



QUEENSLAND  
COURTS

## OFFICE OF THE STATE CORONER

### FINDINGS OF INQUEST

**CITATION:** **Inquest into the death of Edward Wayne Logan**

**TITLE OF COURT:** Coroners Court

**JURISDICTION:** Maroochydore

**FILE NO(s):** COR 2014/4321

**DELIVERED ON:** 14 December 2015

**DELIVERED AT:** Brisbane

**HEARING DATE(s):** 22 September 2015; 18-19 November 2015

**FINDINGS OF:** Mr Terry Ryan, State Coroner

**CATCHWORDS:** CORONERS: Death in custody, avoiding being placed in custody, police shooting.

**REPRESENTATION:**

Counsel Assisting: Mr Stephen Keim SC and Miss Emily Cooper

Commissioner of Police: Mr David Kent QC & Mr Michael Nicolson  
(Instructed by Public Safety Business Agency)

Senior Constable Adam Tickner and Constable Jamieson Wood: Mr Troy Schmidt  
(Instructed by Gilshenan & Luton)

Queensland Police Union of Employees: Mr Calvin Gnech  
(Instructed by the Queensland Police Union Legal Group)

## Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>The Inquest</b> .....	2
<b>The evidence</b> .....	2
<b><i>Personal circumstances and history</i></b> .....	2
<b><i>Medical history</i></b> .....	3
<b><i>Events leading to the death</i></b> .....	5
<b><i>Police attend at the scene</i></b> .....	7
<b><i>Autopsy results</i></b> .....	9
<b>The investigation</b> .....	10
<b>Findings required by s. 45</b> .....	11
<b><i>Comments and recommendations</i></b> .....	12

## Introduction

1. Between August 2013 and November 2014, officers from the Queensland Police Service (QPS), acting in the course of their duties, shot and killed five men in separate incidents.
2. The incidents occurred at the Sunshine Coast (2), Brisbane (2), and the Gold Coast. In particular, three of the deaths occurred over the period of one week, from 18 November 2014 – 24 November 2014.
3. The functions of the QPS, as set out in the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, include:
  - the preservation of peace and good order;
  - the protection of all communities in the State;
  - the prevention of crime;
  - the detection of offenders and bringing of offenders to justice; and
  - upholding of the law generally.
4. The community has high expectations of police, particularly in times of crisis. All operational police are trained in a range of “use of force” options, including equipment such as firearms, to assist in the performance of their functions. However, the community expects that police will act lawfully and professionally in the exercise of their duties, and in accordance with operational policies and training.
5. The use of firearms by police, particularly when that use results in a death has the capacity to affect the trust and confidence that the community has in the police. A death in these circumstances raises many issues, including:
  - public scrutiny and suspicion of the circumstances of the death;
  - emotional trauma for the police officers involved;
  - emotional trauma for the family of the deceased person;
  - the degree to which the use of firearms by police is controlled by appropriate safeguards;
  - decision-making by police officers in critical incidents; including whether other use of force options could have been deployed.
6. The *Coroners Act 2003* recognises the need for public scrutiny and accountability by requiring all deaths in custody to be investigated by the State Coroner. The Act requires that an inquest be held into all such deaths.
7. These findings examine the circumstances of the death of Edward Wayne Logan (known as Wayne Logan) at Tewantin on 23 November 2014 after the QPS responded to an urgent call for assistance. Findings pursuant to s 45 in relation to this case will be made in the first phase of this inquest. In the second phase during 2016 I will hear evidence concerning what recommendations, if any, should be made to help prevent deaths occurring in similar circumstances in future.

8. The full list of issues to be considered as part of the inquest into Mr Logan's death is attached to these findings. These findings do not consider all issues. The findings:

- confirm the identity of the deceased person, how he died, the place and medical cause of his death;
- clarify the circumstances leading up to the deaths;
- consider the appropriateness of the actions of attending police; and
- consider the adequacy of the investigation into the death conducted by officers from the Queensland Police Service (QPS) Ethical Standards Command.

