

Aviation Investigation Final Report

| Location: | NICKLESVILLE, Geo | orgia | Accident Number: | ATL98LA081 |
|-------------------------|--|---------|------------------|-------------|
| Date & Time: | June 12, 1998, 11:0 | 0 Local | Registration: | N87027 |
| Aircraft: | Bellanca | 7GCBC | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | | | Injuries: | 2 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Aerial observation | | | |

Analysis

The flight was in a valley tracking a power line, and arrived at a point where the pilot executed a 180 degree turn. When he applied full power to climb out of the valley, the engine would not produce full power. The airplane collided with trees as the pilot maneuvered for an emergency landing. Examination of the airplane at the accident site disclosed that there was fuel in both fuel tanks, the gascolator and the carburetor. Both magnetos produced ignition sparks when rotated. The engine examination failed to disclose a mechanical malfunction or component failure. A review of current weather data disclosed that conditions were favorable for the formation of carburetor ice.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The loss of engine power for undetermined reason. A factor was that weather conditions were favorable for the formation of carburetor ice.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

Findings 1. (C) REASON FOR OCCURRENCE UNDETERMINED 2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - CARBURETOR ICING CONDITIONS -----

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Findings 3. OBJECT - TREE(S)

Factual Information

On June 12, 1998, about 1100 eastern daylight time, a Bellanca 7GCBC, N87027, lost power and collided with trees, near Nicklesville Georgia. The aircraft departed Milledgeville, Georgia, at 0900 for the purpose of conducting a power line patrol. The aircraft was operated under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 91, and visual flight rules. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident, and no flight plan had been filed. The commercial pilot and the passenger received no injuries, and the aircraft was substantially damaged.

According to the pilot, he was tracking a power line between the cities of Gordon and Dublin Georgia, when he turned east to follow a tap line to the Oconee 10 substation. Upon reaching the station, the pilot executed a 180 degree turn, and applied full power to climb out of the valley, but the engine would not produce full power. While maneuvering in the wooded area following the loss OF engine power, the airplane collided with the trees.

According to the FAA, the aircraft's left wing made first contact with trees and separated outboard of the fuel tank. The right wing broke wrapping around the right side of the aircraft under the fuselage, and the fuselage aft of the baggage compartment was buckled from what appeared to be the tail of the aircraft hitting the ground first. The propeller cut through several tree limbs and one blade was bent and twisted forward. The engine was intact and remained attached to the airframe, and fuel was found in both tanks. No presence of water or other contaminates were found in the fuel system. On inspection, six of the eight spark plugs had been firing normal to slightly rich, with the lower plugs showing signs of lead fouling. Examination of the magnetos revealed that the left magneto produced a good spark at least 1/2 inch, while the right magneto produced a weaker spark of 1/8 inch. The propeller was rotated, compression was felt at all cylinders, and the impulse couplings clicked on each stroke confirming the engine's integrity. On July 20, 1998, the FAA inspector conducted an additional test on the right and left magneto to confirm their integrity. According to the FAA inspector both magnetos operated normally.

A review of current weather data disclosed that conditions were favorable for the formation of carburetor ice.

Pilot Information

| Certificate: | Commercial; Flight instructor | Age: | 39,Male |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Front |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | None | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane | Second Pilot Present: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | Airplane single-engine | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim. | Last FAA Medical Exam: | February 12, 1998 |
| Occupational Pilot: | UNK | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | |
| Flight Time: | 3229 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1511 hours (Total, this make and model), 3116 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 108 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 28 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

| Aircraft Make: | Bellanca | Registration: | N87027 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Model/Series: | 7GCBC 7GCBC | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 710-74 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Tailwheel | Seats: | 2 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | May 1, 1998 100 hour | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 1650 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 30 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 3016 Hrs | Engine Manufacturer: | Lycoming |
| ELT: | Installed, not activated | Engine Model/Series: | 0-320-A2D |
| Registered Owner: | JAY E CODY | Rated Power: | 150 Horsepower |
| Operator: | | 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 |
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | MCN ,354 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 30 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 10:53 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | 230° |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | Scattered / 2900 ft AGL | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 13 knots / 18 knots | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 240° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 30 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 29°C / 22°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | MILLEDGEVILLE , GA (MLJ) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | 08:30 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class G |

Airport Information

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

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: | 32.609851,-83.629241(est) |

Administrative Information

| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Powell, Phillip |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Additional Participating Persons: | MARK LAUGHRIDGE; COLLEGE PARK , GA JEFFREY S SMITH; ATLANTA , GA |
| Original Publish Date: | February 15, 2001 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | <u>Class</u> |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=3997 |

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.