

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Lincoln, California **Accident Number:** WPR10LA293

Date & Time: June 14, 2010, 20:18 Local Registration: N1901C

Aircraft: RANS COYOTE II S6 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Loss of control in flight **Injuries:** 2 Fatal

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot removed the doors of his two-seat, 65-horsepower airplane the day before the accident and flew it successfully. The aircraft documentation noted that with the doors removed the airplane's climb and cruise performance would be reduced. On the day of the accident, the pilot had a passenger with him and the doors of the airplane were still off. A witness reported that the airplane was returning to the airport at 500 feet and made a downwind entry for the runway. There was one airplane in the traffic pattern ahead of the accident airplane. The accident airplane then entered a 35- to 40-degree angle-of-bank left-hand turn, presumably to increase the spacing between aircraft. After the airplane had completed about 180 degrees of turn, it appeared to be traveling slower than normal; the left wing dipped and the airplane entered a descending spiral. The airplane rotated 360 degrees while descending vertically and impacted terrain. During a postaccident examination of the airplane, flight control continuity was confirmed and no preimpact mechanical anomalies were noted.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to maintain adequate airspeed while in a turn, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall and subsequent loss of control. Contributing to the accident was the increased drag on the airplane with the doors removed.

Findings

Aircraft Airspeed - Not attained/maintained

Aircraft Passenger/crew doors - Not used/operated

Personnel issues Aircraft control - Pilot

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Maneuvering Loss of control in flight (Defining event)

Maneuvering Aerodynamic stall/spin

Uncontrolled descent Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On June 14, 2010, at 2018 Pacific daylight time, a RANS Coyote II S6, N1901C, descended vertically and impacted terrain while in the traffic pattern at Lincoln Regional Airport, Lincoln, California. The private pilot operated the airplane under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91. The pilot and his passenger were fatally injured, and the airplane was substantially damaged. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan had been filed. The flight originated at the Lincoln airport about 1930.

A pilot who had been flying his airplane at the same time as the accident airplane stated that he knew the accident pilot, and that the flight was the second time the pilot had flown with the doors off the airplane. It was the first time the accident pilot had taken a passenger in the airplane. The witness had just landed his airplane and stated that he had experienced a 10-12 mph wind from the southwest when at 500 feet agl (above ground level), and observed the accident airplane enter the Lincoln airport traffic pattern for runway 15. There was one other airplane ahead of the accident airplane in the pattern at the time. According to the witness, the accident airplane had entered the downwind portion of the traffic pattern for runway 15 at 500 feet, which was lower than the normal 800-foot pattern altitude, and the airplane entered a 35-to 40-degree angle-of-bank left-hand turn. The witness believed that the left-hand turn was meant to increase the spacing between the accident airplane and the other airplane in the pattern. After the airplane had completed about 180 degrees of turn, it appeared to be traveling slower than normal; the left wing dipped and the airplane entered a descending spiral. The airplane rotated 360 degrees while descending vertically and then impacted the ground.

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

The pilot, age 44, held a private pilot certificate for airplane single-engine land, issued May 7, 2005, and a third-class airman medical certificate issued in January 22, 2008, with no limitations. The pilot's logbook recorded 379.7 hours of flight time, with the majority of the flight time performed in a Cessna 182. The last entry in the logbook was dated July 1, 2009. There were no entries that documented any flight in the accident airplane. The most recent flight review was dated May 21, 2008.

AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

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The two-seat, high-wing, fixed gear, experimental light sport category airplane, serial number HWM001, was manufactured in 1993. It was powered by a Rotax 582DCDI 65-horsepower engine, equipped with a 3-bladed composite propeller. The aircraft maintenance records were not located and were not examined. The airplane's hobbs meter, as documented at the accident site, read 229.1, and the digital tachometer read 0035.

The RANS S6-ES Coyote II Pilots Notes state, "The S-6ES can be flown with one (1) or both doors removed up to 65 mph. A loss in L & D, climb and cruise speed is to be expected with doors open or off operations."

RANS Aircraft identified the wings of the accident airplane as the Standard wing, and provided a table of stall speeds associated with the Standard wing. The table listed the stall speed at 30-degree bank angle (flaps up) as 42 mph and 45-degree bank angle (flaps up) as 46 mph. Stall speed at 0-degree bank angle is 39 mph.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

The Lincoln Regional Airport (Karl Harder Field) automated weather observing system (AWOS-3) recorded on June 14, at 2012, winds from 170 degrees at 6 knots; 10 statute miles visibility, and clear skies.

WRECKAGE AND IMPACT INFORMATION

The main wreckage was located in a flat, dried grass field within the airport boundary. The entire aircraft wreckage was located at the accident site, and no debris path or lengthy ground scars were noted. A Federal Aviation Administration inspector who responded to the scene stated that he was able to establish control continuity from the cockpit controls to the elevator and rudder. The aileron cables had been cut at the right wing root to facilitate the removal of the victims. Examination of the photographs of the wreckage showed the ailerons on both wings attached to the wing and the aileron control push-pull tubes attached. The inspector stated that 4 gallons of fuel was collected from the left fuel tank, and that the right fuel tank had been compromised.

MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

An autopsy was performed on the pilot June 15, 2010, by the Placer County Sheriff-Corner, Auburn, California. The autopsy findings include "multiple blunt-force trauma (immediate)," and the report listed specific injuries.

Forensic toxicology was performed on specimens from the pilot by the FAA Forensic Toxicology Research Team CAMI, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The toxicology report stated no carbon monoxide, no cyanide, no ethanol, and no drugs were detected.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	44,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:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 22, 2008
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	378 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	RANS	Registration:	N1901C
Model/Series:	COYOTE II S6	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental light sport (Special)	Serial Number:	HWM001
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1041 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	229 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Rotax
ELT:	C91A installed	Engine Model/Series:	912UL
Registered Owner:	Michael S. Gorden	Rated Power:	65 Horsepower
Operator:	Michael S. Gorden	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Dusk
Observation Facility, Elevation:	KLHM,121 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	20:12 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	170°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.79 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	29°C / 3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Lincoln, CA (KLHM)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Lincoln, CA (KLHM)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	19:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Lincoln Regional Airport KLHM	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	121 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	15	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	6000 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	38.903057,-121.33889(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	McKenny, Van
Additional Participating Persons:	Brian Allen; Federal Aviation Administration; Sacramento, CA
Original Publish Date:	May 26, 2011
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=76324

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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