

Aviation Investigation Final Report

| Location: | Belgrade, Montana | Accident Number: | SEA06LA074 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Date & Time: | April 14, 2006, 20:40 Local | Registration: | N671 |
| Aircraft: | Central Copters Lancair IV-P | Aircraft Damage: | Destroyed |
| Defining Event: | | Injuries: | 3 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Personal | | |

Analysis

While on final for a night visual approach, the quill shaft between the reduction gear box and the power section of the engine decoupled. This resulted in a loss of drive input to the propeller, and ultimately to an off-field forced landing on rough/uneven terrain. Although the initial touchdown was successful, during the rollout the aircraft impacted the terrain, and after it came to a stop a small fire developed near the engine exhaust. Although the occupants tried to put out the fire, they were unable to do so, and the aircraft was eventually consumed by the fire.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The total loss of drive power to the aircraft's propeller while on a visual final approach, due to the decoupling of the quill shaft between the reduction gearbox and the engine power section. Factors include a dark night, no suitable terrain on which to land, and the rough/uneven nature of the terrain upon which the pilot had to execute his forced landing.

Findings

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

Findings
1. (C) TURBOSHAFT ENGINE, POWER OUTPUT SHAFT - DISCONNECTED

Occurrence #2: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings

2. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - NONE SUITABLE 3. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - ROUGH/UNEVEN

4. (F) LIGHT CONDITION - DARK NIGHT

Factual Information

On April 14, 2006, approximately 2040 mountain daylight time, an experimental Central Copters Lancair IV-P, N671, impacted the terrain during an off-field forced landing about one and onehalf miles northwest of the approach end of runway 12 at Gallatin Field, Belgrade, Montana. The commercial pilot and his two passengers were not injured, but the aircraft, which was owned and operated by the pilot, was destroyed by the post-crash fire. The 14 CFR Part 91 personal pleasure flight, which departed Spokane International Airport, Spokane, Washington, about 90 minutes prior to the accident, had been on an IFR flight plan, and was on a night visual approach in visual meteorological conditions at the time of the power loss that lead to the forced landing. There was no report of an ELT activation.

According to the pilot, who failed to meet the reporting requirements of Title 49, Part 830.15 (a), when the aircraft was about three miles from the approach end of the runway, the engine suddenly developed a loud howling sound, the torque became very erratic, and the exhaust gas temperature (EGT) exceeded its normal limits. Soon thereafter the engine lost all power, and though there was no suitable nearby terrain on which to land, the pilot turned toward what appeared to be an open area in order to execute a forced landing. Although the touchdown was successful, the aircraft structure came in contact with the rough terrain during the landing roll, and after it came to a stop, a small fire developed near the engine exhaust. Although all occupants exited the aircraft without injury, they were unable to extinguish the fire, which slowly spread, and ultimately consumed the aircraft structure.

During the investigation, it was determined that the experimental aircraft was powered by a Garrett TPE331-6-252M turbo-shaft engine, driving a 280 centimeter diameter five-bladed variable pitch wood/composite MT Propeller (MTV-27). Engine traceability records indicate that the engine was last overhauled by AlliedSignal Aerospace Services, Repair Station ZN3R030M, on 6/19/97. Records also show that Intercontinental Jet Corporation mounted the engine on a test stand in January of 2001, to comply with the operational checks in accordance with the maintenance manual. While on the test stand, all oil was drained from the engine in preparation for shipment to the owner of N671. On October 10, 2005, the owner/builder of N671 annotated in the engine log book that he had installed the engine on Lancair serial number 423 (N671). Discussions with International Jet Corporation determined that they no longer had process records on file for this engine, and the engine records provided by the owner/builder of N671 did not indicate that any of the monthly or biennial engine preservation/depreservation actions prescribed in Chapter 72 of the TPE331-6/10 Maintenance Manual had been performed.

On May 17, 2006, an owner-directed engine teardown inspection was performed by Ag Air Turbines of Caldwell, Idaho. In addition to the owner and his representatives, both the FAA and Honeywell (Product Integrity) had individuals present to observe the teardown. During this teardown, it was determined that the majority of the structure of the quill shaft forward splines, which showed significant thermal distress, had worn away, resulting in the power section of the engine becoming uncoupled from the reduction gearbox section of the engine. It was also noted that the ball lock coupler and its three locking balls, which ensure the coupling of the quill shaft to the high-speed pinion gear shaft, were found lying in the oil in the bottom of the nose case. The root cause of the disengagement of the coupling assembly was not positively determined.

Pilot Information

| Certificate: | Commercial | Age: | 52,Male |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land; Multi-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Left |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | Helicopter | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane; Helicopter | Second Pilot Present: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | None | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 Without waivers/limitations | Last FAA Medical Exam: | April 1, 2005 |
| Occupational Pilot: | Yes | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | |
| Flight Time: | 23300 hours (Total, all aircraft), 50 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft) | | |
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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

| Aircraft Make: | Central Copters | Registration: | N671 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Model/Series: | Lancair IV-P | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | Yes |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Experimental (Special) | Serial Number: | 423 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Retractable - Tricycle | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | June 1, 2004 Condition | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 85 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Turbo prop |
| Airframe Total Time: | 85 Hrs at time of accident | Engine Manufacturer: | Garrett |
| ELT: | Installed, not activated | Engine Model/Series: | TPE331-6-252M |
| Registered Owner: | Central Copters | Rated Power: | 808 Horsepower |
| Operator: | Mark W. Duffy | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

| Conditions at Accident Site: | Instrument (IMC) | Condition of Light: | Night/dark |
|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | KBZN,4470 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 2 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 19:53 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | 120° |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | Clear | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 8 knots / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 180° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 29.51 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 11°C / 1°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | Spokane, WA (KGEG) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | IFR |
| Destination: | Belgrade, MT (KBZN) | Type of Clearance: | VFR |
| Departure Time: | 19:10 Local | Type of Airspace: | |

Airport Information

| Airport: | Gallitin Field KBZN | Runway Surface Type: | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Airport Elevation: | 4471 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Rough |
| Runway Used: | 12 | IFR Approach: | Visual |
| Runway Length/Width: | 9000 ft / 150 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Forced landing |

Wreckage and Impact Information

| Crew Injuries: | 1 None | Aircraft Damage: | Destroyed |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Passenger Injuries: | 2 None | Aircraft Fire: | On-ground |
| Ground Injuries: | N/A | Aircraft Explosion: | None |
| Total Injuries: | 3 None | Latitude, Longitude: | 45.800556,-111.189445 |

Administrative Information

| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Anderson, Orrin |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Additional Participating Persons: | Bob Speicher; Helena FSDO |
| Original Publish Date: | March 26, 2007 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | <u>Class</u> |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63515 |

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.