



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Hamilton, Montana	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ANC15LA076
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	May 4, 2015, 10:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N504WD
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Airbus AS-350	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Attempted remediation/recovery	<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

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## Analysis

The flight instructor, in the left seat reported that he was providing flight instruction to the commercial pilot, in the right seat, which included a series of hovering autorotations. According to the instructor, as the commercial pilot hovered the helicopter about 3 or 4 ft above the ground, the instructor initiated the hovering autorotation by reducing the floor-mounted throttle (fuel flow control lever) to about 70% N1, and the helicopter descended to about 1 ft above the ground. As the commercial pilot tried to cushion the touchdown, he inadvertently applied too much collective pitch, and the helicopter ballooned to a higher altitude. During the second descent, the main rotor rpm continued to decay, and the helicopter's skids struck the ground. The instructor did not take control of the helicopter during this sequence. A postflight inspection revealed substantial damage to the tailboom.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The pilot's excessive collective application during an autorotation. Contributing to the accident was the flight instructor's inadequate supervision of the training flight.

## Findings

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<b>Aircraft</b>	Main rotor control - Incorrect use/operation
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Use of equip/system - Pilot
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Monitoring other person - Instructor/check pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Autorotation</b>	Abrupt maneuver
<b>Autorotation</b>	Attempted remediation/recovery (Defining event)
<b>Autorotation</b>	Hard landing

On May 4, 2015, about 1045 mountain daylight time, an Airbus AS-350 BA helicopter, N504WD, sustained substantial damage as a result of a hard landing during a practice hovering autorotation at the Ravalli County Airport in Hamilton, Montana. The helicopter was being operated as a visual flight rules local area proficiency/instructional flight under Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 when the accident occurred. The helicopter was registered to Hat Creek Helicopters LLC, Hamilton, Montana. The flight instructor and commercial pilot were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident and no flight plan was filed. The flight originated from the Ravalli County Airport.

In the flight instructor's written statement, dated June 1, 2015, he reported that the purpose of the flight was to provide flight instruction to the commercial pilot, which included hovering autorotations. The flight instructor related that before starting the first hovering autorotation maneuver, he had the pilot hover the helicopter about 3 or 4 ft above the ground. The flight instructor then initiated the hovering autorotation by reducing the floor-mounted throttle (fuel flow control lever) to about 70% N1, and the helicopter descended to about 1 ft above the ground. He said that as the pilot tried to cushion the touchdown, he inadvertently applied too much collective pitch, and the helicopter ballooned to a higher altitude. The main rotor rpm decayed as the helicopter descended, and the skids subsequently struck the ground hard. The flight instructor characterized the landing as "firm" but both pilots were unaware of any damage sustained to the helicopter. The flight instructor reported that they performed several additional training maneuvers and then landed without further incident. A postflight inspection revealed substantial damage to the tailboom.

The flight instructor reported that it was difficult to control the throttle due to its location, mounted on the pedestal between the front seats, necessitating the release of either the cyclic or collective control to manipulate the throttle. Further, not having an idle detent made the pilot/instructor vulnerable to inadvertently shutting down the engine while trying to manipulate the throttle for training or emergency purposes.

The flight instructor verified that there were no preimpact mechanical failures or malfunctions with the airframe or engine that would have precluded normal operation.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Private	<b>Age:</b>	35, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	4-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	March 5, 2013
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	August 19, 2014
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 570.5 hours (Total, all aircraft), 201.6 hours (Total, this make and model), 416.2 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 27 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft)		

## Flight instructor Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Flight engineer; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	66, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	4-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane; Helicopter	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	March 16, 2015
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	July 10, 2014
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 18000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 500 hours (Total, this make and model), 10000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 107 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 24 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0.3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Airbus	<b>Registration:</b>	N504WD
<b>Model/Series:</b>	AS-350 BA	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1984	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	1800
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Skid	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	February 10, 2015 AAIP	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	4630 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	31 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Turbo shaft
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	5696.9 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Turbomeca
<b>ELT:</b>	C126 installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	Arriel 1B
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	440 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KMSO,3189 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	40 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	2°
<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>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.95 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	11°C / -2°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	HAMILTON, MT (6S5)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	HAMILTON, MT (6S5)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	10:45 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	RAVALLI COUNTY 6S5	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Grass/turf
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	3642 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>		<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Simulated forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	46.251667,-114.12555(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Johnson, Clinton
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Troy A Meskimen; FAA Helena FSDO; Helena, MT Xavier de Gastines; Bureau d'Enquetes et d'Analyses; Paris
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	May 5, 2021
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=91217">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=91217</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](#).