

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: HARBOR SPRINGS, Michigan Accident Number: CHI00LA228

Date & Time: July 27, 2000, 21:45 Local Registration: N345CD

Aircraft: Piper PA-34-200T Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 5 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Instructional

### **Analysis**

The pilot reported that prior to landing, he called the UNICOM for wind information. He was informed that the winds were calm, so he elected to land on runway 28. He reported that the landing approach was high and he touched down 1/3 to 1/2 way down the 4,157-foot long, wet runway. He reported he applied full brakes, but the airplane did not slow down. The pilot reported that it was too late to perform a go-around so he decided to keep the airplane on the ground. The pilot made an intentional sharp left turn to avoid a fence at the end of the runway and the right main gear collapsed when it contacted the grass off the side of the runway. The airplane came to rest almost 180 degrees to the direction of landing. The pilot reported the local winds were from 080 degrees at 7 knots. He reported, 'A flight over the wind sock would have prevented this mishap.'

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot selected the wrong runway direction in which to land and he did not perform a go-around when he realized the landing approach was too high. Factors associated with the accident were the tailwind condition, the improper glidepath, and the intentional ground loop/swerve, and the fence at the end of the runway.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: ABRUPT MANEUVER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

#### **Findings**

- 1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION TAILWIND
- 2. (C) WRONG RUNWAY SELECTED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 3. (F) PROPER GLIDEPATH IMPROPER PILOT IN COMMAND
- 4. (C) GO-AROUND NOT PERFORMED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 5. PROPER TOUCHDOWN POINT EXCEEDED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 6. (F) OBJECT FENCE
- 7. (F) GROUND LOOP/SWERVE INTENTIONAL PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: MAIN GEAR COLLAPSED Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

8. LANDING GEAR - OVERLOAD

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#### **Factual Information**

On July 27, 2000, at 2145 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-34-200T, N345CD, operated by a certificated flight instructor (CFI) was substantially damaged during an intentional ground loop/swerve while landing on runway 28 (4,157' x 75', wet asphalt) at the Harbor Springs Municipal Airport, Harbor Springs, Michigan. The CFI, dual private pilot, and three passengers were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the 14 CFR Part 91 instructional flight. The flight was operating under an IFR flight plan, which was canceled prior to landing. The flight originated from Detroit, Michigan, at 2100 eastern daylight time.

The CFI reported that once they had the airport in sight he cancelled his IFR flight plan. He reported he called the UNICOM for wind information. He was informed that the winds were calm, so he elected to land on runway 28. The pilot reported that his landing approach was high and he touched down 1/3 to 1/2 way down the runway. He reported he applied full brakes, but the airplane did not slow down. The pilot reported that it was too late to perform a go-around so he decided to keep the airplane on the ground. He reported that he made an intentional sharp left turn to avoid a fence at the end of the runway and the right main gear collapsed when it contacted the grass off the side of the runway. The airplane came to rest almost 180 degrees to the direction of landing. Inspection of the airplane revealed the right wing spar, the right engine and propeller, and the right wing flap and aileron sustained damage as a result of the gear collapse.

The pilot reported the local winds were from 080 degrees at 7 knots. He reported, "A flight over the wind sock would have prevented this mishap."

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#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	61,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Unknown Unknown	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	13000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 65 hours (Total, this make and model), 13000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 300 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 140 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Piper	Registration:	N345CD
PA-34-200T PA-34-200T	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
	Amateur Built:	
Normal	Serial Number:	34-7770148
Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
August 1, 2000 Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4570 lbs
6 Hrs	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
3136 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	TSIO-360-E
DENICE T. SUMMERS	Rated Power:	200 Horsepower
BEAR RIVER AVIATION	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
	Operator Designator Code:	
	PA-34-200T PA-34-200T  Normal  Retractable - Tricycle  August 1, 2000 Unknown  6 Hrs  3136 Hrs  Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident  DENICE T. SUMMERS	PA-34-200T PA-34-200T  Amateur Built:  Normal  Retractable - Tricycle  August 1, 2000 Unknown  Certified Max Gross Wt.:  6 Hrs  Engines:  3136 Hrs  Engine Manufacturer:  Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident  DENICE T. SUMMERS  BEAR RIVER AVIATION  Amateur Built:  Serial Number:  Engine Max Gross Wt.:  Engines:  Engine Model/Series:  Operating Certificate(s) Held:

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### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	PLN ,720 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	11 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	21:50 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	30°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 2700 ft AGL	Visibility	3 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 6000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	18°C / 17°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	DETROIT , MI (DET )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	IFR
Destination:	(D87)	Type of Clearance:	IFR
Departure Time:	21:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

### **Airport Information**

Airport:	HARBOR SPRINGS D87	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	686 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Wet
Runway Used:	28	IFR Approach:	
Runway Length/Width:	4157 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	3 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	5 None	Latitude, Longitude:	45.430477,-84.979278(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Sullivan, Pamela

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: May 18, 2001

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note: The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=49875

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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