



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

|                                |                                      |                         |                 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Location:</b>               | Kernville, California                | <b>Accident Number:</b> | WPR13LA145      |
| <b>Date &amp; Time:</b>        | March 11, 2013, 15:01 Local          | <b>Registration:</b>    | N427GE          |
| <b>Aircraft:</b>               | CIRRUS DESIGN CORP SR20              | <b>Aircraft Damage:</b> | Substantial     |
| <b>Defining Event:</b>         | Runway excursion                     | <b>Injuries:</b>        | 1 Minor, 2 None |
| <b>Flight Conducted Under:</b> | Part 91: General aviation - Personal |                         |                 |

## Analysis

The pilot reported that, while in the landing flare with the flaps configured full down, the airplane drifted right, and he then decided to execute a go-around. After he added power for the go-around, the left main wheel contacted the runway, and the airplane then veered left, continued off the left side of the runway, and impacted a ditch.

Flight data from the primary flight display showed that the airplane had a high engine rpm and a 9-degree left bank with a 17-degree nose-up pitch attitude and was at an airspeed of 56 knots during the attempted go-around. The Pilot's Operating Handbook states that, during a go-around, the best angle-of-climb airspeed (between 81 and 83 knots indicated airspeed [KIAS]) should be set and maintained and that the flaps should then be retracted. It also states that, if the airplane is configured with full flaps in a 15-degree bank angle, it will stall between 55 and 57 KIAS. It is likely that the excessive pitch angle and low airspeed during the go-around attempt resulted in an aerodynamic stall.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The pilot's application of excessive pitch and his failure to achieve adequate airspeed during the go-around attempt, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall.

## Findings

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Aircraft</b>         | Pitch control - Not attained/maintained |
| <b>Aircraft</b>         | Airspeed - Not attained/maintained      |
| <b>Personnel issues</b> | Aircraft control - Pilot                |

# Factual Information

## History of Flight

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Landing-aborted after touchdown | Runway excursion (Defining event) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

On March 11, 2013, at 1501 Pacific daylight time, a Cirrus SR20, N427GE, veered off the left side of the runway and into a ditch at the Kern Valley Airport, Kernville, California. The airplane was registered to East Pole Aviation, and operated by Justice Aviation under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 91. The private pilot and two passengers sustained minor injuries, and the airplane was substantially damaged. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan had been filed. The flight originated at Bakersfield, California, about 1438.

The pilot stated that while in the landing flare with the flaps configured full down, the airplane drifted right so that the right main landing gear was no longer over the runway. The pilot decided to execute a go-around. After he added power for the go-around, the left main wheel contacted the runway; the airplane veered left, continued off the left side of the runway, impacted a ditch, and came to rest inverted. The pilot indicated in the NTSB Pilot/Operator Accident Report (Form 6120.1) that there were no mechanical malfunctions or failures prior to the accident.

The Avidyne Primary Flight Display (PFD) was removed from the airplane and sent to the NTSB Vehicle Recorders Laboratory for data download and review. The Avidyne PFD unit includes a solid state Air Data and Attitude Heading Reference System (ADAHRS) and displays aircraft parameter data including altitude, airspeed, attitude, vertical speed, and heading. The PFD unit has external pitot/static inputs for altitude, airspeed, and vertical speed information. The PFD has a data logging function, which is used by the manufacturer for maintenance and diagnostics. Maintenance and diagnostic recordings consists of system information, event data, and flight data. The data extracted from the PFD contained the accident flight and other flights on March 11, 2013.

The following data was extracted from the Avidyne PFD for the accident sequence of events.

At 1501:24, the data indicated that the airplane's roll was 7 degrees left, the pitch was 2 degrees nose down, and the airspeed was 69 knots.

At 1501:28, the data indicated that the airplane's roll was 3 degrees right, the pitch was 5 degrees nose up, and the airspeed was 66 knots.

At 1501:30, the data indicated that the propeller rpm was 1,350, the airplane's roll was 2 degrees left, the pitch was 2 degrees nose up, and the airspeed was 62 knots.

At 1501:30 and 1501:36, the propeller rpm was 1,350 and 2,400, respectively. During this time period, the pitch, roll, and airspeed were sampled at a higher frequency. As such, determining when power was applied relative to pitch increase is limited by the sampling rate differences. However, during this period the pitch increased from 2 degrees nose up to 12 degrees nose up, the roll increased to 9 degrees left, the

airspeed decreased to 56 knots, and by 1501:32, the longitudinal acceleration began to increase. Also during this period, the magnetic heading changed left from 351 degrees to 327 degrees.

At 1501:38, the pitch reached a maximum value of 17 degrees nose up when the airspeed was about 56 knots.

Between 1501:38 and 1501:41, the pitch decreased to 16 degrees nose down, and the aircraft rolled to 31 degrees right, before rolling back to the left through 20 degrees.

After 1501:41, the vertical acceleration increased to a full scale value of XYZ, the left roll angle increased to a full scale value of 180 degrees left, and the airspeed decreased to 0 knots.

