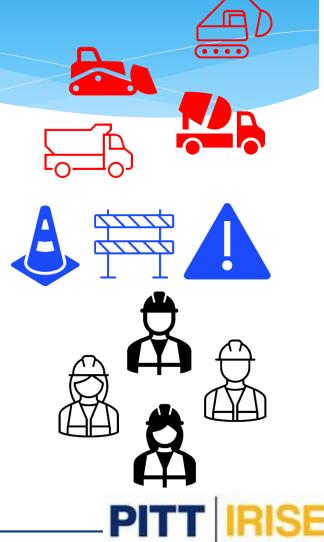
Identifying Major Causes of Construction Accidents

Lev Khazanovich,
Mason Smetana, Igor Sukharev
IRISE ANNUAL MEETING
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The Problem

Accidents, health hazards, and near-misses in construction work zones are complex events caused by a variety of issues

■ Research is heavily focused on building construction



Project Objectives

■Identify the very specific activities and scenarios that cause accidents, health hazards and near-misses in the highway industry

Develop safety database to inform safetyrelated actions



Data Collection

- National and State agencies
- Insurance companies
- Contractors
- Unions
- Construction associations



Literature Review: Accident Characteristics

OSHA Categories: Struck-by, Falls, Electric Shock, Caught In/Between, Other

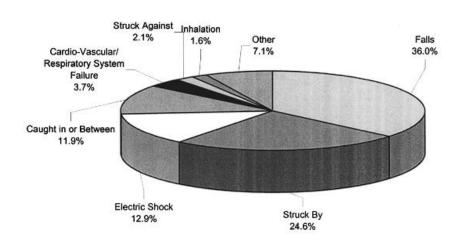
Falls

 More applicable to building construction

<u>Other</u>

- Caught-In/Between
- Electric Shock
- Physiological injuries?

Not found as prevalent in highway construction – may need further investigation



Type of Construction Injuries 1997-2000 (Hinze, Huang, & Terry, 2005)

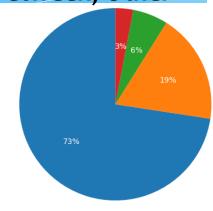


Literature Review: **Accident Characteristics**

OSHA Categories: Struck-by, Falls, Electric Shock, Caught In/Between, Other

Struck-by!!!

- High frequency on highways construction projects
- Fatalities increased 34% from 2010 to 2015 (Kim et al. (2019)



Travel direction

accidents are stuck-by

(~49%) Traffic Vehicular (43% Cars & 47% Trucks)

(~51%) On-Site Vehicular and Equipment (Heavy Vehicle)

High % of equipment

Percent of Fatalities based on Vehicle Travel Direction (Hinze & Teizer, 2011) % of all Equipment Accidents Struck by Part of Struck by Equipment Equipment Rollover Type of Accident

Travel Direction

Percent of Equipment Accidents vs. Type of Accident (Hinze & Teizer, 2011)



Existing Databases - OSHA



OSHA Severe Injury Reports *Recently updated to May 2022

https://www.osha.gov/severeinjury

Event Titles

Database (2015-2021)

- Approx. 70,000 entries of all NAICS codes across US
- 1,032 with 237310 NAICS code
- 78 with 237310 specific to PA

Available Data

- Hospitalization and/or Amputation status*
- Zip code
- Semi-detailed accident description
- Overall accident category
- Among others

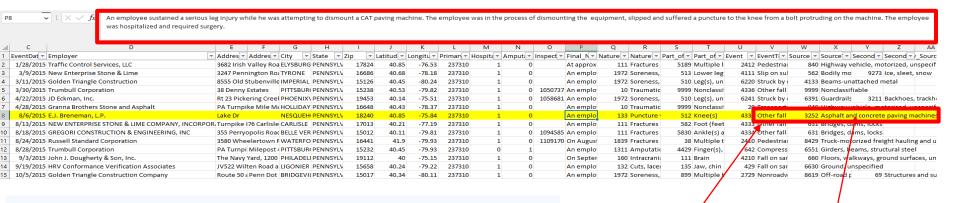
- Struck by powered vehicle tipping over-nontransport
- Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway
- Struck by falling object or equipment, n.e.c.
- Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway, unspecified
- · Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area, unspecified
- Struck by object or equipment rolling freely
- Fall from collapsing structure or equipment less than 6 feet
- Pedestrian vehicular incident, unspecified
- Caught in running equipment or machinery during regular operation
- Struck or run over by rolling powered vehicle
- Fall on same level due to slipping
- Excavation or trenching cave-in
- Struck by discharged object or substance
- Contact with hot objects or substances
- Struck by swinging or slipping object, other than handheld, unspecified
- Struck by falling object or equipment, unspecified
- Other fall to lower level, unspecified
- Etc.



