



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Las Cruces, New Mexico Accident Number: FTW02LA250

Date & Time: September 5, 2002, 08:30 Local Registration: N716JB

Aircraft: Gray Rotorway Exec 90 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The student pilot checked the fuel tanks prior to the flight and determined the tanks contained enough fuel for the short trip. Shortly after takeoff, the engine lost total power. The student pilot initiated an autorotation, and subsequently, the helicopter sustained a hard landing. The student pilot did not have an endorsement for solo flight in the helicopter. Numerous attempts to obtain a completed Pilot/Operator Aircraft Accident Report (NTSB Form 6120.1/2) from the pilot were unsuccessful.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to refuel the helicopter, which resulted in fuel exhaustion.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - NONMECHANICAL

Phase of Operation: CLIMB

Findings

1. FLUID, FUEL - EXHAUSTION

2. (C) REFUELING - NOT PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: HARD LANDING Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings
3. AUTOROTATION - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Factual Information

On September 5, 2002, approximately 0830 mountain daylight time, a Gray RotorWay Exec 90 single-engine helicopter, N716JB, sustained substantial damage during a hard landing following a loss of engine power at the Las Cruces International Airport (LRU), Las Cruces, New Mexico. The student pilot, sole occupant and registered owner of the helicopter, was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and a flight plan was not filed for the 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 personal flight. The local flight was originating at the time of the accident.

According to an FAA inspector, who responded to the accident site, the student pilot checked the fuel tanks prior to the flight and determined that the tanks contained enough fuel for the short trip. Shortly after takeoff, the engine lost total power. The student pilot initiated an autorotation, and subsequently, the helicopter landed hard. The main rotor blades were bent, the tail rotor was destroyed, and the tail boom was separated. In addition, the inspector stated that the student pilot did not have an endorsement for solo flight in the helicopter.

Numerous attempts to obtain a completed Pilot/Operator Aircraft Accident Report (NTSB Form 6120.1/2) from the pilot were unsuccessful.

Student pilot Information

Certificate:	Student	Age:	54,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Unknown
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 6, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	197 hours (Total, all aircraft), 197 hours (Total, this make and model), 1 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Gray	Registration:	N716JB
Model/Series:	Rotorway Exec 90	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	EXEC-3000
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1450 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	197 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Rotorway
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	RW-152
Registered Owner:	Jim Robert Gray	Rated Power:	152 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	LRU,4456 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	14:30 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	0°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots / 0 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	110°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.2 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	26°C / 8°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipit	ation	
Departure Point:	Las Cruces, NM (LRU)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Las Cruces, NM (LRU)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	08:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

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Airport Information

Airport:	Las Cruces International LRU	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	4456 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Unknown
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	Unknown
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:	32.293609,-106.925552

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Sauer, Aaron	
Additional Participating Persons:	Earl K Branham; Federal Aviation Administration; Albuquerque, NM	
Original Publish Date:	April 23, 2003	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=55649	

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.

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