



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: ANCHORAGE, Alaska Accident Number: ANC01LA069

Date & Time: June 16, 2001, 15:15 Local Registration: N9704D

Aircraft: Piper PA-22 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The private certificated pilot was landing a tailwheel-equipped airplane on runway 13. He said that he bounced the landing, added a small amount of power, but bounced again. He then added full engine power to abort the landing. The airplane veered to the left, went off the side of the runway, and nosed over. The airplane received damage to the vertical stabilizer and the left wing.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's inadequate bounced landing recovery, and his failure to correct for torque/P-factor during an aborted landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: HARD LANDING

Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

1. (C) RECOVERY FROM BOUNCED LANDING - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ABORTED

Findings
2. (C) TORQUE/P-FACTOR - NOT CORRECTED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #3: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ABORTED

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Factual Information

On June 16, 2001, about 1515 Alaska daylight time, a Piper PA-22 airplane, N9704D, sustained substantial damage during a landing at the Lake Hood Strip, Anchorage, Alaska. The airplane was being operated as a visual flight rules (VFR) local area personal flight, when the accident occurred. The airplane was operated by the pilot. The private certificated pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed.

During a telephone conversation with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator-in-charge (IIC), on June 16th, the pilot reported that he was landing on runway 13. He said that he bounced the landing, added a small amount of power, but bounced again. He then added full engine power to abort the landing. The airplane veered to the left, went off the side of the runway, and nosed over. The airplane received damage to the vertical stabilizer and the left wing.

At 1453, an Aviation Routine Weather Report (METAR) at Anchorage was reporting in part: Wind, 235 degrees at 6 knots; visibility, 10 statute miles; clouds and sky condition, clear; temperature, 74 degrees F; dew point, 46 degrees F; altimeter, 30.07 inHg.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	42,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	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 1 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	September 21, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	July 25, 2000
Flight Time:	142 hours (Total, all aircraft), 16 hours (Total, this make and model)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N9704D
Model/Series:	PA-22	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	22-615
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 1, 2000 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2000 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	16 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3040 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-320
Registered Owner:	WARREN P. PETERSON	Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	PALH	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	14:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	235°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.06 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	24°C / 8°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	tion	
Departure Point:	ANCHORAGE, AK (Z41)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	12:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

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Airport Information

Airport:	LAKE HOOD STRIP Z41	Runway Surface Type:	Gravel
Airport Elevation:	73 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	13	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	2200 ft / 70 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Go around

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:	61.186943,-149.96527

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Erickson, Scott	
Additional Participating Persons:	DICK MAHL; FAA-AL-ANC FSDO 03; ANCHORAGE, AK	
Original Publish Date:	February 20, 2002	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=53200	

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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