Existing Databases - OSHA



Example incident description



An employee was working on a truck. He was going to back it out of the shop when he exited the truck to hook up something beneath it. When he hooked up the wires under the truck, the truck began rolling backwards and

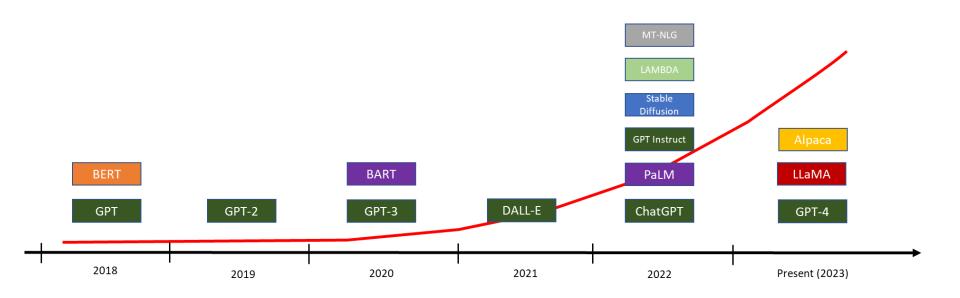
Event type

Activity source



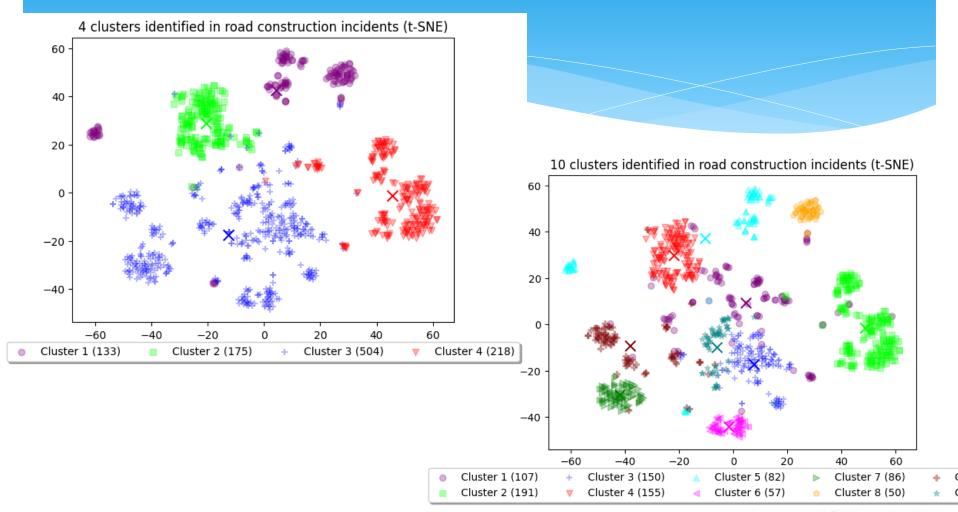
Al Large Language Models (LLM)

- 2018 Google created LLM architecture
- Massive training data invoked more capable LLMs





Data Analysis – Clustering with LLM



Summarization of Clusters

- Cluster 1 Summary: This category involves incidents that cause injury or harm to employees working in the construction zone. The incidents encompass a wide range of scenarios, including exposure to heat, contact with hot objects or substances, indirect exposure to electricity, explosions, overexertion, exposure to harmful substances or environments, and physical altercations. The focus here is on employee safety measures and training to prevent such incidents.
- Cluster 3 Summary: Incidents in this category involve physical harm or injury to employees and are connected to equipment, machinery, and vehicles commonly used in road construction. Examples include accidents with saws, cranes, backhoes, and dump trucks, where employees may be caught in running equipment or machinery during operation or maintenance. The emphasis is on training, safety protocols, and equipment maintenance to prevent accidents and injuries.



LLM Derived Causes (example)

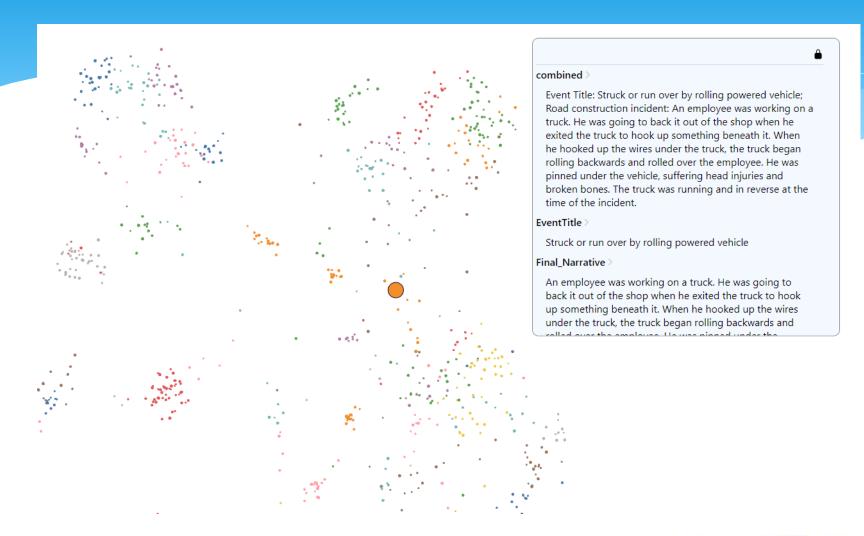
Cluster 1 top 10 major causes:

- 1. Contact with hot objects or substances
- 2. Exposure to environmental heat
- 3. Indirect exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts
- 4. Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids
- 5. Vehicle or machinery fire
- 6. Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire
- 7. Explosion, n.e.c.
- 8. Overexertion involving outside sources, unspecified
- 10. Hitting, kicking, beating, shoving

Cluster 1 Summary: This category involves incidents that cause injury or harm to employees working in the construction zone. The incidents encompass a wide range of scenarios, including exposure to heat, contact with hot objects or substances, indirect exposure to electricity, explosions, overexertion, exposure to harmful substances or environments, 9. Exposure to harmful substances or environments, unspecified and physical altercations. The focus here is on employee safety measures and training to prevent such incidents...



Data Discovery- Nomic



Data Discovery- Nomic

