

A Data-Driven Early Warning System for Mining Accidents

Yu Luo, Ashutosh Nanda, Shivaram Rajgopal, Vinay Ramesh, Zhizun Zhang, Catherine Zhao,
and Venkat Venkatasubramanian*

Abstract—

Often, safety condition of a mine deteriorates before an accident happens. For example, before the 2010 Upper Big Branch Mine disaster, one of the largest in the U.S. history, the mine displayed an alarming rising trend of safety violations. Similar building-up behaviors apply to other major mining accidents in the U.S. According to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), on average, there are more than a hundred thousand citations and orders issued yearly. The MSHA accident and inspection databases are an untapped resource for safety analysis. Our model analyzes semi-structured data from MSHA, attempting to uncover a company's safety culture from its public regulatory records. This work has implications for developing a data-driven early warning system. In the future, we plan to extend this research to inspection data from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

[1]

REFERENCES

- [1] F. Galton, "Vox populi (the wisdom of crowds)," *Nature*, vol. 75, pp. 450–451, 1907.

Last updated on August 7, 2017

Yu Luo, Columbia University, Department of Chemical Engineering, yl2750@columbia.edu

Ashutosh Nanda, Columbia University, Department of Computer Science, an2655@columbia.edu

Shivaram Rajgopal, Columbia Business School, sr3269@columbia.edu

Vinay Ramesh, Columbia University, Department of Computer Science, vrr2112@columbia.edu

Zhizun Zhang, Columbia University, Department of Chemical Engineering, zz2216@columbia.edu

Catherine Zhao, Barnard College, Department of Computer Science, caz2114@barnard.edu

Venkat Venkatasubramanian* (to whom correspondence should be addressed), Columbia University, Department of Chemical Engineering, venkat@columbia.edu