



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	NOME, Alaska	Accident Number:	ANC96FA118
Date & Time:	August 5, 1996, 08:00 Local	Registration:	CFRVD
Aircraft:	Cessna P206	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Fatal
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The pilot, who was providing volunteer pilot services, was familiar with terrain and meteorological conditions in the geographic vicinity of the accident. He fueled the aircraft the evening before the flight, received a weather briefing, filed a flight plan, and departed for his destination. The aircraft collided with terrain about 28 miles north of the departure point. According to search and rescue personnel, the weather in the area at the time of the search was marginal, with mountain obscuration, and low ceilings and reduced visibility.

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 terrain clearance. Factors include mountainous terrain, low ceilings and mountain obscuration.

Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER
Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - LOW CEILING
2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - OBSCURATION
3. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - MOUNTAINOUS/HILLY
4. (C) CLEARANCE - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

History of Flight

On August 5, 1996, approximately 0800 Alaska daylight time, a Cessna P206, CFRVD, was destroyed when it collided with mountainous terrain near Mosquito Pass, about 28 miles northwest of Nome, Alaska. The airline transport pilot, who was the sole occupant of the airplane, was fatally injured. A VFR flight plan had been filed for the flight, which had departed Nome about 0738, with a destination of Shishmaref, Alaska. The flight was to be operated under 14 CFR 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at Nome at the time of the accident. The ELT actuated, and was instrumental in location of the wreckage. Rescue personnel reported that weather was marginal in the vicinity of the crash site at the time a rescue operation was attempted.

The pilot was providing volunteer pilot services to Lutheran Association of Missionaries and Pilots (LAMP), a church missionary program, and was en route to Shishmaref and other locations in the vicinity to provide transportation for children and others in camp programs. He had provided similar services in the geographic area for short periods during the previous four years. When he filed his flight plan with Fairbanks AFSS (Automated Flight Service Station) at about 0600, he stated that he would be making a total of four flights, and would close the flight plan within twelve hours. He said he would fly direct to Shishmaref, then to Salmon Lake, Alaska. From Salmon Lake, he would make three round trips to Wales, Alaska, returning through Salmon Lake, and then back to Nome. He would have five hours of fuel, and stated that he would refuel after every two "sorties."

The wreckage was spotted about 1510 by search and rescue personnel, who had been searching in the area of the ELT signal for about 2.5 hours. They described the weather at the scene at the time of their initial arrival to have intermittent rain and drizzle, with the mountain tops totally obscured by clouds.

Personnel Information

The pilot was currently employed as an Air Safety Inspector with the Federal Aviation Administration at the time of the accident.

Meteorological Information

The pilot acquired a complete weather briefing, including forecast for Nome, area forecast, and winds aloft, from Fairbanks AFSS. That briefing, in part, was transcribed by the investigator from AFSS rerecordings, as follows: At the time of his call, the pilot was given the most current weather for Nome, as the 0554 ADT observation of winds 010 knots at 3 knots, 7 miles

visibility, 1300 overcast, temperature 7 degrees C, dew point 6 degrees C, with ceiling variable between 1100 and 1500 feet. Shishmaref was winds 230 at 6 knots, 10 miles visibility, 3900 feet overcast, temperature 7 C, and dewpoint 4 C. Tin City, Alaska, near Wales, was reporting winds 180 at 9 knots, visibility 10, 800 overcast, 7 C temperature, and 6 C dewpoint. The briefer noted that Tin City was IFR, and VFR was not recommended. An area forecast described scattered, broken, and overcast layers with areas of ceilings below 1000 feet, and visibility under 3 miles. A temporary condition of light isolated moderate mixed icing in clouds and precipitation from 3000 to 15000 feet, with freezing level of 3000 feet, was described. Winds aloft in Nome were light and variable at 3000 feet, and 240 degrees at 7 knots at 6000 feet. Salmon Lake does not have weather reporting capability.

Wreckage and Impact Information

The wreckage was found near the ridgeline of a barren mountain, at about 2500-2800 feet MSL (mean sea level). Ground scars were noted on the eastern slope of the ridgeline, with a wreckage distribution path from those marks to the main wreckage of about due north. The main wreckage was about 40 yards from the apparent point of initial impact, with the cabin area slightly upslope of the left and right wings and tail cone and empennage. The engine was found about fifty feet higher, and about 100 yards away, on a heading of about 320 degrees from the cabin area.

The propeller was separated from the powerplant. The propeller was not seen by the on-scene investigators, who could not locate it due to hazardous terrain considerations. The propeller, however, was seen by rescue personnel when the pilot's remains were recovered. A chunk of propeller blade, about 8-10 inches long, with leading edge impacts, was found near the initial impact point.

The left wing exhibited accordion crushing; the right wing was partially separated inboard of the wing strut. The cabin overhead structure remained with the wing center section and carry-through structure. The tail cone was separated, with the belly skin and aft cabin remaining attached. The right elevator and stabilizer remained essentially attached and intact; the left horizontal stabilizer remained attached, but was bent upward about 50 degrees. The left elevator was separated. The vertical fin and rudder remained essentially intact, with leading edge crushing.

All control surfaces were located and identified. Control continuity could not be established, however, separated control cables exhibited evidence similar to tensile overload.

The vacuum pump was partially disassembled. The vanes remained intact, however the carbon rotor was fractured with two radial cracks through the vane slots and the center hole.

No evidence of a pre-crash mechanical failure was noted.

Medical and Pathological Information

An autopsy was performed by the office of the state medical examiner, Anchorage, Alaska on August 7, 1996. Toxicological testing was performed by the FAA. Toxicological testing was negative.

Additional Data/Information

The airplane had been refueled about 2245 the night before the accident.

The Safety Board did not take custody of the wreckage. According to the insurance adjuster, there was no plan to remove the wreckage from the accident scene.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	67, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land; Multi-engine sea	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 5, 1996
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	7134 hours (Total, all aircraft), 51 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	CFRVD
Model/Series:	P206 P206	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	P2060010
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	June 11, 1996 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3300 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	94 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4080 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, aided in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	IO-520-D
Registered Owner:	LAMP LUTHERAN ASSOCIATION	Rated Power:	300 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Unknown	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	OME ,37 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	28 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	07:50 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	170°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 900 ft AGL	Visibility	6 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 1400 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	70°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	11°C / 7°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(OME)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	VFR
Destination:	SHISHMAREF , AK (SHH)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	07:38 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:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	64.709747,-164.61914(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Stockhill, Michael
Additional Participating Persons:	DAN WALSH; FAIRBANKS , AK
Original Publish Date:	February 18, 1997
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=2762

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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](#).