



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Thompson Falls, Montana	<b>Accident Number:</b>	WPR20LA235
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	July 21, 2020, 05:58 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N208MP
<b>Aircraft:</b>	McDonnell Douglas 600	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (partial)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 133: Rotorcraft ext. load		

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## Analysis

While on an approach to the landing zone, the pilot lowered the collective to start a vertical descent to land. At that time, the engine and rotor speeds suddenly decreased, the helicopter yawed to the left and started to settle. Because the helicopter was approaching the ground fast, the pilot increased the collective to use the remaining engine power to cushion the landing. The helicopter impacted the ground, and the pilot rolled the throttle to idle, but noticed that engine speed and rotor rpm gauges were below the normal idle parameters. When he rolled the throttle to off, he heard a grinding "metal-to-metal" noise, and the rotor blades stopped spinning almost immediately.

Data downloaded from the onboard incident recorder captured a "low rotor RPM" event during the flight, followed by "Flameout" and "Ng Low" triggers. According to the data, the full authority digital engine control system (FADEC) attempted to re-light the engine for the next 53 seconds until the throttle was rolled to cut-off; however, the engine did not restart.

A postaccident examination of the engine revealed no evidence of any preimpact mechanical malfunctions or failures that would have precluded normal operation, and the reason for the low rotor rpm triggering event could not be determined.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

A partial loss of engine power for reasons that could not be determined based on available evidence.

## Findings

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<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Unknown/Not determined
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## Factual Information

### History of Flight

Maneuvering-hover	Loss of engine power (partial) (Defining event)
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On July 21, 2020, at 0558 Pacific daylight time, a McDonnell Douglas 600N helicopter, N208MP, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Thompson Falls, Montana. The pilot was not injured. The helicopter was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 133 rotorcraft external load operation.

The pilot stated that, as he was on an approach to the landing zone, he lowered the collective to start a vertical descent to land. At that time, the engine and rotor speeds suddenly decreased, the helicopter yawed to the left and started to settle. As the helicopter was approaching the ground fast, the pilot increased the collective to use the remaining engine power to cushion the landing. The helicopter impacted the ground, and the pilot rolled the throttle to idle, but noticed that engine speed and rotor rpm gauges were below the normal idle parameters. When he rolled the throttle to off, he heard a grinding "metal-to-metal" noise, and the rotor blades stopped spinning almost immediately.

A postaccident examination revealed the N1 system turned smoothly and was continuous from the compressor to the starter/generator and first-stage turbine wheel. The N2 system turned smoothly and was connected to the aircraft power train. Foreign object damage (FOD) was not observed on the compressor impeller blades or compressor inlet and the inlet barrier filter system was intact and free of debris. The fourth-stage turbine wheel was normal in appearance when viewed from the exhaust collector. The first-stage turbine nozzle and blades were viewed via borescope with no abnormalities observed. The engine mounted fuel filter bowl retained about 1/3 bowl of fuel, which was normal in smell and appearance. The fuel filter element presented no obvious contamination. All the fuel lines from the airframe to the engine were flow-checked with no obstructions noted.

The engine electronic control unit (ECU), which retains data in nonvolatile memory, was downloaded during the wreckage examination. The ECU includes an incident recorder function, which begins capturing engine and input parameters upon trigger actuation and records a line of data ("record") every 1.2 seconds. The initial incident recorder triggering event was "low rotor RPM" (Nr Droop), which fell below the 92% threshold. Then, within 3 seconds, the incident recorder captured the "Flameout" and "Ng Low" triggers. According to the data, the FADEC system attempted to re-light the engine for the next 53 seconds until the throttle was rolled to cut-off; however, the engine did not restart.

The engine was transported to an inspection facility and installed on a calibrated test stand. After the engine was warmed up for about 5 minutes, the power was gradually increased to the takeoff setting, where the observed power was 680 shaft horsepower (shp). No unusual vibration was noted. Several accelerations and decelerations were achieved followed by testing

of the anti-ice system and bleed valve, all of which were within specification. A full power calibration protocol was achieved resulting in a maximum predicted take-off rating of 664 shp at standard day conditions, with no anomalies noted.

The fuel nozzle was removed and inspected. The inlet screen was normal in appearance and not obstructed. The fuel hose was installed in a test bench and 600 pounds per hour of fuel was flowed through the hose to check for leaks. No leaks were observed.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	37, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	4-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane; Helicopter	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	June 9, 2020
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	6450 hours (Total, all aircraft), 150 hours (Total, this make and model), 6300 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 140 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 65 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	McDonnell Douglas	<b>Registration:</b>	N208MP
<b>Model/Series:</b>	600 N	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1998	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	RN042
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	High skid	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 7, 2020 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	4100 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Turbo shaft
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	2984.6 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Rolls Royce
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	M250-C47M
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	505 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	Rotorcraft external load (133), Agricultural aircraft (137)

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	SZT,2131 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>	05:55 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<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>	3 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	None / None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	280°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.95 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	11°C / 10°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Thompson Falls, MT	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	
<b>Destination:</b>	Thompson Falls, MT	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	08:54 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	47.559688,-115.43952(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Smith, Maja
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Douglas Belcher; FSDO; Spokane, WA Jon-Adam Michael; Rolls Royce Joan Gregoire; MD Helicopters, Inc
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	July 12, 2022
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=101660">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=101660</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](#).