



Aviation Investigation Final Report

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Location: | Everett, Washington | Accident Number: | SEA03LA037 |
| Date & Time: | February 9, 2003, 15:40 Local | Registration: | N912LB |
| Aircraft: | Cessna 172S | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | | Injuries: | 2 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Instructional | | |

Analysis

The private pilot under instruction (PUI) was engaged in training towards an instrument rating with a flight instructor pilot (IP) and had just executed a missed approach. During the missed approach maneuver, following his first instrument approach in IMC, the aircraft began picking up rime ice. The IP chose to terminate the flight and the aircraft was cleared via radar vectors for the ILS Runway 16R approach to the 9,010 foot long runway. The IP briefed the PUI on the procedures for the approach, specifically the need to maintain higher than normal airspeeds down to touchdown. On short final, about 10-15 feet above ground, and as the PUI retarded power and began decelerating to 70-75 knots, the left wing dropped and the aircraft landed hard on the left main gear and bounced. The IP then took control of the aircraft but was unable to regain directional control. The aircraft continued off the left side of the runway and into soft terrain, during which the nose gear dug in and the aircraft nosed over.

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 adequate airspeed and the instructor's inadequate supervision of the flight. Contributing factors were the rime icing conditions, and the soft terrain encountered on the off runway rollout.

Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH WEATHER
Phase of Operation: APPROACH

Findings

1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - ICING CONDITIONS

Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

2. (C) AIRSPEED - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. STALL - INADVERTENT

4. (F) SUPERVISION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND(CFI)

Occurrence #3: HARD LANDING

Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Occurrence #4: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

5. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - SOFT

Factual Information

On February 9, 2003, at 1540 Pacific standard time, a Cessna 172S, N912LB, registered to and being operated/flown by a private pilot, accompanied by a flight instructor, sustained substantial damage during a hard landing on flare/touchdown at the Snohomish County airport (PAE), Everett, Washington. Both pilots were uninjured. Instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) existed and an instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan was in effect. The local flight, which was instructional, was operated under 14CFR91, and had originated from Boeing Field, Seattle, Washington, at 1440.

The private pilot under instruction (PUI) reported that he was engaged in training towards an instrument rating with his flight instructor pilot (IP). He reported that he had acquired surface observations and terminal area forecast information for the area of the intended flight and had obtained an abbreviated weather briefing from Seattle Flight Service, and there was no reference to icing conditions.

After their departure from Boeing Field and approaching the area of Paine Field both pilots overheard a radio report from another aircraft (location unknown) of icing conditions and the IP noted the formation of light rime ice on the non-icing certified aircraft's wings.

The PUI initiated the VOR-B approach and broke out about 500-600 feet above ground after which a missed approach was executed. During the missed approach maneuver, approximately 1,000 feet altitude and in IMC, both pilots noted that the aircraft had begun picking up ice. The IP chose to terminate the flight and requested an "abbreviated" approach with radar vectors to the instrument landing system (ILS) runway 16R approach to a full stop landing on the 9,010 foot long runway. The aircraft was cleared for the approach and the IP briefed the PUI on the procedures for the approach i.e., "...higher speeds than normal at all times, no flaps, and fly the airplane onto the runway/no flare...."

On short final, about 10-15 feet above ground, the left wing dropped and the aircraft landed hard on the left main gear and bounced. The pilot added power in an attempt to stabilize the aircraft and the flight instructor then took control of the aircraft but was unable to regain directional control. The aircraft continued off the left side of the runway and into soft terrain, during which the nose gear dug into soft terrain and the aircraft nosed over.

The aircraft broke out about 500-600 feet above ground and the PUI reported that about 150-200 feet above ground approaching the threshold he began to slow his approach speed to 80-85 knots. As he crossed the threshold and 10-15 feet above the runway he "...pulled the power out and slowed up to about 70-75 knots..." at which time the IP felt the airframe shudder, the left wing "stalled," and the aircraft began a left roll/yaw. The aircraft's left wheel contacted the runway and the aircraft bounced. The IP took control of the aircraft, ensured that the power

was cut and attempted to maintain directional control as the aircraft departed the left side of the runway rolling onto soft, wet grass during which it nosed over.

The PUI remarked, "...after impact, I noted there was ice along most of the leading edges of both wings. I picked up one piece about 8-10 inches long, which had fallen off, and noted it had wrapped around the shape of the leading edge to form a flat face, perpendicular to the direction of the airflow. In its thickest part, it was about 0.75 - 1" thick, and about 0.25 - 0.5" in its thinnest part...."

Pilot Information

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Certificate: | Private | Age: | 47,Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Left |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | None | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | None | Second Pilot Present: | Yes |
| Instructor Rating(s): | None | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 3 Valid Medical--w/ waivers/lim | Last FAA Medical Exam: | August 26, 2001 |
| Occupational Pilot: | UNK | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | February 19, 2002 |
| Flight Time: | 191 hours (Total, all aircraft), 189 hours (Total, this make and model), 106 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft) | | |

Flight instructor Information

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Certificate: | Commercial; Flight instructor | Age: | 53,Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land; Multi-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Rear |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | None | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane | Second Pilot Present: | Yes |
| Instructor Rating(s): | Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 Valid Medical--w/ waivers/lim | Last FAA Medical Exam: | May 29, 2001 |
| Occupational Pilot: | UNK | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | June 2, 2001 |
| Flight Time: | 2109 hours (Total, all aircraft), 286 hours (Total, this make and model), 2054 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 9 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 9 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aircraft Make: | Cessna | Registration: | N912LB |
| Model/Series: | 172S | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 172S8609 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Tricycle | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | January 31, 2003 Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 2550 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 6 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 730 Hrs at time of accident | Engine Manufacturer: | Lycoming |
| ELT: | Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident | Engine Model/Series: | IO-360-L2A |
| Registered Owner: | Maritz, Paul L. | Rated Power: | 180 Horsepower |
| Operator: | | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Conditions at Accident Site: | Instrument (IMC) | Condition of Light: | Day |
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | PAE,606 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 0 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 15:53 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | | Visibility | 4 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | Overcast / 700 ft AGL | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 3 knots / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 340° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 30.2 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 2°C / 1°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | Seattle, WA (BFI) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | IFR |
| Destination: | | Type of Clearance: | IFR |
| Departure Time: | 14:40 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class D |

Airport Information

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Airport: | Snohomish County (Paine Field) PAE | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
| Airport Elevation: | 606 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 16R | IFR Approach: | ILS |
| Runway Length/Width: | 9010 ft / 150 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | None |

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: | 47.914165,-122.284446 |

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): McCreary, Steven

Additional Participating Persons: David May; FAA FSDO; Renton, WA

Original Publish Date: November 25, 2003

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: [Class](#)

Note:

Investigation Docket: <https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=56462>

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](#).