

Release Date 26th August 2024

Location	Occurrence
	Number
Near the Leonard Thompson	OCC-2024/0037
Int'l Airport (MYAM), Marsh	
Harbour, Abaco, Bahamas	
Occurrence Date	Registration
4 <sup>th</sup> August 2024	N351BL
12:05 pm (1605 UTC)	
41 6/37 1 77 1 1	
Aircraft Make/Model	Serial Number
BRM Aero SRO	033/2013
Bristell S-LSA	
	Occurrence
Flight Conducted Under	Category
Visual Flight Rules	Undetermined
Information:	

### Narrative:

At approximately 9:19 am local (1319 UTC) on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2024, a BRM Aero SRO Bristell S-LSA aircraft with United States registration N351BL, departed from the Sebastian Municipal Airport (X26), Sebastian, Florida, USA enroute to the Leonard Thompson International Airport (MYAM), Marsh Harbour, Abaco, Bahamas with the pilot of the aircraft as the sole person on board.

Prior to his departure that morning, the pilot in command was documented to have purchased 22 gallons of 100 LL AVGAS fuel.

The accident flight was a continuation of a planned trip that began one day prior on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2024 with a departure from the Clark Regional Airport (KJVY), Jeffersonville, Indiana, USA at approximately 10:15 am, with a stop in Georgia, USA that afternoon before continuing on to the Sebastian, Florida, where he overnighted.

According to flight data received from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the accident flight route was a general East Southeast (ESE) direction as it transitioned from the US into the Bahamas.

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The aircraft never landed at MYAM which prompted initiation of search and rescue efforts that afternoon with coordination between the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF), the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF).

Air traffic control flight data provided by the FAA indicated that their last radar position of the aircraft was received at approximately 10:47 am at coordinates 27°11'58"N 79°7'49"W at a distance of approximately 42 nautical miles Northwest (NW) of the Grand Bahama Int'l Airport (MYGF), Grand Bahama, Bahamas.

The US Coast Guard provided an updated aircraft position after receiving a "ping" of the aircraft at coordinates 26°40′20″N 77°24′34″W approximately 20 nautical miles West Northwest (WNW) of MYAM. Searches conducted that evening proved unsuccessful as there were negative sightings.

Checks were also made at several airports in the Bahamas including at the Grand Bahama Int'l Airport (MYGF), West End Airport (MYGW), Grand Bahama; Treasure Cay Airport (MYAT), Abaco; Walker's Cay Airport (MYAW), Abaco; and Leonard Thompson Int'l Airport (MYAM), Abaco. All checks indicated negative sighting of the aircraft.

On the 5th of August 2024, search and rescue efforts continued and yielded negative results. Up to the 7th of August 2024, there had been no sighting of the pilot, nor the aircraft.

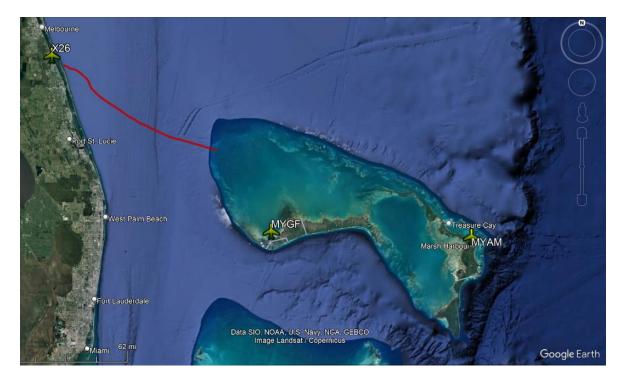


Fig.1: Aircraft route of flight prior to approach into MYAM

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On the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 2024, shortly after noon, the AAIA was notified that the presumed wreckage of N351BL was located by pilots assisting in search efforts. It was later confirmed to be the aircraft, which was found in an area of marsh land at coordinates 26°30'34.00"N 77° 6'26.00"W at a distance of approximately 0.6 nautical miles or approximately 4,000 feet west of the approach end of runway 09 at MYAM.



Fig.2: Wreckage of N351BL

The pilot was found deceased.

A team of accident investigators were dispatched to Marsh Harbour, Abaco, Bahamas on Friday 9<sup>th</sup> August 2024 to document the crash site and collect evidence.

Information gathered during the investigation revealed that pilots flying from the United States into Marsh Harbour, Abaco who landed prior to 12:15 pm that day, indicated that the weather in and around the vicinity of MYAM at that time was Visual Meteorological Conditions<sup>1</sup> (VMC) with good visibility, however, they observed windy conditions, with gusts estimated to be in excess of 25 knots.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) - are weather conditions under which pilots have sufficient visibility to fly aircraft relying on visual references. VMC is defined by specific criteria regarding visibility, cloud distance, and ceiling, which must meet or exceed established minimums.



