RELEVANCE OF DATA IN CONSTRUCTION SAFETY PREVENTION

Alfredo Soeiro UPorto and ISHCCO

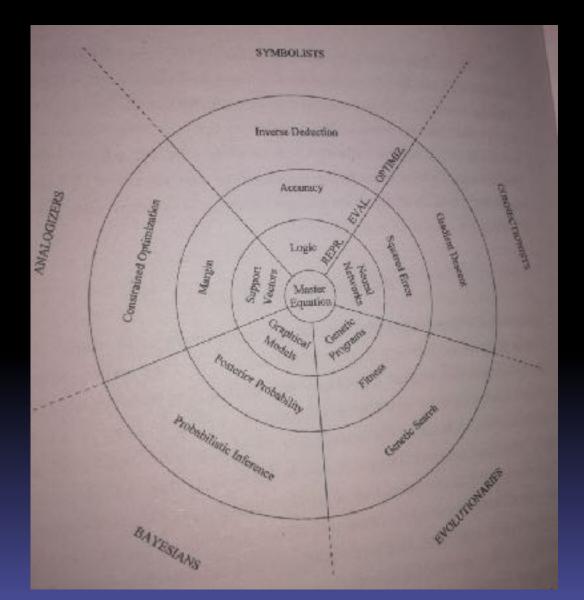
SHO´23 – 20/21 July 2023 Hybrid Symposium Faculty of Sports, University of Porto, Portugal

Tips

- Data necessary to learn
- Data useful for decision making
- Data essential for understanding
- Data crucial to avoid risks
- Data relevant for prevention
- Data available in digital format
- Data required to machine learning

Machine learning (not AI!)

"The Master Algorithm"
by
Pedro
Domingos



3 examples

- I. Prevention through design
 - Analysis of about 2000 fatal or serious accidents
- 2. Adapt to reality
 - Probability, Gravity and Exposure
- 3. Simulation
 - VR, AR or IR

Coordinator at project preparation stage

Article 2

Definition

"(e) 'coordinator for safety and health matters at the project preparations stage' means any natural or legal person entrusted by the client and/or project supervisor, during preparation of the project design, with performing the duties referred to in Article 5;"

1. Motivation for study

- Directive 92/57/EEC Temporary or mobile construction sites
- "Whereas unsatisfactory architectural and/or organizational options or poor planning of the works at the project preparation stage have played a role in more than half of the occupational accidents occurring on construction sites in the Community;"

1. Prevention Through Design

- National Safety Council
- Design for Construction Safety (OSHA)
- Australian Safety and Compensation Council
- Construction Industry Institute
- Construction Design Management Regulations
- Safety Design (HSE)
- Gambatese, Hinze, Baker, Driscoll,

1.PhD Research

- Bianca Vasconcelos (2009-2013)
- Universidade Porto (Portugal) and Universidade Pernambuco (Brasil)
- Supervisors: Alfredo Soeiro and Beda Barkobebas Jr.
- What is the percentage of accidents that may be prevented during the design and preparation stages?

1.Method

- Analyze fatal or serious accidents
- Define types of design:
 - Structures, architecture and other
- Classify the major causes of the accidents in two groups:
 - Preventive measures possible during design phase
 - Otherwise

1.Accidents analyzed

- Brasil (SFIT) 675
- Canada (CCOHS) 940
- USA (FACE, NIOSH, PtD) 116
- Portugal (ACT) 203
- United Kingdom (HSE) 100
- Singapore (WSH Council) 41
- Pernambuco (U. Pernambuco) 32

1. Detailed Analysis

- Descriptive information
 - Causes
 - Seriousness
- Analytical information
 - > Factor
 - Preventive measures
- Design phase useful
 - Type of design
 - Designer guidance

1.Scheme

- I. Descriptive information (accident causes, seriousness of accident)
- 2. Preventive measures that should have been taken
- 3. Could design prevent the accident?
- 4. If no then analysis stops
- 5. If yes which type of design?

1. Type of Guidelines

55 recommendations for preventive measures Examples

- Design parapets to avoid temporary guardrails
- Design curved or reinfoced glass/plastic skylights
- Design permanent walkways over sloped roofs

1.Designers Model

- I. Integrating guidelines in the design
- 2. Control checklist to evaluate compliance with model
- 3. If yes then terminate
- 4. If not then return to step 1

Main Results

Accidents avoidable in conceptual design phase

35,1%

Accidents prevented at preparation stage

27,2%

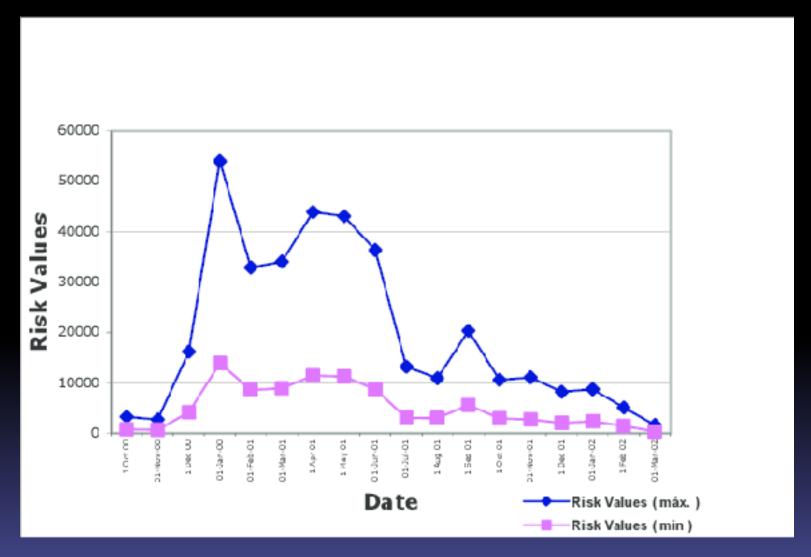
2. Ubiquity

- Usual address ALL risks
- Limited human resources
- Probability
- Gravity
- Exposure
- Decision what is relevant

2.Process

- Plan construction tasks
- Associate to each task related risks
- Probability
- Gravity (Seriousness)
- Exposure
- Order each risk (P, G, E)
- Minimum and maximum indicators

2.Plan and choice



3.Simulation

- Virtual reality
 - Visual representation (BIM)
 - Simulated tasks
- Augmented reality
 - Training
 - Anticipate
- Immersive reality
 - Cave
 - Glasses

3.CSETIR

Construction Safety Education and Training with Immersive Reality

Identified serious risky scenarios

Training modules

Construction company and ISHCCO

http://csetir.civil.auth.gr/



Thank you!

avsoeiro@fe.up.pt