

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: BURLINGTON, Wisconsin Accident Number: CHI99LA048

Date & Time: December 4, 1998, 12:25 Local Registration: N395AC

Aircraft: Bellanca 8GCBC Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot said that he was in a visual descent to land when the airplane's engine lost most of its power. The pilot applied carburetor heat, but the engine lost more power. The pilot elected to perform an emergency landing on a lake. The pilot said that the lake was not long enough to stop the airplane before coming in contact with the shore. Examination of the airplane revealed no anomalies. Weather conditions reported at Kenosha, Wisconsin, 14 miles east-southeast of the accident site were overcast ceiling of 200 feet, 1 mile visibility, temperature 52 degrees Fahrenheit, and dew point 52 degrees Fahrenheit. According to the Department of Transportation/Federal Aviation Administration/CT-82/44 Publication: Light Aircraft Piston Engine Carburetor Ice Detector/Warning Device Sensitivity/ Effectiveness, June 1982, Carburetor Icing Probability Chart; these conditions places the probability for carburetor icing in the 'serious icing at cruise power' area of the chart.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Carburetor ice, the pilot's inadequate pre-flight planning/preparation resulting in his flight into poor weather conditions, and the pilot's improper use of carburetor heat. Factors contributing to this accident were the carburetor icing conditions, the rising embankment at the shoreline and the trees.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER

Phase of Operation: CLIMB

Findings

1. (C) FUEL SYSTEM, CARBURETOR - ICE

2. (C) PREFLIGHT PLANNING/PREPARATION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. (C) CARBURETOR HEAT - IMPROPER USE OF - PILOT IN COMMAND

4. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - CARBURETOR ICING CONDITIONS

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

5. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - DIRT BANK/RISING EMBANKMENT

6. (F) OBJECT - TREE(S)

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Factual Information

On December 4, 1998, at 1225 central standard time (cst), a Bellanca 8GCBC, N395AC, operated by a commercial pilot, lost engine power while the airplane was in cruise flight. During the subsequent forced landing to a lake, the airplane was substantially damaged when it skipped off of the water and impacted into trees which lined the shore. Instrument meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The personal flight was being conducted under 14 CFR Part 91. There was no flight plan on file. The pilot reported no injuries. The cross-country flight originated at Rochester, Indiana, at 1100 cst, and was en route to Rochester, Wisconsin.

In his written statement, the pilot said that he was in a visual descent to land at the Fox River Airport, Rochester, Wisconsin, when the airplane's engine lost most of its power. The pilot said that he applied carburetor heat, but the engine lost more power. The pilot elected to perform an emergency landing on an unknown lake. The pilot said that the lake was not long enough to stop the airplane before coming in contact with the shore.

A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector examined the airplane at the accident site. The airplane was resting upright in a wooded area approximately 20 feet inland from the shore of a small lake. The airplane's right wing was bent aft and the trailing edge was twisted downward. The right rear cabin window was broken inward. The airplane's left wing was bent aft. The outboard 2 feet of the left wing and wing tip were bent upward approximately 40 degrees. Flight control continuity was confirmed. Examination of the airplane's engine, engine controls, and other airplane systems revealed no anomalies.

Weather conditions reported at Kenosha, Wisconsin, 14 miles east- southeast of the accident site, at 1129 cst, were overcast ceiling of 200 feet, 1 mile visibility, temperature 52 degrees Fahrenheit, and dew point 52 degrees Fahrenheit. According to the Department of Transportation/Federal Aviation Administration/ CT-82/44 Publication: Light Aircraft Piston Engine Carburetor Ice Detector/Warning Device Sensitivity/Effectiveness, June 1982, Carburetor Icing Probability Chart; these conditions places the probability for carburetor icing in the "serious icing at cruise power" area of the chart.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial	Age:	43,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 1, 1998
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	5000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 500 hours (Total, this make and model), 75 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Bellanca	Registration:	N395AC
Model/Series:	8GCBC 8GCBC	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	395-98
Landing Gear Type:	Amphibian	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 8, 1998 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2150 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	3 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	98 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-360-C1G
Registered Owner:	SEAIR, INC.	Rated Power:	180 Horsepower
Operator:		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:	Instrument (IMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	ENW ,721 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	14 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:29 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	110°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown	Visibility	1 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 200 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	40°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	11°C / 11°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	N/A - None - Rain		
Departure Point:	ROCHESTER , IN (RCR)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(96C)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

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

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:	42.670726,-88.269943(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Bowling, David

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: May 19, 1999

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=45411

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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