the NTSB on April 2, 2001, the first pilot reported that he and the student pilot were conducting a night landing on runway 32. He stated that the student pilot flew the approach and made the landing, but when the airplane touched down it bounced back into the air. In an attempt to salvage the landing, the first pilot took control of the airplane. The airplane touched-down a second time and bounced. The first pilot applied corrective actions, however, the airplane nosed over resulting in substantial damage to the wings and empennage.

No mechanical anomalies or failures with the aircraft were reported.

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	66,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; 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 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 17, 1999
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	35000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2500 hours (Total, this make and model), 32000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 240 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 60 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Pilot Information

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N2186A
Model/Series:	PA-20 PA-20	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	20-894
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	December 23, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:	425 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2500 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	0-290-D2
Registered Owner:	CHAD COLTON	Rated Power:	135 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:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	ONO ,2193 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	17:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	90°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	1°C / -4°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitat	tion	
Departure Point:	NAMPA , ID (S67)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(ONO)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	18:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ONO	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	2193 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	32	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	4529 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	44.08078,-117.009239(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Hogenson, Dennis
Additional Participating Persons:	ROBERT L ROUNTREE; BOISE , ID
Original Publish Date:	July 2, 2001
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=51344

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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>.