Aviation Safety Investigation Report 198902567

Bell 206-B

3 July 1989

Readers are advised that the Australian Transport Safety Bureau investigates for the sole purpose of enhancing transport safety. Consequently, Bureau reports are confined to matters of safety significance and may be misleading if used for any other purposes.

Investigations commenced on or before 30 June 2003, including the publication of reports as a result of those investigations, are authorised by the CEO of the Bureau in accordance with Part 2A of the Air Navigation Act 1920.

Investigations commenced after 1 July 2003, including the publication of reports as a result of those investigations, are authorised by the CEO of the Bureau in accordance with the Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003 (TSI Act). Reports released under the TSI Act are not admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings.

NOTE: All air safety occurrences reported to the ATSB are categorised and recorded. For a detailed explanation on Category definitions please refer to the ATSB website at <u>www.atsb.gov.au</u>.

Occurrence Number: Location: Date: Highest Injury Level: Injuries:		17km NE Sydney Airport NSW 3 July 1989			Occurrence Type: Accident Time: 1245	
			Fatal	Serious	Minor	None
		Crew	0	0	1	1
		Ground	0	0	0	-
		Passenger	0	0	0	2
		Total	0	0	0	3
Aircraft Details:	Bell 206-B VH-PHX					
Registration: Serial Number:						
Operation Type:						
Damage Level:	Substantial					
Departure Point:	Sydney Airport NSW					
Departure Time:	1231					
Destination:	Sydney Airport NSW					

Approved for Release: 2nd October 1989

Circumstances:

The helicopter had operated normally during the first flight of the day. After DEPARTURE on the second flight the aircraft overflew Pyrmont before heading east along Sydney Harbour. As it approached the Sydney Heads, at 500 feet above sea level, the engine failed. The pilot gave a mayday call and successfully ditched the helicopter some 500 metres from two Army landing craft. After landing in the water the helicopter rolled inverted and floated for about 10 minutes. The crew escaped from the aircraft and after spending five minutes in the water were picked up by the landing craft. Prior to leaving the water the pilot attached a line from the landing craft to the helicopter. The helicopter subsequently sank but remained attached to the line and was towed to Balmoral Beach. An inspection of the wreckage revealed that a material failure of the acceleration bellows in the engine fuel control unit had caused the engine failure. The reason for the material failure was not established. The component has been forwarded to the manufacturer for further examination.

Significant Factors:

- 1. Material failure of the acceleration bellows in the fuel control unit.
- 2. The helicopter was over unsuitable terrain at low level when the engine failure occurred.

Reccomendations:

The pilot stated that he had difficulty opening the front right door after the aircraft became inverted in the water. During the descent he had been fully occupied manipulating the controls and was unable to open the door. Similar aircraft operated by the Australian Army are fitted with a door jettison system. Due to the nature of police helicopter operations it is recommended that the NSW Police Air Wing give consideration to the fitment of a door jettison system to their helicopters.