



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Pellston, Michigan Accident Number: CHI07LA071

Date & Time: February 10, 2007, 21:15 Local Registration: N4258R

Aircraft: Piper PA-32-300 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 2 Serious, 2 Minor

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The airplane was substantially damaged when it impacted trees and terrain during a forced landing at night following a mechanical failure of the engine. Examination of the engine revealed that one of the engine cylinders had failed due to fatigue. The origin of the fatigue region coincided with an area that had been thinned by corrosion. The area in question had been covered by gray paint. Checks performed at the most recent annual inspection revealed normal compression readings on all cylinders.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The fatigue failure of the engine cylinder which resulted in a complete loss of engine power, and the unsuitable terrain encountered by the pilot during the subsequent forced landing. Contributing to the accident were the night lighting condition, and trees.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) ENGINE ASSEMBLY, CYLINDER - FAILURE, TOTAL

2. (C) ENGINE ASSEMBLY, CYLINDER - FATIGUE

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

3. (F) OBJECT - TREE(S)

4. (C) UNSUITABLE TERRAIN OR TAKEOFF/LANDING/TAXI AREA - ENCOUNTERED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #4: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

5. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

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Factual Information

On February 10, 2007, about 2115 eastern standard time, a Piper PA-32-300, N4258R, piloted by a private pilot, sustained substantial damage during a forced landing following a loss of engine power during cruise flight. The 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight was operating in instrument meteorological conditions and was on an instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan. The pilot and one passenger received serious injuries and two passengers received minor injuries. The flight originated from the Houghton County Memorial Airport, Hancock, Michigan, about 2000, and was en route to the Oakland County International Airport, Pontiac, Michigan.

During the flight, the pilot was in communication with the Minneapolis Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) for the IFR flight. The pilot informed the ARTCC controller that he had experienced a catastrophic engine failure. The pilot attempted to divert to the Pellston Regional Airport, near Pellston, Michigan. The airplane subsequently impacted trees in a wooded area near Pellston.

Initial examination of the airplane's engine revealed that the upper portion of the number 4 cylinder barrel had separated from the lower portion. The separation occurred about one inch below the cylinder head.

Examination of the separated cylinder by the National Transportation Safety Board's Materials Laboratory revealed that the fracture surface contained features consistent with fatigue. The report further indicates that the origin of these fatigue features emanated from a step in the fracture surface and progressed circumferentially from this point. The fatigue features were present approximately one-fourth of the circumference of the cylinder. Further examination revealed that the origin of the fatigue region coincided with an area near the base of one of the cooling fins that appeared to have been thinned by corrosion. This area was found to have been covered by gray paint.

Examination of the airplane's maintenance records revealed that it had accumulated a total of 5,798 hours as of its last annual inspection on November 28, 2006. The engine had accumulated 266 hours since overhaul as of the date of that inspection. The engine logbook indicates that the engine underwent a differential compression test at that time and the compression readings were 76/80 psi, 77/80 psi, 74/80 psi, 74/80 psi, 72/80 psi, and 73/80 psi for cylinders number 1 through 6 respectively. The records indicate that the most recent engine overhaul was completed on May 28, 2000, and all 6 cylinders and pistons were replaced during the overhaul.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	41,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3	Last FAA Medical Exam:	July 1, 2004
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	315 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N4258R
Model/Series:	PA-32-300	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	32-40630
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	December 1, 2006 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	5798 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	IO-540-K1A5
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	300 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Instrument (IMC)	Condition of Light:	Night
Observation Facility, Elevation:	PLN,720 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	20:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown	Visibility	5 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 2900 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	8 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	220°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.01 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-9°C / -13°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	HANCOCK, MI (CMX)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	IFR
Destination:	PONTIAC, MI (PTK)	Type of Clearance:	IFR
Departure Time:	20:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 Serious, 2 Minor	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Serious, 2 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Brannen, John	
Additional Participating Persons:	John Golda; FAA - Grand Rapids FSDO; Grand Rapids, MI Mike Childers; Textron Lycoming; Elizabethtown, TN	
Original Publish Date:	June 30, 2008	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=65308	

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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