



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: ST. CLAIR SHORE, Michigan Accident Number: CHI99FA227

Date & Time: April 1, 1999, 12:30 Local Registration: N441CB

Aircraft: Smith, Ted Aerostar AEROSTAR 601P Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: 2 Fatal

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation

Analysis

The airplane took off from Port Huron, Michigan, on April 1, 1999, at 1130 est. The airplane was scheduled to arrive in Freemont, Ohio. An employee of the pilot's company said that the pilot was going to meet a customer there. At 1230 est, the customer called the company inquiring about the pilot. The employee said that the pilot 'would have taken the shortest route, over [Lake] St. Clair, Ontario [Province], and [Lake] Erie,' to get to Freemont, Ohio. An ALNOT was issued at 1803 est. Search and rescue operations were conducted by the U. S. Coast Guard, Civil Air Patrol, and the Canadian Search and Rescue Center. The search was suspended on April 10, 1999, at 2125 est. The passenger's body was discovered on May 1, 1999, in the Lake St. Clair shipping channel, approximately 6.9 miles east of St. Clair Shores, Michigan. On July 2, 1999, the pilot's body was found in Lake St. Clair. Parts of the airplane identified from the make and model of aircraft were recovered with the bodies.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Undetermined as the aircraft was not recovered.

Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings
1. (C) REASON FOR OCCURRENCE UNDETERMINED

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Factual Information

HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On April 1, 1999, at 1230 eastern standard time (est), a Smith Aerostar 601P, N441CB, owned and operated by a private pilot, was reported missing. Pieces from the airplane were recovered from Lake St Clair, 7 miles east of St. Clair Shores, Michigan, on May 1, 1999. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time the airplane would have been airborne. The business flight was being conducted under 14 CFR Part 91. No flight plan was filed. The pilot was recovered from Lake St. Clair on July 2, 1999. The passenger's body had been recovered from Lake St. Clair on May 1, 1999. The cross country flight departed the Port Huron, St. Clair County International Airport, Port Huron, Michigan, at 1130 est, and was en route to Freemont, Ohio.

A witness, employed by the pilot's company, said that the pilot "would have taken the shortest route, over [Lake] St. Clair, Ontario [Province], and [Lake] Erie," to get to Freemont, Ohio. The witness said that the pilot was supposed to meet a customer at Freemont Airport, at 1230 est. When the pilot did not show, the customer contacted the company.

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airman records indicate that the pilot held a private pilot certificate with airplane, single and multi-engine land ratings. A temporary airman certificate, issued on April 26, 1996, indicated that the certificate was issued on basis of Germany Pilot License, number BWKA-76-378, not valid for agricultural aircraft operations. The application for the certificate, dated April 25, 1996, indicated the pilot had 1,296 total flight hours, and 1,246 hours as pilot- in-command.

A notice of disapproval of application, dated April 1, 1996, indicated that the pilot failed (first failure) a flight examination for an instrument rating.

FAA medical records showed the pilot's last flight physical as being on November 14, 1996. At the time of the medical examination, the pilot reported having 1,550 total flight hours, and 48 hours in the preceding 6 months.

The pilot's wife said that the pilot carried his personal logbooks with him when he flew. No personal logbooks were located.

AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

The airplane was owned and operated by the pilot and used primarily for business.

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The airplane had undergone an annual inspection on March 15, 1999. According to the pilot's wife, the airplane was not flown between the time it returned from the annual inspection, until the day when it was reported as missing.

The company which performed the annual inspection, reported that at the time of the inspection, the total airframe time was 3,022.2 hours. Both engines had 167.6 hours on them, since factory overhaul.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

The weather conditions reported at the Detroit City Airport, Detroit, Michigan (8 miles southwest of St. Clair Shores, Michigan), at 1245 cst, were 4,300 feet overcast ceiling, 7 miles visibility and haze, winds 210 degrees magnetic at 8 knots, temperature 62 degrees Fahrenheit (F), and the dew point 54 degrees F.

The weather conditions reported at the Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport, Romulus, Michigan (26 miles southwest of St. Clair Shores, Michigan), at 1254 cst, were 3,900 feet overcast ceiling, 7 miles visibility, winds 190 degrees magnetic at 6 knots, temperature 59 degrees F, the dew point 54 degrees F, and altimeter 29.91 inches of Mercury (Hg).

