IF FATALITIES HAVE OCCURRED:

•	Check with the coroner or their representative (usually the police) before taking any action to remove bodies	
•	Check with the ATSB or Defence Investigator-in-Charge to determine if there are any special requirements for in-situ pathological examination before removing bodies	
•	Carefully record the posture and position of each victim, with photographs, video and/or sketches	
•	Photograph or sketch any marks on the ground or wreckage that may be affected during the removal of any victims or the actions of attending emergency services personnel	
•	Leave the wreckage as undisturbed as possible when removing victims	
NOTES		
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AVIATION ACCIDENT CHECKLIST Australian Government Australian Transport Safety Bureau

CIVIL Ph: 1800 011 034



MILITARY Ph: 02 6144 9199

WARNING

Be aware that an accident site may contain potential hazards. Do no more than is necessary to preserve life without endangering your own. Seek advice from the ATSB or Defence on any hazards that may be present.

GUIDANCE FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

WHAT TO DO:

Emergency response	Note the location and condition of safety harnesses	
Ensure normal emergency response notifications are completed: Police, Fire (including HAZMAT), Ambulance; telephone: 000 ATSB: 1800 011 034 or DDAAFS: 02 6144 9199 .	and positions of occupants before they are moved. Cut rather than unbuckle safety harnesses	
REMEMBER:	Every piece of the aircraft, its location and exact position, is important in determining the sequence of events and the contributing factors that led to the accident	
Exercise extreme caution: aviation accident sites contain potential hazards including flammable and toxic materials and may also contain explosives	 Secure the accident site by placing a cordon around all scattered wreckage (50 m), as well as other evidence such as marks made by the aircraft, and 	
Approach the aircraft cautiously, from upwind. This will help reduce your exposure to fumes and particulates. If possible, approach from the opposite direction of the aircraft's flight path	ground scars— important evidence can be gained from instrument readings, soot and fire patterns, the location of fatalities, ground scars and so on	
Do no more than is necessary to preserve life without endangering your own. Seek advice from the ATSB or Defence on any hazards that may be present	Obtain names, addresses, contact numbers and intended movements of witnesses, and note in particular any witnesses who may have photographic or video evidence of the accident	
NOTHING should be disturbed other than that necessary to rescue survivors or preserve life and suppress post-crash fires. • Within the limits imposed by actions necessary to	If the aircraft is carrying chemicals (such as an agricultural aircraft) consult Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and approach the aircraft cautiously, from upwind: this will help reduce your exposure to fumes	
preserve life, photograph, video, sketch or make mental notes of wreckage to pass to the investigators, before disturbing it. DO NOT become a casualty yourself	Be aware of powerlines that may have been struck during the accident—they may be lying on the ground and could be live	