## **The inquest**

9. Wayne Logan's death was reported as a death in custody under the *Coroners Act 2003*. He died while he was trying to avoid being put into custody. In those circumstances an inquest must be held.

10. An inquest was held at Maroochydore on 18 and 19 November 2015. All of the statements, records of interview, photographs and materials gathered during the investigation were tendered at the inquest.

11. Senior Counsel Assisting, Mr Keim SC proposed that all evidence be tendered and that oral evidence be heard from the following witnesses:

- Detective Sergeant Jason Purvey
- Karen Gordon
- William Gethin-Jones
- Thomas Logan
- Teegan Gordon
- Senior Constable Adam Tickner
- Constable Jamieson Wood

12. I consider that the evidence tendered in addition to the oral evidence was sufficient for me to make the necessary findings under s 45 of the *Coroners Act 2003*.

## **The evidence**

### ***Personal circumstances and history***

13. At the time of his death, Mr Logan was a resident of Point Cook in Victoria. He was a Maori man who was born in New Zealand and migrated to Australia in 1998. He was aged 51 years. He had lived in Victoria since 2008 with his defacto partner, Ms Nardine Waho. At the time of his death he was visiting his son, Thomas Logan, at Outlook Drive, Tewantin. Thomas lived with his partner, Teegan Gordon, and their son, who was aged three years.

14. Mr Logan was on bail for a serious assault charge relating to his former employer in Victoria, which occurred in July 2014. As a result of this assault his employer suffered severe facial injuries, which required reconstructive surgery.
15. In New Zealand, Mr Logan's criminal history included possession of an offensive weapon, wilful damage and threatening property in 1994. He was sentenced to eight months imprisonment for these offences. Mr Logan's criminal history in Queensland comprised offences of common assault, obstructing police and breach of Domestic Violence Release conditions in 2005. He was placed on two years' probation for these offences.
16. Mr Logan had two adult children, Khristina and Thomas, from his relationship with his former wife, Anna, in New Zealand. After breaking up with Anna, he started a relationship with Maia Dahl. It is apparent from the statement of Ms Dahl<sup>1</sup> that Mr Logan was violent throughout their relationship. Ms Dahl confirmed that she was in a relationship with Mr Logan from about 1996 until 2008. Ms Dahl and other family members also described a number of incidents involving Mr Logan making threats to kill family members and assaulting others.<sup>2</sup>
17. In June 2008, Mr Logan moved to Melbourne where his new partner, Nardine Waho, joined him. Ms Waho said that for the six months leading up to the death, Mr Logan was 'unbalanced'. He believed he was going to be imprisoned for the serious assault of his employer, but had indicated he was not prepared to return to jail.<sup>3</sup>
18. Ms Waho believed Mr Logan had a mental illness, but said he never took any medication for it. Ms Waho indicated that Mr Logan was seeing a GP, Dr Hester Freeman, in Victoria. Dr Freeman had referred Mr Logan to Beyond Blue and also placed him on some medication but Ms Waho was unsure what type of medication. Ms Waho was aware that in the two weeks before the death, the medication dosage was increased.

### ***Medical history***

19. Evidence from Thomas Logan suggested that Mr Logan had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder. Traces of Citalopram (an anti-depressant) and Escitalopram (commonly sold as Lexapro and used to treat anxiety and depression) were detected in his toxicology results.<sup>4</sup> Quantities of Lexapro were located in his belongings after his death.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Exhibit B1

