



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: MARCO ISLAND, Florida Accident Number: MIA98LA221

Date & Time: August 12, 1998, 11:45 Local Registration: N19BZ

Aircraft: Enstrom F-28F Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 3 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation

Analysis

The pilot was in cruise flight when the helicopter experienced a total loss of engine power. The pilot entered autorotation and selected a forced landing area. The pilot initiated a flare and applied collective pitch late. The helicopter collided with the terrain hard, right skid first, and the main rotor blades collided with the tailboom assembly. Examination of the left and right fuel tanks revealed little or no fuel.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's inadequate fuel management which led to fuel exhaustion. A related factor was the pilot's improper use of the flight controls during autorotation.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. FLUID, FUEL - EXHAUSTION

2. (F) FUEL MANAGEMENT - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: HARD LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Findings

3. (C) AUTOROTATION - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

4. (C) FLIGHT CONTROLS - IMPROPER USE OF - PILOT IN COMMAND

5. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

Page 2 of 6 MIA98LA221

Factual Information

On August 12, 1998, at about 1145 eastern daylight time, a Enstrom F-28F, N19BZ, registered to a private owner, operating as a 14 CFR Part 91 sightseeing flight, crashed in the vicinity of Marco Island, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed. The helicopter sustained substantial damage. The commercial pilot and two passengers reported no injuries. The flight originated from Marco Island, Florida, about 30 minutes before the accident.

The pilot stated he was in cruise flight when he experienced a total loss of engine power. He lowered the collective pitch, entered autorotation, and made a right, 100 degree turn towards a dirt road. At 100 feet he started a flare and applied collective cushioning pitch late. The helicopter touched down right skid low. The main rotor blade flexed down, and collided with the tailboom assembly.

Examination of the crash site revealed the helicopter was partially resting on its belly due to the collapse of the right hand skid cross tube, and the tailboom had been severed. Visual examination of the fuel tanks revealed little or no fuel. Fuel was added to both fuel tanks after the helicopter was transported to an authorized repair facility. The engine was started and was run for about 5 minutes. The pilot informed the FAA that he made a hard landing during the autorotation resulting in damage to the helicopter.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	39,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 13, 1998
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	302 hours (Total, all aircraft), 280 hours (Total, this make and model)		

Page 3 of 6 MIA98LA221

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Enstrom	Registration:	N19BZ
Model/Series:	F-28F F-28F	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	727
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	3
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 12, 1998 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	66 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	780 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	HIO-360-F1AD
Registered Owner:	CHRISTIAN G. BODDI	Rated Power:	225 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Instrument (IMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	APF ,24 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	12:47 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 2000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 2000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	8 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	260°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	31°C / 24°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	(MKY)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:15 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Page 4 of 6 MIA98LA221

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

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:	26.119798,-81.739562(est)

Page 5 of 6 MIA98LA221

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Smith, Carrol	
Additional Participating Persons:	AL KIMBALL; MIAMI , FL	
Original Publish Date:	February 15, 2001	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=43693	

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.

Page 6 of 6 MIA98LA221