



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Brigham City, Utah	<b>Accident Number:</b>	WPR23LA134
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	March 11, 2023, 11:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N639BH
<b>Aircraft:</b>	HARRIS ROBERT W ZENITH CH 801	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Hard landing	<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

The pilot reported that the airplane sustained a loss of engine thrust during the initial takeoff climb, but the engine continued to run. The pilot elected to land on the remaining runway; however, during the landing flare, the airplane landed hard on its nose and the nose landing gear collapsed. Additionally, the pilot stated that he defueled about 40 gallons of fuel from the airplane after the accident.

A visual inspection of the fuel system was conducted, and continuity was established from the main fuel tanks throughout the system; however, fuel was not observed within the fuel system.

A postaccident engine ground run was accomplished, and the engine performed at various power settings. Due to a damaged propeller, the propeller governor was removed and functionally tested; it performed within manufacturer's specifications.

Postaccident examination of the airplane's engine revealed no evidence of any preaccident mechanical malfunctions or failures that would have precluded normal operation. Examination of the propeller governor indicated no visible signs of damage and the governor control lever moved freely from stop to stop. The propeller governor was functionally tested and performed within the manufacturer's specifications. While it's likely that the loss of engine thrust may have been fuel related, it could not be substantiated due to the available evidence.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's improper flare, which resulted in a hard landing following a reported loss of engine thrust for undetermined reasons.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Unknown/Not determined
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Aircraft control - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	Landing flare - Not attained/maintained

# Factual Information

## History of Flight

Takeoff	Unknown or undetermined
Landing-flare/touchdown	Hard landing (Defining event)

On March 11, 2023, about 1130 mountain daylight time, an experimental amateur-built Zenith CH 801, N638BH, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Brigham City, Utah. The pilot and passenger were not injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

The pilot reported that he departed Brigham City Regional Airport (BMC) and while ascending, about 200 to 300 ft above ground level, the airplane sustained a loss of thrust, but the engine continued to run. Unable to maintain altitude, the pilot elected to land on the remaining runway. Subsequently, the airplane landed hard, and the nose landing gear collapsed. The pilot stated that he defueled about 40 gallons of fuel from the airplane after the accident.

A pilot-rated passenger in the airplane reported that, during the first lap in the pattern, while on the downwind leg, the engine rpm seemed to fluctuate, as if the engine was surging. Not having been in this type of airplane before, he did not know if the fluctuating rpm was normal. While on final approach to land, the pilot moved the propeller control full forward, landed the airplane, and started to take off again. However, during the initial takeoff climb, the pilot stated he had no power. The passenger looked at the engine rpm and it seemed normal. The pilot then said, ‘we got the power back’. The passenger noticed they had plenty of runway and recommended the pilot land the airplane. During the landing flare, the airplane landed hard.

Postaccident examination of the airplane identified structural bending of the aft fuselage. Flight control continuity was established from all primary flight control surfaces to the cockpit controls.

Examination of the recovered airframe and engine revealed no preaccident mechanical failures or malfunctions that would have precluded normal operation. A visual inspection was conducted of the fuel system. Continuity was established from the main fuel tanks throughout the system to the carburetor. The airframe fuel strainer was void of fuel.

An external fuel source was mounted to the right-wing fuel inlet line to facilitate a test run. The engine started during the initial attempt and ran through various power settings uneventfully for about 5 minutes. Due to the damaged propeller, the throttle was not advanced to the full power position. However, the engine did produce a static rpm of 2,600.

The propeller governor was removed for further examination. There were no visible signs of damage and the governor control lever moved freely from stop to stop. The propeller governor was functionally tested and performed within the manufacturer's specifications.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	65, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Unknown
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	BasicMed With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	October 29, 2021
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	October 22, 2021
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 505 hours (Total, all aircraft), 14 hours (Total, this make and model), 335 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 9 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

### Passenger Information

<b>Certificate:</b>		<b>Age:</b>	Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>		<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>		<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Unknown
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>		<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>		<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>		<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>			

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	HARRIS ROBERT W	<b>Registration:</b>	N639BH
<b>Model/Series:</b>	ZENITH CH 801	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2006	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	Yes
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Experimental (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	841534
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	September 6, 2022 Condition	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2200 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	21 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Franklin
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	PZLR-6A-350CIR
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	220 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>	KBMC, 4226 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	11:30 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	175°
<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>	3 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	None / None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	340°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	N/A / N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.01 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	2°C / -5°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Brigham City, UT	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Brigham City, UT	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>		<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	BRIGHAM CITY RGNL BMC	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	4229 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	35	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	8900 ft / 100 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	41.554306,-112.06225

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Gutierrez, Eric
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Keith Crockett; Federal Aviation Administration
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	June 5, 2024
<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=106921">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=106921</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](#).