<sup>2</sup> Exhibits B5 and B6

<sup>3</sup> Exhibit E16

<sup>4</sup> Exhibit A5

<sup>5</sup> Exhibit G2 – pages 132-133

20. Records from Dr Freeman<sup>6</sup> at the Altona Superclinic indicate that Mr Logan had been prescribed Escitalopram on 9 October 2014 and 10 November 2014. He had reported to Dr Freeman that the medication had a 'calming effect'.
21. On 9 October 2014, he had voiced thoughts of violent suicide attempts but said he would never carry this through because he was 'too much of a coward'. Dr Freeman's notes indicate that Mr Logan had been assessed in 2010 as displaying traits of 'psychopathic personality'. He was referred to see a psychiatrist with the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health in October 2010 but he did not attend that appointment.
22. A report was obtained from Dr Natalie MacCormick of the Clinical Forensic Medicine Unit.<sup>7</sup> That report confirmed that 'the level of escitalopram of 0.31mg/kg was relatively high'. This could have been for a variety of reasons, none of which can be ultimately proven. These included abnormalities with Mr Logan's metabolism, or accidental or intentional overdose of the drug. Dr MacCormick's opinion was that while the level was high, it did not fall within the lethal range. She confirmed that there was nothing in the material, which suggested Mr Logan was suffering from acute toxicity.
23. Overall, Dr MacCormick confirmed that the level of escitalopram was probably within the therapeutic range, which suggested Mr Logan was taking the medication as prescribed, with good compliance. Despite the therapeutic level of escitalopram, Mr Logan still went on to exhibit extreme rage and violence. In Dr MacCormick's opinion, this supported a conclusion that Mr Logan's personality was the cause of the behaviour, rather than it being the result of mental illness.
24. I was also provided with records which indicate that any history relating to mental health treatment in Queensland was no more recent than 2005. In the lead up to his death, Mr Logan was living in Melbourne and had been since June 2008.
25. Records from the Prince Charles Hospital<sup>8</sup> confirm an incident whereby Mr Logan was detained under the *Mental Health Act 2000* for an Emergency Examination Order in October 2005. This followed an incident where he poured petrol on the floor of his home and threatened to kill Ms Dahl and himself. At that time, Mr Logan was assessed as having a personality disorder but no acute mental illness requiring involuntary treatment.

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<sup>6</sup> Exhibit D3

<sup>7</sup> Exhibit B18

<sup>8</sup> Exhibit D2

## ***Events leading to the death***

26. Mr Logan travelled to Queensland on 12 November 2014 for the 26<sup>th</sup> birthday of his son, Thomas Logan. He was staying with Thomas at 7 Outlook Drive, Tewantin. Thomas' partner, Teegan Gordon, and their three-year-old son were also living at this address.
27. Teegan's evidence was that in October 2014 Mr Logan had expressed suicidal thoughts to her during telephone conversations. He had said that he was 'sick of the world and his head' and would kill himself before going back to prison. She had persuaded him to visit Tewantin out of concern for his well-being, and she and Thomas had paid his travel costs.
28. Thomas Logan's birthday was on 23 November 2014. The family had not made any significant plans for the day as Thomas did not like birthdays, Christmas, or similar family gatherings.
29. Teegan arrived home from work at 1:00pm, and members of Teegan's family arrived at about 1:30pm. This included her mother, Karen Gordon, Karen's partner, William Gethin-Jones (Bill), and their children, aged 4 years and 6 years respectively. This was a surprise visit, which unsettled Thomas. Teegan said that Thomas was agitated so she told him to go for a walk to calm down.
30. Not long after Karen Gordon and Bill Gethin-Jones arrived, an argument ensued between Thomas and his father. It appears that this was about Thomas' dislike of birthdays. Thomas made some comments about the quality of his upbringing and expressed unhappiness about the way he had been brought up. Thomas' comments appear to have made Mr Logan particularly agitated and a verbal argument ensued.
31. Thomas said at the inquest that he retreated to a bedroom but was followed by his father, who said 'I am the only one who loved you'. Teegan then asked Mr Logan to leave. The evidence confirms that Mr Logan went to the spare room to pack a bag, and came back to the lounge room where he started to put his shoes on.
32. Teegan's evidence was to the effect that Mr Logan then said words to the effect of 'Fuck it - I'll do you all'. Teegan then saw him head into the kitchen and grab two knives from the knife block. He was holding a knife in each hand. Karen Gordon's evidence was that Mr Logan said that he was not leaving 'unless he was in a body bag'.
33. Teegan described Mr Logan as holding the knives up in the air just above shoulder height, with the blades pointing out of the bottom of each fist, towards the family. Teegan's evidence was that she genuinely believed that Mr Logan was going to stab her at that time. Teegan called 000 at this time. The call records her telling Mr Logan to 'get out' and 'we've got kids and

