As a global leader in connecting people, resources and ideas, CISR envisions peaceful and prosperous futures for communities impacted by conflict.

Accident and Incident Database

Heather Holsinger
Communications and Publications Manager
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery
CISR at JMU

http://jmu.edu/cISR.shtml

- Founded at James Madison University in 1996
- Operates through partnerships with nongovernmental organizations and government agencies in the U.S. and other countries
- Majority of funding is through external grants
Accident and Incident Database (AID)

- Accident and Incident Database housed at CISR since 2018
- Formerly known as the Database of Demining Accidents
- Founded by Andy Smith in the early 2000s and maintained by him until moving to CISR.
## Accident/Incident report format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1. General details</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accident date:</strong> [Date on which the accident occurred.]</td>
<td><strong>Accident time:</strong> [Time of day that the accident occurred]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigators:</strong> [Names of those who wrote the accident investigation]</td>
<td><strong>Date of main report:</strong> [The date on which the report was completed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date of investigators visiting accident site:</strong> [The date(s) when the investigators visited the accident site.]</td>
<td><strong>Time spent at accident site:</strong> [The total time spent by investigators at the accident worksite.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accident report number:</strong> [A unique number for this accident, usually assigned by management/MSMA]</td>
<td><strong>Where it occurred:</strong> [The address of the worksite where the accident occurred]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of demining organisation:</strong> [The name of the demining organisation working at the accident worksite.]</td>
<td><strong>Mine/device:</strong> [The name of the mine or ERW involved in the accident.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ground condition:</strong> [The ground conditions at the worksite where the accident occurred.]</td>
<td><strong>Weather:</strong> [The weather conditions at the worksite when the accident occurred.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAP details (coordinates of accident site, when available):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude:</td>
<td>Latitude:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt. coord. system:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map east:</td>
<td>Map north:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map name:</td>
<td>Map series:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map edition:</td>
<td>Map sheet:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of victim(s) and damage:

| Name: | Work title: |
| Age: | Gender: |

Summary of injuries: [List all injuries, including minor injuries.]

Summary of victim's work experience: [List all equipment damaged.]

Summary of injuries: [List all injuries, including minor injuries.]

Summary of victim's work experience: [List all equipment damaged.]

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### 2. Accident report

The purpose of the accident investigation is to establish in detail:
- what happened before, during and after the accident;
- why the accident happened; and
- whether anything can be done to minimize the risk of it happening again.

The following headings provide a guide for when gathering information and evidence that will be used when compiling the full accident report:

#### 2.1 Description of the events surrounding the accident

A general summary of the events leading up to the accident or incident,

#### 2.2 History of the worksite

When the site was contaminated, why, by whom, and with what mines and ERW.

#### 2.3 Description of the worksite

Detailed description of the terrain of worksite where the accident or incident occurred, including photographs if available.

#### 2.4 Describe the clearance methods used at the site at the time of the accident

Summary of the procedures and tools being used at the worksite when the accident or incident occurred.

#### 2.5 Record the activity of each person involved at the time of accident

Describe what each person involved was doing at the time of the accident or incident.

#### 2.6 Record the procedures and equipment in use at the time of the accident

Describe the procedures and equipment that were being used when the accident or incident occurred.

#### 2.7 Describe the day's events at the worksite leading up to the accident

A summary of the work activity completed before the accident or incident on that day.

#### 2.8 Describe the events following the accident

How supervisors, medics and other involved responded to the accident or incident and timing of the medical response.

### 3. Statements

Statements from victim(s), site supervisors, deminers nearby, medical personnel and any individual who witnessed or was involved in the accident or incident. Statements should be signed and dated by those interviewed and the translations attached to the Accident Report.

### 4. Investigator’s summary

The investigators understanding of events that they believe closely represents what really happened before, during and after the accident or incident. All differing versions of the events should be recorded.

### 5. Investigator’s recommendations

Recommended actions to reduce the likelihood of a similar accident or incident reoccurring, and/or to reduce the severity of injuries in similar accidents.

### 6. Appendices

[Photographs, sketch maps, site maps and any other documents of relevance should be appended to the report. A medical report for each victim should be included if possible.]
AID on Access

Accident classification

- Missed-mine accident
- Excavation accident
- Missed-mine accident (survey)
- Victim inattention
- Handling accident
- Vegetation removal accident
- Detection accident
- Detection accident (survey)
- Other
- Survey accident
AID on Access
AID on the Repository

https://www.jmu.edu/cISR/research/cwd-repository.shtml
The Global CWD Repository:

• Under the stewardship of JMU Libraries
• URLs will never change – links will never break
• Perpetual maintenance
HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT DATABASE (AID)

The Humanitarian Demining Accident and Incident Database (AID) is based on the Database of Demining Accidents collected and contributed to the Global CWD Repository by Andy Smith, AVS, Mine Action Specialist, UK. This information is designed to allow you to read accident and incident reports and to download a range of documents related to accidents and incidents in non-conflict or post-conflict hazardous explosive survey and/or clearance operations. Names are removed from the reports but they are not censored or selected to fit any bias. No reports are added based on anecdote or hearsay. For this reason, very few records describe accidents involving serving military personnel because those accident reports are rarely made public.

