



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: KETCHIKAN, Alaska Accident Number: ANC95LA051

Date & Time: April 30, 1995, 08:15 Local Registration: N111EZ

Aircraft: CESSNA 185 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Positioning

### **Analysis**

THE PILOT STATED SHE WAS ATTEMPTING TO LAND IN THE HARBOR BETWEEN TWO GUST AREAS INDICATED BY THE DISRUPTION ON THE WATER'S SURFACE. AS THE AIRPLANE TOUCHED DOWN ON THE WATER SHE REDUCED THE POWER TO IDLE. THE PILOT STATED SHE WAS SURE THE AIRPLANE ROLLED TO THE RIGHT AND DRAGGED ITS RIGHT WINGTIP AND NOSED OVER. A WITNESS STANDING ON THE ADJACENT DOCK SAW THE LEFT FLOAT AND LEFT WING STRIKE THE WATER FIRST. THE PILOT STATED THAT HER INSTRUCTOR TAUGHT HER TO LAND WITH A FLAT NOSE PITCH ATTITUDE SO THE FLOATS WOULD NOT GET 'SUCKED IN.' THE AIRPLANE MANUAL STATES THAT THE AIRPLANE SHOULD BE LANDED SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: THE PILOT'S INADVERTENT WATER LOOP/SWERVE DUE TO THE USE OF IMPROPER LANDING PROCEDURES.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: DRAGGED WING, ROTOR, POD, FLOAT OR TAIL/SKID

Phase of Operation: LANDING

Findings

1. WEATHER CONDITION - GUSTS

- 2. (C) WATER LOOP/SWERVE INADVERTENT PILOT IN COMMAND 3. (C) PROCEDURE INADEQUATE PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: NOSE OVER Phase of Operation: LANDING

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#### **Factual Information**

On April 30, 1995, at 0815 Alaska daylight time, a float equipped Cessna 185 airplane, N111EZ, registered to and operated by Island Wings Air Service of Ketchikan, Alaska, nosed over during landing in the harbor at Ketchikan. The positioning flight, operating under 14 CFR Part 91, departed Peninsula Point, Alaska, and the destination was the Ketchikan Harbor. The commercial certificated pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. No flight plan was filed and visual meteorological conditions prevailed. The airplane received substantial damage.

According to the pilot, she was landing on the harbor using full flaps. The pilot described the wind in the channel as southeasterly at 10 knots and a "little gusty." She stated she could see two gust areas on the water near the shoreline and intended to land between those areas. The pilot stated that at 70 knots she "flattened" the landing attitude of the airplane. As the floats touched down on the water she reduced the power to idle, the airplane rolled sharply to the right and dragged the right wingtip in the water. The airplane then nosed over.

The pilot stated that she saw the gust areas by viewing the disruption on the water's surface but did not feel that the gusts were significant. She stated that when the wind blows from an easterly direction in the channel, the harbor winds will be from the southeast. Then the wind blows around Mountain Point and there are gusts along the town side of the harbor.

According to a witness, who was standing on the dock immediately adjacent the area of intended landing, he stated the following: "I saw an airplane landing. The left float touched down first, it cut hard to the left. The left wing hit the water, it bounced up then the right wing hit the water. The plane bounced back to the left wing and flipped over on its top."

Examination of the polaroid photographs submitted by the operator shows crushing and bending damage to the left wingtip. The right wingtip shows no damage.

During a telephone interview with the pilot, she stated that she was sure that the airplane rolled to the right and that the right wingtip touched the water first. She also stated that she landed with a flat nose pitch attitude because the instructor who taught her stated that he did not want the nose of the floats to get "sucked in."

According to the Cessna owner's manual supplement for the 185 floatplane, it states that during landing the airplane should touch down slightly tail low. After touchdown the control wheel should be held full aft as the floatplane decelerates to taxi speed.

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#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	34,Female
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	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 Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	May 5, 1994
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1100 hours (Total, all aircraft), 300 hours (Total, this make and model), 995 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 45 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 20 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	CESSNA	Registration:	N111EZ
Model/Series:	185 185	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	1850753
Landing Gear Type:	Float	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 2, 1994 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3300 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	45 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2015 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	IO-520-D
Registered Owner:	MICHELLE MASDEN	Rated Power:	300 Horsepower
Operator:	ISLAND WINGS AIR SERVICE	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	On-demand air taxi (135)
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	IW7A

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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:		Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 3000 ft AGL	Visibility	35 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Unknown	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	120°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	16°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	PENINSULA POINT, AK	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	18:10 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

### **Airport Information**

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

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	55.610706,-131.58049(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Kobelnyk, George

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: November 6, 1995

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=2646

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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