

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: HUNTINGBURG, Indiana Accident Number: CHI01LA050

Date & Time: December 18, 2000, 18:15 Local Registration: N4558S

Aircraft: Beech 58 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 3 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

### **Analysis**

The airplane landed 15 feet short of runway 09 following a go-around from an instrument approach. The pilot initiated a go-around when a snowplow entered the runway. The pilot reported that he made two position reports on the UNICOM frequency. The first report was 30 miles or 15 minutes from the airport and the second was 1 to 1-1/2 miles during the final approach. The driver of the snowplow reported only hearing the 15-minute call and heard a second transmission while the airplane was flying over him. The pilot stated that the airplane 'mushed' when power was reduced in an attempt to land on the 'numbers'. The pilot had the trailing edge flaps retracted. The pilot also stated that the windshield deice was working while en route but was not functioning during the approach. Approximately 1/2 of the windshield was contaminated by ice. A notice to airman indicated that braking action was poor with 0.25 inches of snow.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The proper touchdown point not obtained/maintained by the pilot. Factors were the snow covered runway, the ice contaminated windshield, and the airport snow removal performed by the driver of the vehicle.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - FAF/OUTER MARKER TO THRESHOLD (IFR)

#### Findings

- 1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION SNOW
- 2. (C) PROPER TOUCHDOWN POINT NOT OBTAINED/MAINTAINED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 3. (F) WINDOW, FLIGHT COMPARTMENT WINDOW/WINDSHIELD CONTAMINATION
- 4. (F) AIRPORT SNOW REMOVAL PERFORMED DRIVER OF VEHICLE

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### **Factual Information**

On December 18, 2000, at 1815 eastern standard time, a Beech 58, N4558S, piloted by a commercial pilot, landed short of runway 09 (5,000 feet by 75 feet, snow/grooved asphalt) at the Huntingburg Airport (HNB), Huntingburg, Indiana. Night instrument meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight was operating on an instrument flight rules flight plan. The pilot, two passengers and dog received no injuries. The flight departed from the Page Field Airport, Fort Myers, Florida, at 1325, en route to HNB.

The pilot reported the following in a written statement:

"The flight was a normal IFR flight. VFR through Georgia. Mid Tenn. instrument flight. Started picking up light rime. Talked with flight watch. Got update weather - some light rime. Asked for lower. Got above freezing. Boots [and] deice equipment working fine. Upon descending picked up more ice - boots, props fine. Windshield froze up right side. Alcohol windshield worked on pilot side - did not take off right window. [Talked] with Evansville [approach] told to expect VOR 9 Huntingburg. Talked with Huntingburg told them we were about 15 [minutes] out. Flew VOR 9 [approach] to Huntingburg. Broke out over Holland [Indiana]. Had the airport [at] 5 miles clear [and] cold [at] 1500 feet. Started picking up a little precip. No problem. Up on arr airport I was about 1 1/2 started to call in. Saw movement on taxiway. At 1/2 mile out tractor with snow plow pulled out on [runway] - I started a missed [approach] t/w Evansville [approach] told them I could do a go around. (Circle to land). At about 12-1300 feet pick up more ice on windshield. I still had good vision. But [finding] the alcohol bottles would not work. I set up on final. Had the runway made and decreased power and touched down 15 feet short of center line. Wheels landed on wet ground [and] caught the edge of runway. Mains broke off. Flew down the runway landed. Skid down [runway] and off the side. Shut [aircraft] down - everyone exited their door. No injuries."

"There are several things I could have done...

1. I could have stayed in Florida... 2. I could have gone to Evansville with a tower and ILS. 3. When the tractor pulled out I should have done a full missed approach, and not let myself get rushed, with the windshield and vision. 4. I should have carried more power instead of trying to land for a long roll out. I was trying to use as much runway for the roll out as ...the braking action was only fair. 5. This was my decision and it was not the best decision. ..."

The pilot reported that ice had accumulated on the windshield of the airplane when the airplane's windshield deice system stopped functioning during approach to the airport. He stated that the windshield's viewable area was 1/3, maybe 1/2, of the windshield. He stated that the airplane "mushed" on his second landing attempt when he decreased power so as to

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land on the "numbers". He stated that he was landing with the flaps retracted at an approach speed of 110 knots and did not go below "blue line".

HNB was served by four nonprecision instrument approaches, which include the VOR runway 9 approach. Runway 09 was equipped with a precision approach path indicator, medium intensity runway edge lights and runway end identifier lights. The UNICOM frequency was the common traffic advisory frequency for the airport.

The Airman Information Manual states under, Unicom Communications Procedures, "(d) Report approximately 10 miles from the airport, reporting altitude, and state your aircraft type, aircraft identification, location relative to the airport, state whether landing or overflight, and request wind information and runway in use. (e) Report on downwind, base, and final approach."

The driver of the snowplow stated that he made a "swipe" on the runway when he heard a "15-minute call" from an aircraft. At this point, he was at the end of the runway when he pulled onto the taxiway. The driver stated that he did not hear any additional radio transmissions while holding short of the runway. He contacted the terminal to confirm that there were no additional radio transmissions prior to his taxiing onto the runway. Personnel within the terminal reported that they had not heard any additional radio transmissions. He stated that prior to taxiing onto the runway, he did not see any traffic when he "glanced", but did not "look", for traffic on approach for runway 09. He did not make any radio transmissions when he taxied onto the runway. While on the runway, he heard an aircraft fly overhead and a radio transmission saying, "get that thing off the runway".

According to the airport manager, all the vehicles are equipped with two-way radios and lights. The strobe lights on the snowplow where on during plowing.

At 1540 a notices to airman (NOTAM) was issued for 1/4 inch snow and poor braking action. At 1831 a second NOTAM was issued for closure of the airport.

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### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	56,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 30, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1084 hours (Total, all aircraft), 29 hours (Total, this make and model), 824 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft)		

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

Aircraft Make:	Beech	Registration:	N4558S
Model/Series:	58 58	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	TH-680
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 18, 2000 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	5424 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	20 Hrs	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3521 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	IO-520-C7B
Registered Owner:	FREDRICK L. SOUDERS	Rated Power:	285 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:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	HNB ,529 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	18:15 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	Visibility	
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 1400 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	12 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	190°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-3°C / -3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	FORT MEYERS , FL (FMY)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	IFR
Destination:	(HNB)	Type of Clearance:	IFR
Departure Time:	13:25 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	HUNTINGBURG HNB	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	529 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Snow
Runway Used:	9	IFR Approach:	VOR/DME
Runway Length/Width:	5000 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Go around;Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	3 None	Latitude, Longitude:	38.290275,-86.94947(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Gallo, Mitchell	
Additional Participating Persons:	GEORGE M BALLARD; INDIANAPOLIS , IN	
Original Publish Date:	November 6, 2001	
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=50845	

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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