The Cirrus SR20 Pilot Operating Handbook contains stall speeds for a gross weight of 3,000 pounds, flaps configuration, and angle of bank factors. The accident airplane configuration was flaps at 100% (full down), and for this configuration the stall speed at 15 degrees angle of bank is between 55-57 knots indicated airspeed (KIAS).

The Pilot Operating Handbook lists the following procedures for a Balked Landing/Go-Around.

1. Autopilot – Disengage
2. Power Lever – FULL FORWARD
3. Flaps – 50%
4. Airspeed – Best Angle of Climb (81-83 KIAS)  
After clear of obstacles
5. Flaps – Up (0%)

## Pilot Information

|                                  |   |  |                |
|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Certificate:</b>              | Commercial  | <b>Age:</b>                              | 54             |
| <b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>       | Single-engine land; Multi-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 2 With waivers/limitations  | <b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>            | April 16, 2012 |
| <b>Occupational Pilot:</b>       | No  | <b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b> | July 30, 2012  |
| <b>Flight Time:</b>              | 1532 hours (Total, all aircraft), 34 hours (Total, this make and model), 1474 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft) |  |                |

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

|                                      |  |                                       |                 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Aircraft Make:</b>                | CIRRUS DESIGN CORP                                     | <b>Registration:</b>                  | N427GE          |
| <b>Model/Series:</b>                 | SR20   | <b>Aircraft Category:</b>             | Airplane        |
| <b>Year of Manufacture:</b>          |  | <b>Amateur Built:</b>                 |                 |
| <b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>    | Normal   | <b>Serial Number:</b>                 | 1984            |
| <b>Landing Gear Type:</b>            | Tricycle   | <b>Seats:</b>                         | 4               |
| <b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b> | February 25, 2013 100 hour                             | <b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>       | 3050 lbs        |
| <b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>   | 37 Hrs   | <b>Engines:</b>                       | 1 Reciprocating |
| <b>Airframe Total Time:</b>          | 1318 Hrs as of last inspection                         | <b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>           | CONT MOTOR      |
| <b>ELT:</b>                          | Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident | <b>Engine Model/Series:</b>           | IO-360-ES       |
| <b>Registered Owner:</b>             | EAST POLE AVIATION LLC                                 | <b>Rated Power:</b>                   | 200 Horsepower  |
| <b>Operator:</b>                     | Justice Aviation                                       | <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> | KIKY,2457 ft msl                 | <b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>         | 30 Nautical Miles    |
| <b>Observation Time:</b>                | 11:45 Local                      | <b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>        | 90°                  |
| <b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>          | Clear                            | <b>Visibility</b>                           | 20 miles             |
| <b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>                  | None                             | <b>Visibility (RVR):</b>                    |                      |
| <b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>                | 2 knots / None                   | <b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>     | /                    |
| <b>Wind Direction:</b>                  |                                  | <b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b> | /                    |
| <b>Altimeter Setting:</b>               | 30.23 inches Hg                  | <b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>               | 16°C                 |
| <b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>   | No Obscuration; No Precipitation |   |                      |
| <b>Departure Point:</b>                 | Bakersfield, CA (KBFL)           | <b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>           | None                 |
| <b>Destination:</b>                     | Kernville, CA (KL05)             | <b>Type of Clearance:</b>                   | VFR flight following |
| <b>Departure Time:</b>                  | 14:38 Local                      | <b>Type of Airspace:</b>                    | Class E              |

## Airport Information

|                             |                          |                                  |             |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Airport:</b>             | Kern Valley Airport KL05 | <b>Runway Surface Type:</b>      | Asphalt     |
| <b>Airport Elevation:</b>   | 2614 ft msl              | <b>Runway Surface Condition:</b> | Dry         |
| <b>Runway Used:</b>         | 35                       | <b>IFR Approach:</b>             | None        |
| <b>Runway Length/Width:</b> | 3500 ft / 50 ft          | <b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>     | Straight-in |

## Wreckage and Impact Information

|                            |                 |                             |                            |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Crew Injuries:</b>      | 1 Minor         | <b>Aircraft Damage:</b>     | Substantial                |
| <b>Passenger Injuries:</b> | 2 None          | <b>Aircraft Fire:</b>       | None                       |
| <b>Ground Injuries:</b>    | N/A             | <b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>  | None                       |
| <b>Total Injuries:</b>     | 1 Minor, 2 None | <b>Latitude, Longitude:</b> | 35.728054,-118.419723(est) |

## Administrative Information

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>     | McKenny, Van   |
| <b>Additional Participating Persons:</b> | Nick Cabiness; Federal Aviation Administration; Fresno, CA<br>Brad Miller; Cirrus Aircraft; Duluth, MN |
| <b>Original Publish Date:</b>            | October 21, 2015   |
| <b>Last Revision Date:</b>               |  |
| <b>Investigation Class:</b>              | <a href="#">Class</a>  |
| <b>Note:</b>                             |  |
| <b>Investigation Docket:</b>             | <a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=86400">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=86400</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](#).