



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Long Lake, New York Accident Number: NYC01LA034

Date & Time: November 8, 2000, 16:30 Local Registration: N7904V

Aircraft: Cessna 180H Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The 1,000-foot airstrip had just been constructed, and the pilot was the first to attempt a landing on it. The pilot made three passes over the airstrip, then landed over 30- to 40-foot trees, in a northwesterly direction. During the landing, the airplane bounced twice, and veered toward the right. It then made a final touchdown, and veered off the airstrip. It impacted a boulder and a tree stump, and spun around, about 180 degrees. Winds were from the south, about 3 knots.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's improper recovery from a bounced landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING

Findings

1. (C) RECOVERY FROM BOUNCED LANDING - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: ON GROUND/WATER COLLISION WITH OBJECT Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

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Factual Information

On November 8, 2000, about 1630 Eastern Standard Time, a Cessna 180H, N7904V, was substantially damaged during a landing at a private airstrip in Long Lake, New York. The certificated private pilot was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. No flight plan had been filed for the flight, which originated at Adirondack Regional Airport (SLK), Saranac Lake, New York. The personal flight was conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, the 1,000-foot airstrip had just been constructed, and the pilot was the first to attempt a landing on it. The pilot made three passes over the airstrip, then landed over 30- to 40-foot trees, in a northwesterly direction. During the landing, the airplane bounced twice, and veered toward the right. It then made a final touchdown, and veered off the airstrip. It impacted a boulder and a tree stump, and spun around, about 180 degrees.

The inspector asked the pilot why he didn't abort the landing, and the pilot stated that he hadn't thought about it. The pilot also stated that the airplane had just come off floats 3 weeks earlier.

Weather, recorded at an airport approximately 20 nautical miles to the north, about 20 minutes before the accident, included clear skies, and winds from 190 degrees true, at 3 knots.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	43,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	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 23, 1999
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	April 29, 2000
Flight Time:	605 hours (Total, all aircraft), 510 hours (Total, this make and model), 50 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N7904V
Model/Series:	180H 180H	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	18051804
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 8, 2000 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2800 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	14 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4676 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-470
Registered Owner:	PAUL RASMUSSEN	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	SLK,1663 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	20 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	15:51 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	40°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	190°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	11°C / 3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Saranac Lake, NY (SLK)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Long Lake, NY (NONE)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	15:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

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Airport Information

Airport:	Private Airstrip NONE	Runway Surface Type:	Gravel
Airport Elevation:	1650 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	NW	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	1100 ft / 45 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

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:	43.969734,-74.419509(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Cox, Paul	
Additional Participating Persons:	John Ludwig; FAA/FSDO; Albany, NY	
Original Publish Date:	April 18, 2003	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=50617	

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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