he's got knives and he's pissed'. At this time Mr Gethin-Jones was in the backyard with the children on a trampoline.

34. Thomas, Teegan and Karen backed out the front door. Soon after, they were all outside the house, and Mr Logan was still inside with the knives, menacing them through the front screen door. Mr Logan then put the knives down and followed the others out to the front of the house.
35. While they were all on the front lawn, a melee ensued during which Mr Logan punched Teegan in the face. She fell to the ground as a result. Mr Logan also punched Karen, who was also kicked in the ribs. It appears that the women had tried to intervene to stop Thomas and his father from fighting.
36. Thomas, Teegan and Karen then managed to get themselves back into the house and were able to lock the door behind them. They did not know where Mr Logan was, so they proceeded to the backyard.
37. They could hear Mr Logan banging and smashing things and they heard the sound of breaking glass. Photographs produced to the inquest show that Mr Logan had caused extensive damage to the windscreens, roof, lights and mirrors of Teegan's Hyundai sedan and Mr Gethin-Jones' vehicle. He had also smashed the windows to the home and damaged the garage door.<sup>9</sup> Teegan had been disconnected from 000 while at the front of the house. Mr Logan had destroyed her phone so she called 000 back on Thomas' phone.<sup>10</sup> They were all up against the back fence on the right hand side at the back of the house as it faces Outlook Drive.
38. Mr Logan then came walking down the left hand side of the house. He was holding a complete metal mailbox, still attached to a metal pole. It was described as being the metal pole, with the mailbox part on one end, and a lump of dirt on the other end, indicating it had been torn out of the ground. Mr Logan was trying to get the letterbox off the pole.
39. When asked what he thought his father was going to do, Thomas gave evidence that his father was trying to make a statement – he heard his father say words to the effect of 'At least you will remember this birthday for the rest of your life.' Mr Logan then left the backyard and proceeded back to the front of the house.
40. All those in the back yard managed to get over the neighbour's fence and proceeded into the neighbour's backyard before heading into the neighbour's house. About 1-2 minutes after jumping the fence, they heard three gun shots (while Thomas heard two shots). None of those present witnessed what happened at the front of the house.

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<sup>9</sup> Exhibit G12, G13, G16

<sup>10</sup> Exhibits E 1 and E3

41. It was clear from the evidence of the family members present that these events were extremely frightening for them. William Gethin-Jones' evidence was that he was 'scared shitless'. Teegan said in her evidence that she genuinely believed she was going to be killed. Thomas, on reflection, was somewhat more relaxed about the events, saying that he thought his father just wanted to make a statement.

#### *Police attend at the scene*

42. The first response officers were Senior Constable Adam Tickner and Constable Jamieson Wood, who were attached to the Noosa Police Station. Both officers gave evidence at the inquest. Senior Constable Tickner was the senior officer and also a Field Training Officer. Constable Wood was a first year constable who had been sworn in on 8 April 2014. Senior Constable Tickner was working a 2:00pm – 10:00pm shift and recalled that, at 2:06pm, a call came through for a job at Outlook Drive, Tewantin.

43. A number of 000 calls had been made to police seeking their attendance at 7 Outlook Drive. The details received by the officers before they left the police station were that there was a disturbance in which a family had retreated, and there was possibly a knife involved.

