



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Las Cruces, New Mexico	Accident Number:	DEN04LA149
Date & Time:	September 27, 2004, 23:43 Local	Registration:	N497AE
Aircraft:	American Eurocopter AS-350-B3	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Minor
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Positioning		

Analysis

The pilot said that prior to the helicopter's liftoff he checked for and had freedom of controls and no warning or caution lights. He said he had no lights on in the cockpit except "very dim instrument and nav-radio lights." The moon was full, overhead, and bright. The pilot elected not to turn on his searchlight and landing and taxi lights for takeoff. The helicopter came up light on the skids and began a vertical ascent. "The nose began to go left, so I applied right pedal - it seemed stuck/blocked. Within 1 to 2 seconds the aircraft began a right roll. I applied left pressure with the cyclic, but it too seemed extremely stiff and/or stuck." The helicopter rolled over on its right side causing substantial damage. The weather conditions at the time of the accident were reported as clear skies, 10 miles visibility, and winds of 170 degrees at 4 knots. An examination of the helicopter's flight controls and other systems revealed no anomalies. The helipad was located in a former gravel pit with pale white-colored sandy soil surrounding and rising above the pad in all quadrants. Ground scars and paint transfers observed were consistent with the ground resonance spring on the right skid coming in contact with the pad. The ground scars' pattern indicated the helicopter was moving laterally and aft when the spring made first contact with the pad, subsequently initiating a dynamic rollover of the aircraft.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to maintain aircraft control during takeoff resulting in the helicopter's skid striking the helipad and the helicopter's subsequent rollover. Factors contributing to the accident were the pilot's improper preflight planning/decision, his failure to use the helicopter's

landing/taxi lights and searchlight, the bright night, and the pilots diminished ability to see visual references.

Findings

Occurrence #1: ROLL OVER

Phase of Operation: HOVER - IN GROUND EFFECT

Findings

1. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
2. (F) IN-FLIGHT PLANNING/DECISION - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND
3. (F) EXTERIOR/NAV LIGHT(S) - NOT USED - PILOT IN COMMAND
4. (F) LANDING LIGHTS - NOT USED - PILOT IN COMMAND
5. (F) LIGHT CONDITION - BRIGHT NIGHT
6. (F) VISUAL LOOKOUT - DIMINISHED - PILOT IN COMMAND
7. DYNAMIC ROLLOVER - ENCOUNTERED

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: HOVER - IN GROUND EFFECT

Findings

8. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

Factual Information

On September 27, 2004, at 2343 mountain daylight time, an American Eurocopter AS-350 B3 helicopter, N497AE, operated by Southwest Air Ambulance, was substantially damaged when while hovering after lift off from the Las Cruces Memorial Hospital helipad (73E), Las Cruces, New Mexico, the helicopter's skid struck the helipad and the helicopter subsequently rolled over on its side. Night visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The positioning flight was being operated under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 91 without a flight plan. The airline transport pilot sustained minor injuries. The flight was originating at the time of the accident and was en route to the Las Cruces International Airport.

The pilot initially reported that just after lift off from the helipad, he experienced a loss of tail rotor capability. He reported the helicopter spun and impacted the ground coming to rest on its right side.

In his written statement, the pilot said that prior to liftoff he checked for and had freedom of controls and no warning or caution lights. He said he had no lights on in the cockpit except "very dim instrument and nav-radio lights." The pilot said the moon was full, overhead, and bright, so he elected not to turn on his searchlight and landing and taxi lights for takeoff. The pilot said the helicopter came up light on the skids. He then began a vertical ascent. "The nose began to go left, so I applied right pedal - it seemed stuck/blocked. Within 1 to 2 seconds the aircraft began a right roll. I applied left pressure with the cyclic, but it too seemed extremely stiff and/or stuck." The pilot said he was aware the helicopter was rolling over. He said he felt and heard the main rotor blades hit the ground.

The weather conditions at the time of the accident were reported as clear skies, 10 miles visibility, and winds of 170 degrees at 4 knots.

The helicopter was examined at the accident scene. The helicopter was resting on its right side approximately 25 feet west of the helipad center. An examination of the helicopter showed substantial damage to the main rotor blades, tail rotor, tail boom, right side of the cabin, and the right skid. An examination of the helicopter's flight controls showed no anomalies. An examination of the helicopters remaining systems revealed no anomalies.

The helipad was located in a former gravel pit with pale white-colored sandy soil surrounding and rising above the pad in all quadrants. Ground scars and paint transfers observed were consistent with the ground resonance spring on the right skid coming in contact with the pad. The ground scars' pattern indicated the helicopter was moving laterally and aft when the spring made first contact with the pad, subsequently initiating a dynamic rollover of the aircraft.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Flight instructor	Age:	57, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane; Helicopter	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Helicopter	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical--w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 19, 2004
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 31, 2004
Flight Time:	10239 hours (Total, all aircraft), 124 hours (Total, this make and model), 8478 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 47 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 15 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	American Eurocopter	Registration:	N497AE
Model/Series:	AS-350-B3	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Utility	Serial Number:	3686
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 26, 2004 100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4961 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	39.5 Hrs	Engines:	1 Turbo shaft
Airframe Total Time:	188.8 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Turbomeca
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	Arriel 2B
Registered Owner:	Enchantment Aviation	Rated Power:	727 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:	Southwest Medevac	Operator Designator Code:	NE6A

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night/bright
Observation Facility, Elevation:	LRU,4456 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	11:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	270°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	170°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.2 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	17°C / 14°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Las Cruces, NM (73E)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Las Cruces , NM (LRU)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	23:43 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	Las Cruces Memorial Hospital 73E	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	4000 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	None

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:	32.286945,-106.919723

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Bowling, David
Additional Participating Persons:	Tamara Bell; Federal Aviation Administration; Albuquerque, NM Brian J Iorg; Federal Aviation Administration; Albuquerque, NM Joseph A Syslo; American Eurocopter; Grand Prairie, TX
Original Publish Date:	February 24, 2005
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60224

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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](#).