



Aviation Investigation Final Report

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| Location: | Ashland, Virginia | Accident Number: | ERA10LA294 |
| Date & Time: | June 1, 2010, 12:55 Local | Registration: | N858JK |
| Aircraft: | SWANSON RV-9A | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | Landing area overshoot | Injuries: | 1 Minor |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Personal | | |

Analysis

The pilot/builder was in the process of conducting the experimental airplane's 40-hour Phase 1 test flights. He departed his home airport and landed at an airport about 30 miles away without incident. Shortly after takeoff, the engine experienced a momentary sudden reduction in rpm. The pilot elected to return to his home airport and while en route the engine experienced additional sudden and intermittent power reductions. The pilot was able to restore power either by applying full throttle or the application of carburetor heat. With the airplane approximately 2.5 miles from his home airport, the engine rpm decreased again and the pilot applied carburetor heat without any affect. The engine ceased producing power completely and the pilot elected to attempt to lose altitude and perform a forced landing to the runway. The pilot overshot the runway and the airplane touched down in the grass past the runway surface and nosed over. A postaccident examination of the airplane and engine did not reveal any mechanical malfunctions that would have resulted in a loss of engine power. Removal of several of the engine's spark plugs revealed that they were dark in coloration, consistent with a rich mixture. A weather observation taken at the airport, about the time of the accident included, wind from 210 degrees at 10 knots, gusting to 19 knots, a temperature 30 degrees Celsius (C), and a dew point of 20 degrees C. Review of a carburetor icing envelope chart revealed that the reported temperature and dew point at the time of the accident was within the "serious icing" at glide power area of the chart.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to obtain the proper touchdown point during a forced landing in gusting wind. Contributing to the accident was a total loss of engine power, likely due to carburetor ice.

Findings

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| Aircraft | (general) - Failure |
| Environmental issues | Conducive to carburetor icing - Effect on equipment |
| Aircraft | Descent/approach/glide path - Not attained/maintained |
| Environmental issues | (general) - Effect on operation |
| Personnel issues | Incorrect action performance - Pilot |

Factual Information

History of Flight

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| Approach | Loss of engine power (total) |
| Emergency descent | Off-field or emergency landing |
| Emergency descent | Landing area overshoot (Defining event) |

On June 1, 2010, about 1255 eastern daylight time, an experimental, amateur-built Vans RV-9A, N858JK, was substantially damaged during a forced landing, after experiencing a loss of engine power while on approach to the Hanover County Municipal Airport (OFP), Ashland, Virginia. The certificated private pilot sustained minor injuries. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan had been filed for the personal flight conducted under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

The pilot/builder reported that he was in the process of conducting the airplane's 40-hour Phase 1 test flights. He departed OFP and landed at the Tappahannock-Essex County Airport (XSA), Tappahannock, Virginia, without incident. Shortly after takeoff from XSA, the airplane experienced a momentary sudden reduction in rpm, and the pilot elected to fly to OFP. While en route, the engine experienced additional sudden intermittent power reductions from 2,350 to 2,100 rpm. The pilot was able to restore power either by applying full throttle or the application of carburetor heat. The airplane was at an altitude of 1,300 feet, approximately 2.5 miles south of OFP, when the engine rpm decreased again. The pilot applied carburetor heat without any affect, and the engine subsequently ceased producing power completely. The pilot attempted to lose altitude and perform a forced landing on runway 34, a 5,402-foot-long, 100-foot-wide, asphalt runway; however, the airplane overshoot the runway, touched down in the grass north of the runway and nosed over.

The airplane sustained substantial damage to the vertical stabilizer and fuselage.

The airplane was equipped with an ECI O-320 series engine, which had been operated for about 22 hours since new. Examination of the airplane and engine by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector (FAA), with assistance from representatives of the engine manufacturer did not reveal any mechanical malfunctions which would have resulted in a loss of engine power. It was noted that the spark plugs removed from the engine were dark, consistent with a rich mixture.

The pilot reported 261 hours of total flight experience, which included approximately 30 hours in the same make and model as the accident airplane.

A weather observation taken at OFP, about the time of the accident reported, wind from 210 degrees at 10 knots, gusting to 19 knots; visibility 10 statute miles; scattered clouds at 3,400

feet, temperature 30 degrees Celsius (C), dew point 20 degrees C; altimeter 29.93 inches of mercury.

Review of an FAA carburetor icing envelope chart revealed that the reported temperature and dew point at the time of the accident was within the "serious icing (glide power)" area of the chart.

Pilot Information

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| Certificate: | Private | Age: | 56, Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land | 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: | May 11, 2010 |
| Occupational Pilot: | No | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | August 13, 2009 |
| Flight Time: | 261 hours (Total, all aircraft), 30 hours (Total, this make and model), 159 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 35 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 4 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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| Aircraft Make: | SWANSON | Registration: | N858JK |
| Model/Series: | RV-9A | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | Yes |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Experimental (Special) | Serial Number: | 91328 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Tricycle | Seats: | 2 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | August 21, 2009 Condition | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 1750 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 22 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 22 Hrs at time of accident | Engine Manufacturer: | ECi |
| ELT: | Installed, not activated | Engine Model/Series: | O-320 |
| Registered Owner: | On file | Rated Power: | 150 Horsepower |
| Operator: | On file | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

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| Conditions at Accident Site: | Visual (VMC) | Condition of Light: | Day |
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | OFP,207 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 1 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 12:54 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | 160° |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | Scattered / 3400 ft AGL | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 10 knots / 19 knots | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 210° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 29.93 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 30°C / 20°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | Tappahannock, VA (XSA) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | Ashland, VA (OFP) | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | 12:30 Local | Type of Airspace: | |

Airport Information

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| Airport: | Hanover County OFP | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
| Airport Elevation: | 207 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 34 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 5402 ft / 1647 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Forced landing;Traffic pattern |

Wreckage and Impact Information

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|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Crew Injuries: | 1 Minor | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Passenger Injuries: | | Aircraft Fire: | None |
| Ground Injuries: | N/A | Aircraft Explosion: | None |
| Total Injuries: | 1 Minor | Latitude, Longitude: | 37.708889,-77.436386(est) |

Administrative Information

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| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Schiada, Luke |
| Additional Participating Persons: | James E Rhoads; FAA/FSDO; Richmond, VA |
| Original Publish Date: | April 7, 2011 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | Class |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=76195 |

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](#).