



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Sevierville, Tennessee	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA19LA139
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	March 27, 2019, 16:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N22GM
<b>Aircraft:</b>	MARLOW Bearhawk	<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 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot reported that the experimental, amateur-built airplane experienced a total loss of engine power while maneuvering at an altitude of 2,500 ft mean sea level. He activated the electronic fuel injection/ignition system emergency power switch and attempted to restart the engine, but was unsuccessful. He performed a forced landing to a field, during which the airplane sustained substantial damage to the left wing and fuselage. A review of engine and flight data recorded by the electronic flight information system revealed a sudden increase (about 240°F over 1 second) in exhaust gas temperature (EGT) in the No. 1 cylinder, consistent with abnormal combustion immediately preceded the loss of engine power. Shortly thereafter, the engine rpm began to decrease, and the electrical system load increased by about 8 amps, then decreased by about 17 amps. The engine rpm continued to decrease for the next 2.5 minutes, consistent with a windmilling propeller, before it reached 900 rpm and then decreased to 0 rpm just prior to the landing. The electronic ignition circuit breaker was found activated. The reason for the abnormal combustion and the activation of the electronic ignition circuit breaker which resulted in a total loss of engine power could not be determined based on the available information.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

Abnormal combustion in the No. 1 cylinder for reasons that could not be determined based on the available evidence, followed by the activation of the ignition system circuit breaker, which resulted in a total loss of engine power.

## Findings

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**Aircraft**

(general) - Unknown/Not determined

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Maneuvering</b>	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
<b>Maneuvering</b>	Off-field or emergency landing
<b>Landing</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On March 27, 2019, about 1630 eastern daylight time, an experimental, amateur-built Bearhawk airplane, N22GM, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident in Sevierville, Tennessee. The airline transport pilot was not injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

According to the pilot, about 45 minutes after takeoff, while in a left turn at an altitude of about 2,000 ft mean sea level (msl), the engine lost all power. He attempted to restart the engine but was unsuccessful. During the attempt, he noticed that the fuel pressure was about 25 to 30 psi, which was 5-10 psi lower than normal. He activated the electronically-controlled fuel injection/ignition system “emergency power” switch (which provides a predetermined amount of fuel to the engine to allow it to “limp home”), but power was not restored. The propeller continued to windmill as the pilot prepared the airplane for a forced landing. The pilot landed in a nearby field, but was unable to stop the airplane before a steep downslope, and the airplane came to rest upright in a creek at the edge of the field.

The pilot reported that he departed with about 40 gallons of fuel. He estimated at the time the engine lost power, the airplane had about 20 gallons in the left tank and 10 gallons in the right tank. He said that both of the wing fuel shutoff valves (one for each wing tank) were in the “open” position when the engine lost power. The pilot further reported that the wing fuel tanks fed a header tank in the fuselage, which fed fuel to the engine.

The engine was a Superior/Barrows model IO-360-B1XC2 equipped with computer-controlled electronic fuel injection and electronic ignition systems.

Examination of the wreckage by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector revealed that the left wing was crushed aft outboard of the wing strut, and fuselage frame tubes were damaged in several locations. First responders observed fuel leaking from the left wing upon their arrival.

The airplane was equipped with two Dynon model SV-HDX800 electronic flight instrument displays, which recorded engine and flight data parameters. A review of the recorded data revealed that, as the airplane was at a pressure altitude of 2,885 ft (about 2,500 ft msl) and an airspeed of 92 knots, a sudden rise in exhaust gas temperature in the No. 1 cylinder occurred. The rise was from 760° to 892°C (1,400° to 1,638°F, respectively) within about 1 second. About 3 seconds later, the fuel flow, fuel pressure, and manifold pressure all began to rise, the engine speed decreased from 2,054 to 1,525 rpm, and the electrical system amperage rose from 23 to 31 amps. Shortly thereafter, the engine power briefly

increased to 1,821 rpm, and then began to decrease. At that time, the electrical system amperage decreased to about 14 amps, about 9 amps below what it was prior to the “spike” upward to 31 amps. The engine rpm continued to decrease for the next 2.5 minutes, before it reached 900 rpm, then decreased to 0 rpm just prior to the landing.

A photograph of the instrument panel taken by the salvager showed a circuit breaker labeled “IGN” (10 amps) was in the “out” or activated position.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	52, Male
<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>	4-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	BasicMed Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	August 23, 2017
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	June 11, 2018
<b>Flight Time:</b>	15000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 43 hours (Total, this make and model), 1500 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 28 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	MARLOW	<b>Registration:</b>	N22GM
<b>Model/Series:</b>	Bearhawk	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2018	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	Yes
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Experimental (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	59-187/188-829
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	January 23, 2019 Condition	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2500 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	4 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	44 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Superior/Barrows
<b>ELT:</b>	C126 installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-360-B1XC2
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	200 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<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>	DKX,833 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	20 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:35 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	293°
<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>	30.29 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	18°C / 2°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Jonesborough, TN (97TN)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Jonesborough, TN (97TN)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	15:45 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## 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>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	35.83361,-83.494445(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Brazy, Douglass
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Paul Jones; FAA/FSDO ; Nashville , TN
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	April 6, 2022
<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.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=99188">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=99188</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](#).