

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	SEELEY LAKE, Mor	itana	Accident Number:	SEA96LA018
Date & Time:	November 15, 1998	5, 10:20 Local	Registration:	N8431D
Aircraft:	PIPER	PA-22-160	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General av	iation - Personal		

Analysis

THE PILOT REPORTED THAT HE OVERFLEW THE RUNWAY TO TRY TO DETERMINE THE DEPTH OF THE SNOW ON THE RUNWAY. THE PILOT SAW TIRE TRACKS NEXT TO THE RUNWAY AND THOUGHT THAT THE DEPTH WAS ABOUT TWO INCHES. THE PILOT INITIATED AN APPROACH FOR A LANDING. DURING THE LANDING ROLL, THE NOSE WHEEL DUG INTO THE SNOW AND THE AIRPLANE NOSED OVER. IT WAS LATER DETERMINED THAT THE SNOW WAS FIVE INCHES DEEP WITH A CRUSTY TOP LAYER. THE AIRPORT/FACILITY DIRECTORY STATES THAT THE AIRPORT WAS CLOSED AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: THE PILOT'S SELECTION OF UNSUITABLE TERRAIN FOR LANDING. THE SNOW COVERED RUNWAY WAS A FACTOR.

Findings

Occurrence #1: NOSE OVER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

1. (F) AIRPORT FACILITIES, RUNWAY/LANDING AREA CONDITION - SNOW COVERED

2. (C) UNSUITABLE TERRAIN OR TAKEOFF/LANDING/TAXI AREA - SELECTED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

On November 15, 1995, at 1020 mountain standard time, a Piper PA- 22-160, N8431D, nosed over during the landing roll at the Seeley Lake Airport, Seeley Lake, Montana. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time and no flight plan was filed for the personal flight. The airplane was substantially damaged and the private pilot and his passenger were not injured. The flight originated from Butte, Montana, on November 15, 1995, at 0830.

During a telephone interview and subsequent written statement, the pilot stated that he overflew the runway twice to try to determine the depth of the snow that covered the runway. The pilot saw vehicle tracks next to the runway and thought that the depth was about two inches. The pilot initiated an approach to runway 34, and after the airplane touched down and began the landing roll, the nose gear dug into the snow and the airplane nosed over.

It was later determined that the depth of the snow was approximately five inches deep with a crusty top layer.

The Northwest Airport/Facility Directory states that the airport is closed from November-May.

Certificate:	Private	Age:	45,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
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 Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 14, 1995
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1240 hours (Total, all aircraft), 150 hours (Total, this make and model), 1180 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 18 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Pilot Information

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

PIPER	Registration:	N8431D
PA-22-160 PA-22-160	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
	Amateur Built:	
Normal	Serial Number:	22-5686
Tricycle	Seats:	4
June 2, 1995 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2000 lbs
18 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
3193 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-320-B2A
LARRY G. BREWER	Rated Power:	160 Horsepower
	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
	Operator Designator Code:	
	PA-22-160 PA-22-160 Normal Tricycle June 2, 1995 Annual 18 Hrs 3193 Hrs Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	PA-22-160 PA-22-160Aircraft Category:NormalAmateur Built:NormalSerial Number:TricycleSeats:June 2, 1995 AnnualCertified Max Gross Wt.:18 HrsEngines:3193 HrsEngine Manufacturer:Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accidentRated Power:LARRY G. BREWERRated Power:Operating Certificate(s) Held:Net Set Set Set Set Set Set Set Set Set S

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:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	20 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	4°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipit	ation	
Departure Point:	BUTTE , MT (BTU)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	08:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	SEELEY LAKE 23S	Runway Surface Type:	Gravel
Airport Elevation:	4235 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Snow
Runway Used:	34	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3475 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	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:	47.239799,-113.530822(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Eckrote, Debra	
Additional Participating Persons:	DON PAUL; HELENA , MT	
Original Publish Date:	February 27, 1996	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=42310	

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>.