44. Both officers were already wearing their accoutrements and proceeded to leave for the job by about 2:08pm. Both officers were in possession of a baton, capsicum spray, firearm and handcuffs. While Constable Wood had a Taser, Senior Constable Tickner did not. His evidence was that this was because there were insufficient Tasers to be allocated to every officer at the Noosa Police Station.

45. While they were walking to the police van, another officer yelled to them that the response had been upgraded to a Code 2. They proceeded to drive to Outlook Drive with lights and sirens activated, arriving at approximately 2:18pm.

46. Constable Wood activated his body worn 'Muvi' brand camera on the way to the address at Senior Constable Tickner's request. The footage from that camera was viewed at the inquest. The shooting is recorded graphically and the footage also captures post-incident first aid efforts and conversations.

47. In her statement,<sup>11</sup> Nadine Waho said that she had a phone conversation with Mr Logan at 2:04pm, which lasted approximately five minutes. During that call, she said that Mr Logan was agitated and said to her 'I've done it now, I've had enough.' He said he hated birthdays and Christmas. Ms Waho tried to console him. Mr Logan admitted to Ms Waho that he had assaulted Teegan's mother. Ms Waho told him to just walk away from it all and calm down. Mr Logan then said to her:

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<sup>11</sup> Exhibit E16

*It's too late, Teegan has called the police, they are going to be here soon, it's over.*

48. Although Ms Waho tried to reassure Mr Logan, she could still hear glass smashing and she noticed that Mr Logan had started to cry. Mr Logan then said to her 'goodbye, there's nothing to talk about, I love you'. That was the end of the call, which was somewhere around 2:09-2:10pm, just prior to police arriving at the scene.
49. Senior Constable Tickner said that, when they pulled over to the curb, he could see Mr Logan smashing the left-hand mirror of a red Nissan Navara parked on the opposite footpath. He thought, at this stage, that Mr Logan was armed with a sword.
50. From viewing the footage, it is clear that as soon as the police van pulled over to the curb and the police alighted from the vehicle Mr Logan ran to the police vehicle, chasing Senior Constable Tickner. Senior Constable Tickner recalled that Mr Logan said he was going to kill the officers.
51. These events were witnessed directly by a neighbour, Marilyn Watson, who described Mr Logan running directly towards the police officers wielding a metal pole.<sup>12</sup>
52. The body worn camera footage shows that Mr Logan was very clearly armed with a splayed metal letterbox pole, which was approximately one metre in length. Senior Constable Tickner drew his firearm but did not, at first, shoot. Instead, he started to run backwards, and then turned and ran around the back of the police van.
53. After pursuing Senior Constable Tickner around the back of the van, the footage clearly depicts Mr Logan changing direction and running straight at Constable Wood with the metal pole. Constable Wood then discharged his firearm at Mr Logan while retreating backwards. Mr Logan was within several metres of Constable Wood. Senior Constable Tickner discharged his weapon a second later. That was immediately followed by another shot from Constable Wood.
54. Constable Wood's evidence was that he had lost sight of Mr Logan as he pursued Senior Constable Tickner down the driver's side and around the back of the police van. He was moving to a position on the driver's side when he saw Mr Logan coming directly towards him with the metal pole.
55. These events all happened within seven seconds of the officers' arrival on the scene. Both officers are heard to call on Mr Logan to 'put it down, put it in down' on four occasions before discharging their weapons. Mr Logan's only response was 'get fucked'.

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<sup>12</sup> Exhibit E18

56. Senior Constable Tickner immediately advised that shots had been fired and called for Queensland Ambulance Service assistance over the police radio after clearing the metal pole from within Mr Logan's reach. Both officers then proceeded to give first aid assistance to Mr Logan. Queensland Ambulance Service officers arrived approximately two minutes later and continued resuscitation attempts, however Mr Logan could not be revived.
57. The evidence of Senior Constable Tickner and Constable Wood at the inquest was that Constable Wood would have been seriously injured or killed if they had not fired at Mr Logan.
58. Senior Constable Tickner said he had acted instinctively in accordance with the firearms training provided to him by the QPS. Constable Wood said that the operational skills and tactics and firearms training he had received from the QPS was more than adequate. However, he considered that more frequent firearms training would be of assistance.

