

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: PARKMAN, Wyoming Accident Number: DEN99LA092

Date & Time: June 1, 1999, 11:00 Local Registration: N7052L

Aircraft: Hughes 269A Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 1 Minor

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

### **Analysis**

An hour after landing in an open field (6,200 feet msl) near Parkman, Wyoming, in the Bighorn National Forest, the pilot performed a practice takeoff without his passenger to test the aircraft's performance. The helicopter hovered normally after effective translational lift was achieved, and he climbed out at 40 knots. Shortly after clearing a 75-foot ridge 100 to 150 yards from the takeoff field just after coming out of ground effect, the aircraft experienced a downdraft and subsequently began to lose altitude. The power required for the helicopter to climb was greater than the power available. The aircraft impacted the ground through 60 to 80 feet of trees, and came to rest in an inverted position. According to the pilot, there were no mechanical problems and the engine was running on impact. Density altitude at the time of the accident was calculated to be 7,578 feet. According to calculated weight and performance data, the gross weight of the aircraft at the time of departure was approximately 1,232 lbs. At an indicated airspeed of 35 knots, the maximum obstacle clearance height was calculated to be 75 feet, with a maximum distance of 800 feet.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's inadequate in-flight planning by exceeding the helicopter's performance climb capability. Factors were the downdraft encountered during initial climb following takeoff, and the high density altitude.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

#### Findings

- 1. (C) IN-FLIGHT PLANNING/DECISION INADEQUATE PILOT IN COMMAND
- 2. (C) AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE, CLIMB CAPABILITY EXCEEDED
- 3. (F) WEATHER CONDITION DOWNDRAFT
- 4. (F) WEATHER CONDITION HIGH DENSITY ALTITUDE
- 5. TERRAIN CONDITION MOUNTAINOUS/HILLY

Page 2 of 6 DEN99LA092

#### **Factual Information**

On June 1, 1999, approximately 1100 mountain daylight time, a Hughes 269A helicopter, N7052L, owned and operated by the pilot, was substantially damaged after colliding with terrain during initial climb following takeoff from a field near Parkman, Wyoming. The airline transport rated pilot, the sole occupant aboard, sustained minor injuries. The aircraft was being operated under Title 14 CFR Part 91, and no flight plan had been filed for the flight to Laurel, Montana. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed.

According to the pilot, he departed Laurel at 0900 to check out a camp in the Bighorn National Forest. He stated that he was concerned with the aircraft's performance, but had flown at similar altitudes with cooler temperatures. With his passenger aboard, he performed an out of ground effect hover at 60 feet above ground level (agl). The field's elevation was 7,200 mean sea level (msl). He stated that the aircraft hovered with maximum available power at 2,900 rpm. He entered forward flight and attempted to land in a open field at an elevation of 6,200 feet msl. He aborted his first landing due to downdrafts, and his second attempt was successful.

During departure from the field, he elected to perform a practice takeoff without his passenger to test the aircraft's performance. The helicopter flew normally after effective translational lift (ETL) was achieved, and he climbed out at Vy (40 knots), the aircraft's best rate of climb speed. Shortly after clearing a 75-foot ridge 100 to 150 yards from the takeoff field just after coming out of ground effect, the aircraft encountered a downdraft and subsequently began to lose altitude. The power required for the helicopter to climb was greater than the power available. The pilot banked the aircraft to the right to avoid two tall trees. The helicopter impacted the ground through 60 to 80 feet of trees, and came to rest in an inverted position. The pilot stated that there were no mechanical problems, and that the engine was running on impact.

The pilot performed an upwind takeoff, and the wind was from 045 degrees at 5 knots, gusting to 15 knots. Density altitude at the time of the accident was calculated to be 7,578 feet. According to calculated weight and performance data, the gross weight of the aircraft at the time of departure was approximately 1,232 lbs. With a maximum takeoff of 2,900 rpm, the maximum available horsepower was 132, and a maximum manifold pressure of 22.2 inches Hg. At an indicated airspeed of 35 knots, the maximum obstacle clearance height was calculated to be 75 feet, with a maximum distance of 800 feet.

Page 3 of 6 DEN99LA092

### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	44,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Helicopter; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 12, 1999
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	12600 hours (Total, all aircraft), 200 hours (Total, this make and model), 11750 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 100 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 50 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	Hughes	Registration:	N7052L
Model/Series:	269A 269A	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	980962
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1670 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	HIO-360-B1A
Registered Owner:	KENT W. POTTER	Rated Power:	180 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Page 4 of 6 DEN99LA092

### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:		Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:		Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 5000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots / 15 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	45°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	13°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(NONE)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	LAUREL , MT (6S8)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	10:55 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

## **Airport Information**

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:
Airport Elevation:	6200 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:
Runway Length/Width:	:	VFR Approach/Landing:

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	44.960178,-107.310691(est)

Page 5 of 6 DEN99LA092

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Scott, B. beach

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: March 31, 2000

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46417

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 DEN99LA092