



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Nenana, Alaska	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ANC05FA144
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	September 12, 2005, 18:00 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N36237
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Bellanca 7GCBC	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	2 Fatal
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The private pilot was conducting a personal local flight under Title 14, CFR Part 91. A witness said he saw the accident airplane flying level above the trees, when it abruptly started a steep, near vertical, climb. At the top of the climb, the witness said the airplane descended in a steep spiral and impacted the ground. The airplane impacted in a near vertical, nose low attitude. The right wing was found standing on its leading edge, with its top wrapped counter-clockwise around a small group of willows. Both blades of the two-bladed propeller had extreme bending and torsional twisting, chord-wise scratching, and areas sanded clean of paint. The engine exhaust manifold had plastic folding. The accident pilot/owner was a certified aircraft mechanic, who reportedly maintained the accident airplane. No airframe or engine logbooks were discovered for examination. No preimpact mechanical problems were discovered during the investigation. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 91.303, defines any abrupt change in an aircraft's attitude, an abnormal attitude, or abnormal acceleration not necessary for normal flight, as aerobatic flight.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to maintain minimum airspeed to avoid a stall while maneuvering, which resulted in a loss of control, a stall/spin, and impact with terrain. Factors associated with the accident were an aerobatic maneuver, and a stall/spin.

## Findings

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Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

Findings

1. (F) AEROBATICS - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Findings

2. (C) AIRSPEED(VS) - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. STALL/SPIN - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

4. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

## Factual Information

### HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On September 12, 2005, about 1800 Alaska daylight time, a Bellanca 7GCBC airplane, N36237, sustained substantial damage when it collided with terrain following an in-flight loss of control while maneuvering, about 14 miles east-northeast of Nenana, Alaska. The airplane was being operated by the pilot as a visual flight rules (VFR) personal local flight under Title 14, CFR Part 91, when the accident occurred. The private pilot and sole passenger both received fatal injuries. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed.

During a telephone conversation with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator-in-charge (IIC) on September 16, the Alaska state trooper who interviewed the pilot's relatives, said he was told by family members that the family, including the pilot and passenger, witnessed a demonstration of bush flying during a family outing the day of the accident. The demonstration included short field takeoffs and landings along a river similar to where the accident occurred. The state trooper also interviewed a fisherman who saw the accident airplane flying low along the river, pull into a vertical climb, and then spiral nose-down to the ground.

On September 19, during a telephone conversation with the NTSB IIC, a relative who attended the family outing with the pilot, said the pilot and passenger left the family to return to the pilot's place of employment to "close up shop." He said the pilot worked at a local airport as an aircraft mechanic, and kept his airplane there also. He said the family expected the pilot and passenger home, and there was no mention of their going flying.

On September 25, a witness told the NTSB IIC during a telephone conversation that he was fishing in the area where the accident occurred. He said the accident airplane was flying level about 600-800 feet above the trees, when it started an abrupt, near vertical climb, and then spiraled straight down, impacting in trees beyond the river's edge.

### INJURIES TO PERSONS

The two people aboard the airplane received fatal injuries.

### DAMAGE TO AIRCRAFT

The airplane sustained structural damage to most of its major airframe components forward of the empennage.

### PERSONNEL INFORMATION

According to FAA documents, the pilot held a private pilot certificate with an airplane single-engine land rating. He also held an aircraft mechanic certificate. No pilot logbooks were discovered for examination. According to his most recent FAA application for a medical certificate dated May 27, 2004, the pilot had accumulated about 127 hours of total flying experience. He was issued a third class FAA Medical Certificate on May 27, 2004.

#### AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

The airplane was a 1973 model year Bellanca 7GCBC single-engine, high wing, tailwheel equipped airplane. The pilot owned and reportedly maintained the accident airplane. No airframe or engine logbooks were discovered for examination. The date of the last annual inspection is unknown, and airframe and engine total time in service are unknown.

#### WRECKAGE AND IMPACT INFORMATION

The on-site investigation commenced on February 13, about 1100. The NTSB IIC was accompanied by an FAA aviation safety inspector. The accident site was in a broad river valley. The river had numerous heavily wooded islands, and large sand and gravel bars. The area where the impact occurred was heavily wooded, with tall evergreen and deciduous trees, as well as thick stands of willows. The ground was soft sand. The airplane impacted the ground in a nose low, near vertical attitude at the base of an 8-inch diameter evergreen tree. The tree's roots had evidence of being cut, consistent with propeller strikes, and the tree fell, landing on a portion of the airplane's landing gear. A smell of aviation fuel permeated the area, and areas of fuel saturated ground were found. There was no postcrash fire. The right wing was standing on its leading edge, with the top of the wing wrapped counter-clockwise around a group of willows. The left wing was on the same side of the fuselage as the right wing. Both wings had aft crushing throughout their entire span. The wing flaps appeared to be in the retracted position. The nose and forward fuselage were crushed aft. The empennage was essentially intact. Continuity was established between the flight controls and their associated control surfaces. The engine exhaust manifold had areas of plastic folding. Both blades of the two-bladed, fixed pitch propeller, exhibited extreme bending, torsional twisting, chord-wise scratching, and areas that were completely sanded clean of paint.

No evidence of any preimpact mechanical problems were discovered during the investigation.

#### MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

A postmortem examination of the pilot was performed under the authority of the Alaska State Medical Examiner, 4500 S. Boniface Parkway, Anchorage, Alaska, on October 11, 2005. The examination revealed the cause of death was multiple traumatic injuries. Tissue samples were sent to the FAA Bioaeronautical Sciences Research Laboratory, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for toxicological examination. A review of available FAA medical records, autopsy, and toxicological results, did not disclose any evidence of any preimpact incapacitating medical

conditions.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The airplane was not recovered from the accident site. No pieces or parts of the airplane were taken or retained by the NTSB.

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR), Part 91.303, defines any abrupt change in an aircraft's attitude, an abnormal attitude, or abnormal acceleration not necessary for normal flight as aerobatic flight. FAR Part 91.307(c) states that unless each occupant of an aircraft is wearing an approved parachute, no pilot of a civil aircraft carrying any person (other than a crewmember) may execute an intentional maneuver that exceeds; (2) A nose-up or nose-down attitude of 30 degrees relative to the horizon.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	27, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Front
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	Yes
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	May 1, 2004
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	127 hours (Total, all aircraft), 81 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Bellanca	<b>Registration:</b>	N36237
<b>Model/Series:</b>	7GCBC	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	550-73
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1650 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>		<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-320-A2B
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Sean Hill	<b>Rated Power:</b>	150 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>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	PAFA,434 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	30 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	17:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	60°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	Broken / 2700 ft AGL	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	7 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	260°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.76 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	12°C / 7°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	North Pole, AK (95Z )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>		<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 Fatal	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	64.634445,-148.617218

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Lewis, Lawrence
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Brent E Weckwerth; Fairbanks FSDO-01; Fairbanks, AK
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	July 31, 2006
<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.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=62439">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=62439</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](#).