

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Santa Rosa, New Mexico Accident Number: DEN05CA020

Date & Time: November 5, 2004, 14:30 Local Registration: N2695W

Aircraft: Mooney M20E Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

While preparing to depart, the pilot stated that the airplane's "battery seemed weak" and noted that the ammeter was not charging or discharging. The pilot had the battery charged for 1/2 hour and elected to fly to another airport to have a mechanic examine the airplane. While en route, he noticed "the engine was running rough." The pilot checked both magnetos and noted the left magneto selection resulted in a rough engine. The fuel pressure was also low; however, the pilot felt he would be okay until arriving at his destination. The pilot stated that both magnetos began to run rough. He was unable to maintain altitude and landed on a highway. While maneuvering the airplane to avoid oncoming traffic, the airplane struck a road sign causing substantial damage. Examination of the engine revealed that the P-lead had broken off of the right magneto. The P-lead had been rubbing against a bracket aft of the P-lead, prior to its failure. FAA inspector who examined the airplane stated that an annual inspection should have discovered this situation.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Inadequate maintenance inspection which failed to detect the separation of the right P-lead, resulting in a loss of engine power.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(PARTIAL) - MECH FAILURE/MALF

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (F) IGNITION SYSTEM, MAGNETO GROUNDING LEAD (P-LEAD) - SEPARATION

2. (F) MAINTENANCE, ANNUAL INSPECTION - INADEQUATE - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

3. (F) IGNITION SYSTEM, MAGNETO - FAILURE

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: ON GROUND/WATER COLLISION WITH OBJECT

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

4. (F) OBJECT - SIGN

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Factual Information

On November 5, 2004, at approximately 1430 mountain standard time, a Mooney, N2695W, piloted by a commercial pilot, was substantially damaged when it impacted a road sign during a forced landing on Highway 54, north of Santa Rosa, New Mexico. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The personal flight was being conducted under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 91 without a flight plan. The pilot was not injured. The cross-country flight originated at Miami, Oklahoma, and was en route to Tucumcari, New Mexico.

According to the accident report submitted by the pilot, he had purchased the accident airplane in August of 2003. The pilot requested an inspection to be conducted by Broken Arrow Aviation in Miami, Oklahoma, to ensure there was "no corrosion." The annual inspection was performed on October 3, 2004. The pilot left Miami on the date of the accident. During his flight, the pilot attempted to land at Amarillo, Texas; however, he was unable to establish radio contact with them and elected to continue on to Tucumcari, New Mexico. When the pilot arrived in Tucumcari, he was unable to extend his landing gear and had to "crank the gear down."

The airplane was refueled and while preparing to depart, the pilot stated that the airplane's "battery seemed weak" and noted that the ammeter was not charging or discharging. The pilot had the battery charged for 1/2 hour and elected to fly to Double Eagle Airport, Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he had arranged to have a mechanic examine the airplane.

The pilot departed Tucumcari and upon passing Santa Rosa, he noticed "the engine was running rough." The pilot checked both magnetos and noted the left magneto selection resulted in a rough engine. The fuel pressure was also low; however, the pilot felt he would be okay until arriving in Albuquerque. The pilot stated that both magnetos began to run rough and he attempted to return to Santa Rosa. He was unable to maintain altitude and landed on Highway 54. While maneuvering the airplane to avoid oncoming traffic, the airplane struck a road sign. The outboard 24 inches of the leading edge of the right wing was crushed aft. The four outer ribs of the right wing were fractured and bent.

According to the FAA inspector who traveled to the scene, examination of the engine revealed that the P-lead had broken off of the right magneto. The P-lead had been rubbing against a bracket aft of the P-lead, prior to its failure. The FAA inspector stated further that an annual inspection should have discovered this situation.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	77,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 1, 2003
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	November 4, 2004
Flight Time:	10500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 50 hours (Total, this make and model), 20 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Mooney	Registration:	N2695W
M20E	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
	Amateur Built:	
Normal	Serial Number:	1010
Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
October 1, 2004 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
6 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	IO-360-A1A
On file	Rated Power:	200 Horsepower
On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
	M20E Normal Retractable - Tricycle October 1, 2004 Annual 6 Hrs Installed, not activated On file	M20E Aircraft Category: Amateur Built: Normal Serial Number: Retractable - Tricycle October 1, 2004 Annual Certified Max Gross Wt.: 6 Hrs Engines: Engine Manufacturer: Installed, not activated Engine Model/Series: On file Rated Power: On file Operating Certificate(s)

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Dawn
Observation Facility, Elevation:	LVS,6877 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	50 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	13:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	330°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	14 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	220°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.31 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	21°C / -17°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ition	
Departure Point:	MIAMI, OK (MIO)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	TUCUMCARI, NM (TCC)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	12:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	Off Airport NONE	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

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:	34.933612,-104.643333

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Administrative Information

Bowling, David
Aaron Robinson; FAA Flight Standards Field Office; Albuquerque, NM
January 24, 2005
<u>Class</u>
This accident report documents the factual circumstances of this accident as described to the NTSB.
https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60533

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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