



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	BOWMAN, North Dakota	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CHI01LA221
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	July 20, 2001, 23:09 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N7382Y
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Piper PA-30	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Air drop		

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## Analysis

The pilot said they were dispatched on a routine cloud-seeding mission at 2250. All flight operations through takeoff were normal. The pilot said that after passing through 50 feet agl, the airplane would not climb. The pilot said he verified power on both engines and airspeed of 120 mph. He brought the gear up and the climb performance improved slightly. The pilot said, "The maximum altitude achieved was just below 3,100 feet msl (100 feet agl), as the rapidly increasing downdrafts from the invisible microburst soon overpowered any climb performance, and quickly pushed the aircraft downward as the VSI (vertical speed indicator) indication transitioned from slightly positive to 150+ fpm (feet per minute) negative." The pilot said the airplane's engines were at maximum power when they struck a tree approximately 1 mile from the departure end of the runway. The pilot said he pitched the nose up in preparation for the ground impact. The airplane broke free of the tree. The pilot said he leveled the wings, lowered the nose slightly to keep his speed up, and reduced the throttles to idle. The airplane touched down about 3 to 5 seconds after their collision with the tree. The pilot said that 1 minute after the crash, heavy rain from a thunderstorm occurred. An examination of the airplane revealed no anomalies. At 2253, the weather reported at Hettinger, North Dakota (HEI), 34 miles east of BPP, was few clouds at 8,000 feet agl, a broken ceiling of 12,000 feet agl, 10 miles visibility with light rain, winds 100 degrees at 9 knots, temperature 74 degrees Fahrenheit (F), dew point 68 degrees F, altimeter 29.80 inches of Mercury, and remarks, lighting in the distance west and northwest, rain began at 2245. At 2301, the weather reported at HEI was scattered clouds at 9,000 feet agl, a broken ceiling of 12,000 feet agl, 10 miles visibility with light thunderstorms and rain, winds 330 variable 030 at 8 knots, and remarks, lighting in the distance west to north, thunderstorms began at 2255. At 2322, the weather reported at HEI was 3,500 scattered, 10,000 broken, 12,000 overcast, 10 miles visibility with light thunderstorms and rain, winds 030 degrees at 32 knots, gusts to 41 knots, and remarks, peak wind 030 degrees at 41 knots recorded at 2317, wind shift at 2302, lightning in the distance all quadrants.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Altitude/clearance not obtained by the pilot during the initial climb. Factors relating to the accident were attaining the proper climb rate not being possible, the microburst, the dark night, and the tree.

### Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT

Phase of Operation: CLIMB

#### Findings

1. (C) ALTITUDE/CLEARANCE - NOT OBTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - MICROBURST/DRY
3. (F) PROPER CLIMB RATE - NOT POSSIBLE
4. (F) OBJECT - TREE(S)
5. MANEUVER TO AVOID OBSTRUCTIONS - ATTEMPTED - PILOT IN COMMAND
6. (F) LIGHT CONDITION - DARK NIGHT

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Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

## Factual Information

On July 20, 2001, at 2309 mountain daylight time, a Piper PA-30, N7382Y, operated by a commercial pilot, sustained substantial damage when the airplane struck a tree and impacted terrain 1 1/8 miles north of the Bowman Municipal Airport (BPP), Bowman, North Dakota, during initial climb after take off. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The cloud seeding flight was being conducted under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91 without a flight plan. The pilot and copilot reported no injuries. The local flight was originating at the time of the accident.

In his written statement, the pilot said they were dispatched on a routine cloud-seeding mission at 2250. All flight operations through takeoff were normal. The pilot said that after passing through 50 feet above ground level (agl), the airplane would not climb. The pilot said he verified power on both engines and airspeed of 120 miles per hour (mph). He brought the gear up and the climb performance improved slightly. The pilot said, "The maximum altitude achieved was just below 3,100 feet MSL (mean sea level) (100 feet AGL), as the rapidly increasing downdrafts from the invisible microburst soon overpowered any climb performance, and quickly pushed the aircraft downward as the VSI (vertical speed indicator) indication transitioned from slightly positive to 150+ fpm (feet per minute) negative." The pilot said the airplane's engines were at maximum power when they struck a tree approximately 1 mile from the departure end of the runway. The pilot said he pitched the nose up in preparation for the ground impact. The airplane broke free of the tree. The pilot said he leveled the wings, lowered the nose slightly to keep his speed up, and reduced the throttles to idle. The airplane touched down about 3 to 5 seconds after their collision with the tree. The pilot said that 1 minute after the crash, heavy rain from a thunderstorm occurred.

