



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Woodbine, New Jersey	Accident Number:	MIA08LA166
Date & Time:	August 16, 2008, 10:05 Local	Registration:	N494ES
Aircraft:	Costruzioni Aeronautiche P2002 Sierra	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Loss of control in flight	Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

Analysis

The student pilot departed and remained in the traffic pattern intending on performing touch-and-go landings. While on final approach with full flaps extended, flying at 10 feet above ground level, the pilot slowed the airplane to 38 knots indicated airspeed (KIAS), though 40 KIAS is the recommended touchdown speed. He reportedly landed, bounced 10 to 15 feet, and applied power to go-around, and he allowed the airplane to decelerate and stall. The airplane was equipped with an electronic flight instrumentation system (EFIS) that records parameters every 5 seconds including time, date, indicated airspeed, GPS coordinates, ground speed, pitch, pressure altitude, vertical G's, roll, heading, and slip. Readout of the EFIS revealed the entire accident flight was recorded. Data downloaded from the EFIS indicated that before the airplane stalled the pitch attitude (in degrees) increased to 11.94. The airplane rolled to the left and impacted grass to the left of the runway. There was no preimpact failure or malfunction of the airplane or its systems. The 75 hour student pilot stated that he was under stress due to an issue related to work, and he should not have been flying that day. He also reported, "he was much less focused than he should have been."

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The student pilot's failure to maintain airspeed during a go-around. Contributing to the accident was the student pilot's degraded emotional/mental state due to stress.

Findings

Aircraft	Airspeed - Not attained/maintained
Personnel issues	Aircraft control - Pilot
Personnel issues	Stress - Pilot

Factual Information

History of Flight

Approach-VFR go-around	Loss of control in flight (Defining event)
Landing-flare/touchdown	Attempted remediation/recovery
Uncontrolled descent	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On August 16, 2008, about 1005 eastern daylight time, a Special Light-Sport (S-LSA) Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam P2002 Sierra airplane, N494ES, registered to and operated by a private individual, stalled during landing at Woodbine Municipal Airport (1N4), Woodbine, New Jersey. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time and no flight plan was filed for the 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 91, local instructional flight from 1N4. The airplane was substantially damaged and the student pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. The flight originated about 0959, from 1N4.

The student pilot stated that he was under stress due to an issue related to work, and he should not have been flying that day. He also reported, "he was much less focused than he should have been", and he intended on performing touch-and-go landings. After takeoff the flight remained in the traffic pattern for runway 31, and the downwind leg was flown at 1,300 feet above mean sea level (msl) instead of 1,000 feet msl. He turned base leg, then turned onto final approach. While on final approach with full flaps extended he performed a forward slip to lose altitude because the flight was too high, but recognized the flight was too low at the end of the slip. He applied aft elevator input in an attempt to extend the glide but did not apply power. The airplane descended from approximately 15 feet, contacted the runway, and bounced 10 to 15 feet. While in a nose-high attitude, he added power to go-around but inadvertently performed a power-on stall. The airplane rolled left, pitched nose down, and impacted grass off the left side of the runway. He further stated there was no preimpact failure or malfunction of the airplane or its systems, and there was no turbulence.

The pilot began flight training on December 2, 2006, and continued to July 13, 2007, during which time he accumulated 35.5 hours in Cessna 172 airplanes. No flight time during that time was logged as pilot-in-command (PIC), and no flights were logged between July 13, 2007, and May 5, 2008. At that time he resumed flight instruction in a Tecnam Sierra airplane. He continued to receive flight instruction and first soloed on July 28, 2008. At the time of his first solo flight, he had accumulated approximately 31 hours during 25 flights since resuming his flight instruction. Including his first solo flight, he logged 3.5 hours as PIC during the course of 7 flights. Excluding the accident flight, he logged a total time of 75 hours.

The airplane was equipped with an Advanced Flight Systems, Inc., EFIS that records parameters every 5 seconds including time, date, indicated airspeed, GPS coordinates and ground speed, pitch, pressure altitude, vertical G's, roll, heading, and slip. The EFIS was

removed and retained for readout by the National Transportation Safety Board (Safety Board) Vehicle Recorder Division.

Readout of the EFIS revealed the entire accident flight was recorded. A plot of downloaded data depicted the maximum altitude flown on the downwind leg was 1,170 feet, and the airplane then descended to 890 feet at the end of the downwind turn. The airplane at that time was flying at 66 knots indicated airspeed (KIAS) or 70 knots ground speed. The flight turned onto left base and descended to approximately 550 feet and slowed to 48 KIAS, or 50 knots ground speed. The flight turned onto final approach and flew towards the runway descending to 10 feet above ground level while decelerating to 38 KIAS. The airplane pitch up moment increased to a maximum of 11.94 degrees, and approximately 5 seconds later the recorded indicated airspeed was 11 knots, the pitch was negative 7.14 degrees, and the heading changed to approximately 209 degrees.

Safety Board review of the Flight Manual revealed the optimal touchdown speed with full flaps is 40 knots and the "Balked Landing" procedures specify to apply full throttle and accelerate to 60 KIAS, retract the flaps to 15 degrees, then accelerate to 65 KIAS, and adjust the trim.

The pilot reported that the aircraft was 220 pounds below gross weight at the time of the accident; the stall speed at gross weight with full flaps extended is 24 KIAS. The calculated rate of climb during a balked landing based on the temperature (24 degrees Celsius), altimeter (30.01 inches of Mercury), and airport elevation (42 feet), would have been approximately 500 feet-per-minute.

Student pilot Information

Certificate:	Student	Age:	58, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 29, 2007
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	75 hours (Total, all aircraft), 40 hours (Total, this make and model), 4 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 36 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 16 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Costruzioni Aeronautiche	Registration:	N494ES
Model/Series:	P2002 Sierra	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Special light-sport (Special)	Serial Number:	201
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1320 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	51 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Bombardier-Rotax GmbH
ELT:	C91A installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	912 ULS
Registered Owner:	David C. Rola	Rated Power:	100 Horsepower
Operator:	David C. Rola	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	WWD,23 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	15 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	10:15 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	215°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	330°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.01 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	24°C / 17°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Woodbine, NJ (1N4)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(1N4)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	09:59 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Woodbine Municipal Airport 1N4	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	42 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	31	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3073 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Go around;Traffic pattern

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:	39.219165,-74.794723(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Monville, Timothy
Additional Participating Persons:	Darryl Fortner; FAA/FSDO; Philadelphia, PA
Original Publish Date:	October 19, 2009
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=68710

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](#).