



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	AITKIN, Minnesota	Accident Number:	CHI96LA313
Date & Time:	August 22, 1996, 19:05 Local	Registration:	N4797Q
Aircraft:	Cessna A188B	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 137: Agricultural		

Analysis

A witness on the ground who was assisting the pilot with the aerial application as flagman said that the pilot had said to him over the radio that the sun was getting in his eyes and that he was having difficulty seeing him. The pilot had made a pass on the field from west to the east and turned left to head westbound into the sun. 'I turned away to step off for the next pass, heard my wife scream and looked over to see the airplane skid to a halt.' As the witness was going to the airplane, he noticed the power lines were down. Another witness on the ground, the flagman's wife, saw the airplane make a left turn at the east end of the field 'to come back west which was into the sun. The left side of the airplane was a little low at that point. He (the pilot) was coming down fast and hit the ground.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's failure to maintain clearance from known transmission lines. Factors relating to this accident were the transmission lines and the sun glare which hindered the pilot's ability to see the transmission lines.

Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT
Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING - AERIAL APPLICATION

Findings

1. (C) CLEARANCE - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
2. (F) OBJECT - WIRE, TRANSMISSION
3. (F) LIGHT CONDITION - SUNGLARE

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER
Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Factual Information

On August 22, 1996, at 1905 central daylight time (cdt), a Cessna A188B, operated by a commercial pilot, sustained substantial damage when while performing aerial application, 8 miles north of Aitkin, Minnesota, it struck a power line. The airplane subsequently impacted the terrain. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The aerial application flight was being conducted under 14 CFR Part 137. No flight plan was on file. The pilot sustained serious injuries. The local flight originated at Aitkin, Minnesota, at 1820 cdt.

The pilot's son stated in a telephone interview conducted September 18, 1996, that the pilot sustained a serious head injury and could not recall any of the events pertaining to the accident.

A witness on the ground who was assisting the pilot with the aerial application as flagman said that the airplane was spraying from east to west. The pilot had made a pass to the east and turned to head westbound into the sun. "I turned away to step off for the next pass, heard my wife scream and looked over to see the airplane skid to a halt." The witness went around the field to get to the pilot. As he was going to the airplane, the witness noticed the power lines were down. "The engine sounded normal until impact." The witness stated that the pilot had said to him over the radio that the sun was getting in his eyes and that he was having difficulty seeing the flagman.

Another witness on the ground, the flagman's wife, saw the airplane make a left turn at the east end of the field "to come back west which was into the sun. The left side of the airplane was a little low at that point. He (the pilot) was coming down fast and hit the ground."

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector who examined the wreckage at the accident site found the airplane resting on the side of a dike which bordered a rice field. A set of high tension power lines ran north to south along the top of the dike. A ground scar was located approximately one-third of the way down from the top of the dike. The main wreckage, consisting of the fuselage, right wing and empennage was found at the bottom of the dike approximately 65 yards from the ground scar. The fuselage was oriented on a 360 degree magnetic heading. The left side of the fuselage was crushed inward and showed skin wrinkling along its entire length. The airplane cage (cockpit area) was broken upward. The pilot seat had separated at the seat rails. The right main fuel tank was empty. The left wing of the airplane had separated from fuselage at the wing root and was broken into two pieces. The inboard one-third of the left wing had come to rest 60 yards north of the ground scar. It was crushed along the leading edge aft to the spar. The outboard section of the left wing came to rest near the ground scar. It was bent and exhibited a gash in the leading edge approximately 2 feet inboard of the wing tip. The engine had separated from the engine mounts at the firewall and was found approximately 35 yards east of the initial ground scar.

The propeller separated from the engine at the flange and was found imbedded vertically in the ground near the initial ground scar. One propeller blade showed a gash in its leading edge. Both blades were twisted. Flight control continuity was confirmed. The engine, engine controls and other airplane systems displayed no anomalies.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	67, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	May 22, 1996
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	6000 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N4797Q
Model/Series:	A188B A188B	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Restricted (Special)	Serial Number:	18802536T
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	June 30, 1996 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3300 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	IO-520-D
Registered Owner:	WILLARD HENRY KIEHM	Rated Power:	300 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	AIT ,1205 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	7 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	18:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	310°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	21°C / 11°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(AIT)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	18:20 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	46.53062,-93.710083(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Bowling, David
Additional Participating Persons:	DON BROWN; MINNEAPOLIS , MN LANCE MENEGHELLI; MINNEAPOLIS , MN
Original Publish Date:	December 16, 1996
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=10376

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](#).