



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Galesburg, Illinois	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN17LA309
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	August 9, 2017, 07:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N528MB
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Air Tractor AT-802A	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (total)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 137: Agricultural		

## Analysis

The pilot was on an agricultural flight when the engine lost total power. The pilot completed a forced landing in a nearby field, but he was unable to maintain directional control of the airplane after it landed in the dense soybean crop. The outboard portion of the right wing and aileron were substantially damaged during the forced landing.

A postaccident engine examination revealed that a single 1st stage compressor rotor airfoil had fractured near its root. The fatigue crack originated from a thinned leading edge due to significant erosion at the bottom of the airfoil pressure side; however, the exact location of the fatigue origin could not be determined because it had been obliterated by the erosion. The observed fracture features were consistent with a crack that had progressed in highcycle fatigue. Dimensional measurements of the fractured airfoil and the two adjacent airfoils revealed that they were under the minimum requirement for an airfoil. The airfoils also exhibited evidence of fine wear scratches, characteristic of fine abrasive particles impacting the airfoil, and thinning of their leading edges. The underlying cause of the airfoil erosion could not be determined with certainty; however, based on the observed damage, it was possibly the result of environmental conditions. The engine had accumulated 4,349.3 hours since new and had never been overhauled. The engine manufacturer's recommended time between overhaul (TBO) was 3,000 hours; however, the operator was not required to comply with the recommended TBO interval under current regulations due to the type of operation.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

A total loss of engine power due to the fracture of a single 1<sup>st</sup> stage compressor rotor airfoil in high-cycle fatigue as a result of the erosion and thinning of the airfoil's leading edge. Contributing to the fractured airfoil and loss of engine power was the operator's decision to operate the engine past the manufacturer's recommended time between overhaul.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Compressor section - Fatigue/wear/corrosion
<b>Aircraft</b>	Time limits - Not inspected
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Decision making/judgment - Owner/builder

# Factual Information

## History of Flight

Maneuvering-low-alt flying	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
Landing	Off-field or emergency landing
Landing	Loss of control on ground
Landing	Landing gear collapse

On August 9, 2017, about 0730 central daylight time, an Air Tractor AT-802A airplane, N528MB, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Galesburg, Illinois. The pilot was not injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 137 agricultural flight.

The pilot reported that the accident occurred about 1 hour into his first aerial-application flight of the day. He stated that he felt a slight "thud or bump" that he initially believed was the airplane flying through its own propeller wash during a turn. The pilot stated that the engine gauges were indicating normal parameters as he continued to line-up for another spray pass; however, before his next spray pass the engine experienced a similar "thud" that he identified as a compressor stall. The pilot entered a climb to gain safe altitude and maneuvered the airplane away from nearby homes. The engine experienced several more compressor stalls and the pilot saw sparks departing the engine exhaust ducts before it experienced a total loss of power. The pilot completed a forced landing in a nearby field, during which the airplane ground looped in the dense soybean crop. The landing gear collapsed, and the outboard portion of the right wing and aileron were substantially damaged during the forced landing.

Examination of the engine revealed that a single 1<sup>st</sup> stage compressor rotor airfoil had fractured near the root. The fatigue crack originated from a thinned leading edge due to significant erosion at the bottom of the airfoil pressure side; however, the exact location of the fatigue origin could not be determined due to erosion damage. The observed fracture features were consistent with a crack that had progressed in high-cycle fatigue. Dimensional measurements of the fractured airfoil and the two adjacent airfoils revealed that they were up to 0.050 inch less than the minimum requirement for an airfoil. The airfoils also exhibited evidence of fine wear scratches, characteristic of fine abrasive particles impacting the airfoil, and thinning of the leading edge of the airfoils. The remaining damage observed through the remaining gas path was considered secondary to the separation of the single 1<sup>st</sup> stage compressor rotor airfoil.

According to maintenance documentation, the engine had accumulated 4,349.3 hours since new, and 1,808.6 hours since being partially disassembled for inspection and repair on December 16, 2013; however, according to the logbook entry, the gas generator was not inspected at that time. The most recent inspection of the gas generator was completed during an annual/100-hour inspection completed on May 1, 2017, about 99.3 hours before the accident. Based on the available maintenance documentation, the engine had not been

overhauled during its service history. The engine manufacturer recommends that the engine be overhauled after 3,000 hours. Federal Aviation Administration regulations do not require Part 137 operators to comply with an engine manufacturer's recommended time between overhaul interval provided the engine meets annual and 100-hour requirements.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	36,Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Center
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	5-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	December 13, 2016
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	January 14, 2017
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 10000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 6000 hours (Total, this make and model), 450 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 150 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Air Tractor	<b>Registration:</b>	N528MB
<b>Model/Series:</b>	AT-802A	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2010	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Restricted (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	802A-0350
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	1
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 1, 2017 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	16000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	99.3 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Turbo prop
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	4349.3 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Pratt & Whitney Canada
<b>ELT:</b>	Not installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	PT6A-67AG
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Lesco Aviation Inc.	<b>Rated Power:</b>	1350 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	Lesco Aviation Inc.	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	Agricultural aircraft (137)

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	GBG,764 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	6 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	07:35 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	248°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	None / None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	N/A / N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.21 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	16°C / 16°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Monmouth, IL (C66 )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Monmouth, IL (C66 )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	06:30 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	40.973056,-90.303611

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Fox, Andrew
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Curt Lindauer; Federal Aviation Administration, Springfield FSDO; Springfield, IL Earl Chapman; Transportation Safety Board of Canada; Ottawa Leslie Ederer; Pratt & Whitney Canada; Longueuil
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	May 6, 2021
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=95787">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=95787</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](#).