



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Hickory, North Carolina	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA23LA334
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	August 13, 2023, 11:28 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N239WD
<b>Aircraft:</b>	SCODA AERONAUTICA LTDA SUPER PETREL LS	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Low altitude operation/event	<b>Injuries:</b>	2 Fatal
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

The private pilot/owner and the student pilot/passenger departed in the amphibious airplane and flew to a local lake where they were observed conducting a touch-and-go landing and flying low over the water. One witness, who was on his boat dock about 100 yards from a set of energized powerlines that spanned the lake, reported that the airplane was flying level about 100 to 200 ft above the water toward the powerlines. As the airplane approached the powerlines, it appeared to take a sudden nose-down attitude before it impacted the powerlines. There was a large explosion and the airplane impacted the water. The collision also resulted in a electrical power outage to the surrounding community. Postaccident examination of the airplane revealed impact signatures consistent with impact with the powerlines and no evidence of any mechanical deficiencies or malfunctions that would have precluded normal operation. Based on the witness’ observations, the pilot likely observed the powerlines and attempted to maneuver underneath them. The airplane then struck the powerlines, lost control, and impacted the lake.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot’s failure to maintain clearance from powerlines while maneuvering at a low altitude over water, which resulted in a collision and loss of control.

## Findings

<b>Personnel issues</b>	Monitoring environment - Pilot
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Identification/recognition - Pilot
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Delayed action - Pilot
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Wire - Ability to respond/compensate
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Wire - Effect on equipment

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

#### Maneuvering-low-alt flying

Low altitude operation/event (Defining event)

On August 13, 2023, at 1128 eastern daylight time, a Scoda Aeronautica Ltda Super Petrel LS, N239WD, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Hickory, North Carolina. The private pilot/owner and the student pilot passenger were fatally injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

A review of automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B) data revealed the airplane departed Hickory Regional Airport (HKY) Hickory, North Carolina, about 1120. The airplane flew northeast toward Lake Hickory at an altitude of about 1,600 ft mean sea level (msl) and a groundspeed of about 98 knots.

After arriving over Lake Hickory, the airplane turned left to the west and descended to about 900 ft msl before the ADS-B data ended. About that time, a witness recorded the airplane performing a touch-and-go landing on the water. A short time later, several other witnesses observed the airplane flying “unusually low” and “in a highly banked angle” over the water. Another witness, who was on his boat dock located about 100 yards northwest of a set of energized powerlines that spanned the lake, reported the airplane flying level about 100 to 200 ft above the water toward the powerlines. As the airplane approached the powerlines, it appeared to take a “sudden” nose-down attitude before it impacted the powerlines. There was an explosion and the airplane then tumbled into the water. The collision with the powerlines resulted in a power outage to the surrounding community of 18,000.

Postaccident examination of the airplane revealed the plexiglass windshield/canopy was missing due to impact damage and the entire cockpit area was exposed. Striations consistent with contact with a power line cable were observed embedded on the left side of the dashboard. Deep gouging and striation marks were also observed from the top left area of the fuselage out toward the left-wing root and continued down the left side of the fuselage. The left wing had separated from impact and the composite material (fabric) was melted and shriveled along the inboard portion of wing. Heat-damaged wing material was also observed hanging from where the wing had separated from the airframe. The right wing had been removed by salvage personnel and did not appear to be damaged. The tail section remained attached to the airplane, but the left horizontal stabilator was deflected down from impact. Flight control continuity was established for both horizontal stabilizers by manual manipulation of both control sticks. Continuity was confirmed to the wing root area for both wings when the control sticks were moved. The rudder pedals were partially jammed due to

impact, but some movement was achieved to the rudder when the pedals were manipulated. A light coat of soot was observed on the engine pylon, cowling, spinner, and portions of the fuselage.

The engine remained secure to the airframe and was undamaged. The three bladed propeller remained secure to the engine and all three blades were secure in the hub. The outer half of one blade was missing and the remaining portion of blade exhibited some gouging. The other two blades were intact and exhibited gouging. The engine crankshaft was manually rotated via the propeller. Thumb compression and valvetrain continuity were established to each cylinder. Fuel and some water were noted in each carburetor bowl.

No preimpact deficiencies or malfunctions were noted with the airframe or engine that would have precluded normal operation at the time of impact.

The North Carolina Office of The Chief Medical Examiner, Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center, performed the autopsy on the pilot and determined that the manner of death was blunt trauma resulting in accidental death.

Toxicological testing performed on specimens from the pilot by the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Bioaeronautical Sciences Research Laboratory, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, were negative for medications or drugs that would have posed a hazard to flight safety.

Power and transmission lines are typically not published on an aeronautical map unless they are over 200 ft tall and then only used for navigation. No altitudes are charted for individual towers and their depiction is intended to help navigation by pilotage or using visual landmarks outside of the airplane. The Federal Aviation Administration designated these in the Aeronautical Chart User's Guide as "power transmission and telecommunication lines."

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	63, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Unknown
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	Yes
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	May 23, 2023
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 3100 hours (Total, all aircraft), 8.4 hours (Total, this make and model)		

## Student pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Student	<b>Age:</b>	49, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Unknown
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	August 4, 2022
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 24 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	SCODA AERONAUTICA LTDA	<b>Registration:</b>	N239WD
<b>Model/Series:</b>	SUPER PETREL LS	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2022	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Special light-sport (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	S0392
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle; Amphibian	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 11, 2023 Condition	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1430 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	33 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	33 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Rotax
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	914UL
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	115 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>	HKY,1170 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	2 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	11:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	218°
<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>	4 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	None / None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	200°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	N/A / N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.07 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	28°C / 21°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Hickory, NC (HKY)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	11:20 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	HICKORY RGNL HKY	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	1189 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Water-calm
<b>Runway Used:</b>	6	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	6401 ft / 150 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Unknown

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	2 Fatal	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 Fatal	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	35.77307,-81.352747

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Mccarter, Lawrence
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Robert Reynolds; FAA/FSDO; Charlotte, NC Diego Bandeira da Costa; CENIPA William E. Gortney; SCODA Aeronáutica; Ormond Beach, FL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	July 5, 2024
<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.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=192853">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=192853</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](#).