



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Clearwater, Idaho	<b>Accident Number:</b>	SEA04LA189
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	September 13, 2004, 12:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N4661F
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna P206A	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	4 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

While en route, the aircraft's engine began to run rough, vibrate, and make a lot of unusual noises. Soon thereafter the oil pressure dropped to 0 psi, and the engine seized. The pilot then attempted an emergency power-off landing in an open field, but the nose gear collapsed, and the nose gear strut dug into the dirt resulting in the aircraft nosing over onto its back. A teardown inspection of the engine revealed that the number three piston pin had failed, and as a result a significant portion of the internal components of the engine had been destroyed. An examination of the Superior Air Parts piston pin revealed that it had failed along a fatigue crack that propagated across the longitudinal axis of the pin. The portion of the pin that contained the origin of the crack was not recovered, and therefore a determination of the initiating factor could not be made.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A loss of engine power due to fatigue crack propagation of the number three piston pin while in cruise flight, leading to a power off forced landing in an open field. Factors include soft uphill terrain.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - MECH FAILURE/MALF  
Phase of Operation: CRUISE - NORMAL

### Findings

1. (C) ENGINE ASSEMBLY - FATIGUE  
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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING  
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING  
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Occurrence #3: GEAR COLLAPSED  
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

### Findings

2. LANDING GEAR, NOSE GEAR - OVERLOAD  
3. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - UPHILL  
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Occurrence #4: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER  
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

### Findings

4. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - SOFT  
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Occurrence #5: NOSE OVER  
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

## Factual Information

On September 13, 2004, approximately 1245 mountain daylight time, a Cessna P206A, N4661F, nosed over during a forced landing in an open field near Clearwater, Idaho. The airline transport pilot and his three passengers were not injured, but the aircraft, which is owned and operated by the pilot, sustained substantial damage. The 14 CFR Part 91 personal pleasure flight, which departed Weiser, Idaho, about 75 minutes prior to the accident, was being operated in visual meteorological conditions. No flight plan had been filed for the flight to Moose Creek, Idaho. The ELT, which was activated by the accident sequence, was picked up by a Forest Service aircraft, whose crew notified the local Sheriff's Department.

According to the pilot, while en route, the aircraft's engine began to run rough, vibrate, and make a lot of unusual noises. He therefore checked the oil pressure, which was indicating zero psi, so he reduced the power and turned toward lower terrain. About 30 seconds after the onset of the symptoms, the engine seized, and the pilot decided to make an emergency power-off landing in an open field. Due to the fact that the pilot was landing without power on a "fairly steep upslope," the nose gear contacted the surface with sufficient force to result in its collapse, and as the aircraft began to slide across the soft terrain, the nose gear strut dug into the dirt, and the aircraft nosed over onto its back.

A preliminary inspection of the engine revealed that the case was cracked in an area above the number three piston, and the small end of the number three connecting rod was protruding slightly from the top of the case. A further teardown inspection of the engine revealed that the number three piston was no longer connected to its associated connecting rod, but that both the piston pin boss in the piston and the piston pin boss in the small end of the connection rod were intact. A significant portion of the internal components of the engine had been destroyed, and eleven separate pieces of the piston pin were able to be recovered from areas inside the case and in the oil sump. Although the damage to the pin had obliterated any manufacturer's identification markings, all the other piston pins in the engine had the Superior Air Parts "S" stamped into their aluminum caps.

The recovered piston pin pieces were submitted to the NTSB's Materials Laboratory Division, where close examination revealed that four pieces of the pin contained areas of crack propagation along the longitudinal axis of the pin in a plane normal to the surface, with arrest marks consistent with fatigue. Further inspection of the pin revealed that the fatigue regions were all part of a single fatigue crack that initiated from the inner diameter surface of the pin. None of the recovered pieces contained the origin of the crack, but examination of the inner diameter surface of the recovered pieces did not reveal any clear signs of corrosion or other preexisting surface damage.

One small additional fatigue crack was observed in one of the fragments, but the location of that fragment within the pin could not be determined. The macroscopic superficial hardness

measurement of the outer diameter surface of the failed pin (HRC 44) was within the required hardness range of HRC 42-45.

Due to the lack of an origin area, a clear determination of the initiating cause could not be made.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Flight engineer; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	65, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; 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>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	July 18, 2003
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	September 24, 2003
<b>Flight Time:</b>	26751 hours (Total, all aircraft), 275 hours (Total, this make and model), 19890 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 42 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 20 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N4661F
<b>Model/Series:</b>	P206A	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	P206-0261
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	February 2, 2004 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3600 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	49 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	4248 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, aided in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-520-A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	William J. Vaughn	<b>Rated Power:</b>	285 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>		<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>		<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>		<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	Broken / 7000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>		<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	18°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Weiser, ID (S87 )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	Unknown
<b>Destination:</b>	Moose Creek, ID (1U1 )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	11:30 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	3 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	4 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	46.023887,-115.889442

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Anderson, Orrin
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	John Phillips; Spokane FSDO; Spokane, WA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	July 7, 2005
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60146">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60146</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](#).