

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location:	KENOSHA, Wiscons	sin	Accident Number:	CHI98LA088
Date & Time:	January 26, 1998, 1	6:04 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N8189Q
Aircraft:	Cessna	310Q	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal			

#### **Analysis**

The pilot took off to practice touch-and-go's. He made a tighter than normal traffic pattern due to reduced visibility. He stated he was distracted due to the visibility. The pilot failed to lower the landing gear. During touchdown the propeller blades contacted the runway and the pilot performed a go-around. Airplane performance was degraded due to the bent propeller blades. The pilot overshot final approach and was unable to properly align the airplane with the runway due to the degraded performance. The airplane touched down in a field where it contacted a snow bank prior to traveling across the runway and coming to a stop. Inspection of the airplane revealed the landing gear warning horn would not operate with the landing gear retracted and flaps extended past 15 degrees.

#### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's failure to lower the landing gear and to properly align the airplane with the runway. Factors associated with the accident were: the inoperative gear warning, degraded aircraft performance, the pilot's diverted attention, the pilot's decision to perform a go-around, the snow bank and the runway which the airplane traveled across.

#### Findings

Occurrence #1: WHEELS UP LANDING Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN Findings

(F) LANDING GEAR, GEAR WARNING SYSTEM - INOPERATIVE
 (C) GEAR EXTENSION - NOT PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND
 (F) DIVERTED ATTENTION - PILOT IN COMMAND
 WHEELS UP LANDING - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND
 PROPELLER SYSTEM/ACCESSORIES, BLADE - BENT

6. (F) GO-AROUND - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

7. (F) AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE - DETERIORATED
8. (C) PROPER ALIGNMENT - NOT ATTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
9. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - SNOWBANK
10. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - RUNWAY

### **Factual Information**

On January 26, 1998, at 0604 central standard time (cst), a Cessna 310Q, N8189Q, operated by an airline transport rated pilot, was substantially damaged when it collided with the runway while landing at the Kenosha Regional Airport, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the local flight. The pilot and passenger were not injured. The airplane was substantially damaged. The flight originated from the Kenosha Regional Airport about 1600 cst.

The pilot reported that they departed Kenosha with the intentions of practicing touch and go's, but do to restricted visibility he decided to make a full stop landing. The pilot reported that during the landing flare on runway 14 the landing gear warning horn sounded. He advanced the throttles to go-around; however, the propellers contacted the runway degrading their performance. The pilot reported he was able to climb to 150 feet above the ground and he made a 180 degree left turn with the airspeed remaining at 80 to 85 knots. He reported that he was attempting to land on runway 24R, but when he extended the landing gear the airspeed and altitude decayed to a point where he was unable to maneuver the airplane to line up with the runway. The pilot overshot the final approach and the airplane touched down off the right side of runway 24R on a heading of about 200 degrees.

The Federal Aviation Administration inspector who inspected the airplane and accident site reported that propeller strikes, 18 inches apart, were visible on runway 14. He also reported that N8189Q touched down on the right side of runway 24R where it contacted a snow bank prior to traveling across the runway. The airplane traveled 411 feet from where it touched down until it came to a stop on the left side of the runway. Inspection of the airplane revealed the landing gear warning horn activated when the throttles were retarded. It did not activate when the flaps were lowered past 15 degrees.

The pilot reported to a Federal Aviation Inspector that he usually extends the landing gear on downwind, but do to the restricted visibility he became distracted while trying to fly a tighter than normal traffic pattern.

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Flight engineer	Age:	59,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Valid Medical–w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 5, 1998
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	16084 hours (Total, all aircraft), 39 hours (Total, this make and model), 7531 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 135 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 80 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N8189Q
Model/Series:	310Q 310Q	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	310Q0639
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	November 1, 1997 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	5300 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	1 Hrs	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3203 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	IO-470-VO
Registered Owner:	THE HAYDEN GROUP, LTD	Rated Power:	260 Horsepower
Operator:	JON H. JENNINGS	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

#### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	ENW ,743 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	16:08 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown	Visibility	2 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 3000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	120°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	1°C / -1°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	(ENW)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(ENW )	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	16:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

# **Airport Information**

Airport:	KENOSHA REGIONAL ENW	Runway Surface Type:	Concrete
Airport Elevation:	743 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	24	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5499 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	42.619396,-87.829933(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Sullivan, Pamela		
Additional Participating Persons:	BILL COOPERNALL; MILWAUKEE , WI		
Original Publish Date:	December 8, 1998		
Last Revision Date:			
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>		
Note:			
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=10824		

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 <u>here</u>.