



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location:	Daytona Beach, Florida	Accident Number:	ERA24LA079
Date & Time:	December 30, 2023, 14:04 Local	Registration:	N828AK (A1); FA3XNWMRAN (A2)
Aircraft:	ROBINSON HELICOPTER R44 (A1); DJI Mavic 2 (A2)	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial (A1); Destroyed (A2)
Defining Event:	Midair collision	Injuries:	3 None (A1); N/A (A2)
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Other work use (A1); Part 107: Small UAS (A2)		

# Analysis

The pilot of the helicopter reported that while flying at an indicated altitude around 200 to 300 ft, while on approach to land at an off-airport landing zone, he saw a black "drone" [unmanned aerial system (UAS)] in front of his windscreen. He attempted to avoid the UAS but was unable and the UAS impacted the main rotor resulting in substantial damage to a main rotor blade. The pilot reported that there were no preaccident mechanical malfunctions or failures with the helicopter that would have precluded normal operation.

The UAS operator reported that he was conducting operations over a construction site. The area was inside of the class C airspace of a nearby airport and the UAS operator was using a Federal Aviation Administration Certificate of wavier or authorization (COA) that had been previously obtained by the construction company who hired him. The UAS operator reported that he was flying at an altitude of 180 ft, and that before the flight he had not realized that this altitude was above the maximum altitude of 150 ft imposed by the COA. The COA also required the UAS operator to notify the air traffic control tower at the nearby airport at least 15 minutes prior to the proposed start time of any operations. The UAS operator stated, and a review of contact records by the air traffic control tower confirmed, that no call was received from the UAS operator notifying them of the operation. Additionally, the drone operations manager for the construction company who contracted the UAS operator reported that the operator was supposed to check in with the on-site supervisor before conducting operations and stated that this did not happen on the day of the accident.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

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

The UAS operator's failure to operate within the limitations of the COA that he was using to operate inside class C airspace, which resulted in a collision between the UAS and the helicopter.

#### Findings

Personnel issues (A1)	Decision making/judgment - Pilot of other aircraft
Personnel issues (A1)	Knowledge of procedures - Pilot of other aircraft
Personnel issues (A2)	Decision making/judgment - Pilot
Personnel issues (A2)	Knowledge of procedures - Pilot

# **Factual Information**

History of Flight	
Approach (A1)	Midair collision (Defining event)
Maneuvering (A2)	Midair collision

# Pilot Information (A1)

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	29,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Helicopter	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 28, 2023
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	May 19, 2023
Flight Time:	342.5 hours (Total, all aircraft), 203.9 hours (Total, this make and model), 298 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 121.7 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 30.3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

### Pilot Information (A2)

Certificate:	Remote	Age:	57,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	None
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Unmanned (sUAS)	Restraint Used:	None
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	
Medical Certification:	Unknown	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	August 1, 2023
Flight Time:	(Estimated) 450 hours (Total, all aircraft), 450 hours (Total, this make and model)		

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information (A1)

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Aircraft Make:	ROBINSON HELICOPTER	Registration:	N828AK
Model/Series:	R44	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:	2007	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	1689
Landing Gear Type:	None; Skid	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	December 11, 2023 100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	5 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4964 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	0-540-F1B5
Registered Owner:	OLD CITY HELICOPTER SALES LLC	Rated Power:	
Operator:	Tunica Helicopters LLC	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:	Leading Edge Helicopters	Operator Designator Code:	

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information (A2)

Aircraft Make:	DJI	Registration:	FA3XNWMRAN
Model/Series:	Mavic 2 PRO	Aircraft Category:	Unknown
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	None	Serial Number:	163DF81001N020
Landing Gear Type:		Seats:	0
Date/Type of Last Inspection:		Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	4
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

#### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	DAB,26 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	1 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	13:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	27°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 5000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	14 knots / 19 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	None / None
Wind Direction:	250°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	N/A / N/A
Altimeter Setting:	30.11 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	15°C / 4°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Daytona Beach, FL (A1); Daytona Beach, FL (A2)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None (A1)
Destination:	Daytona Beach, FL (A1); Daytona Beach, FL (A2)	Type of Clearance:	VFR (A1); None (A2)
Departure Time:		Type of Airspace:	Class C (A1); Class C (A2)

#### **Airport Information**

Airport:	DAYTONA BEACH INTERNATIONAL DAB	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	34 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Unknown

### Wreckage and Impact Information (A1)

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:	29.163165,-81.07824(est)

# Wreckage and Impact Information (A2)

Crew Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	N/A	Latitude, Longitude:	29.163165,-81.07824(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Young, Joshua
Additional Participating Persons:	Mitch Salley; FAA/FSDO; Orlando, FL
Original Publish Date:	January 25, 2024
Last Revision Date:	February 20, 2024
Investigation Class:	Class 4
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=193587

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 <u>here</u>.