



MAGISTRATES COURT *of* TASMANIA

CORONIAL DIVISION

Record of Investigation into Death (Without Inquest)

Coroners Act 1995
Coroners Rules 2006
Rule 11

I, Madeleine Wilson, Coroner, having investigated the death of William Anthony Trinder

Find, pursuant to Section 28(1) of the *Coroners Act 1995*, that:

- a) The identity of the deceased is William Anthony Trinder, date of birth 9 December 2005.
- b) Mr Trinder, 19, was the youngest of four children born to Anthony and Natasha Trinder. He attended East Derwent Primary School, Montrose High School and Jordan River Learning Federation school at Bridgewater. Mr Trinder left school part way through Year 11. He commenced working as a Trade Assistant at Richardson Divine Marine at Goodwood when he was 18 years old. In November 2024, he obtained employment at Brock Plaster. He was enthusiastic about his new job and had been offered full time employment commencing in 2025.

Mr Trinder grew up riding mini dirt bikes from the age of three or four. His family were motorbike enthusiasts and Mr Trinder was described by his father as a “really good rider” who was safety conscious.

Mr Trinder bought a Yamaha YZ450 off-road motorbike (Yamaha) in August 2024 and rode it weekly. The Yamaha was specifically designed for off road use and was not eligible for registration in Tasmania and was therefore not suitable for use on public streets.

On Friday 13 December 2024, Mr Trinder was riding his Yamaha up and down Killarney Road, Bridgewater and performing wheel stands. He was in the company of Marcus Bluett who was also riding an unregistered trailbike. At the same time Drew Blazley, 16, was riding an Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) bicycle along Killarney Road in the company of two companions who were also riding ICE bikes. The two groups were riding separately.

At approximately 7.20pm Master Blazley was at the northern end of Killarney Road when he proceeded downhill towards Scott Road with his two companions. At the same time Mr Trinder was travelling towards them in the opposite direction. A number of cars were parked on the eastern side of Killarney Street and Master Blazley was driving towards the centre of the road. As Mr Trinder was performing his wheel stand, he was in Master Blazley's path of travel. As Mr Trinder dropped the front tyre of the Yamaha, it collided with the front wheel of the ICE bike being ridden in the opposite direction by Master Blazley. The force of the collision caused the ICE bike to be severed into two pieces.

Mr Trinder was flung from the Yamaha over his handlebars and landed on his back and then rolled one and a half times on the roadway before sliding several meters and crashing into a parked car. Video footage showed the Yamaha continuing on both wheels before flipping and landing in a nearby paddock.

Mr Blazley sustained serious head injuries and remained lying injured on the road. Bystanders observed that Mr Trinder appeared pulseless and commenced cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Emergency services attended the scene and provided both riders with first aid. Both men were transferred to the Royal Hobart Hospital. Mr Trinder suffered multiple injuries from the collision to his head, face, brain and chest resulting in post-traumatic asystolic cardiac arrest.¹ A Computed Tomography (CT) of the brain noted significant hypoxic brain injury. Brain death was confirmed on the 17 December 2024.

Toxicology testing identified the presence of THC and alcohol (0.040g/100mL), however the concentrations of each were not causative of death. Toxicologist Neil McLachlan-Troupe stated in his report that studies have demonstrated that the effects of THC and alcohol when taken in combination may severely impede driving performance. He explained that the combined use of THC and alcohol increases reaction time, impairs visual search frequency and leads to a reduced ability to perceive and/or adjust vehicle speed as appropriate. Individuals under the influence of THC may potentially have a reduced capacity to avoid collisions if confronted with the sudden need for evasive action. As such, the possibility that the

¹ Post-traumatic asystolic cardiac arrest occurs when severe physical injury causes the heart to stop completely with a flatline rhythm.

combination of THC and alcohol impacted Mr Trinder's vehicle control performance to the extent that it contributed to the circumstances of his death cannot be excluded.

An extensive police investigation was conducted.

Constable Mandy Ladson completed a collision analysis report into the crash. She observed that Killarney Road is a suburban road which has a general north to south orientation. At the crash location Killarney Road is a single carriage way in both directions with a designated speed limit of 50 km/h. The road was in fair condition with visible skid marks prevalent along the entirety of the road and at the crash site.

Both vehicles were inspected by Transport Safety Investigators. The Yamaha had sustained damage consistent with impact from the collision and subsequent impact with the ground. The inspection identified some areas of non-compliance, however I am not satisfied that these contributed to the collision.

Constable Ladson was not able to ascertain an exact speed for either vehicle prior to the crash, however witnesses estimated Mr Trinder to be travelling at speeds of approximately 70-80 km/h, well in excess of the 50 km/h speed limit.

Mr Trinder was wearing a full-face helmet and goggles at the time of the collision.

At the time of the collision, it was daylight and sunny. The road was dry.

Mr Trinder's manner of driving, namely, excessive speed and the performance of a wheel stand were strong contributing factors in the collision. Further the Yamaha was not designed for use on a public street.

- c) Mr Trinder's cause of death is hypoxic brain injury, following post traumatic asystolic cardiac arrest as a result of multiple (head, brain, face and chest) injuries.
- d) Mr Trinder died on 17 December 2024 at Hobart, Tasmania.

In making the above findings, I have had regard to the evidence gained in the investigation into Mr Trinder's death which includes:

- The Police Report of Death for the Coroner;
- The Hospital Report of Death for the Coroner;
- Affidavit confirming identity;
- Affidavit of Natasha Trinder;
- Affidavit of Anthony Trinder;
- Affidavit of Drew Blazely;
- Affidavit of Marcus Bluett;
- Affidavit of Noah Wilton;
- Affidavit of Andrew Elkins;
- Affidavit of Rebecca Holloway;
- Affidavit of Bradley Lovell;
- Affidavit of Riley Oakley;
- Affidavit of Alisha Thornton;
- Affidavit of Tylah-J Smith-Speakman;
- Affidavit of Jye Smith;
- Affidavit of Iesha Anning;
- Affidavit of Constable Ben Winter;
- Affidavit of Constable Clayton Cowen;
- Affidavit of Constable Lucinda Baines;
- Affidavit of Constable Michael Karena;
- Affidavit of Constable Christopher McInerney;
- Affidavit of Constable Mandy Ladson;
- Affidavit of Constable Scott Hartill;
- Affidavit of Constable Nicholas Monk;
- Affidavit of Craig Shepherd;
- Report of forensic scientist Neil McLachlan-Troup;
- Medical Records;

- Tasmania Police records; and
- Report of forensic pathologist Dr Andrew Reid.

Comments and recommendations

I note that when Mr Trinder died, his organs were removed and donated. I laud Mr Trinder, and his family, for enabling that life-giving act.

The circumstances surrounding Mr Trinder's death are not such that require me to make any comments or recommendations pursuant to section 28 of the *Coroners Act* 1995.

I extend my appreciation to Constable Mandy Ladson for her investigation and report.

I convey my sincere condolences to the family and loved ones of Mr Trinder.

Dated: 11 September 2026 at Hobart, in the State of Tasmania.

Madeleine Wilson
Coroner