### ***Autopsy results***

59. Experienced forensic pathologist, Professor Peter Ellis, conducted a full internal autopsy examination on 25 November 2014. Professor Ellis had attended at the scene on 23 November 2014.
60. The autopsy examination confirmed the presence of three gunshot wounds. The wounds were as follows:
- Wound 1 – entered at the right upper outer arm with the projectile entering the chest without exiting, fracturing the right fifth rib and penetrating and lacerating the right lung.
  - Wound 2 – penetrated the right upper outer arm then exited the skin of the arm and re-entered through the right armpit fracturing the right fifth rib and penetrating and lacerating the right lung.
  - Wound 3 – penetrated the right side hip and thigh with entry and exit connected by subcutaneous channel.
61. Professor Ellis considered that the first two wounds damaged lung tissue, including intra pulmonary blood vessels, and would have been responsible for significant internal bleeding as well as interference with effective respiration. These would have been sufficient to cause collapse and death.
62. Professor Ellis considered that given the severity of the damage to the right lung, effective respiration would have been compromised quite quickly and blood loss would have occurred very rapidly, within a few minutes of the shots being fired. He determined the cause of death to be from 'gunshot wounds to the chest'.
63. No alcohol or illicit drugs were detected in Mr Logan's blood sample. As noted above, citalopram and desmethylcitalopram were both detected.

## The investigation

64. Detective Sergeant Jason Purvey from the Queensland Police Service Ethical Standards Command (ESC) conducted an investigation into the circumstances leading to the death of Mr Logan. Upon being notified of the deaths, the ESC attended and an investigation ensued. The investigation was informed by statements and recorded interviews with:
- police officers involved;
  - attending QAS staff;
  - persons who were inside and neighbouring the residence in the lead up to the death;
  - neighbours of the residence; and
  - next of kin.
65. Detective Sergeant Purvey provided a comprehensive report into the circumstances surrounding Mr Logan's death. Forensic analysis was conducted and photographs were taken. All of the police investigation material was tendered at the inquest. I am satisfied this matter has been thoroughly and professionally investigated and all sources of relevant information have been accessed and analysed.
66. The first response police officers were separated at the scene and voluntarily provided urine samples. Upon analysis the samples indicated that no alcohol or drugs were present in their bodies. The investigation confirmed both police officers had achieved currency in relation to Operational Skills and Tactics training (incorporating all use of force options including firearms), First Aid and CPR.
67. Detective Sergeant Purvey's evidence was that, with the information the officers had (essentially that the job involved a man who was damaging property) the placement of the police vehicle opposite 7 Outlook Drive on arrival at the scene was acceptable.
68. Detective Sergeant Purvey's evidence was that after the officers exited the vehicle, Mr Logan ran at the officers, armed with the metal pole. It is clear from the footage from the body worn camera that the pole was being held at chest height, with the 'jagged' end pointing upwards. Detective Sergeant Purvey's evidence was that in this situation, where the officers had genuine fear for their lives, the only appropriate response was lethal force. I accept that conclusion.
69. Detective Sergeant Purvey's conclusion was supported by evidence from the Officer in Charge of the Operational Skills Training Unit at the Queensland Police Academy, Senior Sergeant Damian Hayden.<sup>13</sup> Senior

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<sup>13</sup> Exhibit B4

Sergeant Hayden was asked to review materials provided to him by investigators, including body worn camera and re-enactment footage.

