



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Sylacauga, Alabama	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA12LA305
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	April 27, 2012, 16:44 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N388AS
<b>Aircraft:</b>	AVIAT AIRCRAFT INC A-1B	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Aerodynamic stall/spin	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 1 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

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## Analysis

The pilot was attempting a water takeoff to the southwest. After picking the left float off the water, the amphibious airplane did not accelerate as expected. The pilot reported that he attempted to keep the wings level; however, the right wing "fell," and the airplane stalled and impacted the terrain. A video of the accident sequence indicates that the airplane became airborne and the pilot began a right-hand turn to avoid the trees at the boundary of the lake. Postaccident examination revealed no evidence of a preimpact mechanical malfunction or failure that would have precluded normal operation. Both landing gear floats were dry inside when examined. The carburetor heat knob was found in the "hot" position. The "Before Takeoff" checklist for the airplane specifies that the carburetor heat should be "cold" for takeoff.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's attempt to take off with the carburetor heat in the hot position, which limited the airplane's performance, and the pilot's subsequent failure to maintain adequate airspeed, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall.

## Findings

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<b>Aircraft</b>	Fuel control/carburetor - Incorrect use/operation
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Use of equip/system - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	Airspeed - Not attained/maintained

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Takeoff</b>	Miscellaneous/other
<b>Initial climb</b>	Aerodynamic stall/spin (Defining event)
<b>Uncontrolled descent</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On April 27, 2012, about 1644 central daylight time, an Aviat Aircraft Inc. A-1B, N388AS, was substantially damaged following a loss of aircraft control and collision with terrain near Sylacauga, Alabama. The certified flight instructor was not injured and a student pilot had serious injuries. The airplane was registered to a private individual and operated by the pilot under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as an instructional flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed. The flight originated at Alabaster, Alabama, about 1330.

According to the pilot, he landed on the water at Lay Lake on a southwesterly heading. He then attempted a takeoff. During the takeoff sequence, he raised the left float off the surface first. The airplane began to climb, but did not accelerate as expected. He attempted to maintain wings level; however, the right wing "fell." As he attempted to recover from the stall, the airplane impacted the terrain.

A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector responded to the accident site and examined the wreckage. Flight control and internal engine continuity was established. The magnetos were rotated by hand and produced spark on all leads. The landing gear floats were dry inside.

The wreckage was moved to a storage facility in Clarksville, Tennessee. The wreckage was examined on May 29, 2012 by the NTSB Investigator-in-Charge (IIC). An external inspection of the engine revealed no damage to the case or cylinders. The spark plugs and ignition leads were re-installed and the starter was activated with an external battery. The engine turned through several times and no unusual noises or binding were observed. An engine run was not attempted due to impact damage to the intake system.

The lower spark plugs were removed and the engine was manually rotated with the propeller. Valve action on all four cylinders was correct and compression and suction were observed using the "thumb" method. The spark plug electrodes were normal in color and wear with the exception of some light rust on some surfaces and the plug threads. The fuel strainer was removed and the screen was clean and unobstructed. About 1 ounce of a substance that resembled brown mud was found in the bottom of the strainer bowl. The carburetor was removed and opened and the accelerator pump operated normally. All carburetor control linkages were intact. The venturi was intact and in place. The white plastic floats were

uncompromised and empty of fuel. The carburetor bowl contained about 3 ounces of muddy water with an odor of 100 low lead aviation fuel.

An examination of the cockpit revealed that the carburetor heat knob was in the "hot" position. The knob was bent by impact forces and could not be moved.

The FAA inspector provided the NTSB IIC with a video of the accident sequence. The video was produced by a local witness. A review of the video showed the airplane taking off and entering a gradual, right-hand turn. Trees and terrain were visible at the boundary of the lake. The airplane disappeared behind some trees and the sound on an impact was heard. Engine noise was apparent until the sound of the collision was heard.

The Aviat Husky A-1 "Before Takeoff" checklist, step 13, states, "Carburetor Heat – COLD."

### Flight instructor Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Flight engineer; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	44, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Rear
<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 1 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	April 3, 2012
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	June 18, 2011
<b>Flight Time:</b>	9000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2000 hours (Total, this make and model), 3000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

### Student pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	52, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Front
<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>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	June 7, 2011
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	2700 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	AVIAT AIRCRAFT INC	<b>Registration:</b>	N388AS
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A-1B	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>		<b>Serial Number:</b>	2245
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	N/A; Amphibian	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	June 9, 2011 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2200 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	585 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	LYCOMING
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-360 SERIES
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	180 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>	EET, 586 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	22 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	340°
<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>	6 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	190°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.01 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	26°C / 17°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Alabaster, AL (EET)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Alabaster, AL (EET)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	13:30 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious, 1 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	33.159442,-86.449722(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Hicks, Ralph
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Warren Green; FAA FSDO; Birmingham, AL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	October 15, 2012
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83496">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83496</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](#).