WRECKAGE AND IMPACT INFORMATION

Several small pieces of airplane wreckage were recovered from Lake St. Clair, with the body of the passenger, on May 1, 1999, at latitude 42 degrees, 27.82 minutes N, longitude 82 degrees 45.96 minutes W. The wreckage consisted of pieces of metal, fiberglass, an actuator, and copper wiring. A hand-held microphone was also recovered.

An additional airplane part was recovered from Lake St. Clair with the pilot's body on July 2, 1999, at latitude 42 degrees, 27.746 minutes N, and longitude 082 degrees, 43.647 minutes W. The part was a "C-shaped" piece of ceramic encircled with thin copper wire.

The Macomb County Sheriff's Department made several dives in the area where the pieces were recovered. No additional wreckage was located. The airplane parts were retained for further examination.

MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

An autopsy of the pilot was conducted by the Regional Coroner Ontario Province, Canada, at Windsor, Ontario Province, Canada, on July 3, 1999.

The condition of the pilot's body precluded FAA toxicology testing from being performed.

SURVIVAL ASPECTS

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The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) at Langley, Virginia, issued an alert notice (ALNOT) of missing aircraft on April 1, 1999, at 1803 est. A search for the missing airplane was conducted by the United States Coast Guard, the Ohio and Michigan wings of the Civil Air Patrol, and the Canadian Search and Rescue Center. The search began on April 2, 1999.

U. S. Coast Guard and Civil Air Patrol aircraft searched a block grid encompassing the eastern one-third of Lake St. Clair, described at the northwest corner as latitude 42 degrees 32' minutes N, longitude 82 degrees 40 minutes W, running south- southeast to within two miles of the north shore of Ontario Province at latitude 42 degrees 20 minutes N, longitude 82 degrees 42 minutes W, east to latitude 42 degrees 17 minutes N, longitude 82 degrees 26 minutes W, and north to Mitchell's Bay, Ontario at latitude 42 degrees 48.5 minutes N, longitude 82 degrees 24.5 minutes W.

The Coast Guard and Civil Air Patrol also searched a rectangular grid encompassing an 800 square mile area of western Lake Erie beginning near the south shore of Ontario at the town of Colchester, running south across the lake to 10 miles west of Port Clinton, Ohio, east to Sandusky, Ohio, and north across the lake to Point Pelee, Ontario.

Canadian Search and Rescue aircraft searched the area over Ontario Province beginning at Sarnia, Ontario, south-southeast to Chatham, south-southwest from Chatham to Port Alma, and west along the south shore to Colchester.

No evidence of the airplane, its pilot or the passenger was discovered during the 8-day search. The search was called off on April 10, 1999, at 2125 est.

TESTS AND RESEARCH

Enroute radar display data recorded by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Cleveland Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) was requested on April 10, 1999. Systematic Air Traffic Operations Research Initiative (SATORI) data, derived from the radar data, was observed at FAA Great Lakes Region, Quality Assurance Office, Des Plaines, Illinois, on May 26, 1999. Parameters for the run were set to search for all primary targets from the surface to 12,300 feet above ground level (agl), in an area within a 50 nautical mile radius of the Port Huron, St. Clair County International Airport, for April 1, 1999, between the hours of 1115:00 est and 1159:55 est. During the 44 minute, 55 second session only three, two-sweep targets were observed in the vicinity of the airport.

The recovered airplane parts were examined at the Aerostar Aircraft Company, Hayden, Idaho, on September 10, 1999. The parts were determined to be from an Aerostar model 601P airplane.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Parties to the investigation consisted of the FAA Flight Standards District Office, Belleville, Michigan.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Foreign; Private	Age:	59,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-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 Expired	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 14, 1996
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1550 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Smith, Ted Aerostar	Registration:	N441CB
Model/Series:	AEROSTAR 601P AEROSTAR 6	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	61P-0417150
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 15, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	6000 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3022 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	IO-540-AA1A5
Registered Owner:	MANFRED W. ENGLER	Rated Power:	235 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:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	DTW ,633 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	26 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	12:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	225°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown	Visibility	7 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 3900 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	190°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	15°C / 12°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	N/A - None - Haze		
Departure Point:	PORT HURON , MI (PHN)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	FREEMONT , OH (14G)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class B

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Fire:	Unknown
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	Unknown
Total Injuries:	2 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	42.460689,-82.899581(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Bowling, David

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: January 18, 2001

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46997

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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