70. Senior Sergeant Hayden highlighted the QPS Operational Procedures Manual conditions that must be satisfied for an application of force to be regarded as appropriate and in accordance with the QPS's official position as it relates to the lawful application of force. The five conditions are that the force must be:
- Authorised;
  - Justified;
  - Reasonable / proportionate / appropriate;
  - Legally defensible;
  - Tactically sound and effective.
71. Senior Sergeant Hayden was of the view that due to the nature, seriousness and immediacy of the threat posed by Mr Logan to Senior Constable Tickner and Constable Wood, the decision to deploy lethal force and discharge their firearms was the most appropriate response to preserve their life in the circumstances.
72. I accept that if police had not shot Mr Logan he would have proceeded to attack Constable Wood and Senior Constable Tickner with the metal pole, and would have caused their deaths or inflicted grievous bodily harm.
73. I also accept the evidence of Detective Sergeant Purvey that the use of a Taser was not an appropriate option in the circumstances, given the speed at which Mr Logan was approaching with the metal pole and his close proximity to Constable Wood at the time of the shooting. There was a risk that a Taser would either miss the target or attach to clothing in these circumstances.
74. The ESC investigation concluded that there was no misconduct displayed by any of the officers involved and further concluded that no disciplinary proceedings were required. I agree with those conclusions.
75. Detective Sergeant Purvey's evidence was that the first aid treatment provided by the officers was appropriate, having regard to the scope of their first aid training. In that regard, recommendations made by Detective Sergeant Purvey were for specific first aid training for gunshot wounds similar to Australian Army combat training, and the use of 'quick clot' haemostatic bandages. He also recommended an ongoing review of the need for body worn cameras to be issued to all QPS officers.

## **Findings required by s. 45**

76. I am required to find, as far as is possible, the medical cause of death, who the deceased person was and when, where and how he came by his death. As a result of considering all the material contained in the exhibits, I am able to make the following findings:

**Identity of the deceased** – The deceased person was Edward Wayne Logan

**How he died** - Mr Logan died after an argument with his family escalated. He confronted family members in a violent rage with knives and a metal pole and threatened to kill them. This resulted in calls to police. After the family evacuated the residence, Mr Logan continued to cause extensive damage to vehicles, house windows, and the garage door with the metal pole. After police attended at the residence, Mr Logan ran at them with the metal pole and was shot by police officers acting in the course of their duties, who reasonably feared that Mr Logan would kill them or cause them grievous bodily harm.

**Place of death** – He died at Tewantin in the State of Queensland.

**Date of death** – He died on 23 November 2014.

**Cause of death** – The cause of death was from multiple gunshot wounds to the chest.

### ***Comments and recommendations***

77. I close the inquest into this death with respect to the findings required by s. 45 of the *Coroners Act 2003*. I extend my condolences to Mr Logan's family.

78. Any comments and recommendations under s. 46 of the Act will be considered in the second phase of this inquest.

Terry Ryan  
State Coroner  
Brisbane  
14 December 2015

# **Inquest into the Death of Edward Wayne LOGAN**

## **List of Issues**

1. The findings required by s. 45 (2) of the Coroners Act 2003; namely the identity of the deceased, when, where and how they died and what caused their deaths;
2. The appropriateness of actions by the attending police officers on the facts of the particular case;
3. The appropriateness of the current QPS use of force model and the options of force available to police officers;
4. The adequacy of Queensland Police Service:
  - (i) policies in relation to the use of firearms; and
  - (ii) training provided to operational police officers in the use of firearms.
5. The adequacy of the investigation into the death conducted by the Ethical Standards Command Internal Investigations Group, particularly, the separation of the first response police officers, post-incident, and the timing of their interviews with ESC officers;
6. The adequacy of the availability of information/records from Queensland Health and other medical practitioners, regarding mental health history to the QPS;
7. The current position regarding ownership of body worn cameras used by QPS officers and the storage of data; and
8. Lessons learned from these incidents as to the benefits of body worn cameras being used by the police officers in terms of:
  - preserving evidence;
  - providing a reliable record of what occurred;
  - avoiding unnecessary controversy about what happened; and
  - vindicating police officers who have acted in accord with their training and policy.