

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Stockton, California	Accident Number:	LAX00LA288
Date & Time:	August 4, 2000, 17:24 Local	Registration:	N39KH
Aircraft:	Bell 47D	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The commercial pilot performed an autorotative landing to an open field following a loss of engine power while in cruise flight. The skids contacted a berm on touchdown, and the helicopter began rocking. As the helicopter pitched fore and aft, the main rotor blades and tail rotor blades contacted the ground. The single engine helicopter utilized a single-tank fuel system capable of containing 29 gallons of fuel. The pilot anticipated a 16 g.p.h. fuel-flow, and determined he had an endurance of 1 hour 48 minutes. The helicopter engine run time was 1 hour 35 minutes prior to losing power. The pilot's post accident inspection of the aircraft revealed that the fuel load had been exhausted. He indicated in the accident report, under the section titled "Recommendation (How Could This Accident Have Been Prevented)," that he could have conducted "more planning on cross-country flights."

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's inadequate planning by which he miscalculated fuel consumption which resulted in fuel exhaustion.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - NONMECHANICAL Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

(C) FLUID, FUEL - EXHAUSTION
PLANNING/DECISION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND
(C) FUEL CONSUMPTION CALCULATIONS - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings 4. AUTOROTATION - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings 5. TERRAIN CONDITION - BERM

Factual Information

On August 4, 2000, at 1724 Pacific daylight time, a Bell 47D helicopter, N39KH, was substantially damaged during an autorotative forced landing near Stockton, California. The forced landing was precipitated by a loss of engine power during cruise flight. The commercial pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. The helicopter was registered to a private individual, and was operated by the pilot as a personal flight under 14 CFR Part 91 when the accident occurred. The flight originated from Fresno, California, at 1549, and was destined for Stockton. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident, and a flight plan had not been filed.

The pilot reported he had topped off the helicopter's fuel tank prior to departure. The total fuel capacity of the single-tank helicopter is 29 gallons. The pilot anticipated a fuel consumption of 16 g.p.h., and estimated he had approximately 1 hour 48 minutes of flight endurance available.

After 1 hour 35 minutes of engine run time, the engine lost power while 2 miles from the destination airport. The pilot performed an autorotative landing to an open field. The skids contacted a berm on touchdown, and the helicopter began rocking. As the helicopter pitched fore and aft, the main rotor blades and tail rotor blades contacted the ground.

The pilot reported that his post accident inspection of the aircraft revealed that the fuel load had been exhausted. Surface temperatures along the route of flight were above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. He indicated in the Pilot/Operator Aircraft Accident Report (NTSB Form 6120.1/2), under the section titled "Recommendation (How Could This Accident Have Been Prevented)," that he could have conducted "more planning on cross-country flights."

The commercial pilot reported having had accumulated approximately 600 total rotorcraft flight hours, of which 40 hours were accumulated in the same make and model as the accident helicopter.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	35,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	October 27, 1999
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 10, 2000
Flight Time:	1600 hours (Total, all aircraft), 40 hours (Total, this make and model)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Bell	Registration:	N39KH
Model/Series:	47D 47D	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	39
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	3
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 20, 2000 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2200 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	19 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3007 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Franklin
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	644-178-B32
Registered Owner:	Keith Harvey	Rated Power:	178 Horsepower
Operator:	Pablo M. Ejarque	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Viewel (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Dev
Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	SCK,30 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	2 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	16:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	45°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	11 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	340°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	34°C / 15°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Fresno, CA (FAT)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Stockton Metro, CA (SCK)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	16:05 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

Airport Information

Airport:	Stockton Metropolitan SCK	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	30 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Unknown
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	37.894443,-121.238609

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Crispin, Robert
Additional Participating Persons:	Timothy L Jarrard; Federal Aviation Administration; Oakland, CA
Original Publish Date:	November 25, 2003
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=49932

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.