



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Houma, Louisiana	Accident Number:	CEN22FA100
Date & Time:	January 14, 2022, 10:01 Local	Registration:	N167RL
Aircraft:	Bell 407	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Defining Event:	Medical event	Injuries:	2 Fatal
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 135: Air taxi & commuter - Non-scheduled		

Analysis

The pilot and passenger departed in the helicopter on the on-demand passenger flight. Cockpit imagery indicated that, while enroute, the pilot experienced a sudden loss of consciousness. The helicopter departed controlled flight and impacted terrain. Examination of the helicopter revealed no mechanical anomalies that would have precluded normal operation.

Autopsy of the pilot was limited due to extensive traumatic injury. While the pilot's cardiovascular system showed no evidence of natural disease, an arrhythmia or other electrical disorder would not leave evidence on autopsy; thus, the cause of the pilot's sudden incapacitation could not be determined.

Varying levels of ethanol were detected in the pilot's liver, lung, kidney, and muscle tissue. Butanol and propanol were also detected in some tissues. Given the differing ethanol tissue concentrations, the state the body was recovered, and the presence of butanol and propanol in some tissues, it is likely that the identified ethanol was from sources other than ingestion.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's sudden loss of consciousness for undetermined reasons during cruise flight, which resulted in a loss of control and impact with terrain.

Findings

Personnel issues

(general) - Flight crew

Factual Information

History of Flight

Enroute-cruise	Medical event (Defining event)
Enroute-cruise	Loss of control in flight
Uncontrolled descent	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On January 14, 2022, about 1001 central standard time, a Bell 407, N167RL, was destroyed when it was involved in an accident near Houma, Louisiana. The commercial pilot and a passenger sustained fatal injuries. The helicopter was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 135 on-demand passenger flight.

The helicopter was equipped with an Appareo Vision 1000, which captured cockpit imagery of the accident flight.

The recorded video indicated that the flight was proceeding normally until about 10:00:50, when the pilot's head began to fall back in a motion not consistent with scanning for traffic or with directed attention. The helicopter was traveling at a speed of about 123 knots and an altitude about 1,220 ft mean sea level. The pilot's movements after this time appeared to be undirected and solely in response to the g-forces resulting from aircraft motion.

The pilot's head began to move toward the right and upward until the end of the recording. The pilot's motion remained consistent with an undirected response to aircraft motion. The view outside the windscreen was consistent with a nose-down, inverted attitude just before the end of the recording.

A witness near the accident site stated that he saw the helicopter descend into terrain in a nose-down attitude and did not see any parts separate from the helicopter while it was airborne.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	30, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Helicopter	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Helicopter	Toxicology Performed:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 13, 2021
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	November 13, 2021
Flight Time:	(Estimated) 1951.5 hours (Total, all aircraft), 29.8 hours (Total, this make and model), 1951.5 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 86.2 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 59.6 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Bell	Registration:	N167RL
Model/Series:	407	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:	1997	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	53167
Landing Gear Type:	Emergency float; Skid	Seats:	7
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	December 26, 2022 AAIP	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	5250 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Turbo shaft
Airframe Total Time:	20224.6 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Rolls Royce
ELT:	C126 installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	M250-C47B
Registered Owner:	Rotorcraft Leasing Company, LLC	Rated Power:	650 Horsepower
Operator:	Rotorcraft Leasing Company, LLC	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	On-demand air taxi (135)
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	YTRA

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	HUM,9 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	09:47 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	6 miles
Lowest Ceiling:		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	10°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.07 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	16°C / 9°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Venice, LA (VEN)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	Company VFR
Destination:	Patterson, LA (PTN)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	09:26 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:		Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	29.491308,-90.42939(est)

A postaccident examination of the helicopter revealed there was no mechanical failure or malfunction that would have precluded normal operation.

Medical and Pathological Information

The 30-year-old male pilot held a second-class Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) medical certificate with a limitation for corrective lenses. At the time of the most recent exam, he

reported no medications or medical conditions. No significant medical concerns were identified. Department of Veterans Affairs disability records showed that the pilot had a history of migraines and tinnitus, but had no diagnosis of traumatic brain injury.

According to the autopsy, the pilot's cause of death was massive total body trauma and the manner of death was accident. The examination was limited by extensive trauma. The cardiovascular system showed no evidence of natural disease.

Toxicology testing performed by the FAA Forensic Sciences Laboratory detected ethanol in the pilot's liver, lung, kidney, and muscle tissue at 0.056 grams per hectogram (gm/hg), 0.012 gm/hg, 0.055 gm/hg, and 0.039 gm/hg, respectively (grams per hectogram in tissue samples are directly comparable to grams per deciliter in blood samples). N-butanol was detected in liver, kidney, and muscle tissues, but was not detected in lung tissue. N-propanol was detected in kidney and muscle tissues but was not detected in his liver and lung tissues. The non-impairing over-the-counter antihistamine, fexofenadine, and its metabolite, azacyclonol, were detected in the pilot's liver and muscle tissue.

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Gallo, Mitchell
Additional Participating Persons:	Jose Areizaga; FAA FSDO; Baton Rouge, LA Gary Howe; Bell; Fort Worth, TX Jack Johnson; Rolls Royce; Indianapolis, IN Jason Melancon; Rotorcraft Leasing Company, LLC; Broussard, LA
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Investigation Class:	Class 3
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=104527

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](#).