



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Rapid City, South Dakota	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN09LA388
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	June 15, 2009, 16:52 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N4490M
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beech B100	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	None
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Clear air turbulence encounter	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 4 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 135: Air taxi & commuter - Non-scheduled - Air Medical (Medical emergency)		

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## Analysis

The air-ambulance flight encountered clear-air turbulence during cruise descent. During the turbulence encounter, the patient’s unrestrained upper-torso fell off the aircraft mounted stretcher assembly. After the turbulence had subsided, the patient’s unrestrained head, neck, and upper-torso were laying off the stretcher in the center aisle. His restrained lower body remained attached to the stretcher which was elevated off the cabin floor. The cabin flight crewmembers stabilized the patient’s neck before repositioning him back onto the stretcher. The airplane then made an uneventful landing at its intended destination. The patient suffered a fracture of the C3 cervical vertebra during the turbulence encounter. The stretcher’s available over-the-shoulder restraints were not used because of an interference caused by a flexible lift system that was used to transfer the patient from the ambulance gurney to the aircraft’s stretcher. After the accident the aeromedical transport company discontinued the use of the flexible patient lift system model used during the accident flight and required flight crewmembers to only use lift systems that allowed the use of the aircraft stretcher’s available over-the-shoulder restraints.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The flight crewmembers’ failure to secure the patient using the available over-the-shoulder restraints and the encounter with clear-air turbulence during cruise descent.

## Findings

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<b>Aircraft</b>	Passenger compartment equip - Incorrect use/operation
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Use of equip/system - Flight crew
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Clear air turbulence - Effect on personnel

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Prior to flight</b>	Aircraft loading event
<b>Enroute-descent</b>	Clear air turbulence encounter (Defining event)

On June 15, 2009, about 1652 mountain daylight time (mdt), a Beech B100 (King Air) airplane, N4490M, operated by Air Methods Corporation, encountered clear-air-turbulence while descending through 7,000 feet mean sea level (msl) en route to Rapid City Regional Airport (KRAP), Rapid City, South Dakota. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed during the flight. The air-ambulance flight was conducted in accordance with 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 135 while on an instrument flight plan. The patient was seriously injured as result of the turbulence encounter. The 4 flight crew members sustained minor injuries. The flight departed Gordon Municipal Airport (KGRN), Gordon, Nebraska, at 1619 mdt.

Before being loaded onto the airplane, the patient was lying on an ambulance gurney and was already secured to a flexible lift system at the waist and legs. The use of the flexible lift system allowed the easy transfer from the ambulance gurney to the aircraft-mounted stretcher assembly. The lift system comprised of a plasticized sheet and full body length foam pad. The patient was secured to this lift system using the available waist and leg straps.

For patient transfers, flight crewmembers grab the edges of the flexible lift system to lift and transfer the patient from the ambulance gurney to the airplane's stretcher. The airplane's stretcher also incorporated a full body pad, and its support frame articulated at the waist to elevate the patient's upper body from a supine position into an inclined position. The airplane's stretcher had leg, waist, and left and right over-the-shoulder straps. The over-the-shoulder straps combined at the waist strap buckle assembly.

The patient, who was already restrained in the flexible lift system by waist and leg straps, was then restrained to the airplane's stretcher using the stretcher's available waist and leg straps. The full body pad and plasticized sheet of the flexible lift system completely covered and prevented the use of the over-the-shoulder restraints installed on the airplane's stretcher.

During the flight, the stretcher's back support was raised into an inclined position for added patient comfort. During cruise descent, the airplane encountered clear-air-turbulence, during which the patient's upper-torso fell off the stretcher. After the turbulence encounter, the patient's unrestrained head, neck, and upper-torso were laying off the stretcher in the center aisle. His restrained lower body remained attached to the stretcher which was elevated off the cabin floor. The cabin flight crewmembers stabilized the patient's neck before repositioning him back onto the stretcher. The airplane then made an uneventful landing at its intended destination. The patient suffered a fracture of the C3 cervical vertebra during the turbulence

encounter.

After the accident, the aeromedical transport company discontinued the use of the flexible patient lift system model utilized during the accident flight and required flight crewmembers to only use lift systems that allowed the use of the aircraft stretcher's available over-the-shoulder restraints.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	34, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	February 6, 2009
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	May 7, 2009
<b>Flight Time:</b>	3305 hours (Total, all aircraft), 516 hours (Total, this make and model), 3150 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 40 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beech	<b>Registration:</b>	N4490M
<b>Model/Series:</b>	B100	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	BE-64
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 12, 2009 AAIP	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	11600 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	2 Turbo prop
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	9898 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Garrett Airesearch
<b>ELT:</b>	C91 installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	TPE-331
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Vesey Air, LLC.	<b>Rated Power:</b>	1428 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	Air Methods Corporation	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	On-demand air taxi (135)
<b>Operator Does Business As:</b>	Black Hills Life Flight	<b>Operator Designator Code:</b>	

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KRAP,3204 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	10 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:52 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	145°
<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>	10 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	360°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.73 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	19°C / 10°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Gordon, NE (KGRN)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	IFR
<b>Destination:</b>	Rapid City, SD (KRAP)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	IFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	16:19 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	4 Minor	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	None
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 4 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	44.045276,-103.057502(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Fox, Andrew
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Gary L Soldwich; Federal Aviation Administration - Rapid City FSDO; Rapid City, SD
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	December 20, 2010
<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=74135">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=74135</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](#).