



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Ponce, Puerto Rico	<b>Accident Number:</b>	MIA06LA044
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	January 12, 2006, 03:43 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N495LF
<b>Aircraft:</b>	MBB BO-105S	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Minor, 3 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 135: Air taxi & commuter - Non-scheduled - Air Medical (Unspecified)		

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## Analysis

After the patient was placed aboard the helicopter, the pilot started the engines and performed a hover check. He then moved the helicopter forward to gain airspeed and initiated a climb to cruise altitude. After reaching an altitude of about 100 feet, the main rotor rpm light and audio warning system activated, and the number 2 engine N1 rpm and torque began to decay. The pilot attempted to regain normal engine parameters, but was unable to regain engine rpm. The pilot maneuvered to avoid several light poles as he attempted to land in a parking lot. By this time, main rotor rpm had bled off sufficiently to prevent the hydraulic pumps from pressurizing the hydraulic system, and all flight controls locked in a slight right banked attitude. This prevented the helicopter from reaching the parking lot. The helicopter impacted a construction area in a right bank, nose down attitude. An on-site and later follow-up investigation by FAA and Rolls-Royce investigators revealed a B-nut on the Pc line connecting the power turbine governor (PTGOV) to the fuel control unit (FCU) had become loose at the T-fitting end. It was partially torqued and could be moved with the fingers. The female end was threaded onto the male end three-quarters of a turn. There was no cross-threading. The torque stripe was broken. According to Rolls-Royce Allison, "This line serves a critical function to the engine control system and when leakage occurs will cause the engine to roll back to an idle or near idle condition."

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A loose B-nut on the PC line connecting the power turbine governor (PTGOV) to the fuel control unit (FCU) that created a leak and caused the engine to roll back to an idle condition, causing a low hydraulic system pressure and subsequent control lock. A contributing factor was the unsuitable terrain (construction area) on which to make a forced landing.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(PARTIAL) - MECH FAILURE/MALF  
Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

### Findings

1. (C) PNEUMATIC SYSTEM - LEAK
2. MISC ROTORCRAFT,MAIN ROTOR RPM WARNING SYSTEM - ACTIVATED

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

### Findings

3. (C) HYDRAULIC SYSTEM - LOW PRESSURE
4. (C) ROTORCRAFT FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM - LOCKED

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER  
Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

### Findings

5. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - NONE SUITABLE
6. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - CONSTRUCTION AREA

## Factual Information

On January 12, 2006, at 0343 Atlantic standard time, a Eurocopter Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm BO-105S, N495LF, registered to and operated by MSE Air Group, Inc., as Aviane Air Ambulance, and piloted by a commercial-certificated pilot, was substantially damaged when it collided with terrain during an attempted forced landing following a loss of power in one of its engines during takeoff from San Cristobal Hospital, Ponce, Puerto Rico. Night visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The air ambulance flight was being conducted under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 135, and a company visual flight rules (VFR) flight plan had been filed. The pilot sustained minor injuries, and two medical flight crew members and one passenger were not injured. The flight had originated in San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 0141.

The pilot stated that the flight from San Juan to Ponce had been uneventful, and landed at 0205. After the patient was placed aboard the helicopter, the pilot started the engines and performed a hover check. He then moved the helicopter forward to gain airspeed and initiated a climb to cruise altitude. After reaching an altitude of about 100 feet, the main rotor rpm light and audio warning system activated, and the number 2 engine N1 rpm and torque began to decay. The pilot attempted to regain normal engine parameters, but was unable to regain engine rpm. The pilot maneuvered to avoid several light poles as he attempted to land in a parking lot. By this time, main rotor rpm had bled off sufficiently to prevent the hydraulic pumps from pressurizing the hydraulic system, and all flight controls locked in a slight right banked attitude. This prevented the helicopter from reaching the parking lot. The helicopter impacted a construction area in a right bank, nose down attitude.

An on-site and a later follow-up investigation by FAA and Rolls-Royce investigators revealed a B-nut on the Pc line connecting the power turbine governor (PTGOV) to the fuel control unit (FCU) had become loose at the T-fitting end. It was partially torqued and could be moved with the fingers. The female end was threaded onto the male end three-quarters of a turn. There was no cross-threading. The torque stripe was broken. According to Rolls-Royce Allison, "This line serves a critical function to the engine control system and when leakage occurs will cause the engine to roll back to an idle or near idle condition."

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Sport Pilot	<b>Age:</b>	59, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Rear
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	October 1, 2005
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	February 1, 2005
<b>Flight Time:</b>	4475 hours (Total, all aircraft), 252 hours (Total, this make and model), 3151 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 46 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 13 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	MBB	<b>Registration:</b>	N495LF
<b>Model/Series:</b>	BO-105S	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	S645
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	High skid	<b>Seats:</b>	3
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	December 1, 2005 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	5512 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	2 Turbo shaft
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	7566 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Allison
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	250-C20B
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	MSE Air Group Inc.,	<b>Rated Power:</b>	715 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	On-demand air taxi (135)
<b>Operator Does Business As:</b>	Aviane Air Ambulance	<b>Operator Designator Code:</b>	Q6WA

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Night
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	TJPS,23 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>	03:50 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	6 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	120°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.97 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	21°C / 18°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Ponce , PR	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	Company VFR
<b>Destination:</b>	San Juan, PR	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	03:43 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Minor, 2 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Minor, 3 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	18,-66.550003

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Lovell, John
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Fernando Otero; FAA FSDO; San Juan, PR Bob Ketchum; Rolls Royce Allison; Indianapolis, IN
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	December 20, 2007
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63093">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63093</a>

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](#).