



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Palo Alto, California	<b>Accident Number:</b>	LAX01LA095
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	February 9, 2001, 14:12 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N3191A
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beech A36	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

The airplane's right wing struck the ground and the airplane came to rest on the runway following a loss of control on an attempted go-around. The pilot had received 107.9 hours of dual instruction and was making his first solo flight in the airplane. The purpose of the flight was to practice takeoffs and landings. The pilot selected approach flaps on downwind but never checked their position. On short final, the pilot sensed his descent rate was too great and attempted a go-around. The airplane drifted towards the left and then rolled right continuing to descend until it struck the ground. Postcrash examination of the engine and propeller revealed impact damage that was consistent with the propeller having contacted the ground in a high airplane pitch attitude, and a propeller blade angle consistent with a "power on" condition.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot-in-command's delayed decision to go-around and his failure to maintain sufficient airspeed during the attempted go-around. His non-verification of the flap setting contributed to the accident.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT  
Phase of Operation: GO-AROUND (VFR)

#### Findings

1. WEATHER CONDITION - CROSSWIND
2. (F) FLAPS - NOT VERIFIED - PILOT IN COMMAND
3. (C) IN-FLIGHT PLANNING/DECISION - DELAYED - PILOT IN COMMAND
4. (C) AIRSPEED - LOW - PILOT IN COMMAND

## Factual Information

On February 9, 2001, at 1412 hours Pacific standard time, a Beech A36, N3191A, sustained substantial damage when it struck the ground during an attempted go-around at the Palo Alto, California, airport. The private pilot operated the airplane under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91, and was not injured. The personal local flight departed approximately 1400. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan had been filed.

When interviewed by National Transportation Safety Board investigators, the pilot stated that his intention was to practice takeoffs and landings. He extended downwind for spacing on a slower airplane, and recalls selecting approach flaps but does not recall checking the position of the flaps. The final approach was stable at 80 knots but when he was about 10 feet off the ground he sensed the airplane was sinking faster than normal and elected to go around. He added power but did not feel the engine respond. The airplane veered left and the left wing struck the ground, the left gear was sheared off, and the propeller was torn off the engine. The pilot said that after examining the airplane the flaps appeared to be up.

The airplane, equipped with a Rolls-Royce Model 250-B17F/2 Turboprop engine, had been purchased in August 2000. The pilot had received dual instruction in the airplane but his insurance carrier required he hold an instrument rating prior to acting as pilot-in-command. His instrument rating was received February 7, 2001. The pilot had received 107.9 hours of dual instruction in the airplane and the accident flight was his first solo flight in type.

A representative of Rolls-Royce Corporation participated in the investigation. No engine discrepancies were noted. However, the beta valve tie rod was displaced from the rod end connector. No signs of safety wire or damaged threads on the tie rod or rod end were noted. Upon removing the engine oil filter housing, no filter was found. It was noted that the compressor received leading edge damage to all first stage blades. Also, fuel control and fuel nozzle tests indicated no signs of malfunction.

A representative of Hartzell Propeller, Inc., the manufacturer of the propeller, participated in the investigation. The propeller blades were found in a high pitch/feather position. The piston had a clear impact mark, about 25 degrees blade angle. The representative explained that this is a realistic blade angle for a "power on" impact. The representative concluded that this mark indicated that the piston was at 25 degrees, or lower, blade angle prior to impact because the blades were driven to feather as a result of impact damage. He also found that the engine-mounted beta valve link arm was disconnected and the lockwire was missing from the jam nut.

A pilot taxiing on a taxiway parallel to the runway witnessed the accident. He stated that he saw the airplane flare approximately one wingspan's height above the runway and begin

drifting to the left. The airplane continued drifting to the left in a very nose-high attitude. It drifted over the taxiway about 40 feet agl. The drift stopped and the right wing dropped. The right wing hit the grass between the taxiway and the runway and the airplane spun around and stopped on the runway.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	49, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical--w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	October 5, 1999
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	February 7, 2000
<b>Flight Time:</b>	619 hours (Total, all aircraft), 108 hours (Total, this make and model), 499 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft)		

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beech	<b>Registration:</b>	N3191A
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A36	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	E3291
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	August 21, 2000 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3833 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	107 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Turbo prop
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	119 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Rolls-Royce
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	250-B17F/2
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Eliezer Pasternak	<b>Rated Power:</b>	450 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<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>	PAO,4 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	14:15 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Few / 2000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	7 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	Broken / 3000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	6 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	230°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.89 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	10°C / 6°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Palo Alto, CA (PAO )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	VFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	14:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class D

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	PALO ALTO ARPT OF SANTA CLARA PAO	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	4 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	31	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	2500 ft / 65 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Full stop;Go around;Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	37.449291,-122.100608(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Baily, Frank
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Jim Friel; AWP-SJC-FSDO Rege E Hall; Rolls-Royce Corporation; Indianapolis, IN Tom McCreary; Hartzell Propeller Inc.; Piqua, OH
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	November 28, 2001
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=51721">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=51721</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](#).