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Additionally, two pilots that were flying in the vicinity of MYAM up to 12:15 pm that day, reported hearing over the Unicom<sup>2</sup> frequency, an unidentified aircraft broadcast intention to land on runway 09 at MYAM while at a position of approximately 6 nautical miles (NM) from the field. According to both pilots, there were no other broadcasts made by that unidentified aircraft.

The two pilots also reported observing an unidentified target on their Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast (ADS-B³) equipment around that same period operating within the vicinity of MYAM.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of August 2024, the aircraft wreckage was retrieved from the crash site for further analysis and examination to be conducted in coordination with the manufacturers of the aircraft airframe and engine.

This is preliminary information, subject to change, and may contain errors. Any errors in this report will be corrected when the final report has been completed.

### **Aircraft and Owner / Operator Information:**

Aircraft Manufacturer BRM Aero SRO	Registration N351BL
Model / Series Bristell S-LSA	Aircraft Classification Light Sport
Amateur Built	
Operator	Air Carrier Operating Certificate Not applicable

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> UNICOM - stands for Universal Communications. It is defined as a non-government base station that offers ground to air and air to ground communication. A typical UNICOM station uses a single communication frequency and offers airport information at public-use airports.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Automatic Dependent Surveillance -Broadcast (ADS-B) - A means by which aircraft, aerodrome vehicles and other objects can automatically transmit and/or receive data such as identification, position and additional data, as appropriate, in a broadcast mode via a data link



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### **Meteorological Information and Flight Plan:**

**Conditions at Accident site Condition of Light** 

Visual Meteorological Day

Conditions

**Observation Facility Observation Time** 

Grand Bahama Int'l Airport 1600 UTC (MYGF), Grand Bahama,

Bahamas

**Distance from Site** Temp/Dewpoint

32°C/26 °C 86 NM

**Lowest Cloud Condition** Wind Direction / Speed

BKN015CB 140/18KTS

**Lowest Ceiling** Visibility >6 statute miles

**Type of flight Plan Altimeter Setting** 

30.01 in. Hg **Filed** 

Visual Flight Rules

Destination **Departure Point** 

Sebastian Municipal Airport Leonard Thompson Int'l (X26), Sebastian, FL, USA

Airport (MYAM),

Marsh Harbour, Abaco,

**Bahamas** 

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### Wreckage and Impact Information:

Crew Injuries	Aircraft Damage
1 Fatal	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries	Aircraft Fire
0	Not Applicable
	**
Ground Injuries	Aircraft Explosion
0	Not Applicable
Total Injuries	Latitude, Longitude
1 Fatal	26°30'34.00"N 77° 6'26.00"W

The aircraft was observed to have sustained heavy impact damage.

The forward section of the aircraft was embedded into the marsh. Both wings were attached to the aircraft with the leading and trailing edges sustaining substantial damage. The right wing flap appeared to be in an extended position. Upon inspection of cockpit instrumentation, it was observed that the flap indicator was positioned to  $30^{\circ}$  (full extension).

The aircraft was oriented facing a heading of approximately 86°. The debris field extended along a path consistent with an easterly heading in alignment with runway 09 at MYAM, with pieces of debris scattered on both sides of the 86° orientation of the aircraft.

The debris field, measured from the crumpled fuselage, extended forward for a distance of approximately 72 feet to the furthest piece of debris (section of cowling).

Upon exposure of the powerplant during recovery, it was noted that the tips of all three propeller blades had been broken.

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Fig.3: N351BL Crash site in relation to runway 09 at MYAM



Fig.4: Drone view of debris field at crash site

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### **Administrative Information:**

### **Investigator in Charge**

Mr. Kendall Dorsett Jr.

### **Additional Information**

### **Accredited Representatives**

Ms. Leah Read – National Transportation Safety Board (USA)

Mr. Bernhard Kobylik – Civil Aviation Safety Investigation

Authority (Austria)

Mr. Stanislav Suchy - Air Accidents Investigation Institute of the Czech Republic

### **Publishing information**

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### About the AAIA

The Aircraft Accident Investigation Authority (AAIA) is the independent accident investigation agency under the Bahamas' Ministry of Energy & Transport (MOET) charged with the responsibility of investigating all aviation accidents and serious incidents in the Bahamas.

## The AAIA does not investigate for the purpose of apportioning blame or to provide a means for determining liability.

The AAIA performs its functions in accordance with the provisions of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Authority Act 2019 and Regulations 2021, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 13 and, where applicable, relevant international agreements.

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