



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Delta Junction, Alaska	Accident Number:	ANC15LA070
Date & Time:	September 13, 2015, 08:40 Local	Registration:	N6464V
Aircraft:	Helio H 295	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Loss of engine power (partial)	Injuries:	3 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 135: Air taxi & commuter - Non-scheduled		

Analysis

The airline transport pilot was departing on the air taxi flight from a remote, unimproved airstrip estimated to be about 850 ft long with 800 ft usable. He stated that the airplane seemed to accelerate normally but failed to become airborne at the departure end of the runway. The airplane impacted brush and trees, resulting in substantial damage to the right wing. The pilot suggested that the engine may not have been producing full power because, during a previous flight from the airstrip with a similar load, the airplane became airborne in about 600 ft. A review of the airplane's takeoff performance data revealed a takeoff ground run of about 480 ft for the conditions at the time of the accident.

A postaccident examination of the airplane revealed a missing hose clamp on the scat tube that joins the air filter assembly to the air box; however, a postaccident engine run revealed no evidence of any preimpact mechanical anomalies with the airplane's engine or systems.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

A partial loss of engine power during takeoff for reasons that could not be determined because postaccident examination of the airframe and engine did not reveal any anomalies that would have precluded normal operation.

Findings

Not determined

(general) - Unknown/Not determined

Factual Information

History of Flight

Takeoff	Loss of engine power (partial) (Defining event)
Takeoff	Runway excursion
Takeoff	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On September 13, 2015, about 0840 Alaska daylight time, a tundra tire-equipped Helio Courier H-295 airplane, N6464V, sustained substantial damage during takeoff following a runway excursion from a remote unimproved airstrip near Delta Junction, AK. The airplane was being operated by Wright Air Service Fairbanks, Alaska, as a visual flight rules (VFR) on-demand charter flight under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 135. The certificated airline transport pilot and two passengers were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and a VFR flight plan had been filed. The flight departed a remote unimproved airstrip near Delta Junction, Alaska, at about 0840 destined for Fairbanks, AK.

During an interview with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator-in-charge (IIC) on September 14, the pilot stated that he was departing from a remote unimproved airstrip estimated to be about 850 feet long, with 800 feet usable. He stated that the airplane seemed to accelerate normally, but failed to become airborne at the departure end of the runway, and impacted brush and trees, sustaining substantial damage to the right wing.

In the recommendation section of the NTSB Accident/Incident Reporting Form 6120.1, the pilot went on to state that following the accident he departed the airstrip in the same make and model airplane with a similar load and the airplane lifted off in about 600 feet. In addition, he stated that it was possible that the engine was not producing full power even though the RPM was at redline, and there were no sounds associated with missing or a power reduction.

A Helio Courier training manual dated October 1968 provided a Takeoff Distance vs Density Altitude chart for hard surfaced runways, which included a ground run correction factor for wet grass and soft turf. At a density altitude of about 928 feet and a gross weight of about 3,340 pounds, the takeoff ground run with the wet grass correction factor was about 480 feet.

The airplane was equipped with a Lycoming GO-480-G1D6 engine, the pressure carburetor was replaced with a Bendix fuel injection system, under the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) field approval process.

On October 2, the engine, while still mounted on the accident airplane's airframe, was operated under the direction of the IIC, along with the rest of the investigative team. The engine ran without any observed anomalies, and produced full factory specified rpm. A drop of about 25 RPM was noted for the left and right magnetos. A series of power adjustments from idle to full power were conducted with no hesitation in engine operation noted.

An aviation safety inspector from the Flight Standards Division, System Safety and Analysis Branch inspected the accident airplane following the engine run, and noted that the seat tube that joins the air box assembly to the air filter assembly was not secured to the filter assembly with the hose clamp as depicted in the Helio Courier parts manual.

The closest weather reporting facility was Allen Army Airfield, about 35 miles northeast of the accident site. At 0853, a weather observation from Allen Army Airfield was reporting, in part: wind calm; visibility, 10 statute miles; few clouds 1,000 feet, few clouds 13,000 feet, scattered clouds 17,000 feet, scattered clouds 20,000 feet; temperature, 28 degrees F; dew point 27 degrees F; altimeter, 30.14 inHG.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	62
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 24, 2015
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 24, 2015
Flight Time:	20000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2500 hours (Total, this make and model), 19950 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 450 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 170 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Helio	Registration:	N6464V
Model/Series:	H 295	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1969	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	1414
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	3
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 26, 2015 100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3800 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	5888 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
ELT:	C126 installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	GO-480 SERIES
Registered Owner:	BURSIEL EQUIPMENT INC	Rated Power:	295 Horsepower
Operator:	Wright Air Service	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	On-demand air taxi (135)

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	PABI	Distance from Accident Site:	35 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	16:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	66°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 1000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.06 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-2°C / -3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Delta Junction, AK	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	VFR
Destination:	Fairbanks, AK (PAFA)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:		Type of Airspace:	Class G

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	3 None	Latitude, Longitude:	63.783332,-146.066665(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Banning, David
Additional Participating Persons:	Brad Sipperly; Federal Aviation Administration; Fairbanks, AK Ken Michaelis; Wright Air Service; Fairbanks, AK
Original Publish Date:	March 23, 2017
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=91975

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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](#).