



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Yorktown, New York	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA12LA295
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	April 20, 2012, 16:26 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N821SM
<b>Aircraft:</b>	RAYTHEON AIRCRAFT COMPANY A36	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Fuel starvation	<b>Injuries:</b>	2 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The airplane was in cruise flight at 7,000 feet when the engine lost power. The pilot requested vectors to the nearest airport but determined the airplane would not reach the requested landing site. He selected a forced landing site on a corporate complex and completed the forced landing, which resulted in substantial damage to the airplane. During the descent, he stated that he performed remedial actions in accordance with the checklist and switched the fuel selector from the right tank position to the left tank. Later, the pilot stated that he did not consult a checklist, but performed emergency action items "from memory." He added that the engine would surge during the descent but would not produce sufficient power to maintain altitude. A witness stated that he saw the airplane at low altitude near the campus and described the engine sound as surging between idle and "extremely high rpm." He said that the engine sounded as though it was "starving for fuel." Examination of the airplane revealed no preimpact mechanical anomalies. The fuel selector was found in a position between the left tank and right tank detents. A detailed examination revealed continuity of the fuel system, unobstructed fuel lines and filters, and an operational fuel selector. The engine was removed from the airplane and placed in a test cell, where it started immediately, accelerated smoothly, and ran continuously without interruption. The engine run revealed no anomalies that would have prevented normal operation and the production of rated power.

A warning in the airplane manufacturer's Pilot's Operating Handbook stated:

"POSITION [Fuel] SELECTOR IN DETENTS ONLY – NO FUEL FLOW TO ENGINE BETWEEN DETENTS"

It is likely that the pilot moved the fuel selector during cruise flight but did not ensure that it was seated correctly in the detent. Shortly thereafter, the engine lost power. Because the pilot did not perform the requisite emergency procedures, he did not recognize that the fuel selector was not seated properly.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's improper placement of the fuel selector, which resulted in fuel starvation and a total loss of engine power. Contributing to the accident was the pilot's failure to perform the published emergency procedure by the checklist.

### Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Fuel selector/shutoff valve - Incorrect use/operation
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Use of equip/system - Pilot
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Use of checklist - Pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Enroute-cruise</b>	Fuel starvation (Defining event)
<b>Enroute-cruise</b>	Loss of engine power (partial)
<b>Emergency descent</b>	Off-field or emergency landing
<b>Landing-flare/touchdown</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On April 20, 2012, at 1626 eastern daylight time, a Hawker-Beechcraft Corporation A36, N821SM, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a loss of engine power during cruise flight in Yorktown, New York. The certificated private pilot and passenger sustained minor injuries. The flight departed Teterboro Airport (TEB), Teterboro, New Jersey about 1600, and was destined for Norwood Memorial Airport (OWD), Norwood, Massachusetts. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and an instrument flight rules flight plan was filed for the personal flight, which was conducted under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

In a written statement, the pilot stated that the airplane was in cruise flight at 7,000 feet when the engine lost power. He requested vectors to the nearest airport, but determined the airplane would not reach the requested landing site. He selected a forced landing site on the IBM corporate campus in Yorktown, and completed the forced landing, which resulted in substantial damage to the airplane. During the descent, he stated that he performed remedial actions in accordance with the checklist, and switched the fuel selector from the right tank position to the left tank. He added that the engine would surge during the descent but would not produce sufficient power to maintain altitude. In an interview with a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, the pilot stated that he did not consult a checklist during the descent, but performed the emergency action items "by memory."

In a telephone interview, a witness stated that he saw the airplane at low altitude near the IBM corporate campus and it appeared to be "in distress." He described the engine sound as surging between idle and "extremely high rpm." He said that the engine sounded as though it was "starving for fuel."

According to FAA records, the airplane was manufactured in 1996. The most recent annual inspection was completed July 1, 2011, at 1,460.4 total aircraft hours. At the time of the accident, the airplane had accrued 1,503 total aircraft hours.

The pilot held a private pilot certificate with ratings for airplane single engine land and instrument airplane. He reported 383.5 total hours of flight experience, of which 165.5 hours were in the accident airplane make and model. His most recent FAA third-class medical certificate was issued November 9, 2011.

Examination of the airplane at the scene by FAA inspectors revealed no pre-impact mechanical anomalies. The fuel selector was found in a position between the left tank and right tank detents . A detailed examination by the inspectors at a recovery facility revealed continuity of the fuel system, unobstructed fuel lines and filters, and an operational fuel selector.

The engine was removed from the airplane, and placed in a test cell on May 2, 2012. Prior to the test run, a borescope examination of the engine's cylinders revealed "normal" deposits and wear, and no anomalies. The engine started immediately, accelerated smoothly, and ran continuously without interruption. The engine run revealed no anomalies that would have prevented normal operation and the production of rated power.

A warning in the airplane manufacturer's Pilot's Operating Handbook stated:

"POSITION [Fuel] SELECTOR IN DETENTS ONLY – NO FUEL FLOW TO ENGINE BETWEEN DETENTS"

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	38, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	November 9, 2011
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	383 hours (Total, all aircraft), 165 hours (Total, this make and model)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	RAYTHEON AIRCRAFT COMPANY	<b>Registration:</b>	N821SM
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A36	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>		<b>Serial Number:</b>	E-3031
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	July 1, 2011 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	43 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	1503 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	CONT MOTOR
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-550 SERIES
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	EHRENZELLER MARK	<b>Rated Power:</b>	300 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	EHRENZELLER MARK	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	HPN,439 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	9 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	15:56 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	152°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Few / 2900 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	Broken / 4000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	9 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	160°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.95 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	19°C / 8°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Teterboro, NJ (TEB )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	IFR
<b>Destination:</b>	Norwood, MA (OWD )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	IFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	16:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	41.207778,-73.801391(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Rayner, Brian
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Louis Misiano; FAA FSDO; Farmingdale, NY Jason Lukasik; Continental Engines; Mobile, AL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	May 9, 2013
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83448">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83448</a>

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](#).