



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Louisville, Kentucky Accident Number: ERA11LA386

Date & Time: July 2, 2011, 14:30 Local Registration: N8319N

Aircraft: Piper PA-32R-301 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** Hard landing **Injuries:** 4 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

## **Analysis**

The pilot performed a steep descent while on approach, and the airplane touched down on the runway and bounced. The left landing gear collapsed, and the airplane veered off the left side of the runway, where it struck a taxiway sign and sustained substantial damage to its fuselage and both wings. When interviewed after the accident, the pilot did not report experiencing any mechanical malfunctions. However, he subsequently reported that the engine did not respond to a throttle control input after the airplane bounced and that he was not certain whether he experienced any mechanical malfunctions. Examination of the engine did not reveal any preimpact malfunctions. The airplane had been operated for about 20 hours since its most recent annual inspection, which was performed about 4 months prior to the accident.

## **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's improper flare and inadequate recovery from a bounced landing, which resulted in a landing gear collapse.

### **Findings**

Aircraft Landing flare - Incorrect use/operation

Personnel issues Aircraft control - Pilot

#### **Factual Information**

#### **History of Flight**

Landing-flare/touchdown Hard landing (Defining event)

Landing-flare/touchdown Landing gear collapse

**Landing** Runway excursion

Landing Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On July 2, 2011, about 1430 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-32R-301, N8319N, operated by a private pilot, was substantially damaged while landing at Bowman Field Airport (LOU), Louisville, Kentucky. The certificated private pilot and three passengers were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and an instrument flight rules flight plan was filed for the personal flight that was conducted under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

The airplane was on approach to runway 24, a 4,326-foot-long, 75-foot-wide, asphalt, runway.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, the pilot reported that the airplane was high and he utilized a steep descent to approach the runway. The airplane touched down on the runway, and bounced. The left landing gear collapsed, and the airplane veered off the left side of the runway, where it struck a taxiway sign, and sustained substantial damage to its fuselage and both wings.

The pilot did not report experiencing any mechanical malfunctions when interviewed by an FAA inspector after the accident. In a written statement, he subsequently reported that he performed a rapid turn and descent to the runway after the airplane was cleared for a left base to final approach. The pilot further stated that the engine did not respond to a throttle control input after the airplane bounced, and he was not certain if he experienced any mechanical malfunctions.

The airplane was equipped with a Lycoming IO-540 series, 300-horsepower engine.

Subsequent examination of the airframe and engine by an FAA inspector did not reveal any mechanical abnormalities. The engine was rotated by hand via the propeller, which remained attached and displayed curled tips on both blades. Thumb compression was attained on all cylinders and spark was observed at all spark plug ignition leads. Examination of the throttle and mixture controls did not reveal any discrepancies, and fuel flow was observed from all fuel injector lines when the boost pump was activated.

The airplane had been operated for about 20 hours since its most recent annual inspection, which was performed on February 24, 2011.

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The pilot reported 3,800 hours of total flight experience, which included 3,600 hours in the same make and model as the accident airplane.

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Private	Age:	78,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 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 24, 2011
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	May 30, 2011
Flight Time:	3800 hours (Total, all aircraft), 3600 hours (Total, this make and model)		

### **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

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Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N8319N
Model/Series:	PA-32R-301	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	32R-8113029
Landing Gear Type:		Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	February 24, 2011 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	20 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3856 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	IO-540 SER
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:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	LOU,546 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	14:04 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	290°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.09 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	31°C / 22°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Melbourne, FL (MLB)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	IFR
Destination:	Louisville, KY (LOU)	Type of Clearance:	IFR
Departure Time:	09:15 Local	Type of Airspace:	

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	Bowman Field LOU	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	546 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	24	IFR Approach:	Global positioning system
Runway Length/Width:	4326 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	3 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	4 None	Latitude, Longitude:	38.227779,-85.663612

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Schiada, Luke

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: February 16, 2012

Last Revision Date:
Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=81028

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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