Thanks to those who have written supporting this effort and, especially to those who have made accident or incident reports available. The privacy of individuals who make accident records available is always respected. To submit an accident or incident report to AID, please email: cisr-reporting@jmu.edu

This database is organized and is searchable by YEAR, COUNTRY, and ACTIVITY (excavation, missed mine, handling, demolition, vegetation removal, mechanical excavation, survey, trip wire, victim initiation, other).

Return to the main Global CWD Repository page here.

Submissions from 2019

- [PDF] DDAcadident819, Humanitarian Demining Accident and Incident Database
- [PDF] DDAcadident820, Humanitarian Demining Accident and Incident Database
- [PDF] DDAcadident821, Humanitarian Demining Accident and Incident Database
Humanitarian Demining Accident and Incident Database (HID)

**Document Type**
Other

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**Publication Date**
1-26-2019

**Keywords**
DDAS, 2019, Yemen, handling, AT

**Abstract**
The primary cause of this accident is listed as ‘Field control inadequacy’ because the person in charge at the site had decided to move fused explosive hazards and did not enforce safety distances that would have reduced the casualty toll in the event of an accident.

The secondary cause is listed as ‘Inadequate training’, because, while all of the victims had extensive experience, it seems that their training had not prepared them to conduct this task safely.

It is surprising that five ex-pat specialists who had been supervising the teams of national deminers who found the mines should have been loading the trucks for transit.
**Accident and Incident Database (AID)**

**DDAS Accident Report**

- **Report date:** 01/08/2006
- **Accident number:** 429
- **Country:** Iraq
- **Primary cause:** Inadequate training
- **Secondary cause:** Management control inadequacy
- **Mine/device:** Propellant
- **Date record created:** 01/08/2006
- **No of victims:** 1

**Map details**

- **Longitude:**
- **Latitude:**
- **Alt. coord. system:** Coordinates fixed by:
  - Map east: Long 47, 43', 35''
  - Map north: North Lat 30.26', 22''
- **Map scale:**
- **Map edition:**
- **Map name:**

**Accident Notes**

- Inadequate training
- No independent investigation available
- Protective equipment not worn

**Accident report**

A preliminary report was made available in 2005 and is reproduced below, edited for anonymity.

**PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION REPORT 1**

Incident:

On the morning of 5th July 2003, a [Name excised] a Team Leader and Supervisor for [the Demining group] was taking part in a clearance operation with [Name excised] and [Name excised].

**Victim Report**

- **Name:** [Name removed]
- **Age:** 32
- **Gender:** Male
- **Status:** Supervisory
- **Compensation:** Not made available
- **Protection issued:** Not recorded
- **Time to hospital:** Not recorded
- **Protection used:** None

**Summary of injuries:**

- **INJURIES**
  - Minor arm
  - Minor face

**COMMENT**

Propellant burns. See Medical report.

**Analysis**

The primary cause of this accident is listed as ‘Inadequate training’ because the internal investigation identified the victim’s lack of experience as a cause. The fact that he was repeating an accident that he had attended at the same place only six days earlier indicates that he lacked enough experience to learn from the earlier event. [See accident 426.] The secondary cause is listed as a “Management Control Inadequacy” because the demining group allowed the victim to be given tasks for which he was not suitably qualified and/or experienced.

The internal investigation was thorough and blunt in its analysis, demonstrating the demining group’s professionalism. It is regretted that the national MAC did not make its own investigation.

**Medical report**

**Notes read:**

Patient was exposed to flames of propellant burn causing 1st and 2nd degree burns involving Rt upper limb and the Rt side of the face and Rt ear, also the upper lip and eyebrows, nostrils.

“Burned by propellants – right arm and right side of face. Nasal hairs singed. Scores 61/2 out of 10 for pain on a scale of 1-10. Pain is increasing over time.

BP: 159/94. Other notes are in English but illegible.

In an exchange between the Victim’s superiors it was noted that “All that was hurt was his pride. He will be on light duties till Thur.” In the same exchange (08.07.2003 12:34) “The powder flashed and he received a burn to his lower right arm and right side of face. But they are not serious. Not even close to [the victim of Incident 426]’s. He was taken to BMH dressed and released.”
Accident and Incident Database (AID)

PROS to the AID:

• Research aid for lessons learned
• Current usage stats
• Easily accessible online via CWD Repository
• Permanent maintenance by JMU Library
• Off-the-shelf software for database
Cons to the AID:

- Online dataset has limited search – Access database search requires request
- Microsoft Access is a beast
- Visual Basic interface is outdated
- No buy-in from HMA community
Accident and Incident Database (AID)

- IMAS 10.60 revisions will likely develop accident and incident reporting standards
- Need organizations to participate - development of reporting requirements
- What information is of value to YOU?
Visit our website

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