

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

DIDEL INF

Location:	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Accident Number:	DEN07CA084
Date & Time:	April 11, 2007, 08:00 Local	Registration:	N9253T
Aircraft:	Cessna 180C	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

#### Analysis

According to the pilot, he was taking off on runway 02. The airplane weathervaned to the left and the right wing tip contacted the runway. The airplane nosed over and the propeller struck the runway. The right wing rear spar and aileron were bent, and the engine cowling was buckled. SAF wind was reportedly from 320 degrees at 11 knots. An examination of the airplane's systems conducted by the FAA revealed no anomalies. The Pilot's Operating Handbook (POH) for the 1960 Cessna 180C does not give a maximum demonstrated crosswind component. However, the 1977 Cessna 180K POH lists the maximum demonstrated crosswind component as 12 knots. The computed crosswind component at the time of the accident was 13 knots (headwind component 8 knots).

## **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Exceeding the airplane's maximum demonstrated crosswind component during the takeoff roll. A contributing factor was the crosswind.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ROLL/RUN Findings

1. (C) CROSSWIND COMPONENT - EXCEEDED - PILOT IN COMMAND 2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - CROSSWIND

Occurrence #2: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ROLL/RUN

Occurrence #3: NOSE DOWN Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ROLL/RUN

#### **Factual Information**

According to the pilot, he was taking off on runway 02. The airplane weathervaned to the left and the right wing tip contacted the runway. The airplane nosed over and the propeller stuck the runway. The right wing rear spar and aileron were bent, and the engine cowling was buckled. SAF wind was reportedly from 320 degrees at 15 knots. An examination of the airplane's systems conducted by the FAA revealed no anomalies. The Pilot's Operating Handbook (POH) for the 1960 Cessna 180C does not give a maximum demonstrated crosswind component. However, the 1977 Cessna 180K POH lists the maximum demonstrated crosswind component as 12 knots. The computed crosswind component at the time of the accident was 13 knots (headwind component 8 knots).

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	60,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	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 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 1, 2006
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	November 1, 2005
Flight Time:	1220 hours (Total, all aircraft), 642 hours (Total, this make and model), 1083 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 51 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 29 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft),		

7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)

#### **Pilot Information**

#### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N9253T
Model/Series:	180C	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	50753
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 1, 2006 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2650 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	103 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	7604 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-470-R25U
Registered Owner:	John A. Ranweiler	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:	John L. Ranweiler	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	SAF,6348 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	07:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	11 knots / 21 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	320°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.94 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	3°C / -19°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Santa Fe, NM (SAF )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Taos, NM (SKX )	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	08:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	

#### **Airport Information**

Airport:	Santa Fe Municipal SAF	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	6348 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	02	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	8342 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

## 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:	35.617221,-105.534721

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Scott, Arnold
Additional Participating Persons:	Bryan C Hanson; FAA Flight Standards District Office; Albuquerque, NM
Original Publish Date:	June 27, 2007
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	This accident report documents the factual circumstances of this accident as described to the NTSB.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=65567

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.