



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: CHICKALOON FLAT, Alaska Accident Number: ANC93LA120

Date & Time: July 18, 1993, 17:30 Local Registration: N1009A

Aircraft: PIPER PA-18 Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: 2 Serious

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

TUNDRA TIRE EQUIPPED SUPERCUB MANUEVERING AT SLOW SPEED AND APPROXIMATE ALTITUDE OF 100 FEET, ABRUPTLY ROLLED AND PITCHED, IMPACTING NEARLY VERTICALLY. POST CRASH FIRE DESTROYED THE AIRPLANE.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: THE PILOT IN COMMANDS MISJUDGMENT OF AERODYNAMIC MANEUVERING PARAMETERS (INFLIGHT DECISION MAKING), AND HIS INADVERTANT STALL/SPIN ENTRY AT LOW ALTITUDE.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

Findings

1. (C) STALL/SPIN - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

2. (C) IN-FLIGHT PLANNING/DECISION - MISJUDGED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On July 18, 1993, at approximately 1730 Alaska daylight time, a tundra tire equipped Piper PA18 airplane, N1009A, crashed while maneuvering at low altitude near Chickaloon Creek, 20 miles southeast of the Anchorage airport. The private pilot and a passenger had departed Campbell Airstrip, Anchorage, Alaska, at approximately 1700 on a VFR flight for personal reasons. The flight was conducted in visual meteorological conditions under 14 CFR Part 91. No flight plan was filed. The pilot and passenger received serious injuries and the aircraft was destroyed by post- crash fire.

At 1715, a local airman, who had just landed at his private airstrip near Chickaloon Creek, heard and saw the accident airplane approach at low altitude. He observed the airplane to make a low pass at a landing area which was marked with "closed" signs. The witness then heard a "distinct wump" and then silence. He said that he then ran to the crash site, arriving at approximately 1730.

At approximately 1745, an Alaska Air National Guard (ANG) H60 helicopter crew, while on a routine training flight, sighted the fire from the accident airplane.

INTERVIEW WITH PASSENGER

On July 19, 1993, the NTSB interviewed Robert J. Lukacinsky in the burn unit of the Providence Hospital, Anchorage, Alaska. He said that he had been given morphine for pain but consented to an interview. He said that the aircraft had been maneuvering at low altitude, "maybe 100 feet" and that he could look down and see fish (salmon) in the creek. Recalling a turn to the right, he said that he felt "a little wind or something" and "we went over and straight down." (See interview summary with Mr. Lukacinsky.)

The passenger could not comment on the specifics of the weather, but said that visibility was good at the time, and other than the sensation of "a little wind or something" at the time of the upset, weather conditions could not be recalled.

CRASH KINEMATICS AND WRECKAGE AND IMPACT INFORMATION

The NTSB examined still and video photographs of the crash scene, including those which were taken during rescue and the aircraft fire.

Wing damage is consistent with the passenger's recollection that the aircraft "went straight down." The wing tip surfaces did not reveal impact damage. Damage is more or less uniform

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along the leading edge, revealing a flattening of the sheet metal under the fabric at nearly right angles to the wing chord.

The wings came to rest on the trailing edges with the leading edges pointing vertically. Ailerons were approximately neutral.

The cockpit, fuselage and center wing sections were destroyed by fire. The aircraft reportedly had 30 inch AIRSTREAK tundra tires which were destroyed in the fire.

The propeller was snapped off at the hub and could be seen approximately 20 yards from the wreckage. The loss of the propeller at impact was consistent with the witness's statement that the engine sounded normal until impact.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

Photographs taken by a witness to the accident showed smoke to be rising nearly vertical to an undetermined altitude feet before changing direction to the southwest.

The photographs showed a cloud base truncating local mountains at an undetermined elevation with visual meteorological conditions prevailing. No precipitation could be seen in the photographs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Due to extensive injuries and slow recuperation in a Seattle hospital, the pilot has been unable to provide information or the NTSB 6120.1/2 Pilot Report on this accident. The NTSB has been unable to learn more about the aircraft, its maintenance history, modifications, trim or rigging, or supplemental type certificates. It is unknown whether or not automobile gas or AVGAS was in the aircraft at the time, or the specific size or STC regarding the "tundra tires."

The FAA Certification Office in Anchorage, Alaska, reported that there are no approvals on file, in either design or quality control for 30 inch Airstreak tires.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	50,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 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 23, 1991
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1480 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1450 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	PIPER	Registration:	N1009A
Model/Series:	PA-18 PA-18	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	18-581
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1750 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	0-320
Registered Owner:	WINKLEMAN, RICHARD C.	Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:	WINKLEMAN, RICHARD C.	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:		Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	17:45 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown / 4000 ft AGL	Visibility	40 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 4000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/ None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	20°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	ANCHORAGE (CSR)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	17:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Fire:	On-ground
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	Unknown
Total Injuries:	2 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	61.220722,-149.849273(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Herlihy, Douglas

Additional Participating Persons: JIM E SETTERGREN; ANCHORAGE , AK CHARLES F KELLY; ANCHORAGE , AK

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Last Revision Date: Investigation Class: Class

Note: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=2382

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.

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