EXPLANATION OF INDEX FOR COMPUTER
PRINTOUT OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS.

ALL PAGE NUMBERS CONTAINED HEREIN REFER TO NAVY
SAFETY CENTER'S MANUAL FOR CODE CLASSIFICATION
DATED 1 JULY 1972.

Column 1 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: (p. 3)

    66070110201 (example)

    66 - year (1966)
    07 - month (July)
    01 - day (1st)
    1 - type of report: 1 - Major aircraft accident
                            2 - Minor aircraft accident
                            3 - Aircraft incident
                            4 - Ground accident
    02 - number of the mishap for the day (2d)
    01 - sequential number assigned to each air-
         craft involved in a multi-aircraft mis-
         hap (first or only aircraft)

Column 2 AIRCRAFT MODEL: (p. 67)

    A004 or H001 (examples)

    AO - aircraft role designation (A for attack)
    HO -   (H for Helicopter)
    04 - aircraft number designation (04 is 4)
    01 -   (01 is 1)

    therefore, examples are read as A4 and H1

Column 3 BUREAU NUMBER: (p. 67)

    Self Explanatory

Column 4 REPORTING CUSTODIAN: (pp. 24-62)

      A50 or 254 (examples)

    A50 -- letters A-H followed by numbers (Marine)
      A and B - attack/fighter squadrons
      C - Composite photographic squadrons
      D - training squadrons
      E - attack/transport helicopter and
          aerial refueling squadrons
      F - fixed wing and helo observation squadrons
      G - FMF Lant/Pac Headquarters squadrons
      H - Shore installations
      (exceptions - MCAS Iwakuni (760))
                 MCAS Futema (718))

    254 - Navy squadrons are three numerals.

Column 5 MAJOR COMMAND: (p. 65)

      13, 14, 15 - FMF Lant
      23, 24, 25 - FMF Pac
      ZY   - Marine air bases
      (the difference within the FMF categories
       is a matter of who has administrative and
       logistic control of the aircraft)

Column 6 CONDITION/TIME: (p. 5)

    4 2150 (example)

    4 - condition: 1 - Dawn   4 - Night
                2 - Day   5 - Unkown
                3 - Dusk

    2150 - local time of mishap

Column 7 AIRCRAFT DAMAGE (p. 68)/INJURY (p. 72)

    AL (example)

    A - aricraft damage: A - destroyed
                     C - substantial damage
                     D - major damage
                     E - minor damage

L - injury code (one code for the most seriously
    injured in the accident):
                    L - lost at sea
                    U - missing or unkown
                    A - fatal
                    B - major injuries
                    F - minor injuries
                    G - no injury
Therefore, AL reads: aircraft destroyed and the
most serious injury was a loss at sea.

Column 8 <u>LOCALE</u>: (p. 7-16)

    B VTNAM or H CVA-41 (examples)

B - general location: B - outside CONUS
H--   H - Seventh Fleet
                       (for others see p. 7)
VTNAM - geographic location or
CVA-41 - ship designation
       (complete geographic list p. 8-16)

Column 9 <u>BEARING/DISTANCE</u>: (p. 17)

    No readout due to lack of imput info

Column 10 <u>ALTITUDE ABOVE TERRAIN</u>: (p. 71)

  ! 008, 050, A00, A50 (examples)

008 - 800 feet above the ground
050 - 5000 feet above the ground
A00 - ground level
A50 - number preceeded by "A" indicates less
      than 100 feet; ie A50 is 50 feet.

Column 11 PRESSURE ALTITUDE: (p. 71)

    same system of coding as Column 10, except
altitude is read as feet above sea level.

Column 12 ACCIDENT TYPES: (pp. 371-380)

```
  1     2     3
  C6    K3              (example)
```

Listed in three columns:
    column 1 - basic cause of accident
    column 2 & 3 - additional factors

C - letter is code for general category:
K -

                C - collision
                K - wheels up landing
6 - number amplifies general category:
3 -
                6 - aircraft struck by missile
                    or projectile fired from
                    the ground.
              3 - material induced

Therefore, this example reads: The aircraft was
hit by ground fire which damaged the landing
gear system requiring the pilot to make a
wheels up landing.

Column 13 PHASE OF OPERATION: (pp. 381-392)

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  1     2     3
  442   527             (example)
```

Listed in three columns:
    Column 1 - general
    Column 2 & 3 - more specific

4 - primary code: 4 - in flight
4 - secondary code: 4 - offensive maneuvers
2 - amplifing code: 2 - strafing run

527 reads as follows: 5 - landing
                        2 - leveling or trans-
                            itioning to landing
                            attitude
                        7 - field arresting gear

Therefore, this example would indicate the
aircraft was inflight, on offensive operations,
and on a strafing run when hit. The plane was
making an arrested landing at a field when
additional damage occured.

Column 14 <u>TYPE OF OPERATION</u>: (p. 369)

        23 or 81 (examples)

Listed as a two digit number:
  2 - first digit defines field or ship operation:
  8 -
                  2 - CV/LPH operation
                  8 - Carrier qualifications
  3 - second digit amplifies
  8 -
                  3 - CV angled deck
                  1 - precautionary landing

Therefore, 23 indicates the aircraft was off an angled deck carrier, and 81 shows the plane made a precautionary landing during carrier qualifications.

Column 15 <u>CONTRIBUTING CAUSE FACTORS</u>: (p. 337)

        13 or H (examples)

Code listed as numbers, letters, or combination
  1 - pilot was a factor
  3 - material failure or malfunction

  H - no causal factor listed

Column 16 <u>WEATHER</u> (p. 339)/ <u>ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS</u> (p. 403)

Weather: two digit code used alone or in
        series - 6
            5062 (example)
            50 - precipitation affecting
                flight operations
            62 - clouds

Environmental factors: code listed as number
        1 - 9 or as letter A - L or in series-
            4 (example)
            4 - combat area

Column 17 <u>SPECIAL DATA</u>: (pp. 393-396)

Special interest information which further
describes the situation.
Code listed as numbers 1-9 and letters A-Z.

8BP (example)

8 - intentional ejection
B - pilot or occupant recovered by helo
P - foreign object (injested into engine)

Column 18 <u>INJURIES</u>: (p. 72)

AU				
L	B	F	G	
02	00	01	03	(example)

Column 1 (A, U, L) fatally injured, missing, lost at sea
Column 2 (B) major injuries
Column 3 (F) minor injuries
Column 4 (G) no injuries

Therefore, this example indicates two people
are lost, missing, or dead; one received minor
injuries; and three escaped injury.