

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Wall, South Dakota Accident Number: CHI01LA254

Date & Time: July 27, 2001, 17:30 Local Registration: N39971

Aircraft: Taylorcraft BC12-D Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation

### **Analysis**

The airplane sustained substantial damage during landing roll when it nosed over in a wheat field after attempting to land on a runway (3,500 feet by 60 feet), but impacted the terrain about 150 yards past the runway. The airplane nosed over in the soft, wet ground. The student solo pilot reported he planned on doing a "wheel landing" to the first 1/4 of the runway. He used an approach speed of 65 mph. He reported the airplane floated down the runway and when he saw the end of the runway coming up, he elected to do a "go around." He applied full power and the engine sounded normal. He reported the airplane "just would not climb," and that the airplane did not climb more than "16 feet off the ground." He reported, "The controls were not very effective when the right wing was up and then I crashed." The student pilot's total flight time was 38.6 hours, and all of it had been flown in the accident airplane. He reported he had used automobile gas in the airplane, although no Supplementary Type Certificate (STC) had been issued to the airplane for the use of auto gas. The pilot reported the engine was running smooth; it did not "cough" when full power was applied; and it did not have carburetor ice. The pilot reported the winds were calm and the temperature was 85 degrees F. The elevation at 6V4 is 2,810 feet. The density altitude was about 5,031 feet.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The student pilot failed to maintain a proper glidepath, failed to obtain proper climb rate, and executed the go-around improperly. Additional factors included the pilot's lack of experience, the crop, and the soft, wet ground.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: LANDING

#### **Findings**

1. (C) PROPER GLIDEPATH - NOT OBTAINED/MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

2. (C) GO-AROUND - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. (C) CLIMB - NOT OBTAINED/MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

4. (F) LACK OF TOTAL EXPERIENCE - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING

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Occurrence #3: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

#### Findings

5. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - SOFT

6. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - WET

7. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - CROP

Page 2 of 6 CHI01LA254

### **Factual Information**

On July 27, 2001, at 1730 central daylight time, a Taylorcraft BC12-D, N39971, sustained substantial damage during landing roll when it nosed over in a wheat field. The 14 CFR Part 91 student solo flight had departed from a private airstrip located at the pilot's ranch at 1715 en route to the Wall Municipal Airport (6V4), Wall, South Dakota. The student pilot attempted to land on runway 12 (3,500 feet by 60 feet), but impacted the terrain about 150 yards past the runway. The airplane nosed over in the soft, wet ground. The student pilot was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed.

The student pilot reported to a Federal Aviation Administration Operations Inspector that he planned on doing a "wheel landing" to the first 1/4 of the runway. He used an approach speed of 65 mph. He reported the airplane floated down the runway and when he saw the end of the runway coming up, he elected to do a "go around." He applied full power. He reported the engine sounded normal, although he did not look at the tachometer. He reported the airplane "just would not climb," and that the airplane did not climb more than "16 feet off the ground." He reported, "The controls were not very effective when the right wing was up and then I crashed."

The student pilot had purchased the airplane and started flying on June 1, 2001. The student pilot's total flight time was 38.6 hours, and all of it had been flown in the accident airplane. He reported he had used automobile gas in the airplane, although no Supplementary Type Certificate (STC) had been issued to the airplane for the use of auto gas.

The pilot reported the engine was running smooth; it did not "cough" when full power was applied; and it did not have carburetor ice.

The pilot reported the winds were calm and the temperature was 85 degrees F. The elevation at 6V4 is 2,810 feet. The density altitude was about 5,031 feet.

Page 3 of 6 CHI01LA254

### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Student	Age:	48,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	July 9, 2001
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	39 hours (Total, all aircraft), 39 hours (Total, this make and model), 39 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 39 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

# **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	Taylorcraft	Registration:	N39971
Model/Series:	BC12-D	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	6630
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	June 1, 2001 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1200 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	39 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1084 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	A65-8
Registered Owner:	James Nachtigall	Rated Power:	65 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Page 4 of 6 CHI01LA254

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
RAP,3202 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	28 Nautical Miles
18:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	280°
Clear	Visibility	10 miles
None	Visibility (RVR):	
7 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
110°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
30.06 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	27°C / 11°C
No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Owanka, SD	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Wall, SD (6V4)	Type of Clearance:	None
17:15 UTC	Type of Airspace:	Class E
	RAP,3202 ft msl  18:55 Local  Clear  None  7 knots /  110°  30.06 inches Hg  No Obscuration; No Precipitation  Owanka, SD  Wall, SD (6V4)	RAP,3202 ft msl Distance from Accident Site:  18:55 Local Direction from Accident Site:  Clear Visibility  None Visibility (RVR):  7 knots / Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:  110° Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:  30.06 inches Hg Temperature/Dew Point:  No Obscuration; No Precipitation  Owanka, SD Type of Flight Plan Filed:  Wall, SD (6V4) Type of Clearance:

# **Airport Information**

Airport:	Wall Airport 6V4	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	3268 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	12	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3500 ft / 60 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	43.990779,-102.23027(est)

Page 5 of 6 CHI01LA254

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Silliman, Jim
Additional Participating Persons:	Gary Soldwisch; FAA; Rapid City, SD
Original Publish Date:	October 24, 2002
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52907

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 6 of 6 CHI01LA254