In his written statement, the copilot said that the pilot used the maximum power take off procedure to help with the cross wind from the right. At about 40 to 50 feet agl, the climb performance began to diminish. "Engines sounded normal and systems were all within normal range." The copilot said, "When we were out of usable runway, the gear were brought up. Drag from the retracting gear leveled us out momentarily, then our climb performance increased slightly, and we were gradually climbed to our highest altitude of approx.[imately] 3,080 feet [msl]." The copilot said he had scanned the instruments and verified the airspeed at 120 mph and the wings level. "Our climb performance was much less than normal; it was being degraded by downdraft and wind shear; possibly from a microburst. We were climbing only approx.[imately] 50 (fpm)." The copilot sensed they were in trouble. He said that they saw a flash of something in the left landing light. "The pilot pulled back in an attempt to avoid the object. We struck the tree in a slightly nose-high attitude and heard a very loud 'bang'. Immediately after the impact, I saw the airplane's banked, nose-high condition on the attitude indicator, and the airspeed decreasing below 100 mph. The copilot said he got on the controls to level the wings and push the nose over. "The pilot pulled the throttles to idle, because we

knew ground impact was inevitable." The copilot said, " When the airspeed was above 110 and increasing, I slowly began pulling back on the control wheel to slow the impact with the ground, which I knew must be soon."

A Federal Aviation Administration inspector examined the airplane at the accident site. The airplane was resting upright in a field. The nose of the airplane was bent and crushed to the right and aft. The bottom forward fuselage was crushed upward. The left and right wings were bent aft at the wing roots. The engine nacelles were bent downward. The bottom forward cowlings were crushed upward and aft. Both propeller blades showed torsional bending and chordwise scratches. Flight control continuity was confirmed. An examination of the engines, engine controls, and other airplane systems showed no anomalies.

At 2253, the weather reported at Hettinger, North Dakota (HEI), 34 miles east of BPP, was few clouds at 8,000 feet agl, a broken ceiling of 12,000 feet agl, 10 miles visibility with light rain, winds 100 degrees at 9 knots, temperature 75 degrees Fahrenheit (F), dew point 70 degrees F, altimeter 29.80 inches of Mercury, and remarks, lighting in the distance west and northwest, rain began at 2245. At 2301, the weather reported at HEI was scattered clouds at 9,000 feet agl, a broken ceiling of 12,000 feet agl, 10 miles visibility with light thunderstorms and rain, winds 330 variable 030 at 8 knots, and remarks, lighting in the distance west to north, thunderstorms began at 2255. At 2322, the weather reported at HEI was 3,500 scattered, 10,000 broken, 12,000 overcast, 10 miles visibility with light thunderstorms and rain, winds 030 degrees at 32 knots, gusts to 41 knots, and remarks, peak wind 030 degrees at 41 knots recorded at 2317, wind shift at 2302, lightning in the distance all quadrants.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	22, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	September 11, 2000
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	April 18, 2001
<b>Flight Time:</b>	480 hours (Total, all aircraft), 51 hours (Total, this make and model), 370 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 63 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 33 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Co-pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	27, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 1 None	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	July 12, 2001
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	March 23, 2001
<b>Flight Time:</b>	422 hours (Total, all aircraft), 43 hours (Total, this make and model), 174 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 68 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 48 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Piper	<b>Registration:</b>	N7382Y
<b>Model/Series:</b>	PA-30	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Restricted (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	30-436
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 31, 2001 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3725 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	54 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	2 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	5712 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-320-B1A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	WEATHER MODIFICATION INC	<b>Rated Power:</b>	160 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Night/dark
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	HEI,2705 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	34 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	22:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	97°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	9 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	100°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.79 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	24°C / 21°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	Light - None - Rain		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	BOWMAN, ND (BOD )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	11:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class D

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	BOWMAN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT BPP	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	2958 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	29	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	4800 ft / 75 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	46.179912,-103.400505(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Bowling, David
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	JOHN G VOLD; FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION; FARGO, ND
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	June 3, 2002
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52826">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52826</a>

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](#).